ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY





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Environmental Impact Assessment

Scoping Report

Sand removal on farm Okakango Nord 58, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region

Prepared for client:

Ludi Van Aardt

May 2018

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

TITLE AND APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name:	Sand removal on farm Okakango Nord 58, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region
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Confidentiality

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

I, **Stephan Bezuidenhout**, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application/tender
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations

1st January 2018

SIGNATURE **DATE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is currently an opportunity for small scale sand removal on Okakango farm Nord 58. The farm is situated approximately 20km from Okahandja in the Otjozondjupa Region.

The proponent proposes to remove approximately 240m^3 of river sand each month for commercial use from the Okakango River which routes through the farm site. Through sand removal, the farm can continue to provide jobs for local people and will contribute to meeting the demand of sand in the local area.

The proposed project triggers two Listed Activities under the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), therefore an Environmental Clearance Certificate is required. As part of the Environmental Clearance Certificate application, a scoping environmental assessment has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007. Additionally, to carry out the proposed activity permission is required from the Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry.

Throughout the development of the proposed project, public consultation has been undertaken in the form of newspaper advertisements, site notices and the preparation of a Background Information Document.

The environmental and social impact assessment was undertaken using a methodology developed by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC). Through the scoping phase and application of the source-pathway-receptor model, it was determined that no likely significant environmental or social impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project, and any potential minor impacts would be avoided or mitigated by measures applied through the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The assessment is considered to be comprehensive and sufficient to conclude that no significant impacts can be expected from the proposed project and it is concluded that no further assessment is required. 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

BID	Background Information Document
DEA	Department of Environment and Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&AP	Interested and affected parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MAWF	The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MET	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT SITE

The Okakango farm Nord 58 is situated in the Okahandja District, central Namibia as can be seen in Figure 1. The proponent Ludi Van Aardt is proposing to undertake small scale, low impact sand removal from the Okakango River that runs through the farm property (the project site). The intent is to produce approximately 240m^3 of river sand on a monthly basis for commercial use for an undefined period (the proposed project).

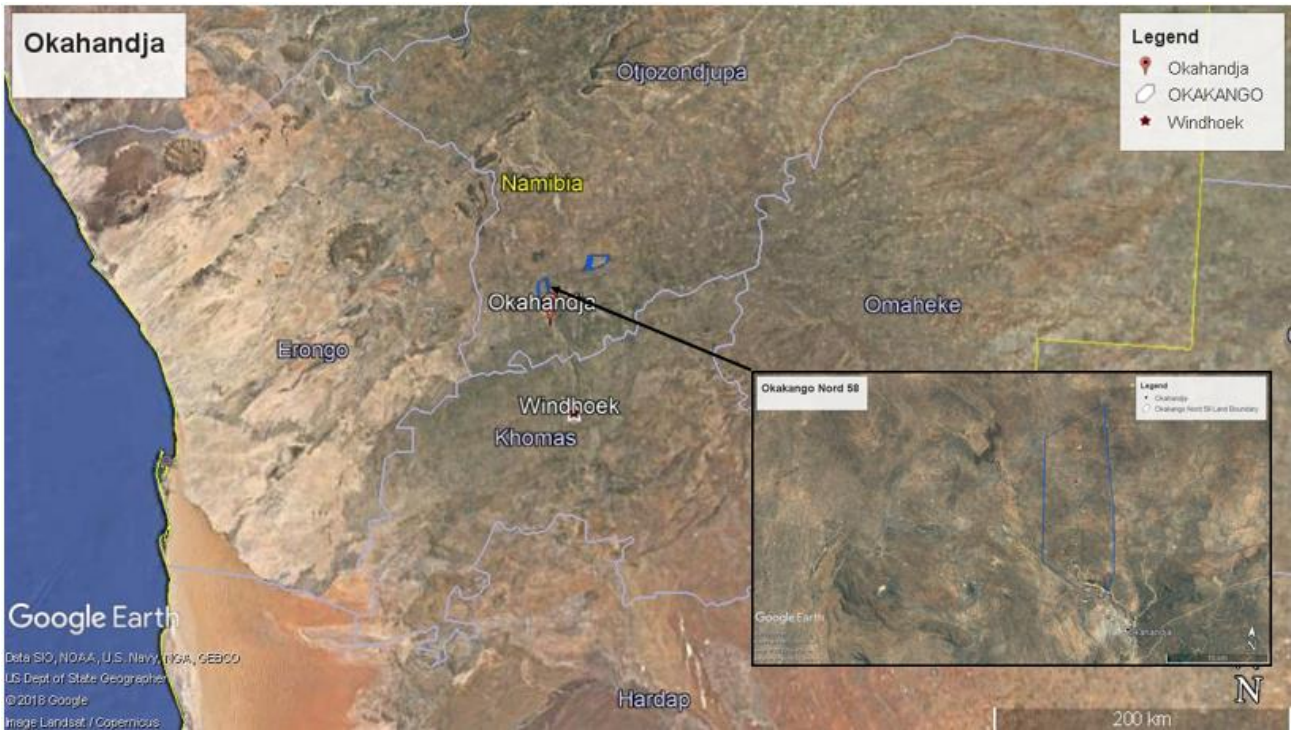

Figure 1 - Location of proposed project

1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) stipulates that an Environmental Clearance Certificate is required prior to any Listed Activities under the Act and associated Regulations being undertaken. Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- (3.2) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
- (3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the proposed project is required, and subsequent report submitted as part of the Environmental Clearance application.

Other regulatory requirements and guidance considered during the EIA process, development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and proposed project operations detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Regulatory Requirements

Acts affecting the Mining Industry	Relevance
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990	It contains a number of articles relevant to the management of the country's natural resources and its mining sector, as well as to the protection of the country's environment and the promotion of sustainable development precepts. The maintenance and protection of ecosystems, ecological processes, and biodiversity is enshrined in the constitution (Article 95), and the natural resources found below and above the land, territorial waters and continental shelf belong to the State if they are not otherwise lawfully owned (Article 100).
Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No7 of 2007)	An environmental clearance certificate (~~ECC~~) issued by the Environmental Commissioner is required by any person intending to carry out a Listed Activity, as provided by the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007. The Listed Activities for which a clearance certificate is required includes mining and quarrying activities, inter alia, waste management, handling and storage of hazardous substances, certain infrastructure construction, hazardous substance treatment and water resource developments.
Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969	This Act is triggered by activities which cause disturbance to the earth

1.3. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The findings of the EIA for the proposed project are presented in this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report and appendices will be submitted to the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) for review as part of the Environmental Clearance Certificate application. In addition, it shall be submitted to the Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry (MAWF), the competent authority, to obtain permission to carry out the proposed project.

This report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy; the terms of reference for the assessment is strictly to address potential effects, whether positive or negative, and their relative significance, and explore alternatives for technical recommendations and identify appropriate mitigation measures for the proposed project.

The report has been prepared to provide information to Authorities, the public and stakeholders to aid in the decision-making process for the proposed project. The objectives of this report are to:

- Provide a description of the proposed 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 an environmental impact assessment on feasible alternatives that were considered;
- Report the assessment findings, identifying the significance of effects, including cumulative effects; and
- Conclude if further investigation is required and if not required, a justification for the approval of an Environmental Clearance.

In addition to the EIA, an EMP is required to provide a project specific plan that ensures that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the operation and construction of the project, this is also a requirement under the Environmental Management Act, 2007. This is presented in Appendix F.

1.4. THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proponent for the proposed project is Ludi Van Aardt:

Table 2 - Proponent

Ludi Van Aardt
P O Box 21 – Okahandja, Namibia Manager, ludivanaardt@gmail.com

1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ECC, a Namibian consultancy (registration number Close Corporation 2013/11401), has prepared this Scoping Report on behalf of the proponent. ECC operates exclusively in the environmental, social, health and safety fields for clients across Southern Africa in the public and private sector. ECC is independent to the proponent and has no vested or financial interested in the proposed project.

The CVs of the authors of this report are contained in Appendix A.

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

Consultant:

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
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Klein Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 81 262 7872 or Tel: +264 81 653 1214
Email: info@eccenvironmental.com

2. PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The small-scale sand removal project will provide an alternative source of income to the farm and will also contribute in meeting the demand for sand in the surrounding area.

2.2. ALTERNATIVES

Best practice environmental assessment methodology calls for consideration of different alternatives to a project being developed. In a project such as this one, it is difficult to identify alternatives to satisfy the need of the proposed project. Therefore, for this project, no feasible alternatives have been identified, other than the 'do nothing' option, which would not provide the social and economic benefits the project affords.

2.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Okakango farm is situated approximately 20km from Okahandja in the Otjozondjupa Region. The farm has one entrance which is accessed from the B1 road.

A small section of the Okakango River is the proposed project site (see figure 3). The River routes through the ownership boundaries of the farm and is ephemeral that only flows in the rainy season. The farm has less than 20 inhabitants, none of which live in close proximity to the project site.

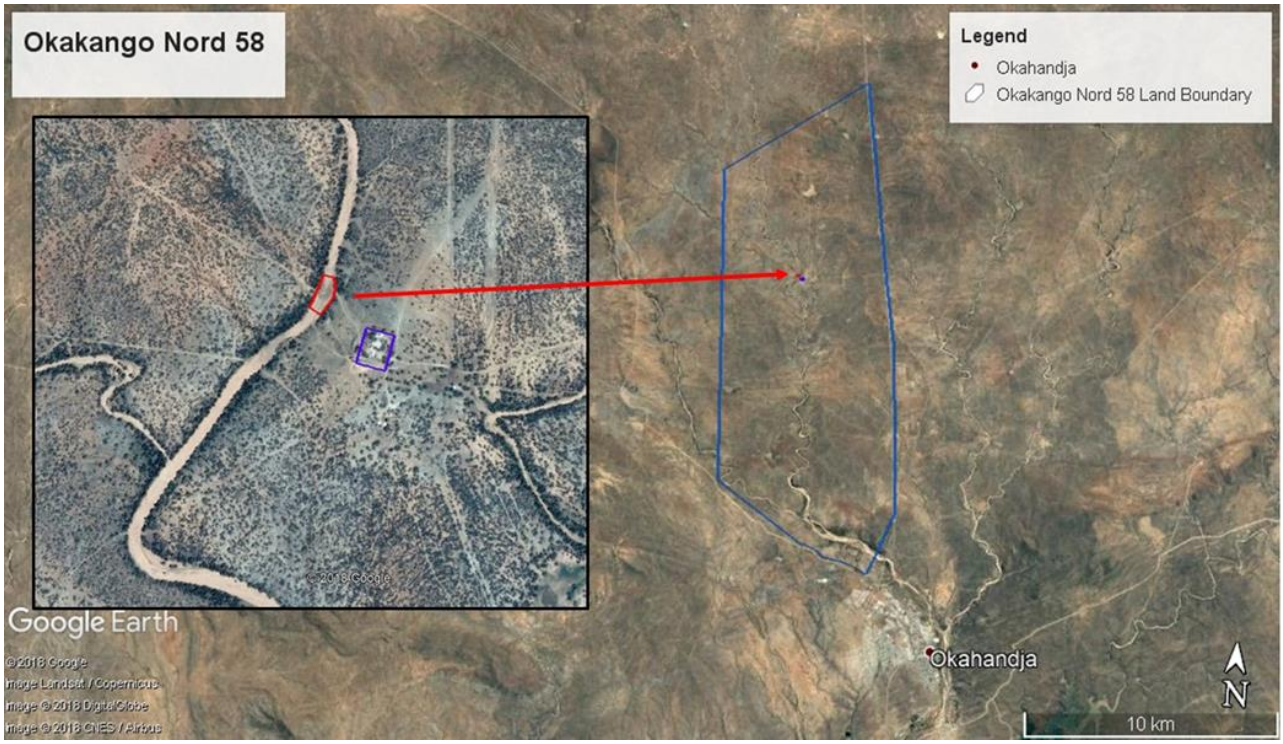

Figure 2 – Farm Okakango location

The proposed sand removal activities are to be carried out using existing farm equipment; most likely a front-end loader in conjunction with a truck for haulage. The existing farm workers and the farm manager will carry out the sand removal operation; no new additional employees will be required.

Sand removal is proposed to be carried out along the length of the river in the area depicted on Figure 3. It shall be restricted to this area, shall not impede the river banks (shall remain at least 2m away from river banks) and shall be limited to depth (no deeper than 1.5m) due to access with water. Sand shall be sold to local communities to generate additional income for the farm owner.

2.4. Environmental Baseline

This section provides the environmental context of the local environment surrounding the project site. It has been presented in a table for ease of use (Table 2).

The farm is located in Central Namibia, in the Otjozondjupa Region and lies within the Swakop catchment area, which is considered as an Acacia Tree and shrub Savanna biome (Mendelsohn, 2002). The Otjozondjupa region is known predominantly for agriculture, tourism and small-scale farming.

The nearest community/residents are located outside the farm boundary. The project site is situated approximately 3km from the east and west farm boundary, 10km from the south boundary and 6km from the north boundary.

Table 3 – Summary of environmental baseline

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT		BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
Land Ownership	The Okakango river is a national resource however the portion where sand removal is intended to be carried out runs through privately owned farmland The land ownership boundary is presented in the figure above.	**Rainfall**	The Otjozondjupa region has an average annual rainfall of 300mm - 400mm in the central parts and 600mm in the northern parts. The average rainfall in Okahandja is 372mm annually (Climate Data.org, 2018)
Land use	The farm is a game farm with portions of the river routed through the farm proposed to be used for sand removal.	**Temperature**	The average temperature in Okahandja is 24.7˚C (Climate Data.org, 2018)
Topography	The overall terrain around Ohahandja is relatively flat, and is between 1,400 to 1,600m above sea level (Mendelsohn, 2002). The farm area is relatively flat.	**Surface and Groundwater**	The Okakango River is a non- perennial river that routes through the farm site. The local groundwater is known to be potable. The area has a moderately productive aquifer (Mendelsohn, 2002). There are multiple boreholes on the farm area.
Soils and geology	Mostly sandy and loamy soil in the Okahandja district	**Vegetation type**	Thornbush shrub land with Thornbush Shrubland dominating (Mendelsohn, 2002)

2.5. Roles and responsibilities

Due to the nature and scale of the sand removal operations, the key roles and responsibilities lies within the existing operational arrangements on the farm, and thus the farm manager and the farm employees are responsible for the proposed project. These roles and responsibilities are listed in Table 4.

Table 4– Key Roles and Responsibilities

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
Farm Manager	– Responsible for the management and implementation of sand removal operations – Responsible for ensuring the annual revision of the EMP – Main interface with authorities, including the reporting of incidents – Ensure compliance of farm workers to mitigation measures by carrying out daily inspection of operations. – Ensure environmental damage is minimized by adhering to mitigation measures stipulated in the EMP
Employees	– Carry out sand removal operation while adhering to best practices – Reports production, incidents and delays to the farm manager

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1. METHODOLOGY

3.1.1. PURPOSE OF AN EIA

The EIA process in Namibia is governed and controlled by the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and associated Regulations, which is administered by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner through the DEA of the MET.

An EIA serves to protect the environment and ensures that competent authorities have full knowledge of the potential significant effects that a project could cause, thereby aiding the decision making. The EIA also aims to ensure that the public is given an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

3.1.2. THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOLLOWED BY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

ECC's EIA methodology has been developed using the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards and models, in particular Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation,, 2012); Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008); international and national best practice; and over 25 years of combined EIA experience.

This Section describes the process of the EIA undertaken by ECC which is summarised in Figure 2.

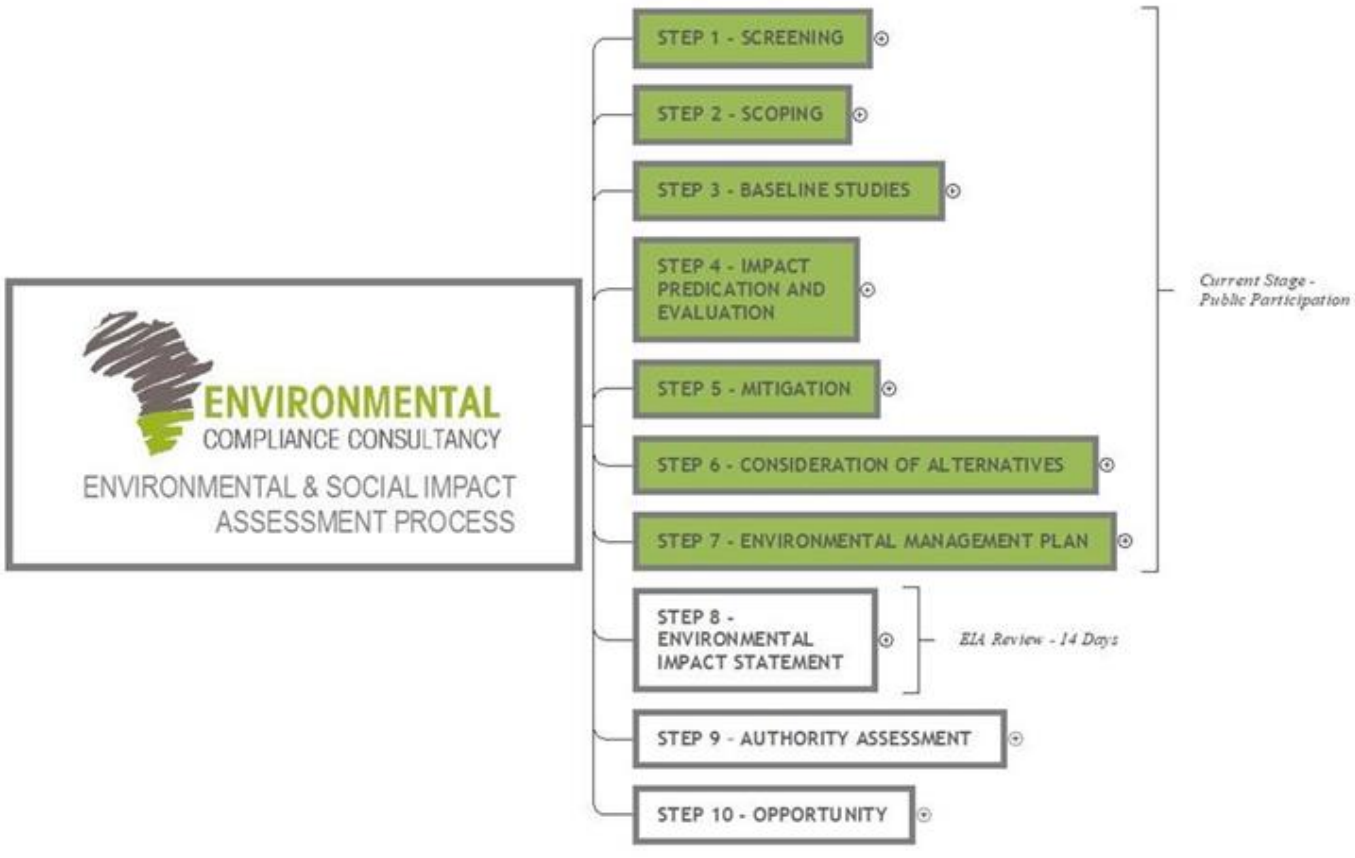

Figure 3– EIA Process

3.1.2.1. SCREENING

The first stages in the ESIA process is to register the project with the DEA/MET and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered as a Listed Activity under the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and associated Regulations and if significant impacts may arise from the project. During this process, the location, scale and duration of project activities are considered against the receiving environment to determine the approach to the EIA. Notification of the proposed project was in the form of an environmental compliance order and site visit from MET to the farm.

The conclusion of this stage is as follows. The proposed project is considered as a Listed Activity; however, it is unlikely that significant effects will arise as a result of project activities. Therefore, it was concluded that a Scoping Report was required and deemed sufficient, and no further work (detailed assessment) is required, however this would be confirmed during the scoping stage.

3.1.2.2. SCOPING

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 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 Chapter 3.3.

3.1.2.3. 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 where changes that occur as a result of the proposed project can be measured. For the proposed project, baseline information was obtained through a desk-based study, focussing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed project. The baseline is presented in Section 2.4.

3.1.2.4. IMPACT PREDICTION AND EVALUATION

Impact prediction and evaluation involves predicting the possible changes to the environment as a result of the development/project. The methodology presented in Appendix C was applied to determine the magnitude of impact and whether or not the impact was considered significant or if further investigation was required. The findings of the high-level assessment are presented in Section 3.3.

3.1.2.5. DETAILED EIA

The scoping stage determines if further detailed assessment is required due to the potential significance of impacts of the proposed project. As documented in Section 3.3, no further investigation for the proposed project is required.

3.2. CONSULTATION

Public participation and consultation is a requirement stipulated in Section 21 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and associated regulations for a project that needs an Environmental Clearance Certificate. Consultation is a compulsory and critical component in the EIA process in achieving transparent decision-making and can provide many benefits. A key aim of consultation is to inform stakeholders and interested and affected parties (I&AP) about the proposed project. The methods undertaken for the proposed project are detailed below, which are in line with the requirements of the EIA Regulations.

3.2.1. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices regarding sand removal activities were circulated in two newspapers namely the 'Informante' and the 'Namibian' on the 26th of April and the 3rd of May, as illustrated in Appendix D. The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process and enable I&APs to register interest with the project.

3.2.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The Background Information Document (BID) presents a high-level description of the proposed project; sets out the EIA process and when and how consultation is undertaken; and contact details for further enquiries and is made available to all registered I&APs. The BID can be found in Appendix B.

3.2.3. SITE NOTICES

A site notice ensures neighbouring properties and stakeholders are made aware of the proposed project. The notice was set up at the main entrance of the farm as illustrated in Appendix E.

3.2.4. CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

No issues or concerns were raised by the I&APs during consultation period.

3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

3.3.1. SCOPING ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

When undertaking the scoping exercise, the design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered to ensure the likely significant effects on the environment are identified and where additional mitigation or investigation may be required. The following topics were considered during scoping:

- Surface water and ground water (including geomorphology)
- Soils and geology
- Landscape
- Socio-economics (employment, local businesses, community, demographics & tourism, land use)
- Noise
- Ecology (aquatic, fauna & flora)
- Human environment (infrastructural services, traffic and transport)
- Air Quality (including dust)
- Cultural Heritage and Palaeontology resources

The source-pathway-receptor model was used to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project and determine if further assessment is required. Table 5 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 receptor has be 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 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 scale of the proposed project, the predicted effects arising from the anticipated activities would most likely be localised (relatively small area designated for sand removal); would not affect high value receptors; or fundamentally alter the surrounding environment thus not be considered as a significant effect. Where minor effects occur, they will be managed (avoided or reduced) through implementation of best practice mitigation, as detailed in the EMP (contained in Appendix F). All topics were thus scoped out of the assessment and no further investigation was deemed required.

Table 5 – Scoping Assessment Findings

Topics	Activity	Receptor	Pathway	Further Assessment Justification
Surface & ground water	– Excavation activities, removal of river bed sand – Use of plant and equipment – loss of containment	– River - changes to the geomorphology of the riverbed – Groundwater contamination	– Direct changes to geomorphology of the river leading to hydrological changes when the river is in flow.	– No likely effects on the hydrodynamics of the river when in flow due to restricted sand removal. – No likely effects on the recharge of groundwater. – Mitigation measures implemented through the EMP. – **No further assessment required.**
Soils and geology	– Use of plant and equipment – loss of containment – Excavation activities, removal of river bed	– Ground and soil (contamination) – Soil (river sand) as a resource – loss of)	– Pollution entering environment and spilling on to ground – Direct removal of sand	– Mitigation measures implemented through the EMP. – Loss of resource would be insignificant as a small proportion of the river bed is to be excavated and there is a large quantity of the resource. – **No further assessment required.**
Landscape	– Presence of some plant and equipment	– No nearby sensitive receptors identified (e.g. other residents / communities, view-points)	– NA	– **No further assessment required.**
Socio-economics	– Sale of sand	– Farmer	– Direct income	– Helps livelihood of farmer and farm workers. Positive impact, but not significant due to the scale of the project and no new additional employment. – **No further assessment required.**
Noise	– Excavation operations – Hauling equipment – Vehicle movements	– People/communities – Ecological receptors	– Noise carrying to receptors within 200m	– Nearest community is outside the farm area >3km, where perceptible noise changes would not be heard – Sensitive animals, birds and insects etc. can move away from the area. – Short duration, isolated and small change to the baseline, but no receptors affected. – **No further assessment required.**
Ecology	– Excavation operations – Hauling equipment – Vehicle movements	– No known protected species of flora and fauna	– NA	– Sensitive animals, birds and insects etc. can move away from the area. – **No further assessment required.**
Air Quality –	– Excavation activities	– People/communities	– Dust limit to travel	– Nearest community is outside the farm area, which is more than

Topics	Activity	Receptor	Pathway	Further Assessment Justification
Dust	– Vehicles movements – Loading	– Flora & Fauna	<100m	3km – **No further assessment required**
Cultural Heritage and Palaeontology resources	– Excavation activities	– No known artefacts or heritage remains.	– NA	– Chance find procedures contained in the EMP. – **No further assessment required**
Cumulative Effects	• The combined environmental effects as a result of the activities of the proposed project are considered low and would not result in a significant effect on any receptor identified above. • The effects of the proposed project in combination with other projects on the farm and projects outside of the farm boundary are considered to be low due to the limited number of other projects in the area.			

3.4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The scoping assessment focussed on the environmental and social receptors that would likely be affected by the proposed project. Due to the nature and scale of the project and associated activities, the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the predicted magnitude of change to the receiving environment, it is unlikely that significant environmental and social impacts will occur. Through the implementation of mitigation measures set out in the EMP, any minor environmental and social impacts can be avoided or reduced. Further investigation/detailed EIA is not therefore not required.

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.

References

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Appendix A: ECC CVs

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Charne' Eimann

GRADUATE – MINING AND ENVIRONMENT

Hello! :)

ABOUT ME

Name
Charne' Eimann

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25 May 1993

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REFERENCES

JESSICA MOONEY
Environmental and Safety Consultant

DUAN CAMPBELL
Long -term Planner
Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation

Education & Qualifications

Namibia University of Science and Technology, Namibia 2017

Bachelor of Engineering (B-ENG) in Mining

- Major subjects include: Drilling and blasting, Surface mining, Underground mining and Environmental Engineering
- Carried out Research on the application of X-Ray Florescent Technology at the Rosh Pinah Zinc Mine

Experience & Work History

Current

Graduate Mining and Environment
Environmental Compliance Consultancy

Draft and develop Namibia's first Environmental Best Practice Guide for the Mining sector.

Additional work includes:

- Adverts, Background Information Documents, Scoping Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Sand Mining Project;
- Drafting EIA Adverts for various projects;
- Engage with various stakeholders in the mining industry
- Attendance of stakeholder meetings and draft minutes

June 2017 – August 2018

Intern
Rosh Zinc Corporation

During a two-month internship I carried out my final year research at the Rosh Pinah Zinc Mine whilst assisting with duties including

- Accompanying blasting and charging teams underground to assist in blasting and charging operation
- Accompanying the Geologists underground to conduct resource mapping
- Working with the surveying department to estimate the mines low grade resources

Words I live by:

'The mind is everything, what you think is what you become'

ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Jessica Mooney

Environment & Social Specialist

Hello! :)

ABOUT ME

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Jessica Mooney

Education & Qualifications

Federation University Australia
2003-2006

Bachelor of Applied Science -Environmental Management

Additional Qualifications

Management Systems Leadership
ICAM - Incident Cause Analysis Method
Certificate II in Metalliferous Mining core safety and risk management
Certificate III in Mine Emergency Response & Rescue
Level 3 – HLTFA402B Apply Advanced first Aid
Emergency Rope Rescue
Level 2 - 21593VIC First Aid level 2
Bonded Asbestos Removal >10m2
Leading and Managing People –

Experience & Work History

Current

Environment and Social Specialist

Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Providing professional consulting services to clients in Namibia with particular focus on approvals, ECCs, reporting and compliance.

- ECC Approvals
- Mine Closure Plans
- Rehabilitation
- Pipeline projects
- Cultural Change programmes
- IMS (ISO14001 and 18001)

Nov 2013 – Feb 2016

Group HSE Manager

Weatherly Mining Namibia
An exciting role covering the breadth of two operational underground mines (Otjihase and Matchless) and the construction of a new open pit mine (Tschudi) working for Weatherly Mining in Namibia, Africa.

- Managed company's SHEQ portfolio
- Full scale construction of new greenfield mine into operational copper mine
- Reduced LTIFR by 90% from 23.1 to 2.4 in 22 months!
- Implemented integrated management system
- Approvals, ECC renewals and EMPs
- Established the first mining environmental forums in Namibia
- Implemented SAFE COPPER cultural change

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Jessica Mooney

Environment & Safety Specialist

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References

Feel free to ask the boss :)

MR CRAIG THOMAS
Managing Director
Weatherly Mining

MR COLIN BULLEN
Managing Director
Imerys (client)

Group Manager Lihir Gold
MR NICK CURREY
Director at Sustainable Mining Strategies

Or ask those who have worked for me?

Ms Asteria Salmon
Worked as Control Room Operator
WMN

Mr. Hermanus Lamprecht
Paramedic Safety Officer

Professional Associations

- Chamber of Mines Namibia
- Women on Boards
- The Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia Industry Member – Mining, Minerals and Resources

Fun Facts:

- I can deadlift 135kg
- To keep fit I Olympic weight lift
- I run ultra Marathons & the longest run yet the fish river Canyon 65km
- I am one of 6 children - do you think that means 4 of us suffer middle child syndrome?

Words I live by:

'The journey will bring you happiest, not the destination'

Experience & Work History

Feb 2013 – Feb 2014

Environmental Consultant

Ensolve Pty Ltd - Australia

In February 2013 an opportunity came about to launch my own business, Blue Wren Environmental Services.

During this time I have worked alongside Ensolve Pty Ltd to deliver several environmental projects including:

- A mine closure project taking an operating mine site into the rehabilitation and closure phase. This project involved the full development of a mine closure plan, facilitation of the government approvals, stakeholder engagement and technical environmental studies to inform the mine closure plan
- Sustainability reporting in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative
- Rehabilitation of historic exploration sites and obtaining associated government approvals for relinquishment of bonds.

Jan 2010 – Feb 2013

Site Environmental Manager

Panoramic Resources – Australia

- Brought the site into full compliance with the Environmental Licence within 1 year.
- Managed projects relating to the expansions of the current mine tailings dams including obtaining approvals under the Mining Act 1978 and Environmental Protection Act 1986.
- Managed the environmental and community aspects of three operations; Savannah Nickel Mine, Copernicus Nickel Mine (currently in care and maintenance) and the operations at Wyndham Port
- Responsible for the environment, sustainability and social reporting portfolio
- Developed productive working relationships with local government environmental agencies and non-government agencies, which assisted with the approvals process.
- Developed strategies for the recruitment and retention of local Indigenous personnel

Jan 2007 – Jan 2010

Environmental Systems Coordinator

Lihir Gold Limited – Australia

Working on site to provide technical environmental and community advice to ensure all regulatory and licence obligations were met or exceeded

- Regulatory Approvals (State and Federal Government)
- Environment and social aspects of the international cyanide management code
- Operational budgeting and bond management for mine closure

ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Rachel Moore

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT & PRACTITIONER

Hello! :)

ABOUT ME

Name
Rachel Elizabeth Moore

Born
04 September 1981

Phone
+264 81 465 6971

Email
Rachel@eccenvironmental.com

Website
www.eccenvironmental.com

Contact me!

HOW TO REACH ME

+264 81 465 6971

+264 81 465 6971

Rachel Moore

Education & Qualifications

Manchester Metropolitan University, UK 2006	Masters' of Science in Environmental Management and Sustainable Development
2004	Bachelors' of Science in Environmental Studies
Additional Qualifications:	Chartered Environmentalist and Full Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

Experience & Work History

Environmental Consultant & Practitioner

February 2018-Current

Environmental Compliance Consultancy, Windhoek

Providing professional consulting services to clients in Namibia with particular focus on approvals, ECCs, reporting and compliance.

- Production of various Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports, Environmental Scoping Reports and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) that accompany an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under the Environmental Management Act, 2007;
- Provided environmental support to numerous projects across Namibia and South Africa, including water utilities and electricity transmission sector, marine developments and agriculture projects;
- Supported the development of the Environmental Best Practice Guide for the Mining and Minerals Industry in Namibia;
- Co-ordinated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and authored the associated ESIA Report and EMPs for the Walvis Bay Waterfront Development; and
- Produced the Operating Management System for a FSC Group Scheme

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

April 2017 – January 2018

Self-employed, Namibia

- In April 2017, an opportunity came about to relocate to Namibia and provide environmental and sustainability advise to the Zambezi Queen Collection, part of the Mantis Collection. I provided leadership and guidance to the development of the Collection's environmental and social responsibilities; prepared and implemented a successful waste management plan; drafted a preliminary

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Rachel Moore

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT & PRACTITIONER

References

Feel free to ask the boss :)

MR JAMIE GLEAVE
Technical Director

DR. LOUISE WALKER
Radioactive Substances Activities Permitting Manager, NuGen

Or ask those who have worked for me?

JOANNE JEFFREYS
Assistant Stakeholder Manager, Jacobs

Professional Associations

Chartered Environmental of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

Key Skills

- Experienced co-ordinator
- Varied skill set
- Strong Project Manager

Fun Facts:

- Keen scuba diver & dived all over the world including Truuk Lagoon.
- Handy with a shotgun!
- Keen photographer.
- Make a mean curry.

Words I live by:

'Regret the things you do and not the things you don't do'

Experience & Work History

Continued....

environmental action and management plan; as well as the prepared the Collections' draft sustainability strategy.

In August I moved to Windhoek and provided environmental services to several consultancies, and during this time, I delivered the following projects:

- EIA and associated Scoping Report and EMP for the Water Infrastructure Upgrades and Construction of two new Pollution Control Dams at the Tsumeb Smelter Site;
- Environmental Screening Report and Environmental Management System report as part of an application for a grant to support Eco-System Base Climate Change Adaptation through Community Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia;
- Regulatory Risk and Compliance Management Report for a Seismic Acquisition Project for petroleum exploration off the coast of Namibia; and
- Undertook an EIA and produced the associated Scoping Report and EMP for the construction and operation of a bulk water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure in the Kunene Region, Namibia.

April 2008 – April 2017

Principal Environmental Consultant

Jacobs Engineering, UK

Having spent nine years at Jacobs, I accumulated a significant amount of experience in the co-ordintation, management and delivery of a range of environmental assessments for various development projects across the UK.

For over three years I was the Lead EIA Project Co-ordinator for one of the largest major infrastructure projects in the UK; Horizon Nuclear Power, a new nuclear power station in Wales. During this time, I co-ordinated a team of over 100 environmental specialists, producing a range of specialist reports as part of the Development Consent Order. I undertook optioneering assessments; EIA screening and scoping exercises; produced various EIA reports and led and participated in various stakeholder consultation events and produced associated reports.

In addition to this project, I have experience in construction projects including road, rail; electrical transmission projects; housing developments; large scale site preparation and excavation projects; and marine schemes. I have worked in the nuclear industry on and off for most of my career, providing environmental support to nuclear waste management, processing, decommissioning activities and development of a long term geological disposal facility

I have also undertaken strategic environmental assessments, risk assessments, best available technique assessments, various optioneering assessments and produced environmental safety case reports and assorted environmental management plans.

Appendix B: Background Information Document

SAND REMOVAL ON FARM OKAKANGO NORD 58, OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

CLIENT: LUDI VAN AARDT ECC-76-145-BID-04-A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide interested and affected parties (I&APS) a background to the proposed project: small scale sand removal from the Okakango River on farm Okakango Nord 58, and hereby invite I&APS to register in the assessment process. Through registering, all I&APS will be kept informed throughout the Assessment process, and a platform for participation will be provided to submit comments/recommendations pertaining to the project.

This BID includes the following:

- Proposed Project: What is proposed and where
- Why the project is deemed necessary and what benefits or adverse impacts are anticipated
- What alternatives to the project have been considered
- How the EIA process works
- The public participation and how to become involved
- Next steps and way forward

PROPOSED PROJECT

The project site is the Okakango farm Nord 58, which is situated in the Okahandja District, central Namibia. The owner of the property is Ludi Van Aardt, who is proposing to undertake a small scale, low impact sand removal from the Okakango River which runs through the farm property. The intent is to produce approximately 240m^3 of river sand on a monthly basis for commercial use.

The proposed project triggers the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) due to it meeting the thresholds of the following Listed Activities:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- (3.2) other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
- (3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities

Environmental Compliance Consultancy [ECC] has been commissioned by the Proponent to undertake an environmental assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in compliance with Namibian law in respect of, specifically, the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and associated Regulations. An Environmental Clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and relevant competent authorities (Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry (MAWF)).

SCOPING

A SCOPING PROCESS IS A SHORTER PROCESS THAN A 'FULL' EIA BUT APPLIES THE SAME PRINCIPALS AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

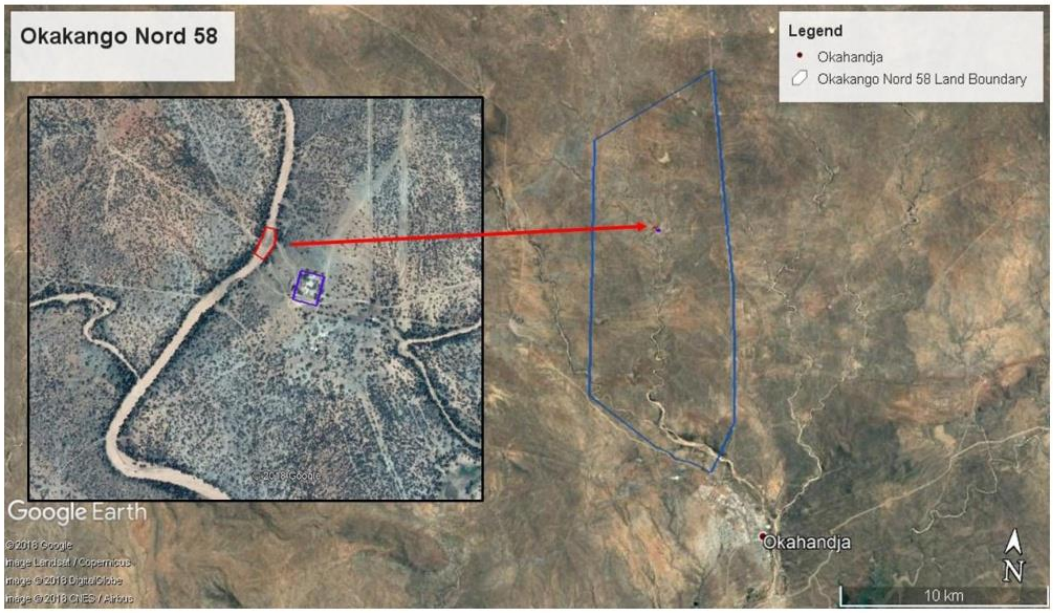
WHY IS AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT PROCESS IMPORTANT?

NAMIBIAN LAW AND INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE CALL FOR THE PROFESSIONALS CARRYING OUT AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS TO BE INDEPENDENT (I.E. HAVE NO CONNECTION TO THE PROJECT PROPONENT OR INTEREST IN THE PROJECT'S OUTCOME) TO ENSURE PROCESS INTEGRITY.

IN THIS WAY - LIKE APPOINTED FINANCIAL AUDITORS - STAKEHOLDERS AND THE AUTHORITIES REVIEWING APPLICATIONS CAN BE ASSURED

SAND REMOVAL PROJECT

SITE LOCATION



NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The small scale sand removal project will provide an alternative source of income to the farm. This project will also contribute in meeting the demand for sand in the surrounding area.

APPLICANT: LUDI VAN AARDT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER:
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

COMPETENT AUTHORITY:
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL WATER AND FORESTRY AND
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

SCOPE OF WORK

The Okakango Farm Nord 58 is situated in the Okahandja District. The Okakango River runs through the farm and is a rich source of river sand which can be used for commercial purposes. The farm owner proposes to remove approximately 240m^3 of river sand on a monthly basis for commercial use. The area where the sand removal is proposed can be seen in the figure above.

The proposed project could potentially result in environmental and social impacts, both beneficial and adverse. In particular, there is potential for the following impacts to occur:

- hydrology (ground water and surface water) and geomorphology (fluvial processes)
- soils and geology (loss of resource);
- ecological (flora and fauna of the river bed); and
- socio-economic impacts (positive economic impacts, adverse impacts from noise and dusts).

These receptors shall be reviewed and assessed, however due to the size, scope and nature of the proposed project, it is unlikely that these potential impacts will occur let alone significant environmental impacts arise. Minimal impacts will be appropriately avoided or reduced through appropriate mitigation and management measures.

The proposed scope of works is to therefore prepare an EMP that includes a summary of the assessment undertaken.

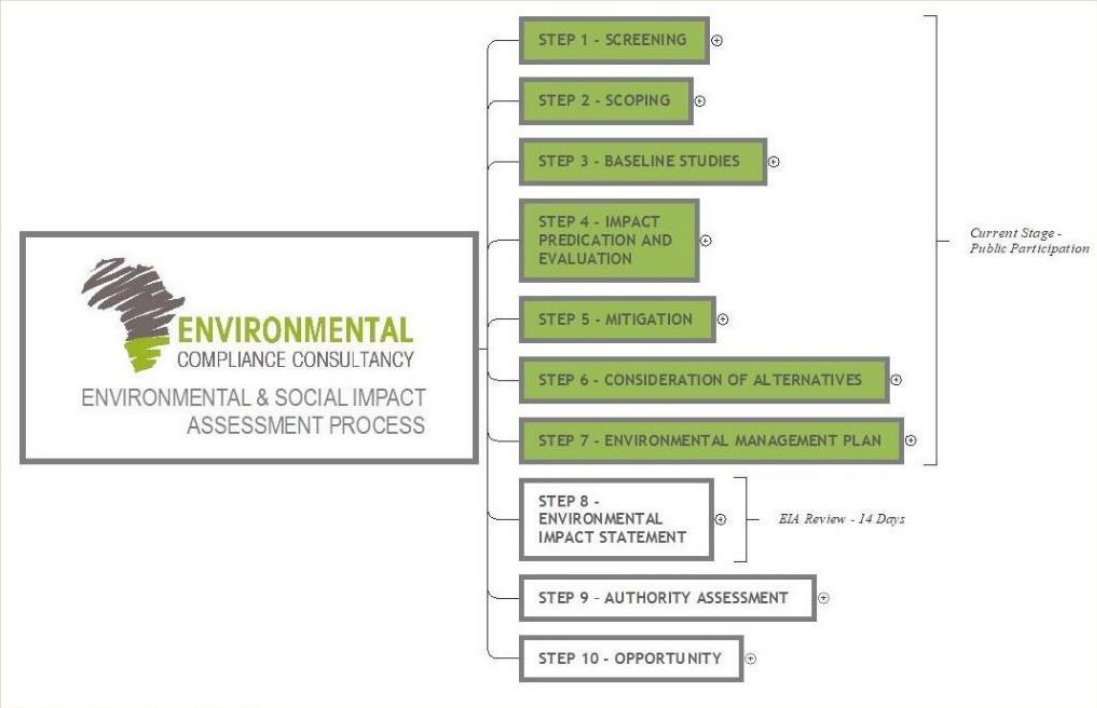
SAND REMOVAL PROJECT

WHAT ALTERNATIVES ARE BEING CONSIDERED?

Best practice environmental assessment methodology calls for consideration of different alternatives to a project being developed. In a project such as this one, it is difficult to identify alternatives to satisfy the need of the proposed project. Therefore for this project no feasible alternatives have been identified.

THE EIA PROCESS

The EIA process that shall be followed is in accordance with Environmental Management Act 2007. ECC shall conduct the environmental application process and manage the public participation process. Following the EIA process flowchart below, this project is currently at the Scoping phase and the public participation process is being conducted.



ECC will perform the following:

- Identify key stakeholders, authorities and municipalities, environmental groups and interested or affected members of the public, hereafter referred to as I&APs;
- Compile a BID for the proposed project (this document);
- Advertise the environmental application in two national newspapers;
- Place on-site notices at conspicuous places at/ near the proposed development boundary;
- Record all comments of I&APs and present such comments, as well as responses provided by ECC, in a full Comments and Responses Report, which will be included in the Scoping Report that is submitted to MET; and
- Circulate all I&AP comments to the project team.

SAND REMOVAL PROJECT

MOVING FORWARD...

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Public Participation is an important part of the EIA process; it allows the public and other stakeholders to raise concerns or provide valuable local environmental knowledge that can benefit the assessment, in addition it can aid the design evolution process.

The commenting period for the project for all I&APs will be 14 days from notification (newspaper adverts). The Draft Scoping Report will be made available to all relevant stakeholders and I&APs for further comment, before the final submission to the MET and the Competent Authority.

I&APs are encouraged to register in this Scoping Process using our website.

http://eccenvironmental.com/projects/

Comments must be submitted in writing and can be emailed to the following address:

info@eccenvironmental.com

Tel: +264 81 626 7278

Please note the EIA review period will be 14 days from the date that I&AP have been notified.

CONTACT US

Environmental Compliance Consultancy Contact Details

We welcome any enquiries regarding this document and its content, please contact:

Stephan Bezuidenhout
Environmental Consultant & Practitioner
Tel: +264 81 262 7872
Email: stephan@eccenvironmental.com

Jessica Mooney
Environmental Consultant & Practitioner
Tel: +264 81 653 1214
Email: jessica@eccenvironmental.com

At ECC we make sure all information is easily accessible to the public, follow our social media pages to be kept up to date.

www.eccenvironmental.com

https://www.facebook.com/environmentalECC/?ref=br_rs

https://twitter.com/ECCEnvironment

http://eccenvironmental.com/projects/

+264 81 262 7872 OR
+264 81 653 1214

Appendix C: Assessment Method

The evaluation and prediction of environmental and social impacts requires the assessment of the project characteristics against the baseline of environmental and social characteristics, and ensuring all potentially significant impacts are identified and assessed.

The significance of an impact was determined by taking into consideration the combination of the sensitivity and importance/value of environmental and social receptors that may be affected by the proposed 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 direct or indirect; temporary/short term, long term or permanent; and either beneficial or adverse. These are described as follows and thresholds provided in Tables 1 to 5.

- The **sensitivity and value of a receptor** is determined by identifying how sensitive and vulnerable a receptor is to change, and the importance of the receptor (internationally, nationally, regionally and locally).
- The **nature and characteristics of the impact** is determined through consideration of the frequency, duration, reversibility and probability and the impact occurring.
- The **magnitude of change** measures the scale or extent of the change from the baseline condition, irrespective of the value. The magnitude of change may alter over time, therefore temporal variation is considered (short- term, medium-term; long-term, reversible, reversible or permanent)

Table 1 - Sensitivity and Value of Receptor

SENSITIVITY AND VALUE	DESCRIPTION
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.
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.
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.

Table 2 - Nature of Impact

NATURE	DESCRIPTION
Positive	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline or introduces a positive change.
Negative	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or introduces a new undesirable factor.
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

Extent / Geographic Scale	
On-site	Impacts that are limited to the boundaries of the proposed project site
Local	Impacts that occur in the local area of influence, including around the proposed 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.
Duration	
Short-term	Impacts that are likely to last for the duration of the activity causing the impact and are recoverable
Medium-term	Impacts that are likely to continue after the activity causing the impact and are recoverable
Long-term	Impacts that are likely to last far beyond the end of the activity causing the damage but are recoverable over time
Reversibility	
Permanent /Irreversible	Impacts which are not reversible and are permanent
Temporary / Reversible	Impacts are reversible and recoverable in the future
Likelihood	
Certain	The impact is likely to occur
Likely	The impact is likely to occur under most circumstances
Unlikely	The impact is unlikely to occur

Table 3 - Magnitude of Change

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
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.
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.
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.
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.

The level of certainty has also been applied to the assessment to demonstrate how certain the assessment conclusions are and where there is potential for misinterpretation or a requirement to identify further mitigation measures, thereby adopting a precautionary approach. Where there is a low degree of certainty, monitoring and management measures can be implemented to determine if the impacts are worse than predicted and support the identification of additional mitigation measures through the life time of the proposed project. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides the levels of certainty applied to the assessment, as well as a description.

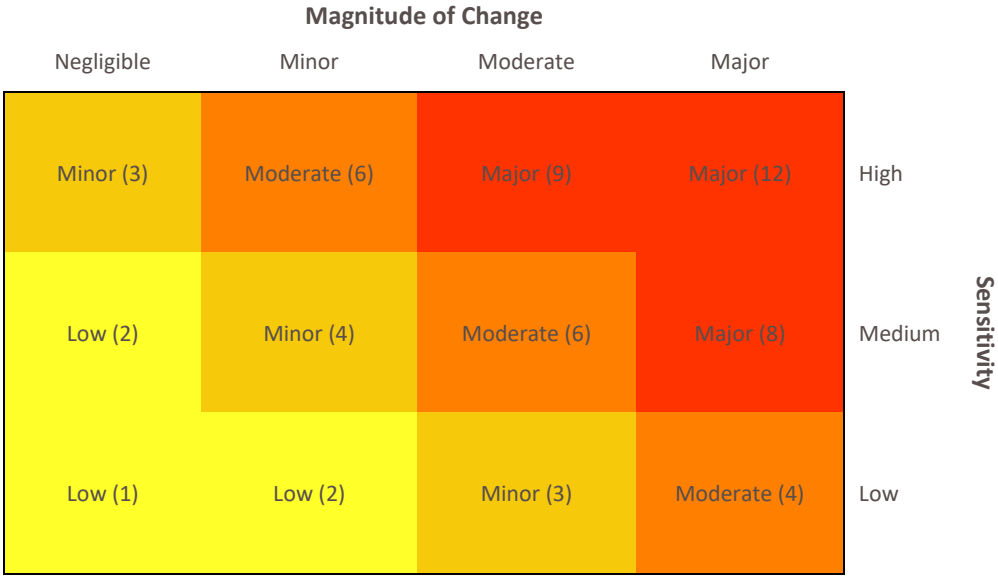
Table 4 – Level of certainty

LEVEL OF CERTAINTY	DESCRIPTION
High	Likely changes are well understood. Design/information/data used to determine impacts is very comprehensive. Interactions are well understood and documented. Predictions are modelled, and maps based on interpretations are supported by a large volume of data. Design/information/data has very comprehensive spatial coverage or resolution.

Medium	Likely changes are understood. Design/information/data used to determine impacts include a moderate level of detail. Interactions are understood with some documented evidence. Predictions are modelled but not yet validated and/or calibrated. Mapped outputs are supported by a moderate spatial coverage or resolution.
Low	Interactions are currently poorly understood and not documented. Predictions are not modelled, and the assessment is based on expert interpretation using little or no quantitative data. Design is not fully developed, or information has poor spatial coverage or resolution.

The significance of impacts has been derived using professional judgment and applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change (as discussed above), and guided by the matrix presented in Figure 1. The matrix is applicable for impacts that are either positive or negative. The distinction and description of significance and whether the impact is positive or negative is provided in Table 5.

Figure 1 – Guide to significance ratings



Significance is not defined in the Namibian EIA Regulations, however the Draft Procedure and Guidance for EIA and EMP states that the significance of a predicted impact depends upon its context and intensity. Accordingly, definitions for each level of significance has been provided in Table 5. These definitions were used to check the conclusions of the assessment of receptor sensitivity, nature of impact and magnitude of impact was appropriate.

Table 5 – Significance Description

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
Major (negative)	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.
Moderate (negative)	Impacts are considered within accepted 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.
Minor (negative)	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.
Low (negative)	Impacts are considered to be local factors that are unlikely to be critical to decision-making.
Low – Major (Beneficial)	Impacts are considered to be beneficial to the environment and society:

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 5 was also followed when determining the level of significance for a beneficial impact.

The significance of impacts has been derived using professional judgment and applying the identified thresholds for receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change, as well as the definition for significance. It most instances, moderate and major adverse impacts are considered as significant, however there may be some instances where impacts are lower than this, but are considered to be 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.

Appendix D: Newspaper Adverts

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

3 May 2018

The Government of the Republic of Namibia joins the rest of the World in celebrating Press Freedom Day, under the theme "Keeping Power in Check: Media, Justice and the Rule of Law"

On this day, we celebrate the fundamental principles of press freedom as enshrined in the Namibian constitution.

Government acknowledges and cherish the media for their immense contribution to social- economic development and nation building through accurate reporting.

We urge the media to continue reporting factually in order to complement government efforts in transforming the nation into a knowledgeable society.

As per United Nations UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16, we uphold the independence of the media as just, peaceful and inclusive society.

Government shall continue to create an enabling environment for freedom of expression, the right to information and the safety of journalists.

HAPPY PRESS FREEDOM DAY!

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

CASSINGA DAY 40th Anniversary

40th CASSINGA DAY COMMEMORATION

04 May 1978

The Government of the Republic of Namibia joins the rest of the Namibian Nation in paying tribute to the fallen and living Heroes & Heroines of the Cassinga Massacre.

On this day, we commemorate to honor the gallant sons and daughters of Namibia who lost their precious lives on that fateful day. We also remember the massacre survivors for their selfless sacrifices to fight for the liberation of our nation.

They have risked their lives and endured the inhuman and degenerating treatment for the freedom of Namibia. We shall forever hold them dear and treasure their heroic and patriotic deeds.

This day will forever signify the bravery, courage, and sheer determination of the sons and daughters of Namibia.

As we enjoy the fruits of our independence, let us remember and honour those Heroes and Heroines whose blood waters our freedom. Let their legacy inspires the Namibian nation towards attaining economic emancipation.

The Nation shall continue to build on a solid foundation of peace and stability to lead Namibia into prosperity for the current and future generation.

WE SALUTE OUR FALLEN AND LIVING HEROES AND HEROINES!!!

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

SAND REMOVAL ON FARM OKAKANGO NORD 58, OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Ludi Van Aardt

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC)

Project: Sand removal on farm Okakango Nord 58, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region.

Proposed Activity: The applicant proposes to remove approximately 240m3 of river sand per month, from the Okahandja River on farm Okakango Nord 58. The removed sand will be for commercial use.

Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No 7 of 2007), ECC on behalf of Ludi Van Aardt is required to submit an application for Environmental Clearance to the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project. Permission for sand removal from a riverbed is required from the Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry (MAWF) through the application of an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Review and Comment Period: As part of the public participation process, the purpose of the review and comment period it 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. The review and comment period is effective from 26th April 2018 – 17th May 2018.

Public Participation Process: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process. To obtain further information and register as an I&AP on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to ECC:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Ms J. Mooney
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 816 53 1214
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com
ECC-76-145-ADRT-03-A

JOSM
JOY OF SALVATION MINISTRY

Walvis Bay Crusade

VENUE: KUISEBMOND STADIUM

Prophetic-Healing & Deliverance Service

FRIDAY 04 May 2018 16H00

SATURDAY 05 May 2018 14H00

with **Prophet Lukas M.M**

National revival & repentance prayers for Namibia

JOIN US LIVE JOSM.TV

For more infomation contact: + 264 81 728 5949/ +264 81 685 2044

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

PROPOSED BUSH THINNING AND CHARCOAL PRODUCTION FOR JUMBO CHARCOAL GROUP SCHEME

Environmental Compliance Consultancy CC (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Jumbo Charcoal Namibia (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC)

Project: Bush Thinning and Charcoal Production for Jumbo Charcoal Group Scheme

Proposed Activity: Farm units registered under the Jumbo Charcoal Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Group Scheme propose to carry out bush thinning and charcoal production activities on the farm units within central Namibia (Thornbush & Woodland Savanna areas).

Location: Central Namibia (Thornbush & Woodland Savanna areas).

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No 7 of 2007), ECC on behalf of Jumbo Charcoal Namibia (Pty) Ltd is required to submit an application for Environmental Clearance to the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project.

Review and Comment Period: As part of the public participation process, the purpose of the review and comment period it 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. The review and comment period is effective from 03rd May 2018 – 24th May 2018.

Public Participation Process: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process. To obtain further information and register as an I&AP on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to ECC:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Mr Stephan Bezuidenhout
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 812 627 872
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com
ECC-09-104-ADRT-07-A

BERSEBA VILLAGE COUNCIL

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT 002/2018

POSITION	**HUMAN RESOURCE PRACTITIONER STAFFING AND PAYROLL OFFICE** REPORT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
GRADING	PATTERSON GRADE C4
BASIC SALARY SCALE	N$ 138 545 – N$ 144 247
OTHER BENEFITS	13TH CHEQUE, TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE, HOUSING ALLOWANCE, MEDICAL AID AND PENSION

QUALIFICATION & RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN HUMAN RESOURCE PLUS 3 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCES

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS:

- RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WELLNESS PROGRAMME
- ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE POLICIES AND ACTS
- EXECUTE AUDITS AND ENGAGE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITES TO ENHANCE EMPLOYEES CAPACITY BUILDING.
- RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE
- RESPONSIBLE FOR RECRUITMENT AND INDUCTION PROCESS
- RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STAFF RECORDS
- KEEP AND UPDATE STAFF RECORDS ON FINSTEL SYSTEM
- RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYROLL ON FINSTEL SYSTEM
- RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECT AND CONTROL OF STAFF PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
- KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORIES ACT, LABOUR ACT AND OTHER RELEVANT ACTS.
- COMPUTER LITERACY
- SOUND CUSTOMER ORIENTATION
- EXCELLENT COMUNICATION AND INTERPERSONAL SKILLS
- SOUND SUPERVISORY ABILITY

NOTE: ALL SUITABLE QUALIFIED ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION (ON GRN FORM 156043) ACCOMPANIED BY CURRICULUM VITAE AND SUPPORTING ORIGNALLY CERTIFIED COPIES OF QUALIFICATIONS. APPLICATION TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER. FOREIGN QUALIFICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY NQA EVALUATION REPORT. ONLY SHORTLISTED CANDIDATES WILL BE CONTACTED AND NO DOCUMENTS WILL BE RETURNED. NO FAXES OR EMAILS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

CLOSING DATE: 25 MAY 2018, FRIDAY

ENQUIRIES: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
BERSEBA VILLAGE COUNCIL
PRIVATE BAG 2043, KEETMANSHOOP
Tel: 063 - 257 \033

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

SAND REMOVAL ON FARM OKAKANGO NORD 58, OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC) hereby gives notice to the public that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 will be made as per the following:

Applicant: Ludi Van Aardt

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC)

Project: Sand removal on farm Okakango Nord 58, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region.

Proposed Activity: The applicant proposes to remove approximately 240m3 of river sand per month, from the Okahandja River on farm Okakango Nord 58. The removed sand will be for commercial use.

Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No 7 of 2007), ECC on behalf of Ludi Van Aardt is required to submit an application for Environmental Clearance to the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project. Permission for sand removal from a riverbed is required from the Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry (MAWF) through the application of an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Review and Comment Period: As part of the public participation process, the purpose of the review and comment period it 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. The review and comment period is effective from 26th April 2018 – 17th May 2018.

Public Participation Process: ECC is undertaking the required environmental assessment and public participation process. To obtain further information and register as an I&AP on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to ECC:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Ms J. Mooney
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek
Tel: +264 816 53 1214
E-mail: info@eccenvironmental.com
Website: www.eccenvironmental.com
ECC-76-145-ADRT-03-A

NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Centre for Enterprise Development

Senior Management Development Programme (SMDP) (NQF Level 8)

Senior managers are frequently drawn from a cadre of high-performing technical and professional managers who have not been exposed to formal business principles, but are highly competent in their areas of expertise. This course aims to bridge the gap to bridge the gap and create a knowledge base and create a knowledge base concomitant with their positions in senior business management.

Target Group

Middle managers earmarked for senior management as part of a leadership career path, newly-appointed senior managers, experienced senior managers eager to benchmark themselves against best practice, technical managers in senior management positions, and groups targeted in terms of equity plans who have higher degrees.

Course Content

The course consists of four major themes:

1. Strategy and Environment
   - The effect of economy, political environment and legal environment on business
   - Understanding and Implementation of strategy
   - Organisational performance measurement
   - Understanding the market and competitor intelligence
   - Governance and legislation
2. Management of Resources
   - Project management, leadership and sponsorship
   - Managerial finance and resource allocation
   - Managing the value chain
   - Managing systems and processes
   - Management of operations - technical elective based on industry requirements
3. Management of People
   - Groups - group dynamics, stages of team development, managing high performance work teams, facilitating innovation in teams, problem - solving teams, informal vs formal work teams
   - People - remuneration, change, ethics, performance management, living the values
   - Managing - self, others, resources
4. Integrating Research Project
   - Final integrated research-based project on an agreed workplace problem or upcoming project. This would also include a half-day research methodology and writing workshop.

Participant Assessment

Graduates or managers deemed to have sufficient experience to attend and complete the course at NQF Level 8.

Learning Outcome

- On completion of this course, participants should be able to:
- Demonstrate an ability to link strategic action with aspects of the business environment Develop organisational performance measurements
- Analyse the effective management of business resources using operations and project management techniques
- Apply principles of people management, through group dynamics, HR management and self management

Date: 14 May - 30 August 2018
Registration Deadline: Wednesday, 09 May 2018
Course Fee: N$ 45 000.00

The course will be offered if we have a minimum of 15 participants per programme. The full payment is required before the programme starts.

Contact Persons

Ms Adri Smith, T: +264 61 207 2344, F: +264 61 207 9344, E: asmith@nust.na
Ms Trudie Davids, T: +264 61 207 2754, F: +264 207 9754, E: tdavids@nust.na

Terms and conditions apply.
For more information about training outcomes, terms and conditions or to register for the courses, please visit CED's website.

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An art to train, a lifetime to gain.

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Proposed Activity: The applicant desires to remove 240m³ of river sand per month, from the Okahandja River on farm Okakango Nord 58. The removed sand will be for commercial use.

Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

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ECC-76-145-ADET-04-A

Youngest boxer won bronze medal

KICKBOXER TOUR DE FORCE

NAILED IT: The victorious team. Photo contributed

Aili Iilonga

WINDHOEK- Sixteen Namibian kickboxers won 13 Gold, nine Silver and seven Bronze medals at the first ever African Continental Martial Arts Games which were held in Gaborone, Botswana over the weekend.

An outstanding feat was when the youngest athlete at the competition, seven- year-old Namibian Raymond Bowe won a Bronze medal.

The kickboxers competed in different weight categories and age groups, ranging from seven to 38 years at the tournament which fell under the World Martials Arts Games Committee.

One of the officials said that, "The team is excited to have represented Namibia at such a prestigious competition. They trained vigorously and they are proud that their hard work has paid off."

The team was previously selected during the Desert Storm Kickboxing event held in Walvis Bay by the kickboxing Federation of Namibia last year. They are expected back on Monday.

Hage Geingob Stadium facelift

Sport Reporter

WINDHOEK- The grand old lady of Namibia rugby, the Hage Geingob Stadium based in Windhoek, has been revamped, courtesy of the Namibian Breweries Limited (NBL).

Speaking at the official handover ceremony of the renovated stadium, NBL Managing Director Wessie van der Westhuizen said that the NBL strives to build rugby in Namibia and that it has been reflected in sponsorship throughout the years.

"Through our premium beer brand, Windhoek Draught, we have supported the Namibian national rugby team for the past few years which includes their involvement in the 2015 Rugby World Cup," he said. He noted that sport has the ability to unite people, to share a collective passions and to create amazing experiences with lasting impact.

Also present at the same occasion, chairman of the Namibia Rugby Union, Bradley Basson, noted that the renovation of the stadium is valued deeply by Namibian rugby fans and players.

"This initiative sends the right message, and it also shows support and commitment. With this, it will definitely encourage local supporters, not only those interested in the sport, but every Namibian to appreciate and support sport in the country," said Basson.

Representing the national rugby team captain, Rohan Kitshoff expressed gratitude and excitement saying that, "as a player, when you walk into the stadium, you experience a sense of profound excitement about the transformation that has taken place."

EVAMPED: The Hage Geingob Rugby Stadium after renovations. Photo contributed

4 NEWS — Informanté — 26 April - 02 May 2018

'If you do not want the baby, do not abort the child.' - Amadhila

TOV DOOR OF HOPE

OSHAKATI- The Tov HIV/Aids Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Organisation in Tsumeb is urging mothers who do not want their newborn babies to bring them to the centre.

Maria David

These remarks were made by the centre's Organisation Technical Adviser, Edward Amadhila, during the Namibian Dumping Babies Dialogue recently held in Tsumeb.

According to Amadhila, there is no need for baby dumping in Namibia as conversely, people just need to reach out to each other.

"It will not be our babies, we will just raise them for you until your financial situation changes or you get a job, then you can come get your child," said Amadhila.

He added that the mothers are proud people that want their kids, but sometimes the situation at home does not lend itself to having a baby, such as the economic situation, or the father not wanting to get involved.

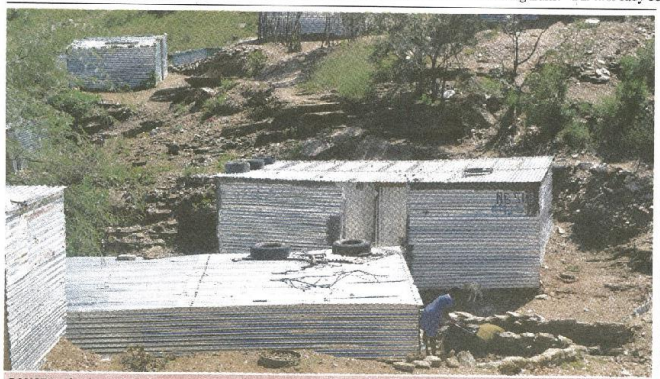
Amadhila explained that another problem for unwanted pregnancy is linked to women being unable to face their families or community as they are scared of the judgment and name calling. "Why do you bring a baby into the world if you are not ready to support the child? Some are told that they are a prostitute, and the list is endless? For some, it seems easier to just throw the baby away," said Amadhila.

Amadhila noted with pride that the centre's offer of unconditional support is bearing fruits. "Our first baby boy arrived safely and his mother is willing to give him up for adoption," he said.

The Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Doreen Sioka, earlier this year encouraged mothers who do not want their newborns to rather leave them at police stations and hospitals instead of resorting to abortion.

"If you do not want the baby, do not abort the child. The population is small and we need more children in our country. Just drop the baby off at the police station or at a hospital. You are protected by me, nothing will happen to you if you do that, "she said at the time.

PROTECTOR: Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Doreen Sioka. Photo contributed



DANGER: Shacks built in riverbeds. Photo: Marthina K Mutanga

Shacks in rivers relocated

Eba Kandovazu

WINDHOEK- About twenty shacks in Windhoek's Oshitenda Informal settlement area built in riverbeds have been relocated to Otjomuise.

The shacks, identified by City of Windhoek (CoW), were erected in riverbeds and as such, its occupants were in immediate danger due to ongoing heavy rains.

According to Windhoek spokesperson, Schcifert Shigwedha, this was an intermediate arrangement prompted by the shack that was recently washed away by floods, leading to the death of a mother and her young son.

"The relocation of flood-prone shacks in other informal settlement areas will require massive economic measures. As part of addressing the challenges that shack dwellers experience, the city, through its strategic plan has fenced off land in informal settlement areas for low cost housing projects," he added.

Shigwedha maintained that the houses are aimed at ultra-low income earners, targeted at low income earners such as kapana vendors and hairstylists. The houses, he said, will cost N$100 000.

Media must maintain watchdog status

Alli Iilonga

WINDHOEK- The media must continue its watchdog duties and keep the executives and legislators on their toes by providing truthful information to the public.

These were the remarks of Namibia's Ombudsman, Advocate John Walters, who noted that the Namibian media fraternity enjoys freedom of speech, but warned that it comes with limitations.

"The media in Namibia is free to publish any story but it has limitations. The truth must be published, but not by tarnishing someone's image," he warned.

In the wake of press freedom being celebrated this week, Walters said: "The media is allowed to express its constitutional right and freedom to press and the Office of the Ombudsman welcomes access to independent courts if that right is violated."

He said that although his office receives criticism from government on the way media portrays information, that does not constitute to their rights being violated.

"Media is not above criticism," he said.

Making reference to the ongoing case of The Patriot against the Namibia Central Intelligence Service (NCIS), he said he hopes the ruling will bring clarity in the interest of the public on what should be considered a secret and what is not a secret.

When asked about the Access to Information Draft Bill, Walters said that the Bill went to Parliament and it was sent back for consultation with the Ombudsman.

"So at the moment, we are busy assisting with consultations on the Bill with the ICT ministry and the minister," he said.

The Editors Forum of Namibia Chairperson, Joseph Ailonga, concurred that the Namibian media does enjoy press freedom, but noted that issues like lack of funding for media companies lead them to compromise their media ethics and standards.

"Yes, Namibian media enjoys press freedom and this is displayed in the rankings as we are top in Africa, however, media needs to thrive financially, in order for it to continue informing. Lack of income will lead to media companies either falling into the wrong hands, or them compromising their standards in keeping power in check or they simply just die out," said Ailonga.

Housing delays outrages

Maria David

ONGWEDIVA- A group of Grootfontein residents who purchased houses through Tulaing Properties Limited claim they are being robbed after the construction company failed to deliver completed houses in the agreed period.

One of the affected residents, who spoke to Informanté, claimed that the construction company, in partnership with the Government Institution Pension Fund (GIPF) which was responsible for the housing loans, misled them as the houses have yet to be handed over despite loan deductions being made on their accounts for over a year.

The resident claims that up to N$8 000 per month are deducted for houses although it is not clear when they will be given the keys to their new homes.

"Deductions for most of us started in January 2017, but the truth is the houses are far from completion. We are paying this along with rent fees we have to fork out as we need accommodation until our houses are ready. It has been a frustrating one year of being sent from pillar to post," he said.

According to him, the houses were supposed to be completed six months after their agreements were signed with the construction company,.

The group also accused the company of changing their house plans without consulting them first.

"Besides the delay on the delivery of the houses, our plans were changed without consultations. They are now very small but expensive. We feel like we were duped because the money some of us are being deducted does not correspond with the sizes of the houses," said another resident.

According to them, the houses purchased from Tulaing in January 2017 through financing by First Capital where supposed to be handed over in September 2017.

"We tried to get answers from the financier, but they keep on referring us back to the developer," added another complainant.

The group of disgruntled home owners also recently wrote a letter to the Minister of Urban and Rural Development, Peya Mushelenga, requesting intervention into the matter.

In the letter seen by Informanté, the complainants stated that they have been making payments for their houses for over a year.

"January this year he (owner of Tulaing) informed us that a group of 45 houses will be handed over before end of the month, with claims that the delay was caused by the municipality of Grootfontein and Cenored, but the municipality has denied the accusation," read the letter in parts.

They also called on the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) to intervene in the matter.

When contacted for comment, the owner of Tulaing Properties Limited, Joseph Andreas said the handing over of all the houses will be done towards the end of next month following delays out of his control.

According to him, some of the houses were already handed over.

"About 60 houses out of 113 house that are being constructed have been completed, but the owners can't occupy them yet because there is a delay from Cenored in the installation of electricity," said Andreas.

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Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy cc (ECC)

Project: Sand removal on farm Okakango Nord 58, Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region.

Proposed Activity: The applicant desires to remove 240m³ of river sand per month, from the Okahandja River on farm Okakango Nord 58. The removed sand will be for commercial use.

Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate: In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), ECC on behalf of Ludi Van Aardt is required to submit an application for Environmental Clearance to the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for the above-mentioned project. Permission for sand removal from a riverbed is required from the Ministry of Agricultural Water and Forestry (MAWF) through the application of an environmental clearance certificate.

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY

Ms J. Mooney
Environmental Compliance Consultancy
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E-mail: info@ecoenvironmental.com
Website: www.ecoenvironmental.com

Appendix E: Site Notice

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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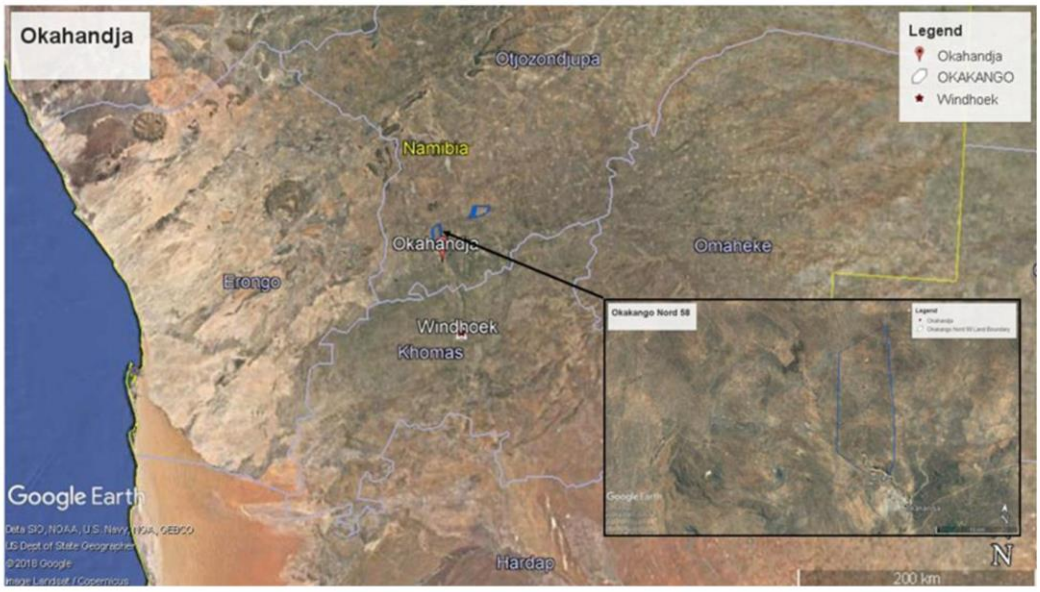
Proposed Activity: The applicant proposes to remove approximately 240m^3 of river sand per month, from the Okakango River on farm Okakango Nord 58. The removed sand will be for commercial use.

Location: Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.



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CC/2013/11404

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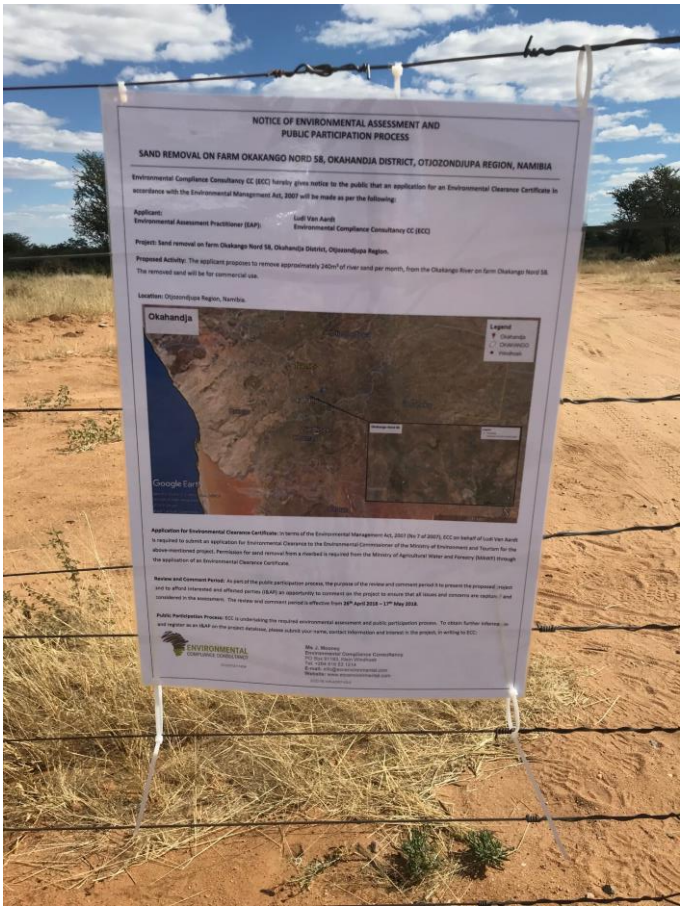
NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
SAND REMOVAL ON FARM OKAKANGO NORD 58, OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA
Okahandja
Legend


OKAKANGO

Appendix F: Environmental Management Plan

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION MEASURES	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSIBILITY
Development of access roads – removal of vegetation, grading of the road*	– Removal of vegetation – loss of flora and fauna, protected/important species – Dust generation	– Use existing tracks where possible. – Identify and mark important tree species and clearly highlight to construction workers so that they are avoided – Apply speed restrictions – Avoid off road driving – Access tracks should be wider than normal to accommodate sand removal equipment – Apply speed restrictions	– Daily visual inspection during construction of new access tracks/widening	– Farm Manager – Employees
Grading*	– Dust generation	– Appropriately fitted dust masks should be provided to personnel in the event of excessive dust generation	– Visual inspection during grading operation	– Farm Manager – Employees
Operating plant and equipment	– Aerial emissions – Potential loss of oil and fuel – Dust and noise	– Working hours should be restricted between 08:00-17:00 during the week and 08:00-13:00 on Saturdays where sand removal involves the use of power tools and heavy equipment. No work may be conducted on Sundays. – Regular maintenance of sand removal machinery and haulage trucks – Spilled oil should be treated as hazardous waste – Drip trays for trucks to avoid oil leakages and to be used when refueling	– Daily visual inspection of operations – Maintenance should be carried out regularly (as required by equipment) – The sand removal site should be inspected daily for oil spills.	– Farm Manager – Employees (equipment operators)
Vehicle movements	– Dust and soil compaction	– Use existing access roads as much as possible – Restricted speeds (<30km/hr)	– Weekly inspections to ensure vehicles are using existing tracks instead of creating new tracks where possible	– Farm Manager – Employees
Sand removal operation (excavation in the riverbed)	– River bank erosion (changes to geomorphology) – Changes to hydrodynamics of the river	– Avoid sand removal activities during rainy season and during flood periods – No activities shall be undertaken in the Riparian zones. – Minimize area of disturbance – Instream sand removal may only be carried out during the dry season and not during periods of floods. – Maximum allowable mining depth is 1.5m.	– Daily inspections to ensure sand removal site is clean	– Farm Manager
Waste	– Waste material on	– Comply with existing site arrangements for waste	– Daily visual inspection to ensure the	– Farm Manager

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT/MITIGATION MEASURES	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	RESPONSIBILITY
Management through operations	site	management – Do not dispose of waste at sand removal site (keep site tidy at all times)	project site is clean	– Employees
Sand Loading	– Dust generation	– Implement speed limits for vehicles transporting sand – Avoid overloading of sand transporting vehicles – Avoid loading activities in strong winds	– Loading operations should be monitored	– Employees

* Activities which are not confirmed and potentially unlikely: precautionary approach applied.