

Archaeology and Heritage Sites

Archaeological sites in Namibia are protected under the National Heritage Act of 2004 (No. 27 of 2004). Evidence shows that, the emergence of modern humans and their ancestors have lived in Namibia for more than one million years, and there are fossil remains of lineal hominin ancestors as early as the Miocene Epoch (Kinahan, 2017). Erongo is one part of the country with high archaeological sensitive areas, with more than 37 declared national monuments in Namibia and other non-designated archaeological sites.

Reviewing the previous reports and data has shown that there no known heritage sites close to the existing EPL area.

and Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency to the North. The total area size of Outjo Constituency is 7,466 square kilometers and has a population of 12,447, with a population density of 1.7 per square kilometer, making it the most populous constituency in the region. Sixty one percent (61%) of the population is aged between 15 – 59 years old. The constituency has a fairly high literacy rate of 78% and 65% of the population have already left school.

Outjo forms the entry point for consumer goods and services distributed throughout the region to towns such as Opuwo, Khorixas, Kamanjab and Ruacana to the north. These regional urban areas are connected by tarred roads, making transportation services one of the best in the country with low traffic flow and minimal vehicle accidents. According to SADCbiz.com, Outjo forms the communication and transport hub of the Kunene Region. It is serviced by rail and tarred road from Otjiwarongo and Usakos. Outjo constituency has a 75% economically active population, were 66% are formally employed in the constituency and 35% are unemployed. 66% of the resident main source of income is derived from wages and salaries, followed by 10% pensions and 9% cash remittances. About 89% of the households have access to safe water, 47% have no access to toilet facilities (lower than other constituencies in the region) and 48% use electricity for lighting.

Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 1. Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project.

Identified Impact	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	NMM	MM				
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	H	L	SD	O	M	LP
Generation of waste	M	M	SD	O	M	D
Health and	H	M	LD	N	M	P

