

# ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A QUARRY AND STONE CRUSHING PLANT AT  
OVIKOKOLA VILLAGE: RUACANA CONSTITUENCY - OMUSATI REGION –  
NAMIBIA: Mining Claims 71427 – 71430.



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**PROJECT DETAILS**

**TITLE** ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT – M. SHIKONGO’S  
INVESTMENTS GROUP ONE (PTY) LTD: RUACANA  
CONSTITUENCY – OMUSATI REGION - NAMIBIA.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT** M. SHIKONGO’S INVESTMENTS GROUP ONE (PTY) LTD

**AUTHORS** OTRUN CONSULTANTS CC

**CLIENT** M. SHIKONGO’S INVESTMENTS GROUP ONE (PTY) LTD

**REPORT STATUS** FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT

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**AUTHORISED SIGNATURE:**



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**EIA PRACTITIONER**

## **Acknowledgement**

Many thanks to all stakeholders, Interested and Affected Parties, Omusati Regional Council and the Uukolonkadhi Traditional Authority for their corporation and contributions that have shaped this study.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This scoping report was compiled as part of the EIA process for the establishment of stone crushing plant at Ovikokola Village, in Ruacana Constituency in Omusati Region. The EIA was done in line with the Namibian Environmental Assessment Policy (1995) and the Environmental Management Act (2007). The main objectives of the scoping exercise is to describe the project and have it understood by Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), describe the environment and set clear boundaries on what would be included in the environmental assessment study and to what depth. No attempt was made to assess potential impacts of the project which will be part of the Environmental Management Plan.

### **LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

The scoping process was undertaken in accordance with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995. The establishment of a stone crushing plant and mining are listed activities which require that an EIA be carried out before project implementation. The Environmental Management Act of 2007 was applied following regulations and environmental management principles contained therein.

### **NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND / OR BENEFIT FOR THE PROJECT**

The proposed project will be located in Ruacana Constituency in Omusati Region. The objective is to supply crushed stones of various sizes to infrastructural development projects taking place and / or planned for the northern regions. The jobs created both directly and indirectly are expected to improve the well being of the local people especially the youths and women.



## **PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

This report was made available to Interested and Affected Parties for commenting. It summarises the proposed project, the receiving environment, the concerns raised by stakeholders and I & APs, and suggested mitigation measures for predicted impacts.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project involves the establishment of a stone crushing plant for the construction industry. The proposed development is planned over 4 mining claims in Ovikokola Village. The process involves mining dolomite rock using opencast methods and crushing it to the required sizes onsite. The estimated project cost is about N\$15 million. The crushed stones can then be hauled to the markets in the northern regions of the country.

### **Alternative sites**

No alternative sites were considered for the study but during the pegging of mining claims which of course targeted the occurrence of dolomite.

## **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Public participation process is critical during the scoping study to ensure that issues are identified and incorporated early during the EIA process before major decisions are made. The process was initiated through invitations through the Traditional Authority and publications in the print media such as newspapers. Interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders were provided with the BID. The BID contained details about the project, the EIA process followed and invitation to attend public meetings. Meetings and interviews were held at Ovikokola Village and Uunkolonkadhi Traditional Authority Office.

## **SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED BY I&APs AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

Records of all registered I&APs and stakeholders and the issues, concerns and comments on the proposed project were developed and are attached as annexure in this report. The most important issues raised were that the community and its Traditional Leadership are in full support of the project and hope that locals will be employed.

## **IDENTIFICAFIED IMPACTS AND SPECIALIST STUDIES**

The Main purpose of carrying out an EIA is to predict and evaluate the significance of environmental impacts of the proposed project. Potential insignificant environmental impacts are left out based on valid reasons and significant environmental impacts are included to focus the EIA study. It is anticipated that the following impacts will be insignificant:

### *Impacts on the Biophysical Environment*

There will be extensive excavation during the mining of dolomite and will involve land clearing and scarring of the landscape. This warrants that we consider assessing potential impacts on the vegetation and landscape of the target area.

No sites of national heritage and culture have been identified so far. As a result no impacts on the national heritage were conducted.

### *Specialist Studies*

No specialist studies were identified at this stage since the potential impacts on the environment were insignificant.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD**

This report has presented the context, benefits of the project and the EIA process being followed. It was concluded that the project has both positive and negative impacts on the environment and will be managed through the successful implementation of the environmental management plan which will be developed in the next stage as part of a full EIA. A full EIA study will be done covering all the project phases, planning and designing, construction, and operation and decommissioning. The draft scoping report was circulated to I&APs and comments incorporated before submission to MET: DEA. The decision made by MET:DEA will be disclosed to all registered I&APs and stakeholders.

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

This report was compiled as part of the EIA process for the establishment of a stone crushing plant at Ovikokola, in Ruacana Constituency – Omusati Region. The EIA was done in line with the Namibian Environmental Assessment Policy (1995) and the Environmental Management Act (2007). The project also made reference to international treaties and conventions signed by Namibia.

### **1.2. Objectives**

- to describe the project in detail for everyone's understanding
- to describe the project environmental and the interrelationships among the various components
- to assess if there will be need to carry out a full EIA or develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) only
- to set clear boundaries on what will be included or excluded in the EIA study or the EMP.
- to identify and prioritise issues and potential impacts which are directly or indirectly related to the establishment of a stone crusher and the associated mining activities.

The report will not attempt to present an assessment of the potential impacts or mitigation measures that will be part of the EIA /and or EMP report.

### **1.3. Project Description**

The applicant, M. Shikongo's Group One Investments (Pty) Ltd is a local, wholly Namibian company owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians. **The proposed project involves the establishment of a quarry and stone crushing plant at Ovikokola Village in Ruacana Constituency in Omusati Region. The proposed development is planned over 4 mining claims.** The capital investment for the quarry and crusher is estimated at fifteen million Namibian

dollars (N\$15 m) for fencing off the mining, crushing area and mainly the mining and crushing equipment.

The stone crusher and quarry will be constructed together with its associated utilities including but not limited to electricity, access road (track road already exists but may need upgrading into a gravel road standard), water, waste handling facilities. A business plan is being developed and will incorporate the environmental assessment findings. However, the proposed plant and machinery should have a capacity of producing **1500 tons of crushed stone per day**. The project is expected to create at least 20 permanent jobs when in full operation.

### **The need for the project**

The main driving forces for the establishment of the stone crushing plant are among other things:

- To produce crushed stones of various sizes that can be used in various construction projects.
- Improve the availability of crushed stones in Omusati and the surrounding regions.
- Create employment in Omusati and thus improve the well-being of the local previously disadvantaged people.

The EIA stage, which we are now, involves carrying out a detailed study on the possible environmental impacts of the proposed development. Beyond that the EIA will find ways of avoiding or mitigating any negative environmental effects that the mine and stone crusher may cause to the environment, and to enhance the benefits of the project. Environment is defined as the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including:

- the natural environment that is the land, water and air, all organic and inorganic material and all living organisms; and
- the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values; (GRN, 2007).

An environmental scoping process was entered into by the applicant and a report, (*“a scoping report...to contain all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of issues identified during scoping...”*) as contained herein, has been compiled whereby the relevant information required in terms of the Environmental Management Act (2007), is provided.

### **1.3.1. Terms Of Reference For The Scoping Process**

M. Shikongo’s Group One Investments (Pty) Ltd appointed Outrun Consultants CC to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the establishment of the stone crusher at Ovikokola village in Ruacana Constituency.

This study took consideration of:

- Due consultation with the applicant and interested and affected parties.
- Review proposed development / activity at the local level.
- Identification of legal framework governing assessment.
- Identification of the nature of site.
- Identification through scoping and on – site evaluation of issues relating to the proposed development and its impact on site.
- Methodology of assessing potential impacts
- Information relating to public participation process.
- Plan of study for assessment of impacts / issues.

Bio physical and social aspects, including major infrastructural development projects taking place in Ovikokola and the surroundings will form part of the EIA study and will guide the Consultants during the study. Mitigation strategies and a complete environmental management plan will be developed as part of the EIA study. Alternatives including the “no go” option will be explored.

The assessment will follow the legislated environmental assessment policy for Namibia, the Environmental Management Act (2007) and international best practices. The following activities were undertaken during the scoping process:

#### ***Compilation of the scoping report covering the following:***

- Policy and legislation relevant to the establishment and operation of a stone crusher.

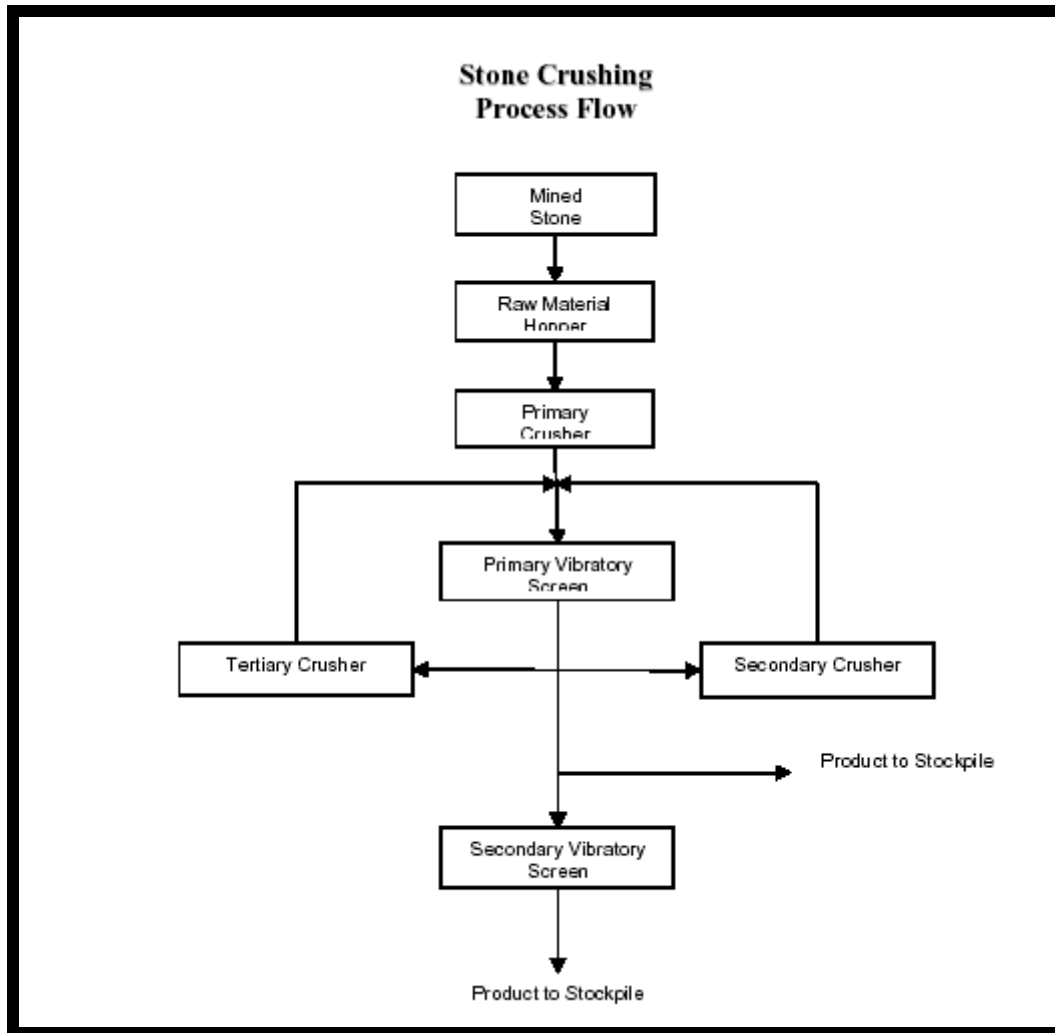
- Description of the proposed project
- Description of the affected environment
- The public participation processes followed
- A detailed description of the potential impacts associated with the proposed project
- Evaluation of whether a full EIA is required or an Environmental Management Plan only.

**1.3.1.1. *Submission of the final scoping report to MET: DEA for consideration and decision making.***

The final environmental scoping report will be submitted to DEA Ministry of Environment and Tourism. All stakeholders and I&APs will be informed of the decision made.

***Project Concept***

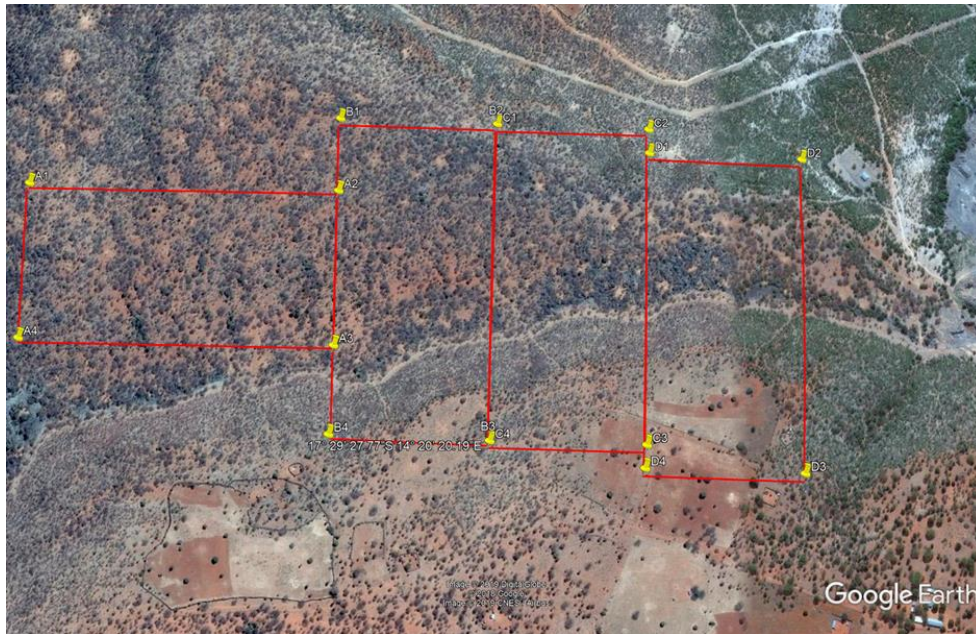
The proposed project comprises of an open cast mine for the extraction of dolomite rock. The dolomite rocks will be fed into a crusher plant where they will be milled to various sizes depending on customer's requirements or intended use.



*Fig.1. Schematic process flow from mining to product.*



### 1.4. Project Location



**Fig.1. The location of the 4 mining claims at Ovikokola Village in Ruacana Constituency, Omusati Reion.**

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STONE CRUSHER ON 4 MINING CLAIMS AT OVIKOKOLA VILLAGE IN RUACANA CONSTITUENCY - OMUSATI REGION: MINING CLAIMS 71427 – 71430.

Table 1: Coordinates of ALL corner beacons of mining claims pegged\* (Section 40 (3)(a) of the Act)

Ordinal Number	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
1	i) 17° 29' 11.84"S	14° 19' 50.26"E
	ii) 17° 29' 12.49"S	14° 20' 10.40"E
	iii) 17° 29' 22.07"S	14° 20' 10.30"E
	iv) 17° 29' 21.57"S	14° 19' 50.03"E
2	i) 17° 29' 7.85"S	14° 20' 10.41"E
	ii) 17° 29' 8.05"S	14° 20' 20.69"E
	iii) 17° 29' 27.77"S	14° 20' 20.19"E
	iv) 17° 29' 27.39"S	14° 20' 10.11"E
3	i) 17° 29' 8.05"S	14° 20' 20.69"E
	ii) 17° 29' 8.30"S	14° 20' 30.76"E
	iii) 17° 29' 28.02"S	14° 20' 30.02"E
	iv) 17° 29' 27.77"S	14° 20' 20.19"E
4	i) 17° 29' 9.79"S	14° 20' 30.70"E
	ii) 17° 29' 10.20"S	14° 20' 40.93"E
	iii) 17° 29' 29.72"S	14° 20' 39.92"E
	iv) 17° 29' 29.27"S	14° 20' 29.98"E

\* In degrees/minutes/seconds or decimal degrees, accurate to eight (8) decimal places.

## 2. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

This section presents the treaties, policies and legislations that were reviewed in line with this project.

### ***2.1. Relevant Treaties, International agreements and Protocols, policies and legislation.***

<p><b>2.1.1. Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy of 1994.</b></p>	<p>The policy contains a list of prescribed projects that may have significant negative impacts on the environment. Such projects require authorisation from the Ministry of Environment &amp; Tourism (MET) - Directorate of Environmental Assessment (DEA). Mining and mineral processing are listed activities that warrants an EIA since it involves the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land clearing and removal of overland vegetation</li> <li>• Excavation of the land</li> <li>• Crushing of ore</li> </ul> <p>Accordingly the project requires authorisation from MET: DEA, which will be based on the findings of the scoping exercise and the EIA study.</p>
<p><b>2.1.2. Environmental Management Act (2007)</b></p>	<p>The Namibian Environmental Management Act of (2007) will guide the EIA and its application will be undertaken through making reference to the principles contained in the Act. The applicant is well informed of the principles of Environmental Management Act of 2007.</p>
<p><b>2.1.3. Water Act (1956)</b></p>	<p>Water Act 54 of 1956 and the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004, provides the general protection against surface and underground water pollution. It prohibits the pollution of underground and surface water bodies including liability of clean-up costs after closure / abandonment of an activity. It also regulates the drilling of boreholes for groundwater abstraction.</p>

## ***Waste Management***

<b>2.1.4. Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974</b>	The hazardous substances ordinance 14 of 1974 controls substances with potential to cause injury or ill-health or death of human beings because of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature.
<b>2.1.5. Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill</b>	This bill aims to prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants to air, water, and land. It further aims to promote the establishment of a system of waste management, and enable Namibia to meet its international obligations.

## ***General Environmental Protection And Management***

<b>2.1.6. Environmental Management Act (2007)</b>	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts be subjected to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process and is presented above under, "item 2.3."
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## ***Noise And Vibration***

<b>2.1.6. Labour Act (1992)</b>	This Act will be reviewed with a particular focus on the Regulations Relating to Health and safety of Employees at work and recruitment of employees.
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## ***Public Health***

<b>2.1.7. Public Health Act 36 of 1919</b>	Provides for the prevention of pollution of public water supplies.
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## ***Land Use and Planning Issues***

<b>2.1.8. Communal Land Reform Act No.5 of 2002.</b>	This Act is aimed at providing for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land; to establish Communal Land Boards; to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land; and to make provision for incidental matters.
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### **3. PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Process**

Given that the development of a quarry and stone crushing plant is a listed activity it was obvious that an EIA was required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from MET: DEA. Open cast mining methods will be used and involves extensive vegetation clearing and cutting of landscapes over an area of 72 Ha. In line with that the Consultant concluded that a full EIA is required. This report summarises the proposed project, the receiving environment, the concerns raised by stakeholders and I & APs, methodology for assessment and suggested issues that will be considered in the EIA study.

### 3.2. Project Team

**Table.1. Team of experts and their areas of responsibility in the EIA process.**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY / FIELD OF EXPERTISE</b>	<b>TEAM MEMBERS</b>
OUTRUN	Project management EIA coordination EIA process	Josiah T. Mukutiri  Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN	Development of the business concept	M. Shikongo's Investments Group One (Pty) Ltd
OUTRUN	Literature review / Desk study	Selma lilonga
OUTRUN	Legislatory & Policy Review	Selma lilonga
OUTRUN	Development of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN	Public Consultation and Facilitation	Josiah T. Mukutiri and M. Shikongo

**N.B. Detailed curriculum vitae can be provided upon request.**

## 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

### *General Description*

This section provides a general description of the environment in Ovikokola focusing on the key aspects of the environment that are likely to be positively or negatively impacted by the proposed development of a mine and stone crushing plant.

#### 4.1.1. About Omusati, Ovikokola Village and the Surrounding Areas

The study area, Ovikokola Village, is located in the Ruacana Constituency in Omusati Region. This region is well connected to other towns by road. Telecommunication receptions are covered by Mobile Telecommunication Company and Telecom Namibia.

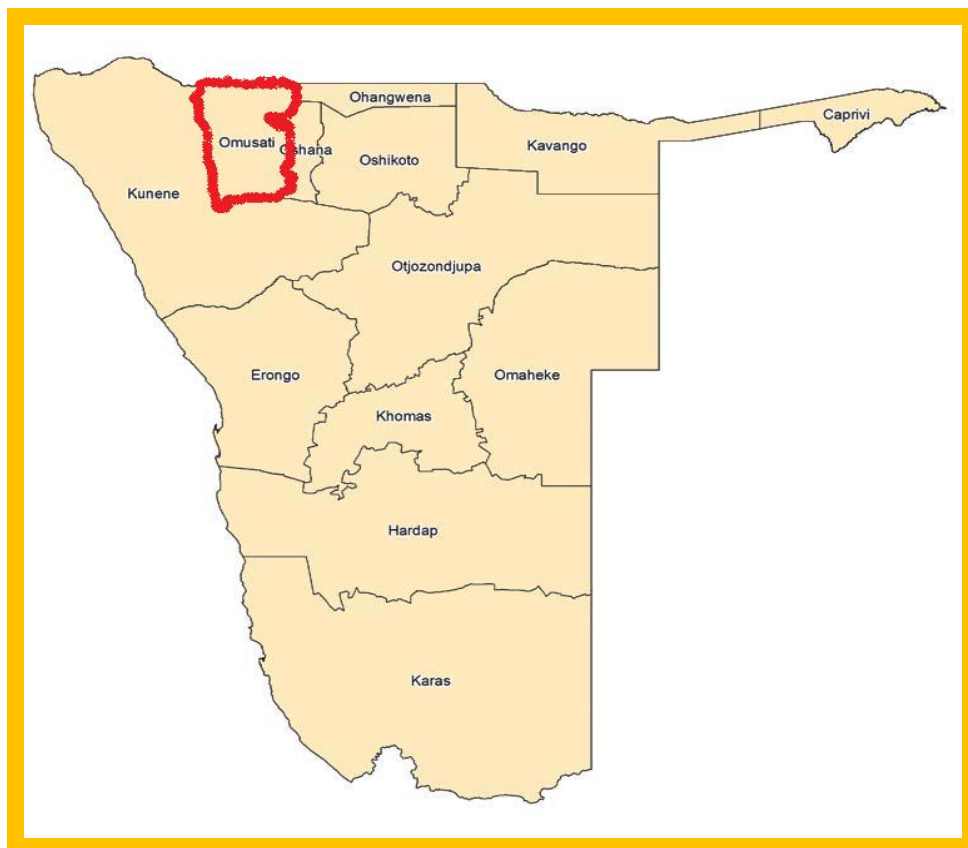


Figure 3: Omusati region in relation to other regions in Namibia. SOURCE: National Planning Commission, 2012.

#### 4.1.2. Climate

Climate refers to the meteorological or weather elements measured in a particular region or area over a long period of time of 20 to 30 years. The climate of an area is generally affected by the latitude, terrain, altitude and distance or proximity to water bodies. Climatic knowledge about an area is important because it shapes human activities of the people inhabiting the area. This is because climatic factors such as rainfall and temperature affect geomorphology, weathering and soil formation, transport of materials, flora and fauna and the use of natural resources, (Bertram and Broman, 1999). The people of Ovikokola depend on mixed farming comprised of livestock and crop production. Livestock production is dominated by cattle and goats with fewer farmers having sheep, pigs and donkeys.

#### 4.1.3. Rainfall and temperature

The climate is generally arid with most of the rain falling during the summer months of November to April. Rainfall is spatially and temporally distributed. The annual temperature range between 23-34 Celsius degree and the annual rainfall varies between 400 mm and 600 mm. Lower temperatures close to 0 °C are seldom experienced, (NPC, 2007).

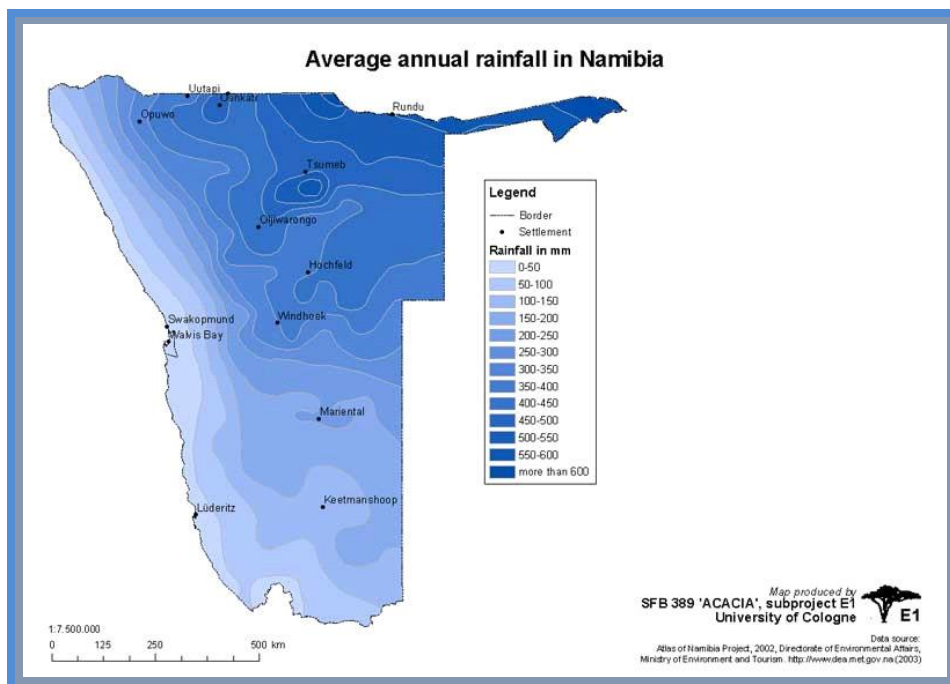


Figure 4: Average annual rainfall distribution map for Namibia.



#### 4.1.4. Vegetation

Ovikokola is characterised by a very arid climate where only adapted flora and fauna thrive. The proposed site is covered by natural vegetation. The landscape is mostly covered by mopani and thorny acacias with very little or no grass underneath.



Fig.5. The dominant tree species found in this area is the Mopani. Mopani is a protected tree species under the Forest Act.

#### ***Identification Of Alternatives***

This section covers a discussion of alternatives to the proposed establishment of a mine and stone crushing plant. The “do nothing” alternative is also considered.

##### **3.3.1. Strategic alternatives**

The proposed site is very accessible through a gravel road from Ruacana. There is a track road from the Ruacana gravel road to the proposed site which needs minor upgrading. The site is within a walkable distance for the Ovikokola Village and the

Proponent intends to take advantage of that and recruit workers from the village thus avoiding construction of a worker's compound which is expensive and will require more land.

### **3.3.2. Alternative sites**

There proposed site indicated in fig 1 is where the dolomite deposit to be mined exists naturally. There is no other dolomite deposit in the vicinity that the Proponent is aware of and as a result no other alternative site was considered for this scoping study.

#### ***No-Go Option***

The “no-go” option means maintaining the status quo were no stone crusher plant will be built. This would be the best for the environment given that it remains untouched. However, that situation is not favoured as it means no development and lack of employment opportunities for the local people.

## **5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Public consultation is an integral part of a comprehensive EIA and is done to ensure that issues are identified early during the process before major decisions are made. It is a requirement to carry out public consultations under the Namibia Environmental Assessment Policy of 1994 and also to achieve principles of best practice during the EIA process.

### ***5.1. Purpose Of The Public Participation Process***

The purpose of the public participation process is to:

- Provide information to I&APs and other stakeholders about the project background, proposed site, project concept and predicted potential impacts.
- Establish the public's interests, concerns and expectations regarding the proposed project.
- Obtain input from I&APs, the public and other key stakeholders.

### ***5.2. Identification Of Key Stakeholders***

The following key stakeholders were identified for consultation purposes:

- Ministry of Mines & Energy
- Uukolonkadhi Traditional Authority
- Omusati Regional Council
- Civil Society Organisation
- Ovikokola Community members
- Ovikokola Business Community
- Other members with interest or affected by the project.

See attached list of registered I&APs under Annexure 2.

### **5.3. Initiation Of The Scoping Process**

The scoping process was initiated by publicising it through the Uukolonkadhi Traditional Authority and publications in the local newspapers. Announcements were done in English and Oshiwambo. Posters were displayed in public and popular gathering places such as the school, entertainment centres, and shops etc. See Annexure 3 for the sample advertisement or poster.

The posters announced the beginning of the scoping process and invited stakeholders and members of the public to register as I & AP as well as participation in public meetings. A Background Information Document (BID), see attached copy in Annexure 3, was forwarded to stakeholders and members of the public.

The BID contained the relevant information about the proposed quarry & stone crusher and promoted stakeholders and public participation in the scoping process. A comment sheet was provided at the end of the BID report inviting comments on issues of interest and importance to the stakeholders.

### **5.4. Initial Public Consultation**

Key informant interviews were held with members of the Omusati Regional Council. These were followed by a meeting held with the Ovikokola Community members at their village on the 26<sup>th</sup> of October 2019. The meeting was designed to give the stakeholders details regarding the project and the EIA process being followed. The members present were given the chance to say their interests or concerns regarding the project. Communication was interactive and two languages used (English and Otjiherero). All the legible names and contact details of Attendees were included in the list of registered I&APs, see annexure 2.

### **5.5. Issues And Concerns Raised And Responses**

Records of all registered I&APs and stakeholders and the issues, concerns and comments on the proposed project were developed and are attached as annexure in this report. Below is a summary of issues raised during the meeting and interviews:

**PROCESS:** Attendance at the public meeting was very good and impressive. At least 30 people attended the meeting, (attendance register annexed).

*Biodiversity:*

There were many useful plant species identified during the meeting by the villagers. The most important was the Mopani trees which are mainly used for construction materials and as a host for Mopani worms. Mopani worms are a good source of protein in African dishes. ***Their value and further details will be presented in the EIA report. However, it was clear from the community members that these plants were abundant and found all over Ovikokola. The Proponent is advised to apply for a permit before removal of any Mopani trees onsite.***

**POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS:** There were several potential negative impacts identified jointly with the community and they include the following:

- *Potential injury to school pupils who use tracks to and from school that pass through the proposed site.*
- *Potential injury to passers-by during blasting operations / activities.*
- *Potential disturbance to the school and community due to noise and vibration from the stone crusher.*
- *Dust pollution from the excavation works, crushing, loading and traffic.*

**POSITIVE IMPACTS:**

The following potential positive impacts were identified:

- *Employment creation*
- *Contribute to local development through donations to the local school and assist with construction of a clinic in the area.*
- *Contribute to poverty reduction*

- *Stimulate local business due to increased disposable income.*

**OTHER ISSUES:**

Other issues or concerns raised by community members included:

- *What criteria will be used to recruit workers, should they be trained etc.?*
- *Will the Proponent also employ women?*
- *Will the workers be covered by medical aid and will they be compensated when injured?*
- *Will the workers be permanent or casual?*
- *What will happen to the workers if the company closes down?*

No graves or other social cultural and traditionally bound attachments are known to exist at the proposed site. The community was well aware that the project will benefit the whole community directly or indirectly and are in full support of the project.

**See Annexure 3 containing minutes of the community meeting.**

**5.6. Review Of Draft Scoping Report**

The draft scoping report was put in the following centres for public review and commenting:

- Ovikokola Village
- Omusati Regional Council

**5.7. Public Participation: Way Forward**

The comments on the Draft Scoping Report were incorporated into the final Scoping Report before submission to the MET: DEA. MET: DEA's decision will be made available to all I&APs.

## 6. IDENTIFIED ASPECTS AND POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
<p><b>Air Pollutants</b></p> <p><b>Dust (suspended particulates and PM10)</b></p> <p>Fugitive dust generated during the mining, quarry stones crushing, loading of quarry stones and traffic.</p>	<p>Dust will irritate workers at the site and nearby residents and businesses.</p> <p>May cause or contribute to respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>Dust also negatively affects flora adversely and impacts negatively on the outlook or aesthetic value of the surrounding areas.</p>

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>
<p><b>Noise</b> Noise will be generated during the mining activities such as blasting, blast hole drilling, crushing activities, earth moving equipment.</p>	<p>Irritating to site workers with the potential of impairing hearing.  Increased noise can also be a nuisance to the nearby community.</p>
<p><b>Solid Waste</b> Solid waste comprised of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soil from excavation.</li> <li>• wood from land cleared for open cast mining.</li> </ul>	<p>Poorly managed waste will affect the outlook and aesthetic value of the place.  Unprotected soil can be washed away and cause sedimentation in nearby streams.</p>
<p><b>Oil/Fuel Spills</b> Fuel and or Oil spills can occur at the fuel storage facilities.</p>	<p>Oil/fuel contaminates the land and / or ground water.</p>
<p><b>Employment opportunities</b> New jobs will be created.</p>	<p>The proposed project is expected to create 30 permanent jobs which is a significant number for the Ovikokola Village.</p>
<p><b>Positive economic benefits</b></p>	<p>The project is likely to impact positively on the Ovikokola community due to increased disposable income.</p>
<p><b>Health and social issues</b> Health, safety and security hazards posed by the new</p>	<p>Probable increase in new HIV and sexually</p>



<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>
mine and stone crusher.	transmitted diseases infections.
<p><b>PROCESS ISSUES</b> Lack of adequate knowledge on the risks associated with the project.</p>	Local community may miss opportunities or fail to raise issues in time of the study.

### **6.1. Screened Impacts**

#### **6.1.1. Impacts on the Biophysical Environment**

The proposed site has no endemic species known to inhabit this area.

#### **6.1.2. Impact on National Heritage Resources**

The site has no elements of national heritage importance known. Hence there is no predicted significant impact on national heritage from the quarry and stone crushing plant.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD**

### ***7.1. Conclusion***

This report was compiled from information obtained from relevant authorities, stakeholders, I&APs and technical experts and professionals. It has presented the context, benefits of the project and the EIA process being followed. The proposed site is not a sensitive area and the proposed quarry and stone crushing plan can be operated with minimal disturbance to the environment. Potential negative and positive impacts of the proposed project have been identified and it is concluded that their significance be analysed in the next phase of the EIA study. No specialist studies have been identified as part of this EIA study.

### ***1.2. Way Forward***

The draft scoping report was distributed in various venues accessible to I&APs and other stakeholders for public review. Their comments were incorporated in the final report before submission to MET: DEA. The decision made by MET: DEA will be made known to all registered I&APs and stakeholders.

## REFERENCES

1. Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002. Directorate of Environmental Affairs. Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
2. Government Gazette 27 December 2007 No. 3966. Act No. 7, 2007 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007.
3. National Planning Commission, 2012. Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results. Republic of Namibia.

**Annexure 1. BID**

**Annexure 2: LIST OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES.**

**Annexure 3: Advertisements**