

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
CONSTRUCTION OF A COAL STORAGE WARE HOUSE IN GOBABIS  
OMAHEKE REGION.**

**PREPARED BY: ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY CC**

**CONTINENTAL BUILDING OFFICE 209**

**PREPARED FOR : TRANS KALAHARI-CONTAINER CC.**

**MAY 2023**

**PREPARED FOR: TRANS KALAHARI CON- CC**

**PREPARED BY:**

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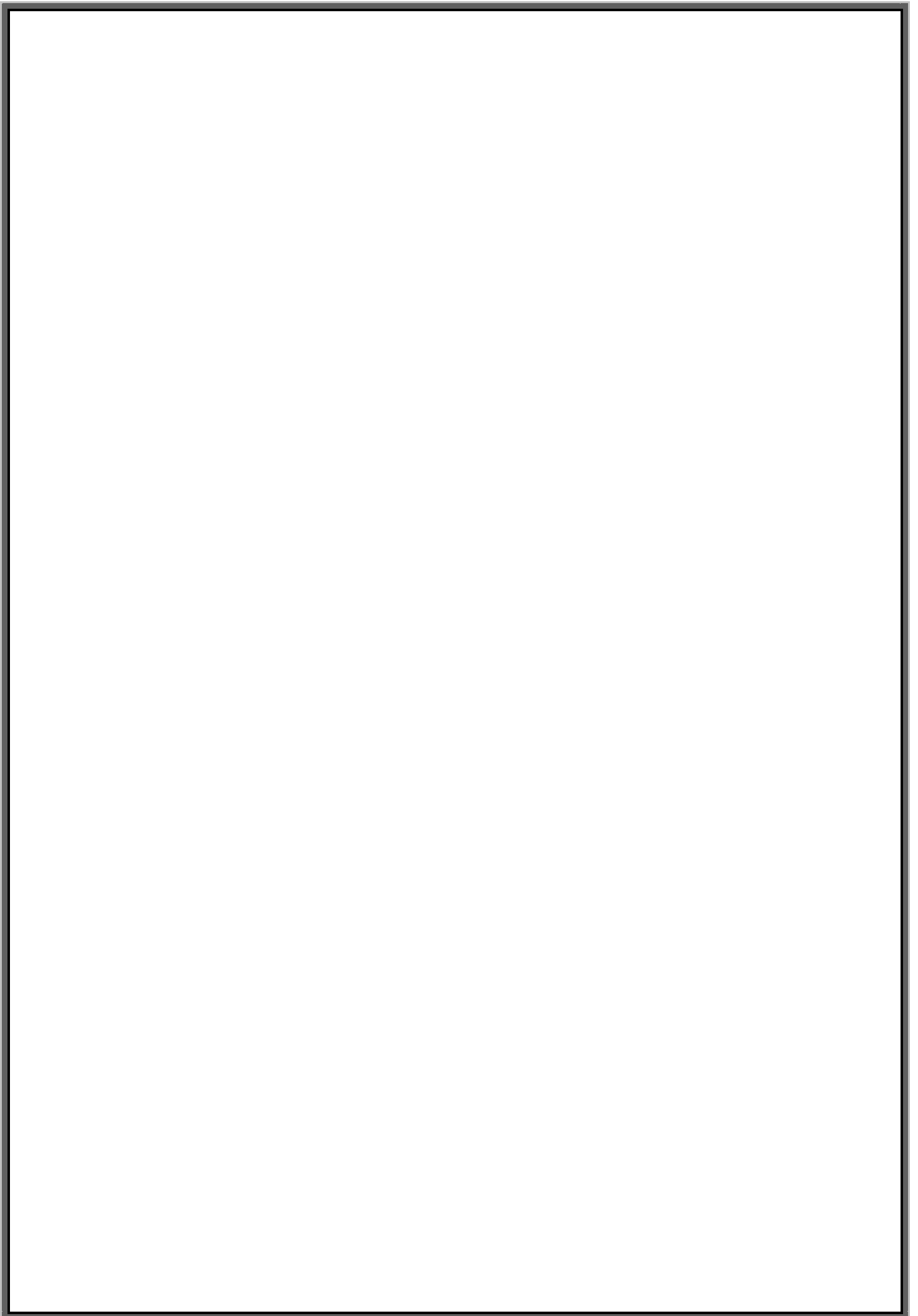
**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF:**

**TRANS-KLAHARI TERMINAL CONTAINER**

NAME.....

SIGNED.....

DATE.....



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last two decades, Namibians have become increasingly aware of the necessity of environmental protection and conservation efforts. Economic development policies must now be compatible with environmental aims, according to most experts. This necessitates the integration of environmental factors into the development process. As a result, understanding how the environment works has become critical in making choices and judgments that would eventually encourage sound development. Trans-k cc the (proponent) must guarantee that the proposed coal storage and handling strikes sustainable balance between development and environmental protection.

The proposed project primary activity will be to construct a coal storage as well as handling. Trans Kalahari who was granted an ecc to construct a truck port on the same portion of land, measured 40 ha, proposes to add a coal storage covering approximately 10 ha of the 40 ha. truck will be offloading coal from Botswana and loading to the for shipping in walvis bay

### Purpose of the scoping report

Trans-Kalahari con cc appointed Namib-Enviro Consultants to conduct an environmental scoping assessment for the proposed project of constructing a coal storage and handling, as required by Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995, the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 (Listed Activities), and Government Notice No. 30 of 2012 (EIA Regulations).

This environmental scoping assessment will help to reduce or mitigate negative consequences by generating a variety of project alternatives for the c. In general, the goal of this Environmental scoping report is to predict and prevent, limit, and/or manage potentially major negative impacts of development that could:

- Be too expensive to fix in the future
- Put current and future generations' lives, livelihoods, or health at risk
- Cause irreplaceable resource losses and less possibilities for future well-being;
- Assist in the search for ways to maximize development's potential advantages.

### Alternatives considered

According to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and EIA regulations, alternative sites (different localities), alternative projects (different activities), and alternative designs should

be taken into account during planning phase to see if they would achieve better environmental and social economic benefits.

#### Project alternative

The option of not undertaking and implementing the activity at all. whereby the country is not utilizing the comparative advantages offered by the B6 Trans Kalahari road, As the activity is meant to provide and add value to the existing project and to the town economy. Allowing the proposed activity not to take place will delay the development of the town and the services which were meant to be provided will fail and no progress will take place.

Stakeholder will not be motivated to invest in a town which does not meet their minimum requirement

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

Trans Kalahari continental container cc proposed the development and operation of a coal warehouse and truck port at Gobabis Omaheke region alongside the B6 road, is for the abovementioned activities that the proponent Trans-Kalahari continental container cc have appointed Advanced environmental agency to carry out an environmental study, in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the development and operation of a Coal Storage and handling warehouse from the office of Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry Of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned activities will require an Environmental Assessment to Analyse, identify and recommend the mitigation and management action that will be in place to ensure the environmental protection and conservation. The Coal storage and handling warehouse will be an addition to the recent constructed filling station and truck port on the same plot. It is therefore safe to mention that this project will provide employment and contribute to the Namibian economy through foreign currency exchange.

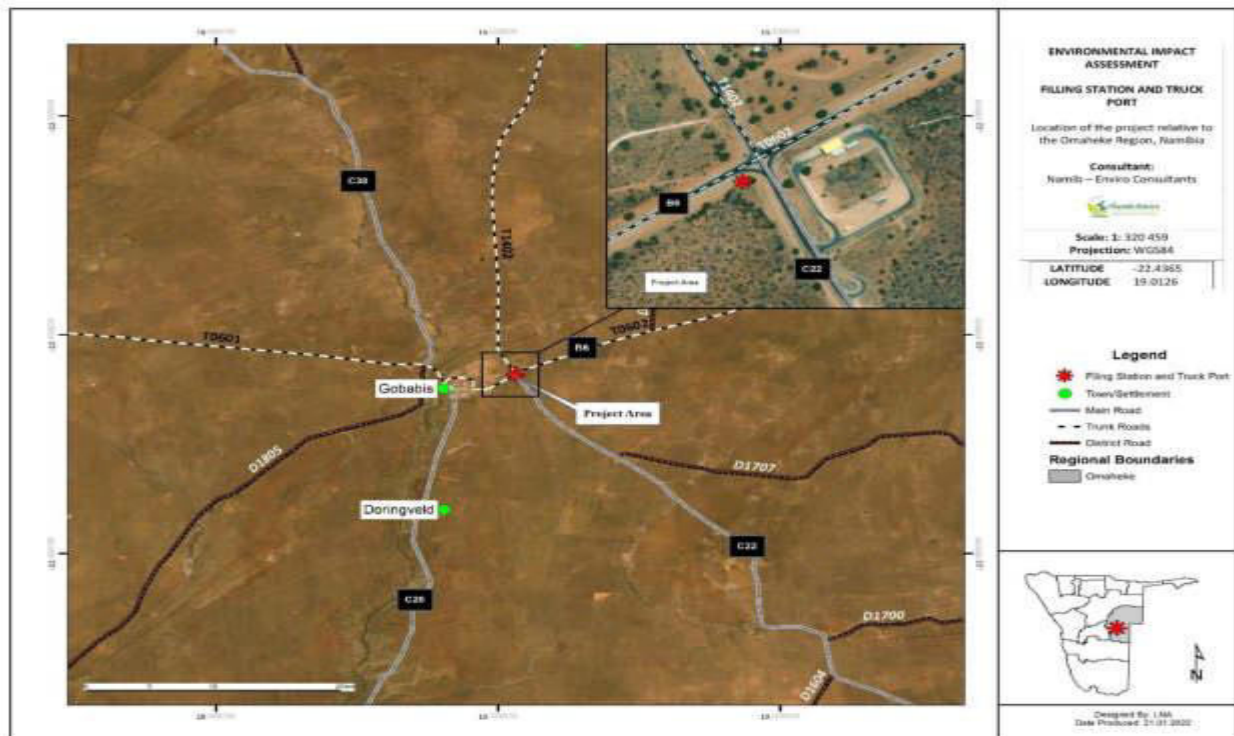
### 1.2 Proposed construction design



## 2.1. Project location

The proposed development and operation of a coal storage and handling warehouse is located at Gobabies, Omaheke region farm no:2031, town land no 114. The plot is situated alongside the B6 Trans Kalahari road. The coordinates for the proposed warehouse location are 22.945658° S and 14.512109° E. The site for the proposed Coal storage and handling Warehouse is alongside the existing truck port and filling station. The road accommodates trucks to and out of Namibia, is for these reason that Trans Kalahari continental cc found a great opportunity to venture in the development and operation of a coal storage and handling warehouse as it is located at an area which is alongside the main road of the B6 Trans Kalahari road, the project which will not only benefit Namibia but it will bring about development within the SADC countries

be considered, this was the suitable site for the proposed project as no much disturbance of vegetation will be required as the site is already cleared.



## 2.2 Project description

## 2.3 Environmental Protection Measures

This study acts as the Environmental Impact Assessment that is presented to MEFT for approval as a document containing a detailed project description, outlining Policy, Legal, and other Administrative Frameworks to which the proponent must adhere. Environmental audits will be conducted on a regular basis during and after the tank is installed. Employees will be safe, and public health will be protected. Before any work commences, the site plan must be approved.

## 2.3 Proposed project activities

The following is a description of the activities related with the planned storage construction preconstruction, construction, operating, and rehabilitation stages that have been examined as potential sources of impact in the impact assessment:

- ✓ The backside of the facility will be surrounded by fencing.
- ✓ Water and power supply (use of water services from municipality)

Construction, operation, and possible decommissioning are the three phases of the project. The following are the activities that are included in all phases:

**Construction Phase:**

- ✓ Transport and installation of construction material like bricks and other necessary equipment.
- ✓ Installation of the electrical supply that goes with it.
- ✓ Construction of related structures and infrastructure.

**Operational Phase.**

**Decommissioning Phase:**

Removal of all infrastructure that will not be reused during future land usage; and land rehabilitation.

**2.4 Solid waste and sewer management**

**Waste Management**

Waste containers will be provided for each section to keep waste temporarily before it is delivered to the central solid waste collection facility. According to Ministry of Health Standards, the solid waste collection centre for the entire station will be strategically positioned and covered on top and on the sides to protect from weather and scavengers.

**Sewer Management**

The sewer line will be connected to the gobabis sewer line, therefore construction of bathrooms will be connected.

**2.5 Fire Fighting Protection**

The proponent must guarantee that there are methods and procedures in place for water storage and supply in the event of a fire, as well as a fire foam system to protect fire-prone regions. To ensure safety in the event of a fire, an emergency water supply system will be erected around the Service Station. At least two fire extinguishers containing 9 kilograms of chemical powder will be on hand at all times, and the extinguishers will be checked every six months. To avoid

fire triggering items being used in or around the facility, notices prohibiting smoking and cell phone usage must be prominently displayed in the forecourt.

### 2.6 Lighting

Within the facility, and in the vicinity of the service area, lighting will be provided along the entire length of the internal road network. This will be done so that vehicle routes and directions are easily observable at all times of the day and night.

### 2.7 Implementation Strategy

The project will begin with the marking of the project area, followed by fencing and the on-site construction. The project will entail the removal of overburden and the excavation of a trench. The majority of the labour will be done manually.

## 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section examines the legal framework in which the construction and coal handling proponent must operate in order to meet environmental management criteria. This involves an emphasis on national and international legal compliance during the development, operational, and decommissioning phases of the project. The Proponent shall be guided by all applicable policy, regulatory, and other criteria in operating the project in compliance with best practices and environmental management requirements.

A list of activities that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is provided in Section 27 of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) (herein referred to as: listed activities). The EMP should be compliant with the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007, and the 2012 EIA requirements (Government Notice: 30).

Table 1 Applicable environmental legal framework and their relevance to the project

Legislation/policy	Provision	Relevance to the project
Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)	Promotes Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of	Environmental Protection

	Environmental assessments as a key tool towards environmental Sustainability.	
Environmental Management Act No. 07 of 2007	Requires that projects with significant environmental impact are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27).	All formal requirements as per the act will be duly identified and adhered to. The Project will follow this act accordingly and consider all aspects inclusive of the assessment process and acquire environmental clearance.
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that “No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area	A Petroleum Retail License should be applied for and obtained from the Petroleum Affairs Division of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
Soil Conservation, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)	Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion	Monitor and apply the soil conservation mechanisms
Forest Act 12 of 2001	To provide for the protection of the environment and the control and	Forestry permits maybe required for vegetation

Forest Act Regulations 2015	management of forest. Relevant sections:  Approval required for the clearance of vegetation on more than 15 hectares (Section 23, subsection 1 (b)).	clearing
Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919)	Advocates for Public Health and safety	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007	Advocates for employee and public safety, health	In the working context “SAFETY” implies “free from danger”
Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002	To provide 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	Ensure communication and necessary approvals to communal developmental activities
National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.	The Act provides provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.	No heritage features were observed within or around the site. Procedures and mitigation measures presented in the EMP should be applied

National Solid Waste Management Strategy	The Strategy ensures that the future directions, regulations, funding and action plans to improve solid waste management are properly co-ordinated and consistent with national policy, and to facilitate co-operation between stakeholders	Waste management plans
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## 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

### 4.1 Introduction

The Omaheke Region is located east of Windhoek and has an area of 84,981 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of around 70,800 persons (density of 0.83 per km<sup>2</sup>). Grassland and sparsely vegetated shrub land, as well as scattered tiny pockets of closed canopy forest, define the region. -

Except for community lands in northeast areas, land tenure is largely privatized. Rangeland cattle farming, much of it intensive commercial cattle farming, and a considerable amount of smallholder subsistence agriculture, predominantly in communal areas, make up the majority of land use (Mtuleni, 2019). Namibia is the driest country in Sub-Saharan Africa, and severe droughts are common. Droughts are expected to grow more often and unpredictable in the future.

### 4.2 Climate conditions

#### 3.2.1 Temperature

Summers in the region are often hot, with temperatures frequently exceeding 30 degrees Celsius. Summer nights are pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 12 to 18 degrees Celsius. Winter nights and early mornings, on the other hand, are typically frigid, with temperatures near or below freezing in southern places. Temperatures quickly climb to between 15 and 25 degrees Celsius, resulting in mild weather over the majority of the winter daylight hours (Mendelsohn & el Obeid, 2002).



### 3.2.2 Rainfall

The highest rainfall months are July and August, with January and February being the wettest. The average annual precipitation varies greatly from year to year, ranging from 350 mm in the south and far west to 450 mm in the north. Many rainfalls are either too brief or too isolated to encourage plant development, and high evaporation rates result in significant water loss.

### 4.3 Geology and Soils

According to Mtuleni (2019), the Omaheke Region is located on the western margin of a huge sand basin, which affects most of the region's vegetation, animals, farming, and mineral possibilities. Aquifers with higher yields can be found in a number of locations, including Grootfontein, Leonardville, Hochfeld, and the Eiseb. Because there are no water catchment streams, tributaries, or rivers on the site, most of the rain that falls on the surface infiltrates directly into the Kalahari sandy soil.

### 4.4 Flora and fauna

The vegetation is mostly found in the Tree Savannah and Woodland (Northern Kalahari), but the southern half, in particular, is strongly transitional to the Camelthorn Savannah (Central Kalahari), while the western part is bordered by the Thornbush Savannah. This results in very homogeneous landscapes in the middle regions, with very gradual variations in composition towards the far south-east, and more distinct changes in composition towards the west and south-west, as the vegetation transitions into Thornbush savannah. The research region lies within the southern edge of the Karstveld in the extreme north.

Based on limited herbarium records and the area's overall inaccessibility, the plant diversity of the research area is predicted to be low medium diversity (Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The vegetation is categorized into two main types: the Sandveld, which is dominated by *Terminalia sericea* and *Combretum* species, and the Hardeveld, which is a mix of savannah, *Acacia* species, Karstveld elements, wetland vegetation, and vegetation on shallow calcareous soil. The Hardeveld is mostly found as a fringe around the Kalahari's sand plains, but it can also be found in spots within this sand plateau (Herbarium of Namibia, 2015).

### 4.5 Hydrology

In this area, there are no permanent rivers. After heavy rain, dry omuramba drainage channels may convey water for a short time. Almost all of the water used by people and livestock is pumped from boreholes in the area or piped in from groundwater reserves at Berg Aukas and

Kombat. Aquifers, which are bodies of water trapped either in fissures in the bedrock or in the Kalahari sands, are pumped out of the ground. Aquifers are found at various depths beneath the surface, and the amount and quality of water available in them varies as well.

#### 4.6 Socio-economic environment

The region’s economy is dominated by farming. Maize and Pearl Millet crops are seldom productive, and subsistence farming is difficult. The total number of livestock in 2001 consisted of 305 000 cattle, 132000 goats and 53000 sheep. About 800 farmers each own more than 100 cattle. There is much variation in household wealth, and many of Namibia’s poorest people live here (NDC, 2001).

### 5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Namib-Enviro Consultants will adopt an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with Namibian environmental regulations and international methodologies in hopes of preventing, minimize, and mitigate any negative consequences while promoting good outcomes. This chapter will analyse possible environmental and socio-economic consequences based on the current environmental and social structure of the project operations on ground.

#### 5.1 Impact assessment methodology

The magnitude and temporal and spatial scales of the project, as well as the specific activities involved with the project, are used to determine the significance of an impact. At all times, the evaluation of the environmental effects of development operations should attempt to be objective and unbiased. Environmental activities, on the other hand, are vulnerable to the subjectivity that comes with attempting to quantify significance. The significance of an effect is determined by the context (spatial and temporal scale) as well as the strength of that impact.

#### 5.2 Impacts assessing criteria

The extent, magnitude, and duration of each impact will be detailed. These criteria would be used to determine the significance of the impact, first without mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation solution or measures in place. The mitigation described in the Scoping Report would include the wide range of feasible and practical options.

Table 2 Criteria for assessing impacts

Criteria	Category	Description
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Criteria for ranking Spatial impact	National	Beyond a 10 Km radius of the site
	Regional	Within a 5 Km radius of the centre of the site
	Local	Within a 2 Km radius of the the centre of the site
	Site specific	On site or within the boundaries of the property
	Zero	
Criteria for ranking the magnitute of impacts	High	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered
	Medium	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered
	Low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered
	Very low	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered
	Zero	Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes remain unaltered
Criteria for ranking the duration of impact	Zero	Zero time
	Short term	Up to 18 months
	Medium term	0-5 years (after operation)
	Long term	5- 10 years (after operation)
	Permanent	More than 10 years (after operation)
Probability	Definite	Estimated greater than 95 % chance of the impact occurring
	Very likely	Estimated 50 to 95% chance of the impact Occurring
	Fairly likely	Estimated 5 to 50 % chance of the impact Occurring

	Unlikely	Estimated less than 5 % chance of the impact occurring
	Zero	Definitely no chance of occurrence
Confidence	Certain	Wealth of information on and sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact
	Sure	Reasonable amount of useful information on and relatively sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact
	Unsure	Limited useful information on and understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing this impact
Reversibility	Irreversible	The activity will lead to an impact that is permanent
	Reversible	The impact is reversible, within a period of 10 years.

### 5.3 Identified potential impacts and mitigation measures

Mitigation measures should be identified for each impact analyzed in order to lessen and/or avoid unfavorable consequences. These mitigation measures are also included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to guarantee that they are carried out throughout the planned activity's life cycle. The EMP is included in the Scoping Report, and its implementation becomes a legally binding obligation after the project is approved. Possible impacts of the project are summarised in the Table 3 below based on the information acquired during the field assessment, and their mitigation measures.

Table 3 Potential impacts and mitigation measures

Impacts due to the construction of the storage warehouse	Measurement	Rating	Mitigation
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<b>Landscape alternation: digging and excavating</b>	Duration Extent Magnitude Probability Reversible	Permanent Site specific Low Fairly likely Reversible	If possible rehabilitate the site after construction
<b>Access roads: establishment of road tracks</b>	Duration Extent Magnitude Probability Reversible	Permanent Site specific Low Very likely Reversible	Use existing municipal access roads
<b>coal spills: soil pollution (coal leakage from machinery)</b>	Duration Extent Magnitude Probability Reversible	Short-term Local Low Definite Reversibility	If an coal spill occurs, collect the contaminated soil, store in drums or appropriate structures and dispose at approved waste disposal site;  Ensure all vehicles / machinery are well service, install drip trays and conduct regular leak inspection
<b>Pollution: noise and dust (extraction and transportation of the sand and concrete)</b>	Duration Extent Magnitude Probability Reversible	Short-term Local Medium Definite Reversible	Use dust suppression measures to mitigate dust impacts Provide dust masks and ear muffs to machinery operators
<b>Socio-economic environment: development and</b>	Duration Extent Magnitude	Long and short-term National & local Medium	Employ local labour as far as possible

<b>employment opportunities</b>	Probability Reversible	Definite Reversibility	Establish on the job training and other capacity development training programs
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## 6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was prepared as part of the Scoping Report for the planned construction of coal storage warehouse and handling development facility by the proponent as part of the Environmental Assessment. The content has been adapted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) Regulation No. 30 of 2012, listing No. 8(j) (aa) (bb) (cc). The goal is to develop management strategies to address the environmental consequences indicated in the Scoping Report.

The Environmental Management Plan for impacts related with the proposed construction of coal storage warehouse and handling is described in this section. Environmental projects must be managed in a methodical, planned, and documented manner, according to the EMP. The Environmental Management Plan outlined below summaries the organizational structure, planning, and monitoring for environmental preservation at the proposed project site development.

### 6.1 Listed activities

An Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is required for Listed Activities, and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is also required. The MET: DEA is devoted to promoting environmental management principles as the governmental institution responsible for the management and conservation of its natural resources. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes a list of operations that require an EIA, and the proposed fuel tank is one of the specified activities or activities that cannot be carried out without an ECC. The goal of project activities that are described is to guarantee that the environmental implications are thoroughly examined.

The planned storage facility continuation would result in a number of Listed Activities as defined by the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011). The following is the listed activities induced by the proposed project:

**Activity:**

Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good

**Applicability :**

Storage and handling of dangerous materials in containers with a combined volume of more than 30 cubic meters at any site, including gasoline, diesel, liquid petroleum gas, or paraffin.

**6.2 Roles and responsibility in EMP implementation**

**6.2.1 Environmental Management Plan administration**

The management and staff, including the construction team, shall be required to familiarize themselves with the content of the document while the project Manager shall be tasked with the overall responsibility for the implementation thereof once the development is operational.

**6.2.2 Environmental Awareness Training  
construction phase**

The owner and construction company shall ensure that all his/her staff are aware of the importance and implications of the EMP and the need to commit to the relevant provisions contained in the document.

**Operational phase**

The operational phase shall require that roles and responsibilities for all employees need to be established while the reasons and importance of mitigation measures shall be clearly explained, and this shall be an ongoing process. The positive socioeconomic and biodiversity impacts involve a number of external stakeholders and these relationships require close and regular interventions. Before commencement of business, the management shall send all its key personnel for training in handling dangerous and hazardous goods.

Table 4 Roles and responsibility in EMP implementation

Roles	Environmental responsibilities
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<b>Project Manager</b>	Enforce the EMP implementation to contractors and all project workers.
<b>Environmental Control Officer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement, review and update the EMP.</li> <li>- Ensure all reporting and monitoring required under EMP is undertaken, documented and distributed as needed</li> <li>- Conducts environmental audit at work site with the support of environmental consultant.</li> <li>- Ensure materials being used on site are environmental friendly and safe.</li> </ul>
<b>The Department of Environmental Affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approve the EMP and any amendments to the EMP.</li> <li>- Review and approve environmental reports submitted as part of EMP implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Consultant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct and monitor actions required by the EMP if required</li> <li>- Conducts environmental audit at work site</li> <li>- Ensure materials being used on site are environmental friendly and safe.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Site/Project Engineers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control and monitor actions required by the EMP.</li> <li>- Ensure documented procedures are followed and records kept on site.</li> <li>- Ensure any complaints are passed onto the management within 24 hours of receiving the complaint.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Labour</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow requirements as directed by site engineers.</li> <li>- Report any potential environmental issues to site engineer/project manager, indicating spilt oil, excess waste, excessive dust generation, dirty water running off the site and other possible non-conformances.</li> <li>- Compliance with the environmental specifications and enforce adherence.</li> <li>- Maintain a record of activities relevant to environmental management.</li> </ul>

### 6.3 Scope of the Environmental Management Plan

Namib-Enviro Consultants carried out and prepare the EMP according to a set of guidelines. Because of the importance of involving Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in environmental studies, the EMP ensures that I&APs concerns are addressed, as consultations were central to every step, such as MEFT's approval of the clearance process, which included local communities and nearby farm owners.

#### 6.3.1 Scoping exercise

The scoping exercise aimed to identify and screen all relevant concerns associated to project development, as well as determine whether any detrimental consequences occurred that could render the proposed project ecologically unacceptable as soon as possible.

#### 6.3.2 Existing environmental conditions

Environmental and socioeconomic data from the surrounding areas were collected, processed, and analyzed to determine the current environmental conditions in the project area. The results of the analysis are reported in the sections below. Secondary data for the paper came from previous biological, zoological, botanical, and socioeconomic research conducted in the area.

#### 6.3.3 Analysis of potential environmental impact

An assessment of the proposed project's environmental consequences and benefits in terms of the biophysical and socioeconomic environment, as well as an analysis of the impacts' scope, duration, intensity, and significance, has been carried out.

#### 6.3.4 Formulation of possible mitigation measures

Based on the analysis of findings, a number of measures and plans for mitigating the identified possible adverse environmental impacts of the project are proposed. Further, the report proposes measures and plans for enhancing positive environmental impacts of the project. And wherever possible, the costs and benefits of these environmental measures are quantified.

### 6.4 Stakeholder consultation

The goal of an approach to environmental assessment studies is to ensure broad stakeholder participation and involvement. Because there were no registered stakeholders by AEC, public consultative sessions were not held in the region as part of the transparent consultation process aiming for taking public views into consideration in selecting the EMP. The Proponent owns the land on which the planned project will be carried out.

### 6.5 Stakeholder consultation methodology

The public will be notified via newspaper advertisements and a notice placed at the project location (the proponent's farm). The project will have a 14-day comment period following the publication of the newspaper advertisements.

### 6.6 Monitoring

Environmental monitoring will involve measurement of relevant parameters, at a level of details accurate enough, to distinguish the anticipated changes. Monitoring aims at determining the effectiveness of actions to improve.

Table 5 Management strategies to address the environmental impacts of the proposed project

Negative impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsible person	Monitoring
<b>Construction phase</b>			
Oil spillage Noise Dust Soil	Ensure NO oil spillage occurs  Ensure use of Manual labour and hand tools	Contractor Supervising and Environmental expert	Inspection/Observation
<b>Operation phase</b>			
General maintenance of the fuel storage tank, regular cleaning of the tank	Oil Spillage Possible asphyxiation of tank cleaners Generation of waste materials, e.g. paints, painting accessories	Ensure use of appropriate PPEs for tank cleaners including oxygen masks. Establish an environmental record keeping system.	Proponent - routine inspection
Generation of Solid waste	If not properly managed, could create hazardous conditions for those within the vicinity of the project site.	Ensure solid waste is collected regularly by professional waste handlers and disposed of at the designated dumping sites.	Proponent
Generation of sewerage, waste water	If not properly managed, could compromise sanitary	Ensure the sewage waste water is collected and disposed of into the	Proponent

	hygiene of the development result in closure of the facility	properly constructed septic tanks.	
<b>Decommissioning phase</b>			
Site closure and demolition of the site office, and all other associated infrastructure	Oil spillage Noise Dust Solid waste Soil destruction	Clean and treat all oil contaminated areas and tools, and dispose at an authorised dumping site.  Implement an appropriate re-vegetation programmed to restore the site to its original status.	Contractor Environmental expert

## **7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

It is a norm that public consultation is required by legislation (EMA No. 7 of 2007) to be included in an EIA process, it is a major element of the EIA. By incorporating Interested and Affected Parties, public consultation ensures sound decision-making. As a result, the Public Participation Process has been constructed to give I&APs the opportunity to learn more about the proposed project, provide input through document/report reviews, and raise any issues of concern during the public consultation process.

Notification of the proposed activities were advertised in two local newspapers to consult the public as presented in Appendix, to identify and contact as many potential I&APs as possible. In addition, notices were also prepared to be displayed at the proposed project site. This allowed the community to participate in the process by submitting comments and expressing their worries about the project's operations as well as any environmental issues that the project may cause. No registered Interested and Affected Parties recorded and thus no comments or concerns were raised.





NATIONAL NEWS

Nam Sources Pork Meat

This is in line with the Pork Steering Committee resolution of 18 February 2020 as a risk mitigation strategy.

According to Meat Board, the higher of the calculated ceiling price and the fixed level N\$ 51.03/kg will be maintained until a new proposed pork ceiling price is implemented. The domestic pig sector is comparatively small, but an alternative income source in Namibia particularly for SMEs.

The Board explained that the introduction of the existing price incentive scheme in 2012, the resultant ceiling prices, have helped sustain the existence of the local industry, by keeping many businesses from collapsing under the pressure of increasing production costs and competition from low-cost imports.

Hence, the pig sector grew firmly between 2013 and 2022.

The Namibia Agricultural Union found that local pigs marketed increased by 14% from 39,149 pigs in 2013 to an average of 44,615 pigs.

Growth in value terms was 111.6% from N\$79.1 million in 2013 to N\$167.4 million in 2022.

Although average pork ceiling prices improved between 2013 and 2022, from N\$26.7/kg in 2013 to N\$38.94/kg, the average prices for key inputs such as yellow maize and soybeans also went up, negatively impacting profit margins.

Namibia's total pork consumption averaged 11,571 tonnes annually between 2021 and 2022.

Local production supplied 38% (4 344 tonnes) while the rest was imported.

Leading the imports (2022) were offals (57%), processed and canned products (19.4%), cuts (12.2%) and carcasses (9.7%). South Africa has for years been Namibia's main source of pork imports. For example, in 2021, Namibia sourced 68% from there, 12.2% from Spain, Germany (5%), and the Netherlands (3%).

However, in the second half of 2022, the country had to scramble for pork meat and products, as imports from South Africa divided by 47.3% owing to the suspension of pork imports into Namibia from South Africa and Botswana because of the FMD outbreaks in those countries in August 2022.

As a result, imports from more costly alternatives spiked exponentially: for example, Belgium (by 1,011%), Ireland (by 757%), Portugal (by 252%), Germany (by 210%), USA and China by 100% each, pushing pork prices up.

This event points to the need to recognise the local pig sector as strategic, requiring accelerated further investments to boost the industry's competitiveness and bring about a comfortable degree of self-reliance said NAU.

Email: [erastus@thevillager.com.na](mailto:erastus@thevillager.com.na)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Call for public participation.

Notice is here given to all interested and affected parties(IAP) that an application for an Ecc will be made to environmental commissioner in terms of the environmental management act no 7 of 2007 and the environmental Impact assessment (EIA) regulations (GN30/GG)4848 of February 2012 for the following project.

**Project description:** rezoning of erf 90 okongo village.

**Proponent:** Maryana properties cc

All affected and interested (IAP) are hereby invited to register through an email given below to participate in the EIA process.

Send your emails to : [advanceenvironment@gmail.com](mailto:advanceenvironment@gmail.com)

Contact: 0817606590

Comments start on the 14 May 2023- 30 May 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Call for public participation.

Notice is here given to all interested and affected parties(IAP) that an application for an Ecc will be made to environmental commissioner in terms of the environmental management act no 7 of 2007 and the environmental Impact assessment (EIA) regulations (GN30/GG)4848 of February 2012 for the following project.

**Project description:** coal storage and handling warehouse

**Proponent:** Trans-kalahari container terminal cc

**Location:** Gobabis

All affected and interested (IAP) are hereby invited to register through an email given below to participate in the EIA process.

Send your email s to : [advanceenvironment@gmail.com](mailto:advanceenvironment@gmail.com)

Contact: 0817606590

Comments start on the 14 May 2023 to 20 May 2023

NATIONAL NEWS

The Untapped Potential: 90% of





Back

489-1.pdf



mtc.com.na

NATIONAL NEWS

Weaner Exports

This trend in marketing has resulted in A-class abattoirs gaining an additional 1% market share during the quarter under review.

The country's shift from more value addition to the supply of raw material is observed as the quarterly increase in marketed animals from the three years of herd-rebuilding is being exported live.

"The growth observed in the sector is attributed to increased volumes of cattle exported on hoof to neighboring regional markets," the analysis read.

Despite the country's intent and aspiration to add more value, and maintain its lucrative external beef markets- going as far as China and becoming the first African country to export beef to USA.

According to Meat Board observation, there has generally been a sustained decrease in South African and local weaner prices throughout the first quarter of 2023.

South African weaner prices continued to drop following an increased supply of beef due to export restrictions occasioned by FMD in that country.

The South African weaner price declined from N\$40.47/kg in the first quarter of 2022 to N\$35.50/kg in the first quarter this year.

The Namibian weaner price followed a similar pattern averaging at N\$ 30.02/kg relative to N\$ 41.59/kg recorded during the first quarter of 2022, a decline of 22.9%.

Although there has been an increase in the B2 cattle producer prices offered by export-approved abattoirs during the first quarter of the year, the all-grade carcass prices dropped by 0.7% and averaged N\$ 59.93/kg during the first quarter of 2023 relative to N\$60.34/kg recorded in 2022.

The cattle sector production was estimated at N\$2,7 billion by the end of last year, increasing from N\$2,5 billion estimated production value in 2021.

Email: erastus@thevillager.com.na

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Comments start on the 14 May 2023 to 20 May 2023



## **8. CONCLUSION**

The EIA procedure for the proposed construction of coal storage warehouse and handling development was carried out in accordance with the EIA Regulations published in Government Notice No. 30, in accordance with Section 56 of the Namibia Environmental Management Act, 2007. (Act No. 7 of 2007).

As a result, the public consultation process has been fair, with every attempt taken to include individuals from all stakeholders. Additionally, the proposed project plan includes mitigating measures to ensure that all applicable laws and regulations are followed. Businesses are regarded advantageous and vital in relation to the proposed mitigation measures that will be implemented throughout the construction phase, the development's contribution to society, and the fact that the project is economically and environmentally sound.

The use of PPE When it comes to coal handling, they are the safest. The EMP adequately addresses the issues of coal spills, fire risk, tank leakage, and land/water pollution. With the adoption of this EMP, the proposed coal warehouse functioning will no longer constitute an environmental danger. In addition, the detected possible negative consequences linked with the proposed project and related activities were deemed to be of medium magnitude. This findings suggest that the project be permitted and an environmental clearance certificate be granted to the approving authority.



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**APPENDICES**

Appendix A Newspaper adverts

Appendix B

