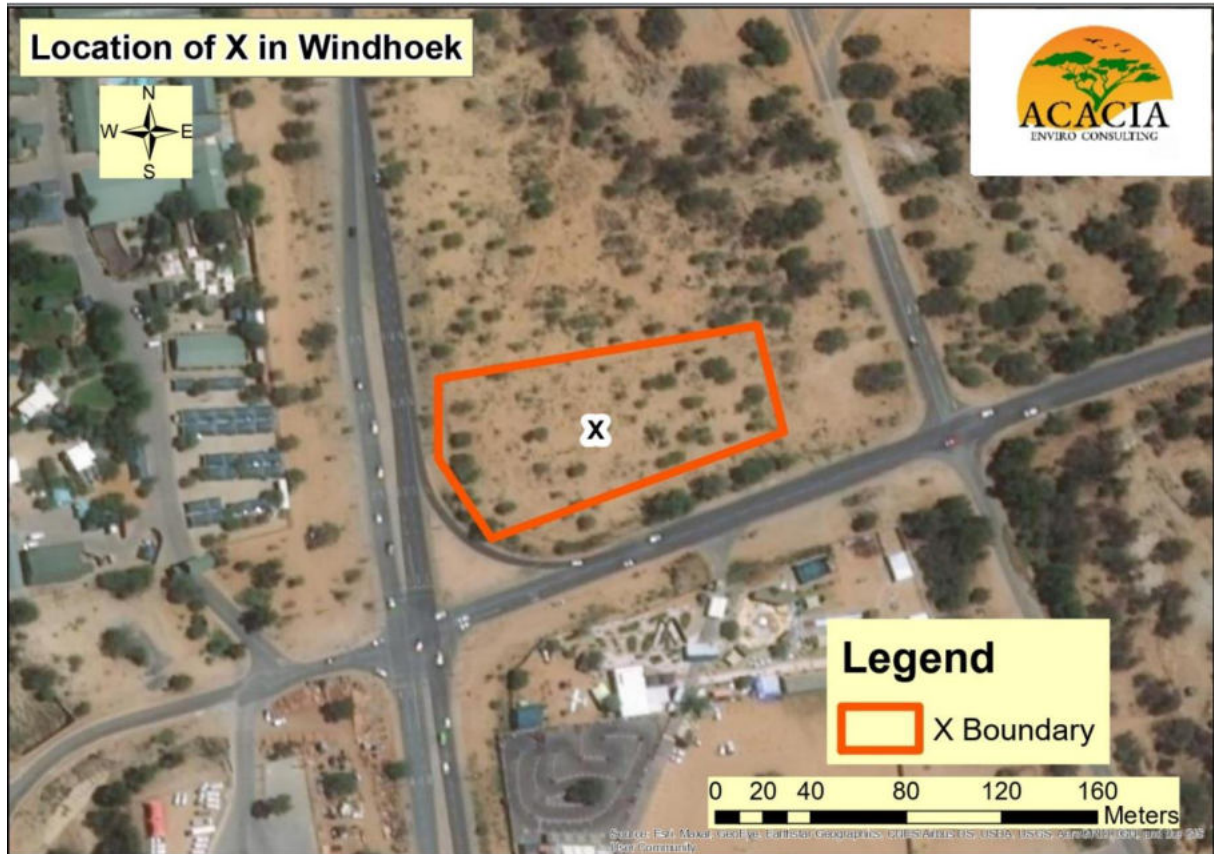


SCOPING REPORT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY ON ERF 8002, WINDHOEK: C/O WIKA AND SEAN MCBRIDE STREET



Prepared by:



Prepared For:

PADDOCK INVESTMENT CC
P.O. Box 11485
Klein Windhoek, Namibia

PROJECT DETAILS

**TITLE: SCOPING REPORT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FUEL RETAIL
FACILITY ON ERF 8002, WINDHOEK: C/O WIKA AND SEAN MCBRIDE STREET**

PROPONENT:

Paddock Investment CC
P.O. Box 11485
Klein Windhoek, Namibia

CONSULTANCY:

Acacia-Enviro Consulting Cc
P.O.BOX 32237, Pioneerspark,
Windhoek, Namibia
Cell: +264 814112046

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP):

Mr. Elia I.N. Mvula (BSc (Hon) and MSc)
P.O. BOX 32237
Pioneerspark, Windhoek
Email: acaciaenv1@gmail.com
Cell: +26481 837 3355

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that:

- a. We have the knowledge of and experience in conducting assessments, including knowledge of the Acts, regulations, and guidelines that are relevant to the proposed exploration project.
- b. We have performed 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.

Mr. Elia I.N. Mvula

Position: Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

REPORT/DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

PROJECT NAME: CONSTRUCTION/OPERATION OF THE FUEL RETAIL FACILITY		
Document Title:	SCOPING REPORT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY ON ERF 8002, WINDHOEK: C/O WIKA AND SEAN MCBRIDE STREET	
Document status:	Draft/Interim/Final: FINAL	Issue Date: 05 May 2023
Prepared for:	Client Name: Paddock Investment Cc	Contact Person: Mr. Anthons Abraham Paddock Investment CC P.O. Box 11485 Klein Windhoek
Prepared by: Mr. E. Mvula		
Verification by: Mr. J. Munango		
Client approval: Paddock Investments cc		

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES	2
LIST OF TABLES.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Background	5
2. THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) PROCESS	7
2.1 Terms and reference	8
2.2 Methodology	8
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT	9
3.1 Project rationale	9
3.2 Proposed Locality.....	10
3.3 Project Alternatives	11
3.4 Decommissioning activities	12
4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	12
5. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT	15
5.1 Climate	15
5.1.1 Rain falls and Temperature	15
5.2 Elevation and topography	15
5.3 Geology	15
5.4 Hydrology	16
5.5 Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora).....	18
5.6 Potential impact identified	20
5.6.1 Negatives impacts.....	20
5.6.2 Positive impacts.....	20
5.7 Concluding remark on this section	20
6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS.....	21
6.1 Legal and policy requirement.....	21
6.1.1 Environmental management Act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012).....	21
6.2 Consultations approach	23
6.3 The interested and affected parties (I & AP's).....	23
6.4 The outcome of the public consultation meeting.....	24

6.5	Identification of key issues	25
7.	ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS.....	26
7.1	RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	29
7.1.1	Planning	30
7.2.1	Skills, Technology and Development	31
7.2.2	Revenue Generation and Employment	32
7.3.1	Demographic Profile and Community Health	33
7.3.2	Traffic	35
7.3.3	Health, Safety and Security	37
7.3.4	Fire and Explosion	38
7.3.5	Noise.....	40
7.3.6	Dust and Air Quality	42
7.3.7	Waste (solid & liquid) production	45
7.3.8	Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact.....	47
7.3.11	Visual Impact	52
7.3.12	Cumulative Impact.....	54
8.	DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION	55
9.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	56
10.	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	57
10.1	Conclusion	57
10.2	Recommendations	58
11.	REFERENCES	59
12.	APPENDICES: LIST OF APPENDICES	60
	Appendix A: Abridge CV.....	61
	Appendix B: Tittle Deed.....	69
	Appendix C: Newspaper adverts.....	74
	Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID).....	78

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Locality Map	7
Figure 2:Locality Map of the proposed project	10
Figure 3:Site Development Layout.....	11
Figure 4: Geology Map.....	16
Figure 5:Groundwater potential Map.....	17
Figure 6: Surface water flow direction	18
Figure 7: Vegetation present in the project site	19
Figure 8:Vegetation type Map.....	19
Figure 9:Public notice at the proposed development site.....	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Legal instruments relevant to this project.....	12
Table 2:Assessment Criteria.....	26
Table 3:Environmental Classification (Pastakia 1998).....	28
Table 4: Enhancement actions for Skills, Technology and Development created by the proposed project	31
Table 5:Enhcnement actions for revenue generated and employment created by the proposed project	32
Table 6: Impacts of the proposed project on demographic profile and community health	34
Table 7: Impacts of the proposed project on traffic	35
Table 8:Impacts of the proposed project on Health, Safety and Security	37
Table 9:Possible fire and explosion from the proposed project.....	39
Table 10:Possible noise impacts from the proposed project	40
Table 11: Possible dust generated and impacts on air quality from the proposed project	43
Table 12: Possible solid and liquid waste generated by the proposed project.....	45
Table 13: Impacts of the proposed project on the ecosystem and biodiversity	47
Table 14: Impacts of the proposed project on groundwater, surface water and soil.....	49
Table 15: Impacts of the proposed project on heritage	51
Table 16: Impacts of the proposed project on Aesthetic of the project area	53
Table 17: Accumulative Impacts of the proposed project.....	54

ABBREVIATIONS

DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs
BID	Background Information Document
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
DWSSC	Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENC	Environmental Coordinator
ToR	Terms of Reference
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proponent, Paddock Investment Cc intends to construct a new fuel retail facility on Erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street. For this, Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc was requested to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment and develop a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan. Considering the nature of the proposed development and its activities, the EIA has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the existing national legislations, of which the National Environmental Assessment Policy (1995), the Environmental Management Act (2007 and its regulations of 2012, and other relevant legislations and regulator pertaining to Environmental Assessments and protection of the environmental in the Republic of Namibia are considered most important. Some existing international policies are also taken into account and are used as guidelines.

The proposed operations of the fuel retail facility will include the receipt, storage and handling of containers and reefer containers, installation and operations of a consumer fuel facilities; and general operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with a retail fuel facility. This report presents findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), from baseline studies, site visits and stakeholders consultations process which was carried out on the proposed site erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street. The findings include the possible major impacts that may arise due to proposed activities in the area and possible measures to mitigate and, or avoid these impacts. The study also determined the nature, extent, duration and intensity of the possible impacts that may arise.

The major concerns related to the operations of the fuel retail facility are that of soil, surface and ground water impacts, ecological impacts, risks of fires and explosion, hygiene and health impacts, heritages impact, generation of waste, traffic safety, noise pollution especially during construction, noise pollution, safety and security, and cumulative impacts.

The socio-economic impacts include creation of permanent and parttime employment opportunities. Cumulative impacts that may arise as results of the proposed fuel retail facility include dust and exhaust emission from vehicles frequently during all phases of the development of the facility, coupled with emission from vehicles in the surroundings areas, the air quality might get impacted.

The environmental management plan included in Section 6 of this document should be used as an on- site reference document during all phases (planning, construction, operations and decommissioning) of the facility. All monitoring and records kept should be included in a report to ensure compliance with the environmental management plan. Parties responsible for transgression of the environmental management plan should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. A Health, Safety, Environment and Quality policy as well as Environmental Policy could be used in conjunction with the environmental management plan. Operators and responsible personnel must be taught the contents of these documents.

Municipal or national regulations and guidelines must be adhered to and monitored regularly as outlined in the Environmental Management Plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Acacia Enviro Consulting CC was appointed by Paddock Investments CC (the proponent) to develop an Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the construction and operations of the proposed fuel retail facility on Erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street, (Figure 1).

The construction of the proposed development has following phases: construction, operations and possibly decommissioning. Below are some of the activities that will take place during the construction and operational phase of the proposed fuel retail facility:

- Installation of fuel pipelines;
- Construction of dispensing pump and installation of pumps;
- Excavation for the pipeline tranches;
- Installation of electrical supply equipment;
- Construction of spill control measures;
- Construction of associated building and other infrastructure;
- Installation and operations of a mobile consumer fuel installation;
- General operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with the fuel retail facility.
- Filling of the underground storage tanks road transport
- Dispensing of fuels into motor vehicles

A risk assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impact of the operational, construction and possible decommissioning phases associated with the project on the environment. The environment being defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values”.

The environmental assessment was conducted to apply for an environmental clearance certificate in compliance with Namibia’s Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007).

1.2 Project Justification

Due to the increase population of motorists in the city the proposed fuel retail facility is anticipated to reduce pressure on the existing fuel retail facilities in that area. The proposed site is desirable to be developed as proposed due to its location which is ideal for the proposed fuel retail facility because of its ease of accessibility, furthermore the development will alleviate the fuel shortage experienced by motorists in that area. The proposed development will also enable the optimal use of the land and provide amenities which are not readily available in the area. In this respect, the proponent saw an opportunity for the proposed development.

Benefits of the fuel retail facility include:

- Employment and skills training;
- Contribution to economic development;
- Expansion of trade and industrial extension in the area
- General enhancement of quality of business growth especially with immediate business in the surroundings.

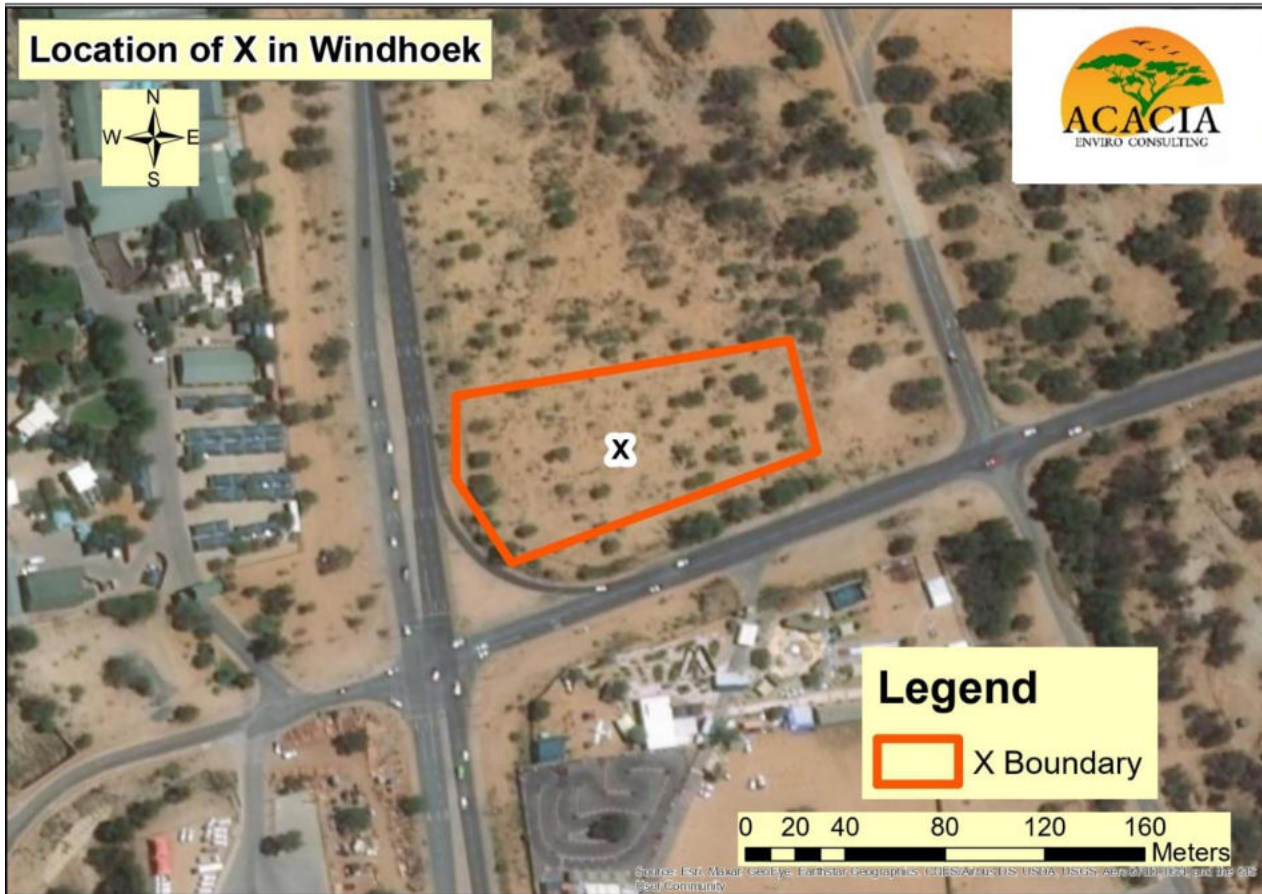


Figure 1: Locality Map

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) PROCESS

The EA process is an interdisciplinary procedure to ensure that environmental and social considerations are included in decisions regarding projects. Simply defined, the process aims to identify the possible environmental and social effects of a proposed activity and how those impacts can be mitigated. In the context of this report, the purpose of the EA process is to inform decision-makers and the public of the potential negative and positive consequences of the proposed fuel retail facility.

The environmental clearance certificate is issued based on this document, and will render it a legally binding document which should be adhered to. Focus could be placed on Section 6, which includes an EMP for this project. It should be noted that the assessment process aim is not to stop the proposed activity, or any of its components, but to rather determine its impact and guide sustainable and responsible development as per the spirit of the EMA.

2.1 Terms and reference

The terms of reference for this Environmental Assessment are to determine the potential biophysical and social impact emanating from the construction and operation of the proposed fuel retail facility. The aims and objectives of the assessment are:

- To establish and describe the known ecological baseline conditions for environmental, health, and social conditions existing in the project area from secondary information and a reconnaissance site visit
- To conduct an environmental impact identification and assessment and to describe the likely environmental impacts of the proposed project during the construction and operation phases
- To also demonstrate that the Environmental Assessment complies with the current and/or expected Namibian legislation requirements for environmental, social performance, and health.
- To identify and draft actions for the environmental and social management plan of the proposed fuel retail facility.
- To identify and document mitigation measures to minimise identified adverse environmental impacts

2.2 Methodology

The following methods were used to investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the operations of the facility:

1. Baseline information about the site and its surroundings was obtained from a reconnaissance site visit as well as from the existing secondary information.
2. The existing environmental assessment was updated and an environmental management plan was incorporated into this report.
3. As part of the scoping process to determine potential environmental impacts, interested and affected parties (IAPs) were consulted about their views, comments and opinions and these are put forward in this report.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

3.1 Project rationale

The proposed development of the fuel retail facility is necessitated by the following factors:

1. Meeting the demand for fuel: One of the primary reasons for building the proposed fuel retail facility is to meet the demand for fuel in the area, vehicles count exercise was conducted in the area and it has indicated that there is huge number of motorists, hence there is a high demand for fuel from motorists and businesses in the area therefore the proposed fuel retail facility is needed to ease the demand and provide easy access to fuel.
2. Location: The location of the proposed fuel retail facility is strategically located to serve a specific route or serve an underserved area. A fuel retail facility located in the proposed area can provide fueling options for businesses in the surrounding neighborhoods.
3. Convenience: The proposed fuel retail facilities can provide a convenient location for motorists and businesses to fuel their vehicles. The facility can offer other services such as a convenience store which can be attractive to customers looking for a one-stop-shop for their fueling and other needs.

3.2 Proposed Locality

The proposed fuel retail facility is situated at the corner of Wika- and Sean McBride Streets on the edge of the Olympia business hub. The proposed site can be accessed from Sean McBride and Mandume Ndemufayo Avenue, which is one of Windhoek’s busiest streets. The site is easily accessible, with very good visibility. The site is located near the following: Arrebusch Travel Lodge, Shell Truck port, the Independence Stadium. The Eros Airport, Country Club and Grove Mall are all in close proximity.

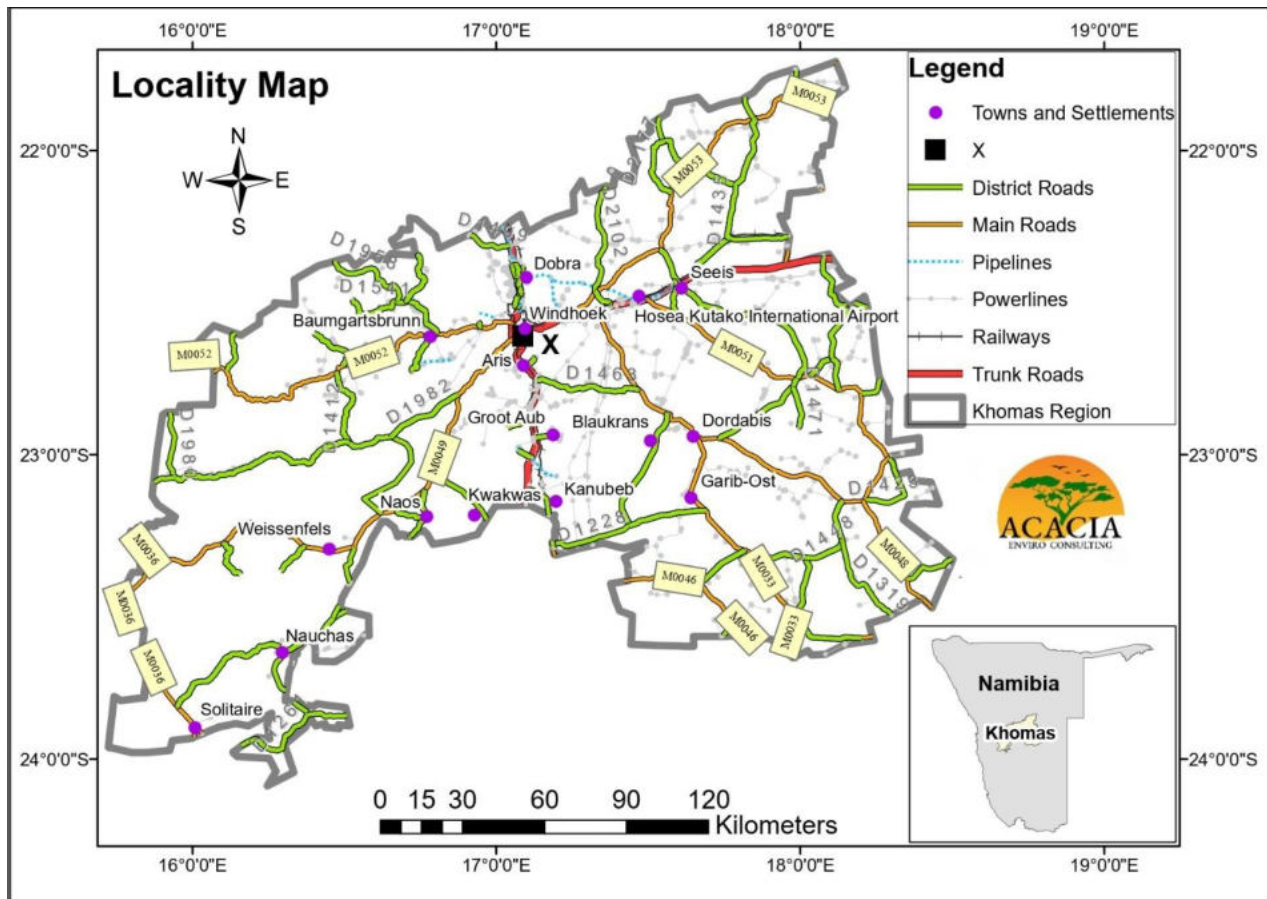


Figure 2: Locality Map of the proposed project

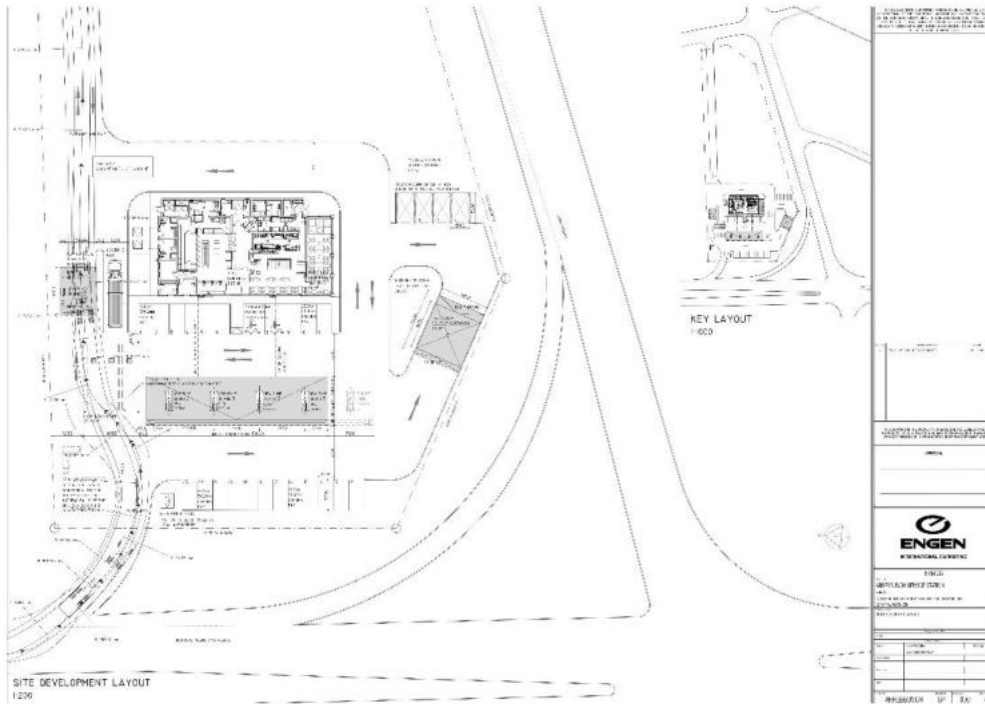


Figure 3: Site Development Layout

3.3 Project Alternatives

The EIA Regulations, 2012 require that project alternatives be identified.

The proposed fuel retailer is located within an area zoned for business and trading, which is generally suitable for this type of development. The surrounding land use is mainly for business purpose and therefore the proposed activity is in line with the land-use zoning. The proposed area for the fuel retailer facility is ideal for this purpose as it is a flat plain with a slight slope which is good for the proposed development. This site will need the minimum construction of roads as it is close to the existing access to the site. The site is also situated on land with less vegetation cover therefore no primary vegetation will need to be removed, as no large trees occur on this site. The other reason why this site is preferred is that it has a size big enough to accommodate the proposed project activities.

Environmental footprint is forecasted to be minimal as the project location is within an urban set up which is earmarked for this type of development. The possible impact at the project location both environmental and socio economic, are of such nature that they can be mitigated through good practice and compliance to the EMP.

3.4 Decommissioning activities

The proposed fuel retail facility is to be in operation with no anticipated decommissioning and therefore the likely impacts of decommissioning cannot be accurately predicted at this stage. However, impacts during decommissioning are likely to be similar in nature to those identified for the construction phase and will be managed in cognisance of the applicable legislation. Should decommissioning be required in the future, the EMP is to be amended to account for decommissioning activities in line with the applicable legislation.

4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Table 1: Legal instruments relevant to this project

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the welfare of people - Incorporates a high level of environmental protection - Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defines the environment - Promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources - Provide a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commencement of the Environmental Management Act - List activities that requires an environmental clearance certificate - Provide Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Petroleum Products and Energy Act Act No. 13 of 1990, Government Notice No. 45 of 1990 (Government Notice No. 155 of 2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R e g u l a t e s petroleum industry - M a k e s provision for impact assessment - P e t r o l e u m Products Regulations - P r e s c r i b e s South African National Standards (SANS) or equivalents for construction, operation and decommissioning of petroleum facilities (refer to Government Notice No. 21 of 2002)

<p>The Water Act Act No. 54 of 1956</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remains in force until the new Water Resources Management Act comes into force - Defines the interests of the state in protecting water resources - Controls the disposal of effluent - Numerous amendments
<p>Water Resources Management Act Act No. 11 of 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources - Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability - Not in force yet
<p>Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils - Regulates discharges into sewers
<p>Public Health Act Act No. 36 of 1919</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for the protection of health of all people
<p>Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters - Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.
<p>Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees - Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Ordinance No. 11 of 1976</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governs the control of noxious or offensive gases - Prohibits scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area - Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process

<p>Hazardous Substances Ordinance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export - Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing ijy ill-health or the death of human beings
<p>Explosives Act Act No 26 of 1956</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulates the manufacture, storage, sale, transport, import, export, use and possession of explosives. - Numerous Amendments
<p>Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not in force yet - Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste - Provides for procedures to be followed for licence appls
<p>Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act Act No. 5 of 2005, Government Notice No. 50 of 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P r o v i d e for adequate protection of the environment and of people in current and future generations against the harmful effects of radiation by controlling and regulating the production, processing, handling, use, holding, storage, transport and disposal of radiation sources and radioactive materials. - Provides for authorisation, licences and registrations with regard to import into or export from Namibia any radiation source or nuclear material or transport any radiation source or nuclear material - Provides for regulations (Government Notice No. 221 of 2011) with regard to radiation protection and waste disposal.
<p>Road Traffic and Transport Act Government Notice No. 282 of 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for the control of traffic on public roads and ^{Act No. 52 of 1999} the regulations pertaining to road transport
<p>Road Traffic and Transport Regulations Government Notice No 53 of 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibits the transport of goods which are not safely contained within the body of the vehicle; or securely fastened to that vehicle, and which are not properly protected from being dislodged or spilled from that vehicle
<p>Foreign Investment Act 27 of 1990 (as amended by Foreign Investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for the promotion of foreign investment in Namibia

5. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a description of the baseline environment of the project area. The descriptions encompass the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects.

5.1 Climate

5.1.1 Rain falls and Temperature

In general, the average temperature in Windhoek ranges from 20°C (68°F) in July, which is the coldest month, to 34°C (93°F) in December and January, which are the hottest months. The city experiences a considerable temperature range between day and night, with the daytime temperatures reaching up to 40°C (104°F) in summer, while the nights can be quite chilly, dropping to around 5°C (41°F) in winter.

Windhoek receives an average annual rainfall of about 360 mm, with the rainy season occurring from November to April. However, the rainfall is highly variable and unpredictable, and the city is prone to occasional droughts. The proposed development will have no impact on rainfall and temperature.

5.2 Elevation and topography

The project site is situated on an average high landscape at an altitude range of 10m to 12m above sea level. The terrain of the site block is relatively flat associated with savannah forests, grassland and shrubs.

5.3 Geology

The rock formation underlying the development consist mainly of mica rich schist containing quartz veins. All of the intersected rock formations belong to the Kuiseb formation of the Damara Sequence. The schist has an abundance of layers(schistosity) consisting quartz rich and mica rich layers. The proposed site is dominated by amphibolite, limestones, sandstones, granite and gneiss rock formations, which are common in the region. These rocks are typically coarse-grained, crystalline rocks that contain a mixture of feldspar, quartz, shales and mica minerals. Figure 4 below shows the dominant soils and rock types at the study area.

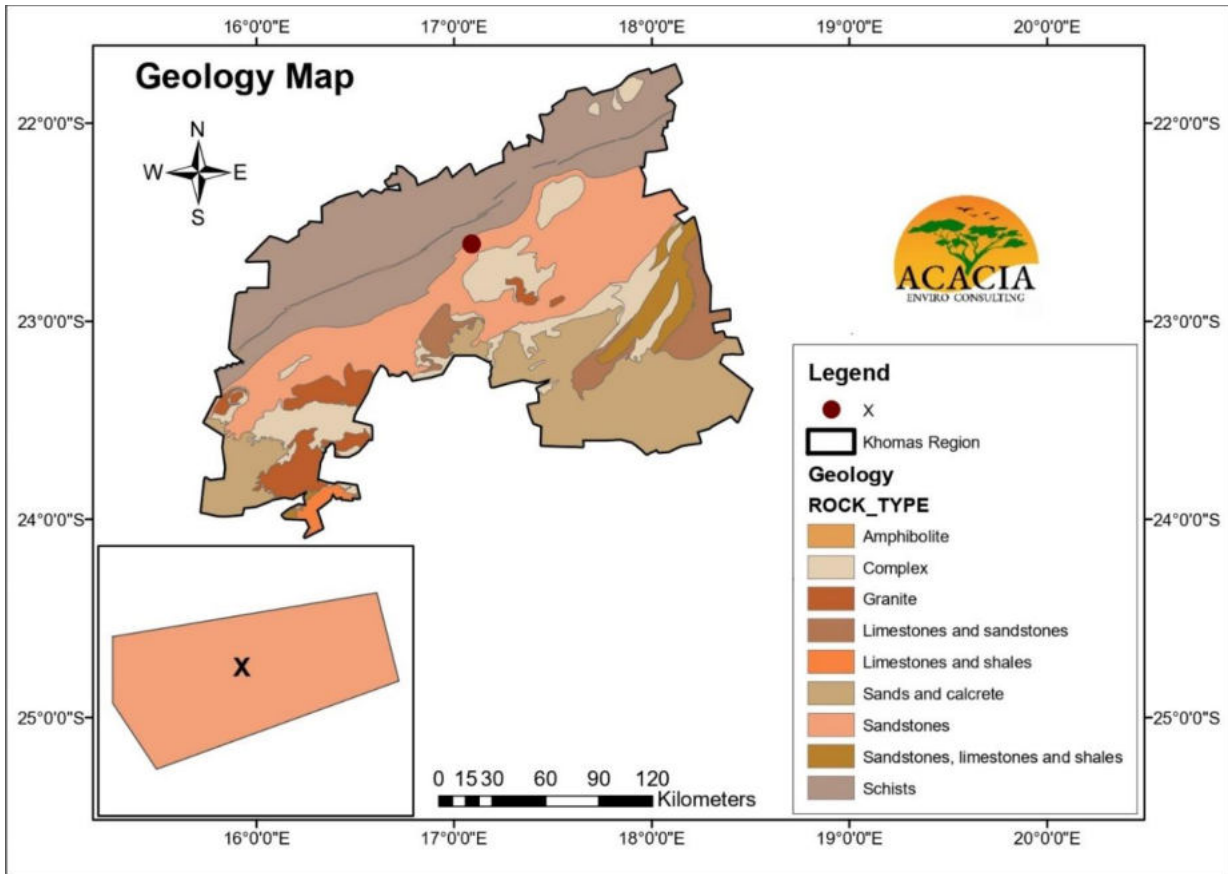


Figure 4: Geology Map

5.4 Hydrology

The proposed development doesn't fall within the main aquifer in Windhoek. The main aquifer in the Windhoek area is the Windhoek-West aquifer, which is recharged by rainfall and runoff from the surrounding mountains. The aquifer is located in the fractured rocks of the Khomas Hochland, which is the mountain range to the west of Windhoek. The aquifer is mainly composed of fractured quartzites, which allow for significant storage and movement of groundwater. The groundwater in the Windhoek-West aquifer is generally of good quality, but there are concerns about overexploitation and contamination from human activities. Hence the proposed development will be developed in accordance with the Windhoek municipality water management and conservation measures to ensure sustainable use of the groundwater resources. Windhoek-West aquifer, is recharged by rainfall and runoff from the surrounding mountains. The aquifer is the main source of water for the city of Windhoek, and there are ongoing efforts to ensure sustainable use of this important resource.

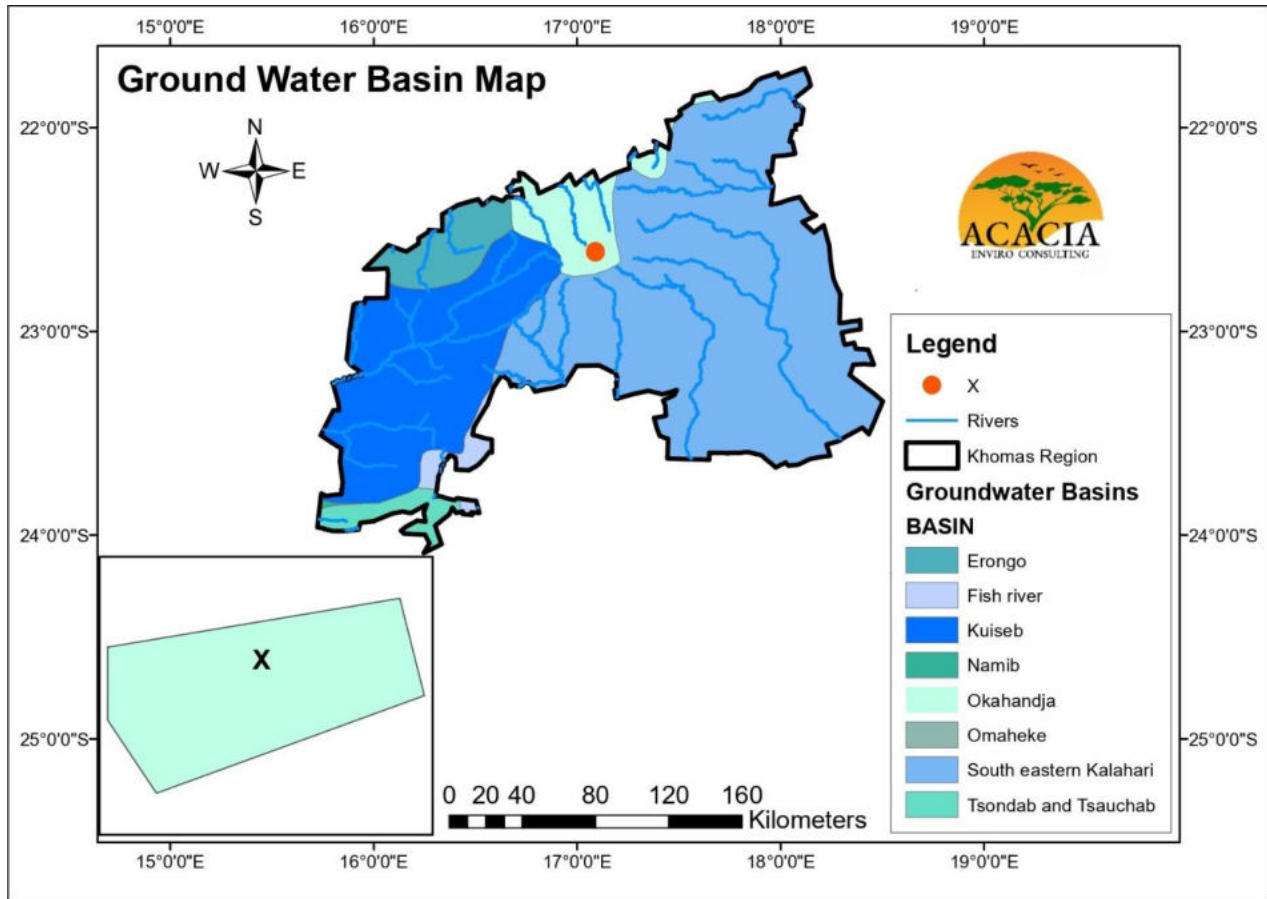


Figure 5:Groundwater potential Map



Figure 6: Surface water flow direction

5.5 Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)

The natural vegetation in the Windhoek area is classified as Savanna and Thornbush. The savanna is characterized by scattered trees, shrubs, and grasses, while the thornbush is dominated by woody shrubs with thorns. Scattered short grass and shrubs are also present in the area. There is limited wildlife in the Windhoek area due to urbanization. However, some species of birds, reptiles, and small mammals can be found in the proposed area. Common bird species that can be spotted in Windhoek include the Namibian Crow, the Crimson-breasted Shrike, and the Black-chested Prinia. Reptiles that can be found in the area include the Black-headed Python and the Spotted Skaapsteker. Small mammals that can be found in the area include the Rock Dassie and the Striped Mouse. The site itself is disturbed and earmarked for development. Figure 7 and 8 below shows the vegetation present and Vegetation type of the project proposed site



Figure 7: Vegetation present in the project site

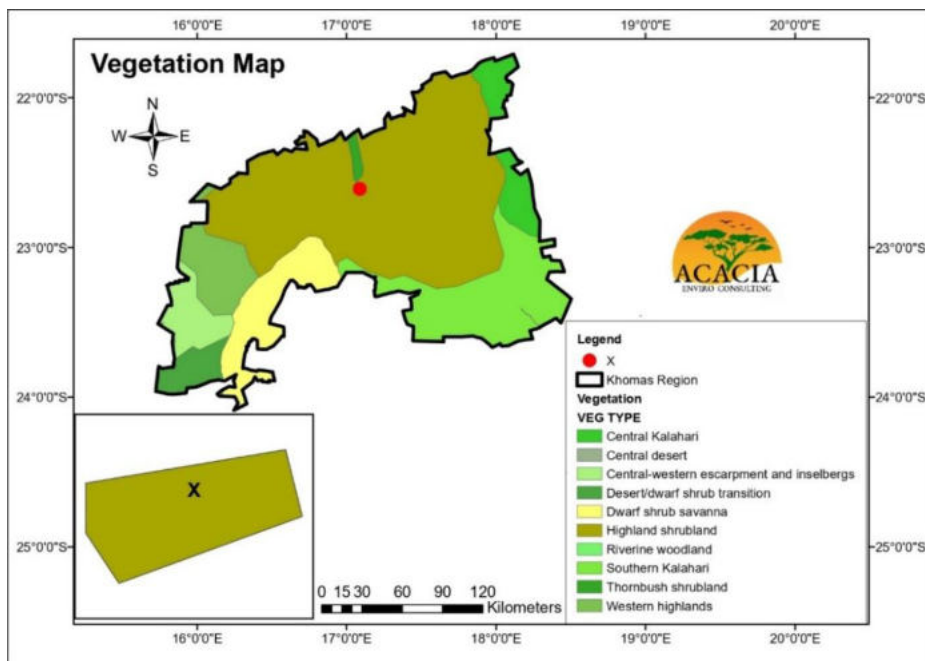


Figure 8:Vegetation type Map

5.6 Potential impact identified

5.6.1 Negatives impacts

- Generation of dust and particulate matter
- Noise emissions
- soil erosion
- change in water quality
- impact on biodiversity (fauna and flora)
- health and safety
- waste generation

5.6.2 Positive impacts

- Revenue Generation and Employment
- Skills, Technology and Development

5.7 Concluding remark on this section

In this section, the affected environment was described. The social and the biophysical environmental information were provided and also the potential positive and negative impacts of the project were identified.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

6.1 Legal and policy requirement

6.1.1 Environmental management Act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012)

Public consultation is a crucial part of the EIA process. This provides an opportunity to stakeholders or interested members of the public to find out more about what is being proposed, and to raise any issues or concerns. The Environmental Management Act 2007 and its EIA regulations of 2012 are the key documents governing environmental impact assessment in Namibia.

One of the key objectives of the Act is to prevent and mitigate the significant effects of activities on the environment by: “Ensuring that there are opportunities for timeous participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and ensuring that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities.” The key principle of the Environmental Management Act 2007 advocates for public participation. The principles states that *“the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account, the interest, needs and values of interested and affected parties”*.

Section 21 of the EIA Regulations outlines procedure on public participation process as follows: “(2). The person conducting a public consultation process must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public consultation by:

- a) Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of the site where the activity to which the application relates or is to be undertaken;
- b) Giving written notice to:
 - i. The owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
 - ii. The local authority council, regional council, and traditional authority, as the case may be, in which the site or alternative site is situated;
 - iii. Any other organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
- c) Advertising the application once a week for two consecutive weeks in at least two newspapers circulated widely in Namibia.

(3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub-regulation (2) must -

a) Give details of the application which is subjected to public consultation; and

b) State:

i. That the application is to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of these regulations;

ii. The nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;

iii. Where further information on the application or activity can be obtained: and

c) The manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public consultation process must ensure that a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and b) consultation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.

28. For the purpose of the Act and these regulations a notice is given to a person or a person is informed of a decision if a document to that effect is:

(a) Delivered personally to that person;

(b) Sent by registered post to the person's last known address;

(c) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at the person's last known address; or

(d) In the case of a business-

(i) Delivered to the public officer of the business;

(ii) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at its registered address;

(iii) Sent by registered post addressed to the business or its public officer at their last known addresses; or

(iv) Transmitted by means of facsimile transmission to the person concerned at the registered office of the business.”

6.2 Consultations approach

Public participation forms an important component of the Environmental assessment process. It is defined by the Environmental Management Act (2007), as a ‘*process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to specific matters*’.

Public participation notices were advertised in both local and national newspaper media. The advert was in New Era and Confidante newspaper on 06/04/2023 and 14/04/2023 respectively attached as Appendix C. A background Information Document (BID) was compiled, and distributed via email. The BID also served as an invitation to I&APs to attend the public meetings. (See Appendix D).



Figure 9: Public notice at the proposed development site

6.3 The interested and affected parties (I & AP's)

The I&APs for this project were identified using information from the existing Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc stakeholder database. Notices were placed in various newspapers and a poster was also elected at the proposed project site to invite the public to register as interested and affected parties. Organizations were also selected whom the consultant considered to be interested in or affected by this particular project. An I&APS can be defined as ‘(a) any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.’

6.4 The outcome of the public consultation meeting

In the adverts an email address and phone number were provided to the general public to register as interested and affected parties; and to request background information document for the project. The advert also emphasized the need for the proactive participation from the public during the public participation process. Only one email was received requesting the BID document of the proposed project. No environmental concerns or objections regarding the proposed development were raised or received. Comments and suggestions were encouraged and welcomed via telephones and emails. A background information document (see appendix D) was prepared for all interested and affected parties (I&Aps) and stakeholders regarding the proposed development.

At the time of report compilation, no environmental or social concerns regarding the facility were received by the consultant from the general public.

6.5 Identification of key issues

Potentially significant impact identified from the baseline conditions, legal requirement, and public participation process was screened to obtain issues that require further investigation or assessment and those that don't required further investigation. The process shown in the flow chart below was used for the screening of potential issues. Chart 1, shows the screening of the identified impact using the flow chart below.

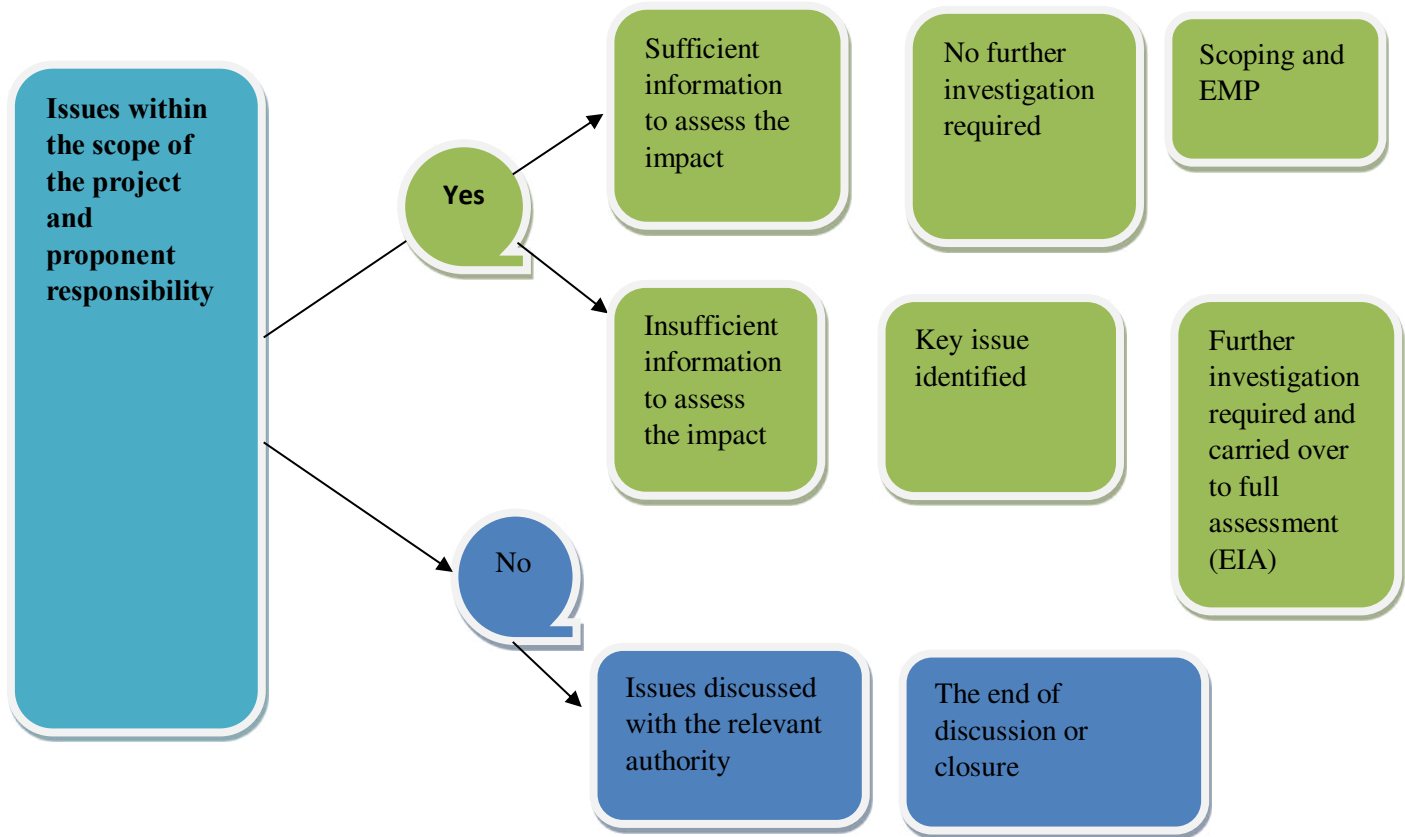


Chart 1 Screening process

7. ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts that are expected from the operational, construction (upgrades, maintenance, etc. – see glossary for “construction”) and potential decommissioning activities of the facility. An Environmental Management Plan based on these identified impacts are also incorporated into this section.

For each impact an Environmental Classification was determined based on an adapted version of the Rapid Impact Assessment Method (Pastakia, 1998). Impacts are assessed according to the following categories: Importance of condition (A1); Magnitude of Change (A2); Permanence (B1); Reversibility (B2); and Cumulative Nature (B3) (see Table 2)

Ranking formulas are then calculated as follow:

$$\text{Environmental Classification} = A1 \times A2 \times (B1 + B2 + B3)$$

The environmental classification of impacts is provided in Table 3.

The probability ranking refers to the probability that a specific impact will happen following a risk event. These can be improbable (low likelihood); probable (distinct possibility); highly probable (most likely); and definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Table 2: Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Score
Importance of condition (A1) – assessed against the spatial boundaries of human interest it will affect	
Importance to national/international interest	4
Important to regional/national interest	3
Important to areas immediately outside the local condition	2
Important only to the local condition	1
No importance	0
Magnitude of change/effect (A2) – measure of scale in terms of benefit / disbenefit of an impact or condition	

Major positive benefit	3
Significant improvement in status quo	2
Improvement in status quo	1
No change in status quo	0
Negative change in status quo	-1
Significant negative disbenefit or change	-2
Major disbenefit or change	-3
Permanence (B1) – defines whether the condition is permanent or temporary	
No change/Not applicable	1
Temporary	2
Permanent	3
Reversibility (B2) – defines whether the condition can be changed and is a measure of the control over the condition	
No change/Not applicable	1
Reversible	2
Irreversible	3
Cumulative (B3) – reflects whether the effect will be a single direct impact or will include cumulative impacts over time, or synergistic effect with other conditions. It is a means of judging the sustainability of the condition – not to be confused with the permanence criterion.	
Light or No Cumulative Character/Not applicable	1
Moderate Cumulative Character	2
Strong Cumulative Character	3

Table 3: Environmental Classification (Pastakia 1998)

Environmental Classification	Class Value	Description of Class
72 to 108	5	Extremely positive impact
36 to 71	4	Significantly positive impact
19 to 35	3	Moderately positive impact
10 to 18	2	Less positive impact
1 to 9	1	Reduced positive impact
0	-0	No alteration
-1 to -9	-1	Reduced negative impact
-10 to -18	-2	Less negative impact
-19 to -35	-3	Moderately negative impact
-36 to -71	-4	Significantly negative impact
-72 to -108	-5	Extremely Negative Impact

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of the fuel retail facility is minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The environmental management measures are provided in the tables and descriptions below. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the operation of the facility. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facility should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- To include all components of construction activities (upgrades, maintenance, etc.) and operations of the facility;
- To prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- To monitor and audit the performance of operational personnel in applying such controls; and
- To ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible operational personnel.
- Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the operations, construction and decommissioning phases. The majority of these impacts can be mitigated or prevented. The impacts, risk rating of impacts as well as prevention and mitigation measures are listed below.
- As depicted in the tables below, impacts related to the operational phase are expected to mostly be of medium to low significance and can mostly be mitigated to have a low significance. The extent of impacts is mostly site specific to local and are not of a permanent nature. Due to the nature of the surrounding areas, cumulative impacts are possible and include noise pollution and traffic impacts

7.1.1 Planning

During the phases of planning for construction, future operations, and decommissioning of the facility, it is the responsibility of proponent to ensure they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements. The proponent must also ensure that all required management measures are in place prior to and during all phases, to ensure potential impacts and risks are minimised. The following actions are recommended for the planning phase and should continue during various other phases of the project:

- Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction (maintenance) activities and operations of the project remains valid.
- Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub- contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- Appoint or designate a community liaison officer to deal with complaints.
- Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:
 - Risk management / mitigation / EMP/ Emergency Response Plan and HSE Manuals
 - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents;
 - Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
 - Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- Establish and / or maintain a reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- Keep monitoring reports on file for submission with environmental clearance certificate renewal

applications where needed.

- Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry. During this process, residents adjacent to the facility should once again be notified on the renewal and be provided the opportunity to provide comments and concerns.

7.2 Positive Impacts

7.2.1 Skills, Technology and Development

During various phases of construction and operations, training is provided to a portion of the workforce associated with the fuel retail facility. Skills are transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks. The technology required for the development of the facility is often new to the local industry, aiding in operational efficiency. Development of people and technology are key to economic development.

Table 4: Enhancement actions for Skills, Technology and Development created by the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1)	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Technological development and transfer of skills	2	1	2	3	1	12	2	Probable
Daily Operations	Technological development and transfer of skills	3	1	2	3	2	28	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Economic development	3	1	2	3	3	32	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: To see an increase in skills in Windhoek, as well as development and technology advancements in associated industries.

Actions

Enhancement:

- If the skills exist locally, contractors must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally. Deviations from this practice must be justified.
- Skills development and improvement programs to be made available as identified during performance assessments.

Responsible body:

- Contractors
- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Record should be kept of training provided.
- Ensure that all training is certified or managerial reference provided (proof provided to the employees) inclusive of training attendance, completion and implementation.

7.2.2 Revenue Generation and Employment

The change in land use has led to changes in the way revenue is generated and paid to the national treasury. An increase of skilled and professional labour has and will continue to take place due to the operations of the facility. Employment is sourced locally while skilled labour/contractors may be sourced from other regions.

Table 5: Enhancement actions for revenue generated and employment created by the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Employment and contribution to local economy	2	1	2	2	2	12	2	Definite

Daily Operations	Employment contribution to local economy	3	1	3	3	2	32	3	Definite
Indirect Impacts	Decrease in unemployment, increase in revenue generated	3	1	3	3	2	32	3	Definite

Desired Outcome: Contribution to national treasury and provision of employment to local Namibians.

Actions

Enhancement:

- The proponent must employ local Namibians where possible.
- If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.
- Deviations from this practice must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.

7.3 Negative Impacts

7.3.1 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The project is reliant on labour during both construction and the operational phase. The scale of the project is limited and it is not foreseen that it has created a change in the demographic profile of the local community. Community health may be exposed to factors such as communicable disease like HIV/AIDS and alcoholism/drug abuse. An increase in foreign people in the area may potentially increase the risk of criminal and socially/culturally deviant behavior.

Table 6: Impacts of the proposed project on demographic profile and community health

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Social ills related to unemployment and across country transport	2	-1	1	1	2	-8	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Social ills related to unemployment and across country transport	2	-1	1	2	2	-10	-2	Probable
Indirect Impacts	The spread of diseases	3	-1	2	2	2	-18	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements, prevent the spread of communicable disease and prevent / discourage socially deviant behaviour.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Employ only local people from the area where possible, deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.
- Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes but is not limited to sand and grease traps for the various facilities and sanitation requirements.

Mitigation:

- Educational programmes for employees (especially truck drivers) on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- Appointment of reputable contractors.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Facility inspection sheet for all areas which may present environmental health risks, kept on file.
- Bi-annual summary report based on educational programmes and training conducted.
- Bi-annual report and review of employee demographics.

7.3.2 Traffic

Construction vehicle will access the proposed development from Sean Mcbride and Mandume Ndemufayo Avenue. The site is easily accessible, with very good visibility. The construction of the proposed fuel facility is expected to have a minimal impact on the movement of traffic along these roads, the construction vehicles will be at the site only periodically. During the construction there will be no diversion or closure of the road expected, however a slow nuisance might be experienced by the motorists using the specific road, this is likely to arise from the slow-moving construction vehicles.

Table 7: Impacts of the proposed project on traffic

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1)	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Delivery of equipment and building supplies	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Increase traffic, road wear and tear and accidents	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: Minimal impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions/Mitigation:

- Motorist delivering or collecting goods should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic in surrounding areas and the town, where feasible motorists must not move or travel to the site during the peak

hours (07H00 to 09H00 and 16H00-18H00).

- Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimize accidents
- Adhere to The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001 and all other applicable legislation related to road transport and maximum axle loads.
- If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.
- Use temporary traffic control devices such as barricades, cones, and signs can be used to direct traffic around the construction site and to prevent unauthorized access to the site.
- The placement of signs to warn and direct traffic will mitigate traffic impacts.
- Identify vehicles on which hazardous substances are to be transported and handle all dangerous or hazardous goods according to MSDS instructions and under supervision of trained staff. Ensure the correct documentation (e.g., dangerous goods declaration, TREMCARD, etc.) is provided in the vehicle. Verify that the driver of the vehicle has undergone appropriate training.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- The Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001
- Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- A report should be compiled every 6 months of all incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken.

7.3.3 Health, Safety and Security

Every activity associated with the construction and operational phase is reliant on human labour and therefore exposes them to health and safety risks. Activities such as the operation of machinery, unsafe stacking, falling from heights and handling of hazardous chemicals (inhalation and carcinogenic effect of hydrocarbons and other potential chemicals), poses the main risks to employees. Employees could get exposed through skin contact with fuel and inhalation fuel particulates during handling of such products. If not contained, windblown dust of certain ores and chemicals may further pose health risk to nearby receptors such as residents. Security risks are related to unauthorized entry, theft and sabotage.

Table 8: Impacts of the proposed project on Health, Safety and Security

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1)	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	1	-2	3	3	1	-14	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Physical injuries, exposure to chemicals and criminal activities	2	-2	3	3	2	-32	-3	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- Equipment that will be locked away on site must be placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g., theft).
- Provide all employees with required and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Firefighting equipment and first aid kit should be made available and must be serviced regularly.
- Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operation of equipment.

- Personnel to be trained in correct chemical handling procedures, the dangers of chemical exposure, and potential risks of injuries on site.
- All health and safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- Implementation of maintenance register for all equipment and fuel/hazardous substance storage areas.
- All hazardous substances should be handled according to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Mitigation:

- Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- Maintain a MSDS file on site at a readily accessible location. The MSDS file must continuously be updated and the relevant personnel informed and trained as per the MSDS content.
- Security procedures and proper security measures must be in place to protect workers and other equipment that remain at the site.
- Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry during all phases should be practiced, with access logs for vehicles and personnel.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- A report should be compiled every 6 months of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when trainings were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

7.3.4 Fire and Explosion

Operational and development activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires. Hydrocarbons are volatile under a certain condition and their vapour in specific concentrations are flammable, therefore if precautions are not followed it may result in fire and subsequent safety risks. Certain products that may

be kept on site can be flammable in nature and can even become explosive when exposed to incompatible materials. Diesel stored in the consumer fuel installation also presents a fire risk.

Table 9: Possible fire and explosion from the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction/ Operation	Fire and explosion risk	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Improbable
Daily Operations	Fire and explosion risk	2	-2	2	2	1	-20	-3	Improbable

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions:

Prevention:

- Emergency response procedures should be in place so as to alert the employees on how to react to fire and explosions incidents.
- Ensure all chemicals are stored strictly according to MSDS and SANS instructions. This includes segregation of incompatible products.
- Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance. Clean all spills/ leaks.
- Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990).
- Follow SANS standards for operation and maintenance of the consumer fuel installation. All dispensers must be equipped with devices that cut fuel supply during fires.

Mitigation:

- A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed for flammable products and the consumer fuel installation. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan, and should include specific substances handled at the site.
- Ensure sufficient water is available all the time for firefighting purposes
- Maintain firefighting equipment, good housekeeping and personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).
- An incident reporting procedure should also be implemented to make the employees aware of how, when and to whom to report fire and explosion incidents
- It is recommended that electrical wiring of the facility is properly installed and approved by qualified electrician who issues a certificate of compliance.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat themselves.
- A report should be compiled every 6 months of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested and training given.

7.3.5 Noise

An increase in noise pollution will be observed during the construction phase as a result of construction activities. Noise pollution will result from heavy duty equipment and machinery. Given the location of the proposed site the noise pollution will not have major impact to the third parties.

Table 10: Possible noise impacts from the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive noise generated from construction activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Noise generated from the operational activities – nuisance and hearing loss	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- The World Health Organization (WHO) guideline on maximum noise levels (Guidelines for Community Noise, 1999) to prevent hearing impairment for workers on site should be followed during the construction and operational phases.
- The facility should meet WHO standards for noise at industrial areas during daytime operating hours (07h00 to 17h30).
- The facility should further strive to meet WHO standards at the nearby residential properties to prevent a nuisance during daytime operations as well, this is daytime noise levels not exceeding 55 dB.
- All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production. Confine noise generating operational activities to daytime hours as far as possible.

Mitigation:

- During the design phase, the facility should be designed to minimize noise impacts. This could include using noise barriers or sound-absorbing materials to reduce noise levels.
- Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.

- Ensure that equipment and machinery are regularly maintained to reduce noise levels. This includes regular inspection and repair of equipment, as well as replacing older equipment with newer, quieter models.
- Use of Sound Barriers: Use sound barriers such as walls, fences, or acoustic curtains to reduce the noise transmission to nearby residential areas. These barriers should be placed as close to the source of noise as possible and should be made of sound-absorbing materials.
- Use low-noise equipment such as electric-powered tools instead of diesel-powered ones. Electric tools are much quieter and can significantly reduce noise pollution.

Responsible body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- WHO Guidelines.
- Maintain complaints register.
- Bi-annual report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

7.3.6 Dust and Air Quality

Air quality around the site might get impacted during construction activities, dust may be produced by vehicles accessing the facility and also by excavation activities. The air quality will get impacted by exhaust fumes from vehicles. Hydrocarbon vapours will be released during the delivery and dispensing, as liquid displaces the gaseous mixtures in the tanks. The entire site is however going to be covered with interlocked paving during the operational phase, therefore dust and air quality impacts is expected to be minimal during construction phases.

Table 11: Possible dust generated and impacts on air quality from the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Excessive dust, reduction in air quality.	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Windblown dust, reduction in air quality, nuisance and health impacts	2	-2	2	2	2	-24	-3	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent nuisance and health impacts and to maintain the integrity of the built environment.

Actions

Prevention:

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (United States of America) sets the Minimum Risk Level of contaminants in air that is expected not have any health risk over a specified duration of exposure. Air quality at the site, or receptors on any part of the route of transport and at receptors may not increase above these limits.
- All chemical/ore bulk bags or containers must be inspected prior to handling to ensure they are not damaged. Forklift operators to be suitably trained to ensure construction materials carefully and safely handled.
- All truck loads must be suitably covered to prevent the escape of dust from the load. This includes empty trucks that may still contain some dust.
- Appoint reputable contractors for transporting of construction materials who prioritise a “zero dust policy”.
- All handling of bulk chemicals/ore which present a risk of windblown dust must be handled in an enclosed warehouse, to prevent dust from escaping the site.

Mitigation:

- Dust suppression in the warehouse and during construction activities when required.
- Cease any operations with immediate effect once dust plumes that cannot be contained becomes visible. Operations can commence once sufficient mitigation measures have been implemented or when the cause of dust disseminates.
- All trucks transporting construction materials and delivering fuel must be service regularly and make use of technology to reduce emissions. This includes selective catalytic reduction, diesel particulate filters and diesel oxidation catalysts.
- Discourage engine idling at the project site.
- Ensure that fuel is delivered in the fore court containment area, and cannot contaminate land
- Regular monitoring of air quality can help to identify potential issues and ensure that appropriate measures are taken to maintain good air quality.
- Employees should be trained on the importance of maintaining good air quality and the measures that can be taken to achieve this. Awareness campaigns can also be conducted to educate customers and other stakeholders on the importance of good air quality and the measures being taken to achieve this.
- Use vapour recovery equipment and techniques to avoid air pollution and minimize fuel loss

Responsible body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Any mineral ore that may be handled as loose product, must be sampled irregularly, once every 6 months, by an independent specialist for asbestos. If asbestos is detected, all operations must cease immediately and only be continued under very strict and approved health and safety procedures related to the handling of asbestos containing material.
- Any complaints received regarding dust and emissions along the transport routes and sites must be recorded, investigated and rectified.

- Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- A report should be compiled every 6 months of all incidents reported and monitoring performed. The report should contain dates when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

7.3.7 Waste (solid & liquid) production

Various waste streams are and will be generated during the construction and operational phase of the fuel retail facility. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hydrocarbon products and other chemicals and contaminated packaging material. Construction waste may include building rubble, pipe cuttings, oil spills, or leakages of petroleum product might occur during the construction phase. Domestic waste is generated by the facility and related operations. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard. Contaminated soil and water are considered as a hazardous waste. If correct measures are not followed, and if contaminated equipment is washed there, wash water from the proposed wash bay may become contaminated and end up in the municipal sewers.

Table 12: Possible solid and liquid waste generated by the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
		1	-2	2	2	2			
Construction	Excessive waste production, littering, illegal dumping, contaminated materials	1	-2	2	2	2	-12	-2	Definite
Daily Operations	Excessive waste production, littering, contaminated materials	1	-2	2	2	2	-12	-2	Definite

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced, and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions:***Prevention:***

- Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used / recycled must be kept separate.
- Ensure adequate disposal storage facilities are available. Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of waste storage.
- The consumer fuel installation should be according to SANS standards or better.
- All drains leading directly into sewers must be closed off, and locked where possible, to prevent any unwanted products from entering sewers should an accidental spill, pipe burst, valve malfunction, etc. occur. Where drains are present to drain wash water, these should only be opened during times of washing.

Mitigation:

- Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- No waste should be burned on site.
- No disposal of /or burying of waste on site should be conducted.
- Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste. Due to the nature of some hazardous materials they, or the containers they are packed in, should be disposed of in an appropriate way at an appropriately classified waste disposal facility. See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal methods.
- The contractor shall institute a waste control and removal system for the site.
- Solid and liquid hazardous waste shall be stored in separate containers, and hazardous waste should be disposed of at the approved hazardous waste disposal site at Kupferberg.

- Awareness of hazardous nature of various type of waste should be enforced

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report

7.3.8 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The proposed fuel retail facility will have minimal impacts on ecosystem and biodiversity. The nature of the operational activities is such that the probability of creating a habitat for flora and fauna to establish is low therefore no significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted. Future development may require an increase in lighting on the site at night. Excessive lighting used at night and especially those that are directed upwards may blind birds that fly at night. This may result in disorientation of birds and collisions with structures. Further impacts will mostly be related to pollution of the environment.

Table 13: Impacts of the proposed project on the ecosystem and biodiversity

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of biodiversity	1	-1	3	2	2	-7	-1	Improbable
Daily Operations	Impact on fauna and flora. Loss of	2	-1	3	2	2	-14	-2	Probable

	biodiversity								
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of and impacts on the ecological environment.

Actions:

Mitigation:

- Report any extraordinary ecological sightings to the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism.
- Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.
- Avoid scavenging of waste by fauna.
- The establishment of habitats and nesting sites at the facility should be avoided where possible.
- Limit clearing of vegetation to those areas within the footprint of construction.
- Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.
- No vegetation should be removed outside the designated project area.
- Lights used at night should be directed downwards to the working surfaces.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- All information of extraordinary ecological sightings to be included in a bi-annual report.

7.3.9 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Operations entail the storage and handling of various potentially hazardous substances (such as fuels and lubricants, and other chemicals) which present a contamination risk. Contamination may either result from failing storage facilities, or spills and leaks associated with the handling of hazardous substances. Such material may contaminate surface water, soil and groundwater. In an event of groundwater contamination, the shallow groundwater may lead to a rapid lateral spread of pollutants, especially hydrocarbons. This will further have potential impacts on underground utilities and may negatively impact neighbouring properties.

Table 14: Impacts of the proposed project on groundwater, surface water and soil

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1)	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental Classification	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable
Daily Operations	Contamination from hazardous material spillages and hydrocarbon leakages	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- Consumer fuel installation should be installed with proper spill control structures and procedures according to SANS standards or better.
- All fueling and storage of hazardous substances should be conducted on spill proof surfaces provided for this purpose. E.g., Concrete slabs with regularly maintained seals between slabs.
- The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- Proper training of on-site personnel must be conducted on a regular basis (refueling, handling of hazardous substances, spill detection, spill control).

Mitigation:

- Spill clean-up means must be readily available on site as per the relevant MSDS.
- Emergency Response Plans and Spill Contingency Plans must be in place and include all chemicals being handled. These should be updated as new chemicals are added to those being handled.

- Any spill must be cleaned up immediately.
- Proper containment mechanisms should be in place to contain any spillages that might occur during the operation of the fuel retail facility.
- All hazardous waste, such as contaminated materials, hydrocarbons and empty chemical containers should be disposed of at a suitably classified hazardous waste disposal facility.
- Remove leaking vehicles from the project location immediately.
- Ensure all storm water drains or channels are clear of litter obstructing material. Excess sedimentation, rubble and any other waste materials present in the waterway must be removed and disposed of in a suitable manner to ensure proper drainage runoff.
- Fuel should be stored in tanks that are designed and maintained to prevent leaks and spills. The tanks should be inspected regularly and any signs of wear or damage should be addressed immediately. The fuel should be handled carefully to avoid spills or leaks during transfers.
- Secondary containment systems such as double-walled tanks or spill containment systems can prevent petroleum products from reaching the ground or surface water in case of a spill or leak.
- Regular maintenance and inspection of the fuel station's equipment and systems can help identify and address any potential issues before they become larger problems. Inspections should be conducted by qualified professionals who can identify any leaks or other problems.
- Any hazardous waste generated by the fuel station should be disposed of properly, in accordance with local regulations. This includes used oil, filters, and other materials that may contain petroleum products.
- Fuel retailer facility owners and operators should implement best practices for preventing pollution, such as training employees on proper handling and disposal procedures, establishing emergency response plans, and monitoring the site for signs of contamination.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions survey results) with post remediation data (e.g., soil/groundwater hydrocarbon concentrations) and a copy of documentation in which spill was reported to Ministry of Mines and Energy.

7.3.10 Heritage impacts

The site proposed for the development of the fuel retail facility has no known heritage areas envisaged to be impacted the development of the facility, however during construction the contractor might come across the archaeological features or objects related to cultural values during the construction activities

Table 15: Impacts of the proposed project on heritage

Project Activity /		(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Classification Class Value	Probability
Construction	Heritage values, objects pose cultural values or archeological features	2	-1	2	2	1	-10	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: Take responsible of the objects of heritage values, archeological features by notifying the relevant authorities.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Education and awareness campaigns can to the employees during construction to increase their understanding of the cultural significance of heritage sites and artifacts and to know what to do if

they encounter the cultural values objects. This can help to reduce accidental damage, and promote responsible behavior in relation to cultural resources.

- If remains or object with cultural values (e.g., bones, weapons, ancient cutlery) are uncovered at the proposed development site or surroundings, it must be barricaded off.
- The relevant authorities (i.e., police and National Heritage Council of Namibia) should be contacted immediately.

Responsible body

- Proponent
- Contractor

Data Sources and Monitoring

- A note to register any heritage values, objects of cultural values or archeological features should be kept. This should include the date, location and immediate action taken to notify the relevant authorities.
- Any complaints received regarding heritage values, cultural values or archaeological features should be recorded with notes on action taken.

7.3.11 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility. The site is within an area zoned for business purposes, and falls in line with the development in the area. The facility and future development of the site falls in line with the urban character. A change in the landscape character as well as lighting used at night may therefore be aesthetically pleasing for other business in the surroundings.

Table 16: Impacts of the proposed project on Aesthetic of the project area

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2)	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Construction	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable
Daily Operations	Aesthetic appearance and integrity of the site	1	-1	2	2	2	-6	-1	Probable

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures is maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.
- All structures and infrastructures constructed on site should be line with the visual character of the landscape as far as practically possible.
- All lighting used at the south eastern and southwestern boundary of the site (floodlights) should be directed away from the residential properties.
- Noise barriers should be designed / painted to align with the existing landscape character.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent
- Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- A report should be compiled every 6 months of all complaints received and actions taken.

7.3.12 Cumulative Impact

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the construction phase are short lived for the duration of construction. They include increase in traffic from the vehicle transporting construction materials to the site, decrease in air quality at the site might also be experienced. There are also cumulative impacts that may arise during operational phase such as increase in traffic frequenting the site and along the sections of roads leading to the fuel retail facility. Possible increase in the emission from vehicles exhaust that are visiting the proposed fuel retail facility. The cumulative effect of lighting on birds due to port related developments may also increase the risk of collisions and interference with bird flight paths at night.

Table 17: Accumulative Impacts of the proposed project

Project Activity /	Nature (Status)	(A1) Importance	(A2) Magnitude	(B1) Permanence	(B2) Reversibility	(B3) Cumulative	Environmental	Class Value	Probability
Daily Operations	The build-up of minor impacts to become more significant	2	-1	2	2	2	-12	-2	Probable

Desired Outcome: To minimise all cumulative impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.
- Reviewing biannual and annual reports for any new or re-occurring impacts or problems would

aid in identifying cumulative impacts and help in planning if the existing mitigations are insufficient.

Responsible Body:

- Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- Annual summary report based on all other impacts must be created to give an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.

8. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the environmental clearance certificate. Decommissioning was however assessed as construction activities include modification and decommissioning. Should decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete removal of all infrastructure including buildings and underground infrastructure. Any pollution present on the site must be remediated. The impacts associated with this phase include noise and waste production as structures are dismantled. Noise must be kept within WHO standards and waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility and not dumped in the surrounding areas. Future land use after decommissioning should be assessed prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation initiated if the land would not be used for future purposes. The Environmental Management Plan for the facility will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The proponent could implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) for their operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective EMS would need to include the following elements:

- A stated environmental policy which sets the desired level of environmental performance;
- An environmental legal register;
- An institutional structure which sets out the responsibility, authority, lines of communication and resources needed to implement the EMS;
- Identification of environmental, safety and health training needs;
- An environmental program(s) stipulating environmental objectives and targets to be met, and work instructions and controls to be applied in order to achieve compliance with the environmental policy;
- Periodic (internal and external) audits and reviews of environmental performance and the effectiveness of the EMS; and
- The Environmental Management Plan

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Conclusion

This report provides a description of the proposed project and details the aspects associated with the construction and operation. The report also includes the methodology followed to undertake the Environmental Assessment process. A detailed description of the existing environment (biophysical as well as socio-economic) is provided based on findings from the field surveys and existing information. Stakeholder engagement was undertaken from the onset of the project in a transparent and comprehensive manner. Based on the environmental description, specialist surveys as well as stakeholder engagement, a detailed impact assessment has been undertaken, and, where relevant, the necessary management measures have been recommended.

In summary, the Environmental assessment process assessed both biophysical and socio-economic environments and identified appropriate management and mitigation measures. The biophysical impact assessment revealed that there are no environmental fatal flaws and no significant negative impacts associated with the proposed project should mitigation and management measures be implemented. In addition, it should be noted that the socio-economic impacts associated with the project are positive but will need to be enhanced to benefit the majority of the community where the proposed project is located.

Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment Study, the proposed fuel retail facility can be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the EMP.

10.2 Recommendations

It is hereby recommended that the proponent take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful implementation and completion of the proposed fuel retail facility located in the Erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street

Recommended actions to be implemented by the proponent as part of the management of the likely impacts through implementation of the EMP are as follows:

- Contract an Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / suitable in-house resources person to lead and further develop, implement and promote environmental culture through awareness-raising of the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed fuel facility retail construction;
- Provide all other necessary support, human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned construction of the fuel retail facility;
- Develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness program for all the workforce, contractors and subcontractors;
- Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities

11. REFERENCES

- DEAT (2006) Guideline 4: Public Participation in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) Pretoria
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), (2006): EIA Regulations
- Directorate of Environmental Affairs, 2008. Procedures and Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management
- Environmental Management Act guideline of Namibia
- Mendelsohn, J. Jarvis, A. Roberts, C. and Robertson, T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia. A portrait of the land and its people. Published for MET by David Philip.
- Mendelson J., Jarvis A., Roberts C. And Robertson T. (2003), Atlas of Namibia, Ministry of Environmental and Tourism, David Philip Publishers, South Africa
- Meteorological Services Department: Climate Data.
- Miller R. McG (2008), Geology of Namibia
- NACSO, 2008. Namibia's communal conservancies. A review of progress and challenges in 2007. NACSO, Windhoek.
- National Agricultural Policy. 1995. THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. White paper. Windhoek
- Pastakia, C.M.R. 1998. the Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix (RIAM) – A new tool for Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Plan (EMP). Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment & Tourism, Windhoek
- The Southern Africa Institute for Environmental Assessment, (2006) Authors (Brownlie S., Walmsley B. and P. Tarr): Guidance document on Biodiversity, Impact Assessment and Decision Making in Southern Africa. CBBIA-IAIA.

12. APPENDICES: LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Abridge CV's
- Appendix B: Tittle Deed
- Appendix C: Newspaper adverts
- Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)
- Appendix E: Emails from Interested and Affected Parties requesting for the BID

Appendix A: Abridge CV's

CURRICULUM VITAE OF

Elia Ilithilwa Ndakalako Mvula

P.O. Box.70070, Khomasdal, Ndilimeke Street, Windhoek.

Mobile: +264 818373355 |

acaciaenv1@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Sex Male | **Nationality** Namibian

Driver's license | Code B (08)

PERSONAL OBJECTIVE

I am an experienced Environmental Scientist with over 7 years of working experience. I hold a Master of Science in Environmental Science from The University of Burdwan India and a Bachelor of Science in Integrated Environmental Science from Namibia. I have worked for various international Organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). My interests include: Conducting research and analysis to identify the root causes and impacts of environmental problems and developing innovative solutions to address them. Conduct environmental assessments and monitoring to ensure that industrial and other human activities comply with environmental regulations and do not harm natural ecosystems.

WORK EXPERIENCE

- 1. Conservator at the Museums Association of Namibia/ National Museums of Namibia**
 - Preserve artifacts by ensuring the light, temperature, and humidity stay at the proper levels
 - Supervise curators and other museum technicians re: properly displaying artifacts within the exhibits
 - Research and Training: Stays current with recent developments and research in the preservation field and in object conservation.
 - Reviewing storage conditions at the museum
 - Develop creative solutions to clean, support and repair sensitive objects
 - Completing and maintaining condition reports on objects
- 2. Project Support Officer at World Wildlife Fund Namibia**
 - Supporting the development of an Inclusive Green Economy Vision in Kavangos Regions.

- Namibia National Planning for an Inclusive and Effective Conservation Approach to Reaching Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3.
3. **Environmental Consultant at United Nations Development Programme Country Office Namibia (UNDP CO Namibia)** worked for Sustainable Environmental Management to Enhance Resilience to environmental shocks and stress (SEMER portfolio) performing the following duties:
 - Support resource mobilization through the formulation of projects and implementation of the Country Programme Document, SEMER Project Concepts, and Project Documents
 - Administrative support to the SEMER Portfolio Unit (organizes meetings, workshops, correspondences, and incoming emails)
 - Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing as applicable
 4. **Worked with the Office of Prime Minister – Department of Disaster and Risk Management-** supporting the International Consultant with national consultative meetings to develop a National Resilience Building Strategy and Costed Action Plan (NRBSCAP) for Namibia.
 5. **Part-time lecturer at The Centre of Environmental Studies at International University Management (IUM).**
 - Environmental Impact Assessment and Auditing
 - Environmental Management
 6. **Successful completed 9 months internship at United Nations Development Programme (UNDP CO Namibia)-** Sustainable Environmental Management to Enhance Resilience to environmental shocks and stress (SEMER portfolio)
 - Establish, build relationship with NGOs, CBOs, Academia, government, and other implementing partners.
 - Formulate project profiles, manage project information, and create project profile databases, NILALEG, CBIT & HWC-WC
 - Monitoring of environmental issues in various media platforms.
 7. **Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture as school Teacher at Ambunda Primary School**
 - Evaluated student progress and supported recommendations for further learners' development in conjunction with maintaining student records, grades, and other required records.
 - Maintained excellent classroom management skills and ability to keep students involved and on task through a variety of programming.

8. **Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)**- 6 Months Internship at the Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION

2023 **Certificate in Chemistry for Conservation-** The South Africa Institute for Heritage Science and Conservation

2018-2020 **The University of Burdwan, West Bengal India**
Master’s degree obtained in Environmental Science

Focus area: -Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Development
 -Environmental Economics & Environmental Management
 -Environmental Impact Assessment & Laws
 -Remote Sensing & GIS

2012-2016 **University of Namibia**
B.Sc. Integrated Environmental Science (Honours)

Focus area: -Environmental Education,
 -Environmental Impact Assessment
 -Natural resources Conservation and Governance
 -Environmental Pollution and Control

2011 **Ekulo Senior Secondary School**

Senior Certificate Matric (Grade 12)

REFERENCES	
-------------------	--

<p>Ms. Martha Talamondjila Naanda World Wildlife Fund Namibia Director for CBNRM Governance and Responsible Stewardship Mobile: +26481 245 5826 Email ID: mnaanda@wwf.na</p>	<p>Mr. Sioni Iikela Director of Centre of Environmental studies at International University Management, Dorado Campus Mobile: +26481 225 7526 Email ID: sioni.iikela@yahoo.com</p>
--	---

PERSONAL INFORMATION

JOHANNES S. MUNANGO

Unit 76, Andromeda street, Dorado park, Windhoek, Namibia

+264 814112046

raychihunda@gmail.com

P.O.Box 32237, Pioneerspark, Windhoek, Namibia

Sex: Male | Date of birth: 09/03/1993 | Nationality: Namibian | Drivers Licence: Code C1

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Johannes is a highly enthusiastic, qualified environmental scientist with over 7 years of environmental assessment consulting experience. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Hon) in Integrated Environmental Science and a Master of Science in Environmental Science. He is highly experienced in the field of Environmental Management and is well versed in formulating Environmental and Social Risks Screening Reports and has been part and parcel of large ESIA projects. He is familiar with and experience of undertaking environmental assessments in Namibia in compliance with the Namibian Environmental management act of 2007 and the EIA regulations of 2012. In addition to the above, Johannes has extensive expertise in supervising environmental site inspections and investigations while verifying regulatory compliance and overseeing project development life cycles..

WORK EXPERIENCE

CURRENT POSITION

Position occupied: Technical Expert: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Project

Name of Company: **Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism - UNDP**

Period of Employment: 01 July 2021 – Current

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Oversee the implementation of the Enhance Transparency Framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (PA) to report on emissions and also track Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation and adaptation actions, including support received and needed
- Oversee the day to day management, planning, organising and implementation of all activities relating to the attainment of the objective, outcomes and outputs of the CBIT Project
- Assist in the implementation of activities under the Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism .
- Supervision of project interns
- Coordinate and supervise consultants hire under the Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency (CBIT) project

PREVIOUS POSITION

Position occupied: Consultant

Name of Company: **Ministry of**

Environment, Forestry and Tourism/ Climate promise Project

Period of Employment: 1st December 2020 – 28th February 2021

RESPONSIBILITIES

- In consultation with programmes/project team, liaise with stakeholders including private sector, NGO's, civil society and development partners to further objectives of the Climate change unit
- Prepare, implement and monitor work plans with team members for different programs

PREVIOUS POSITION

Position occupied: Consultant

Name of Company: **GIZ- MEFT**

Period of Employment: 14th September 2020– 29th November 2020

RESPONSIBILITIES

- In consultation with programmes/project team, liaise with stakeholders including private sector, NGO's, civil society and development partners to further objectives of the Climate change unit
- Prepare, implement and monitor work plans with team members for different programs

PREVIOUS POSITION

Position occupied: Guest lecturer

Name of Company: **Namibia University of Science and Technology**

Period of Employment: 2nd March 2020–13th March 2020

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Teaching: Environmental Impact Assessment to fourth year B.Tech: Environmental Engineering students

PREVIOUS POSITION

Position occupied: Junior Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Biodiversity specialist) (**Part-time**)

Name of Company: **HJ Geo Enviro consulting and trading Cc**

Period of Employment: 2013–2016

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Biodiversity assessment and site inspections
- Environmental impact assessment
- Develop and implement Environmental management plans
- Conduct Environmental monitoring and ensure compliance

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

P.h.D Candidate, Natural Resource Sciences, Namibia's University of Science and Technology, Current.

Thesis: ASSESSING ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF BUSH CONTROL IN NAMIBIAN RANGELANDS

M.Sc.: Environmental Science, University of Mysore, India. 2019

Thesis: SPATIAL CHANGES IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER AND SEDIMENT SAMPLES OF GIRIBETTA AND SHETTY KERE LAKES OF MYSORE DISTRICT, INDIA

B.Sc.: Integrated Environmental Science (honours), University of Namibia. 2017

Thesis: ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND VEGETATION (WOODY TREES) IMPACTS OF SAND MINING IN RUNDU RURAL EAST

Published 2017: <https://www.morebooks.shop/store/gb/book/assessing-the-socio-economic-and-vegetation-impacts-of-sand-mining/isbn/978-3-639-62122-8>

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES

- 2021: Certificate of Completion in Green Climate Fund Project Proposal Development.
- 2021: Certificate of participation Regional virtual training workshop on institutional arrangements for the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements and the enhanced transparency framework
- 2021: Certificate of Participation in Climate Transparency and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)
- 2021: Certificate of Competence in First Aid Training Program
- 2021: Certificate of Competence in Fire Training program
- 2020: Certificate of Competence in Occupational Health and Safety
- 2020: Certificate of Competence in Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- 2020: Certificate of Competence in Accident and Incident Investigation and Reporting

COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT RELATED PROJECTS

No.	Period	Employing organization, Contact info for references	Country	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
E1	2022	Mr. Lahia N. Junias Erf 202, Alexandre street, Khomasdal, Windhoek Tel: +264 81 6912562	Namibia	EIA for the proposed exploration activities on EPL no: 8325 in Omaruru district, Erongo region Responsibilities: Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner Scoping of potential impacts of the project; Biodiversity assessments; Stakeholder Engagement; Research & Logistics; Developing the Environmental Management Plan; Monitoring the Implementation of the EMP, and Ensuring Compliance
E2	2021	Project Seven Trading Cc P.O.Box 35087, Pioneerspark, Windhoek Tel: +264 61 212165	Namibia	EIA for the Proposed Bitumen Processing Plant Project, Windhoek Responsibilities: Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner Scoping of potential impacts of the project; Biodiversity assessments; Stakeholder Engagement; Research & Logistics; Developing the Environmental Management Plan, Monitoring the implementation of the EMP

	2021	NAMPOWER For references: Mrs. Rachel Andreas Rachel.Andreas@nampower.com.na Tel: +264 61 205 2131	Namibia	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Studies on the Otjikoto-Masivi 220kV Transmission Line Responsibilities: Environmental Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Stakeholder Engagement, Research & Logistics
E3	2019	Acacia Enviro Consulting For references: Acacia enviro consulting Email: acaciaenv1@gmail.com	Namibia	Exploration for quartzite dimension stone quarry at claimno: 71474, 71473, 71472, 71574, 71575, and 71576 erongo region, arandis district, namibia Responsibilities: Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner Screening of impacts; Public consultations; Environmental impact assessment, Developing the Environmental management plan and conduct Monitoring
E4	2014	HJ Geo Enviro Consulting and trading Cc For references Mr J Sirunda Johannes.sirunda@gmail.com Cell:0811450613	Namibia	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed granite exploration study by Stone Evolutionand Equipment Hire Cc, Swakopmund Responsibilities: Environmental Assessment Practitioner Screening of impacts; Water quality sampling; Formulating contingency plans for spills and discharge of toxic chemicals
E6	2014	Bohale Investment Cc For references: Managing Director Bohale Investment Cc POBOX 2326, Swakopmund Bohale Investment CC	Namibia	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management for the proposed smallscale surface mining for marble for EPL: 4693, and4694, Erongo Region, Karibib District, Namibia by Bohale Investment Cc, Karibib. Responsibilities: Environmental Assessment Practitioner Screening of impacts Public consultations Environmental scoping Environmental impact assessment, Develop the Environmentalmanagement plan and conduct Monitoring of the EMP
E7	2014	For references Mr J Sirunda Johannes.sirunda@gmail.com Cell:0811450613	Namibia	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed upgrading and renovation of domestic wastewater oxidation pond system for the Himarwa Ithete Senior Secondary School, Kavango West Region.Mpungu District, Namibia. Responsibilities: Environmental Assessment Practitioner Screening of impacts and risks; Public consultations; Developing Environmental Management Plans; Ensuring compliance

E8	2014	Ministry of Higher Education, Innovation and Training, DEKA Consulting Engineers For references: Mr. A De Jesus Managing Director Email: antonio@dekaconsult.co.m	Namibia	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed domestic wastewater oxidation pond system for Okalongo Settlement, Omusati Region, Outapi District, Namibia. Responsibilities: Environmental Assessment Practitioner Screening of impacts Public consultations Environmental scoping Environmental impact assessment, Environmental management plan Environmental Control and Monitoring
-----------	------	---	---------	---

REFERENCES

Chief Conservation Scientist MEFT Mr. Paulus Ashili Tel: +264 81 3991249 Email: paulusashili80@gmail.com .	National Project Coordinator NC's, BUR's and CBIT Projects MEFT Mr. Reagan Chunga Mobile: +26481 7839592 Email: sibanga@gmail.com
Senior Researcher (Life Science Division) University of Namibia Dr E. Lewis Tel: +264 61 206 3994 Email: elewis@unam.na	Lecturer Department Civil And Environmental Engineering Namibia University Of Science And Technology Miss Truddy Theon-Beukes Tel: +264 61 207 9111 Email: tbeukes@nust.na
Lecturer Department of Agricultural Economics University Of Namibia Mr. C. Togarepi Mobile: +264 81 2741071 Email: ctogarepi@unam.na	

Appendix B: Tittle Deed



Prepared by me:

[Signature]
CONVEYANCER
COLEMAN, M

By Notaris Deed No. **K.513** **2008** dated **13/11/08**
 the within-mentioned property is subject to **Conditions**

in favour of **Municipal Council of Windhoek**
 drawn on reference to the said Notarial Deed, a copy whereof is attached to this deed.

NOTARIS OFFICE
 WINDHOEK. 2008 - 11 - 21
[Signature]
 DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

FOR FURTHER ENDORSEMENTS SEE PAGE **4**

Van der Merwe Coleman
 Attorneys, Notaries & Conveyancers
 7th Floor, Frans Indongo Gardens
 Dr Frans Indongo Street
 P O Box 325, Windhoek

DEED OF TRANSFER

T 6450 / 2008

BE IT HEREBY MADE KNOWN:

THAT CAREL JACOBUS WICHARD
 VAN DER MERWE
~~MARINDA COLEMAN~~

appeared before me the ^{Deputy} Registrar of Deeds, at Windhoek, she the said Appearer, being
 duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney granted to her by

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WINDHOEK

(hereinafter styled the **TRANSFEROR**)

dated the 28th day of October 2008 and signed at Windhoek.

4

By Notarial Deed No. K 5/4 /2008s dated 13/11/2008
the with-mentioned property is subject to a Servitude 7
metres wide, the centre line of which
is indicated by the letters g h on
Diagram S.G. No. A 422/2000
in favour of Municipal Council of Windhoek
appear on reference to the said Notarial Deed, a copy whereof is hereto annexed.
DEEDS OFFICE, 2008-11-21
WINDHOEK. Deputy REGISTRAR OF DEEDS.

AND THAT APPEARER DECLARED THAT her said principal had on the 29th day of August 2002 sold, and that she, in her capacity aforesaid, did by these presents, cede and transfer, in full and free property to and on behalf of

CAMARITHA PROPERTY INVESTMENT CC
Registration Number : CC/2002/1456

(hereinafter styled the **TRANSFEEE**)

It's Successors-in-Title or Assigns,

CERTAIN Erf No. 8002 (a Portion of Erf No. 6762) Windhoek,
 Extension No. 5

SITUATE in the Municipality of WINDHOEK
 Registration Division "K"
 Khomas Region

EXTENT 1,0000 (One Comma Nil Nil Nil Nil)
 Hectares

FIRST REGISTERED and still held by Certificate of Registered Title No. T 750/2004 with Diagram S.G No. A 422/2000 relating thereto, and

SUBJECT to the following conditions imposed in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance, Ordinance 18 of 1954, as amended, namely : -

IN FAVOUR OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

- A. The erf shall only be used or occupied for purposes which are in accordance with, and the use or occupation of the erf shall at all times be subject to, the provisions of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme prepared and approved in terms of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1954 (Ordinance 18 of 1954) as amended.
- B. The building value of the main building, excluding the outbuilding to be erected on the erf shall be at least four times the municipal valuation of the erf.

WHEREFORE the Appearer, renouncing all the Right and Title the TRANSFEROR heretofore had to the premises, did, in consequence, also acknowledge the TRANSFEROR to be entirely dispossessed of and disentitled to, the same, and that, by virtue of these Presents, the said TRANSFEREE, It's Successors-in-Title or Assigns, now is and henceforth shall be entitled thereto, conformably to local custom, the State, however, reserving its Rights; and finally acknowledging the purchase price amounting to the sum of N\$282 400,00.

SIGNED AT WINDHOEK on 2008 -11- 21
together with the Appearer, and confirmed with my Seal of Office


SIGNATURE OF APPEARER

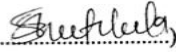
In my presence



REGISTRAR OF DEEDS AND BILLS



- 1. Transfer duty receipt No. 103231016 issued at WINDHOEK on 13 November 2008 for N\$19 884,13

(Checked 1.  2. )

- 2. I, the undersigned, MARINDA COLEMAN, Conveyancer, hereby certify in terms of Section 78 of Act 23/1992 that all rates leviable in respect of such immovable property in terms of this Act, and all the fees, charges and other moneys due to the local authority council in respect of any service, amenity or facility supplied to such property in terms of this Act, inclusive of any availability charge and minimum charge provided for in Section 30(1)(u), has been paid up to and including the date of registration hereof.


CONVEYANCER
COLEMAN, M

(2)

EXAMINERS NOTES

① Amend at x of page 2 of both copies
me done h

Mrs. Okafor's Kitchen
Daily Specials

- NS100: Honey Fried Rice with Chicken/Carrots
- NS100: Fish, Shrimps, Onions & Beans
- NS80: Wings, Chips & Dip
- NS100: Half Roast with Beans
- NS100: Roast Beef
- NS100: Half Roast Beef Steep with Serrano
- NS100: Half Roast with Potatoes & Chicken/Beef
- NS120: Homemade Soufflé, Chicken & Fried Egg
- NS80: Beans with Onions
- NS100: General Fried Rice with Chicken/Carrots
- NS100: Half Omelette with Serrano
- NS100: Half Omelette with Serrano/Steak

ORDER NOW
024 811 42 2927
info@greengain.com.na
http://www.greengain.com.na

Delivery: NS\$40

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 133 OF THE HENTIES BAY TOWNLANDS NO. 133 ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed township establishment on Portion 133 of the remainder of farm Henties Bay Townlands No.133

Project Location: Henties Bay, Erongo region

Proponent: THYTEK INVESTMENT CC

Description: The proponent intends to establish a new township development consisting of 125 erven for mixed uses. The proposed township establishment will trigger activities listed under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or jkonjja@gmail.com **The last day to submit inputs is on 26 April 2023.**

The public and stakeholder meeting is scheduled as follow

Venue: De Duine Hotel in Henties Bay

Date: Friday 21 April 2023

Time: 14:30

Green Gain Consultants
+264 811 42 2927
info@greengain.com.na
http://www.greengain.com.na

ACACIA
ENVIRO CONSULTING

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY IN WINDHOEK, KHOMAS REGION: NAMIBIA..

Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc was appointed by **Paddock Investments CC** to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed construction and operation of a fuel retail facility on Erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street in accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations.

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 25th of April 2023 at acaciaenv1@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Mvula Elia
Mobile: +264 818373355
Email: acaciaenv1@gmail.com

**ADVERTISEMENTS
EQUALS SALES**

MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
NOTICE

INTENTION TO ALIENATE A PORTION 3394 OF THE FARM NO.133 HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS TO MESSRS JC SLABBERT/DESERT CHICKEN

By virtue of Council Resolution CO06/29/03/2023/03rd/2023 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(f) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate portion 3394 of Hentiesbaai Town and Townlands no.133 measuring 17,291 Hectares (equivalent to 172 910m²) at a cost of N\$ 5.00 /m² amounting to a total purchase price of N\$ 860 550.00 (Eight Hundred & Sixty Thousand, Five Hundred & Fifty Namibia Dollars), by way of private treaty to Messrs JC Slabbert/trading as Desert Chicken for the purpose of continuing operating a poultry farm / operation.

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

Chief Executive Officer
P O Box 61
Henties Bay

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED OKAHAO WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed Okahao Wastewater Treatment works.

Project Location: Okahao

Proponent: Okahao Town Council

Description: The proponent intends to upgrade the existing oxidation pond system to a more advanced wastewater treatment works. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the intended activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or jkonjja@gmail.com **The last day to submit input is on 26 April 2023.**

The public and stakeholder meeting is scheduled as follow

Venue: Okahao Town Council Fire brigade Hall

Date: Friday, 14 April 2023

Time: 10:30

Green Gain Consultants
+264 811 42 2927
info@greengain.com.na
http://www.greengain.com.na



**ONDANGWA
CAR HIRE**

Your self-drive dream starts right here


GET GOING IN ONE OF OUR RENTAL CARS



OND Ondangwa +26481 148 40312 Ondangwa Airport 1039	NDU Rundu +264 85 148 0866 Hotel Rundu.	WDH Windhoek +26485 148 0859 Mobile office
---	---	--

Info@ondangwa-carhire.com

www.ondangwa-carhire.com



**PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF A FUEL
RETAIL FACILITY IN
WINDHOEK, KHOMAS REGION:
NAMIBIA..**

Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc was appointed by Paddock Investments CC to undertake an environmental assessment for the proposed construction and operation of a fuel retail facility on Erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean McBride Street in accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations.

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 25th of April 2023 at acaciaenv1@gmail.com

For more information please contact:

Mr Mvula Elia
Mobile: +264 818373355
Email: acaciaenv1@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 133 OF THE HENTIES BAY TOWNLANDS NO. 133 ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed township establishment on Portion 133 of the remainder of farm Henties Bay Townlands No.133

Project Location: Henties Bay, Erongo region

Proponent: THYTEK INVESTMENT CC

Description: The proponent intends to establish a new township development consisting of 125 erven for mixed uses. The proposed township establishment will trigger activities listed under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com **The last day to submit inputs is on 28 April 2023.**

The public and stakeholder meeting is scheduled as follow

Venue: De Duine Hotel in Henties Bay

Date: Friday 21 April 2023

Time: 14:30

**Green Gain
Consultants**

+264 811 42 2927

info@greengain.com.na

<https://www.greengain.com.na>

**MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY
NOTICE**



INTENTION TO ALIENATE A PORTION 3394 OF THE FARM NO.133 HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS TO MESSRS JC SLABBERT/DESERT CHICKEN

By virtue of Council Resolution C006/29/03/2023/03rd/2023 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(t) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate portion 3394 of Hentiesbaai Town and Townlands no.133 measuring 17.291Hectares (equivalent to 172 910m²) at a cost of N\$ 5.00 /m² amounting to a total purchase price of N\$ 860 550.00 (Eight Hundred & Sixty Thousand, Five Hundred & Fifty Namibia Dollars), by way of private treaty to Messrs JC Slabbert/trading as Desert Chicken for the purpose of continuing operating a poultry farm / operation.

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

Chief Executive Officer
P O Box 61
Henties Bay

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED OKAHAO WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed Okahao Wastewater Treatment works.

Project Location: Okahao

Proponent: Okahao Town Council

Description: The proponent intends to upgrade the existing oxidation pond system to a more advanced wastewater treatment works. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the intended activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com **The last day to submit input is on 26 April 2023.**

The public and stakeholder meeting is scheduled as follow

Venue: Okahao Town Council Fire brigade Hall

Date: Friday, 14 April 2023

Time: 10:30

**Green Gain
Consultants**

+264 81142 2927

info@greengain.com.na

<https://www.greengain.com.na>

Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FUEL RETAIL FACILITY ON ERF 8002, WINDHOEK: C/O WIKA AND SEAN MCBRIDE STREET.

INTRODUCTION

Acacia Enviro Consulting has been appointed by Paddock Investment cc to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate to construct a fuel retail facility on erf 8002, Windhoek: c/o Wika and Sean mcbride street (refer to in Figure 1).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

In terms of the Namibia Environmental Management Act, of 2007. An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the proposed fuel retail activities.

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2012, the proposed project triggered the application for an environmental clearance certificate because of the following activities:

➤ HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT HANDLING AND STORAGE

- ✓ Activity 9.2: Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorisation or which requires a new permit, license or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.
- ✓ Activity 9.4: The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.
- ✓ Activity 9.5: The Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

- Provide a brief description of the proposed project and EIA process that will be followed and to obtain initial comments and contributions from Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) on the issues relating to the proposed development.
- Provide the objectives of the project and approach to the EIA and EMP to be undertaken; and
- Invite Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and provide input throughout the EIA process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed fuel retail facility is situated at the corner of Wika- and Sean McBride Streets on the edge of the Olympia business hub. The proposed site can be accessed from Sean McBride and Mandume Ndemufayo Avenue, which is one of Windhoek's busiest streets. The site is easily accessible, with very good visibility. The site is located near the following: Arebusch Travel Lodge, Shell Truck port, the Independence Stadium.

The nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the potential impacts associated with the proposed project will be discussed in the Scoping Report which will be circulated to all registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) in due course.

The proposed fuel retail facility is located within an area zoned for business and trading, which is generally suitable for this type of development. The surrounding land use is mainly for business purpose and therefore the proposed activity is in line with the land-use zoning.

NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The proposed development of the fuel retail facility is necessitated to meet the demand for fuel in the city of Windhoek. It has been observed that there is a high demand for fuel from motorists and businesses in the area therefore the proposed fuel retail facility is needed to provide easy access to fuel while reducing traffic congestion and wait period at fuel retail stations.

Who is doing the EIA?

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner must be appointed to conduct the EIA. –Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc has been appointed to conduct the EIA. Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc will identify and assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed activity by conducting an objective and independent EIA in which all the relevant information and opinions of Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) will be collected and passed on to the Ministry of Environment Forestry, & Tourism (MEFT). In this way an informed decision-making process can take place.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The potential impacts are anticipated to be of low significance, and in an event where impacts occur, they will be contained within the license area. The following table summarizes potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and will be considered in the EIA process.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Biodiversity	Possible disturbance to surrounding fauna and flora.
Air Quality	Dust generation from exploration activities, and vehicular movement.
Landscape	Excavations which may change landscape.
Socio-Economic	The project will have positive socioeconomic impacts job creation and economic contributions.

More potential impacts may be identified during scoping when stakeholders provide their comments and these will be incorporated into the list and used to determine the final scope of the investigation.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs). During the public participation process, inputs from a broad variety of stakeholders will complement the EIA.

I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of both the Scoping and EIA Report, during the specified comment periods. I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social and economic issues relating to the proposed project.

GET INVOLVED

To ensure that you are registered as an Interested & Affected party please complete and submit the form on page 4 to acaciaenviro1@gmail.com

THE EIA PROCESS

STEPS IN THE EIA PROCESS

PHASE I - Project launch/ Screening (April 2023)

- Identify social and environmental issues

PHASE II – Scoping Phase with Assessment (April-May 2022)

- Inform other regulatory authorities and IAPs of the proposed project
(By means of Newspaper advertisements, emails, and site notices)
- Consult key stakeholders
- Conduct specialist studies where necessary
- Compile Scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- Avail the documents for comment to regulatory authorities and I&APs
- Amend document where necessary
- Submission of the final scoping report and Environmental Management Plan to the competent authorities for their review and decision.

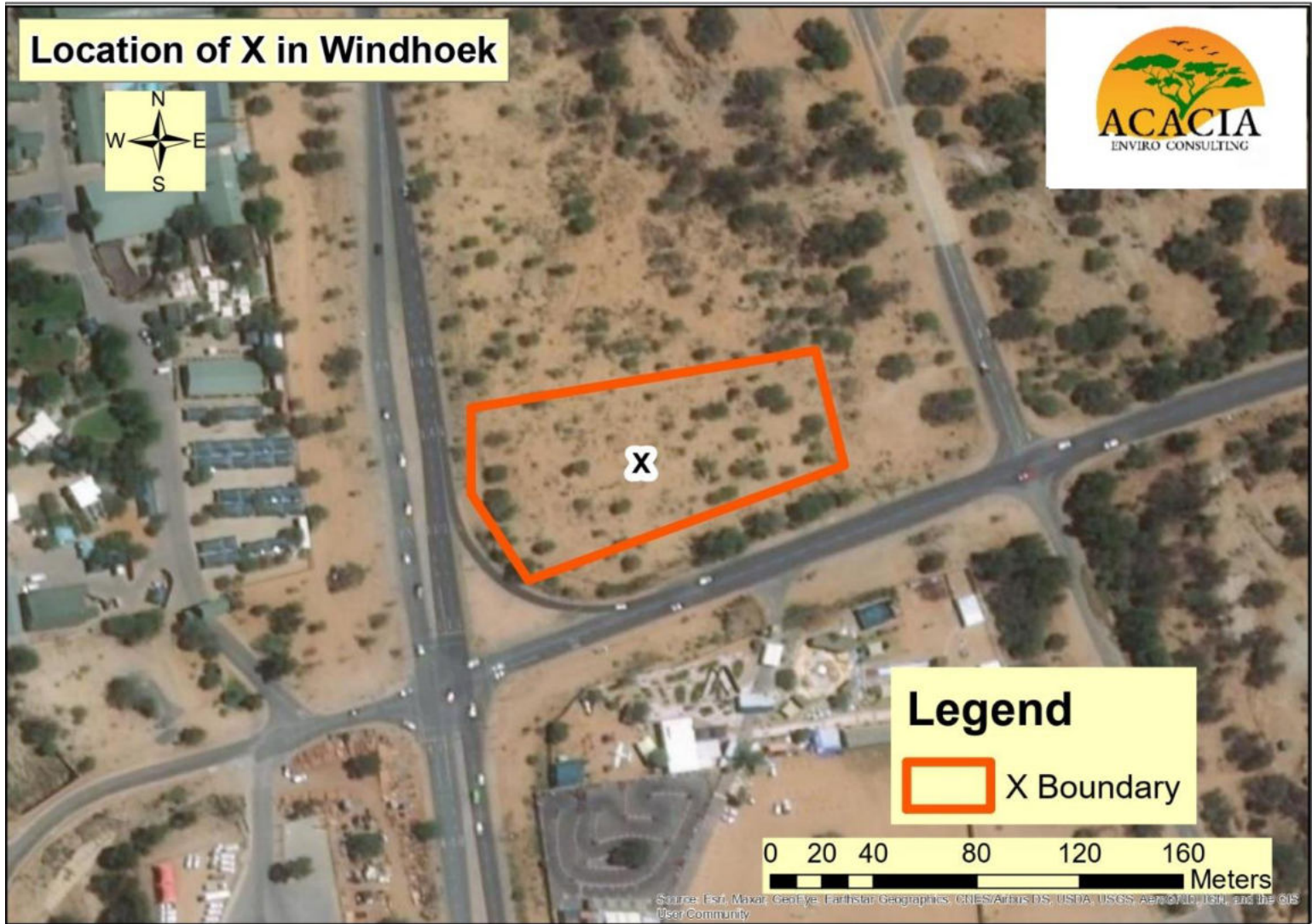


Figure 1: Locality Map

**REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND
AFFECTED PARTIES**

<i>DATE:</i>	
<i>DETAILS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY</i>	
<i>FULL NAME:</i>	
<i>NAME OF ORGANIZATION:</i>	
<i>POSTAL ADDRESS:</i>	<i>POSTAL CODE:</i>
<i>STREET ADDRESS:</i>	<i>POSTAL CODE:</i>
<i>TELEPHONE NUMBER:</i>	<i>FAX NUMBER:</i>
<i>CELL PHONE NUMBER:</i>	<i>E-MAIL ADDRESS:</i>
<i>INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT:</i>	
<i>COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:</i>	
KINDLY RETURN COMPLETED FORMS TO:	
Email: acaciaenviro1@gmail.com	

Appendix E: Emails from Interested and Affected Parties requesting for the BID



Acacia ENV

Public Notice: Construction and Operation of Fuel Retail Facility.

4 messages

Pikkie Louw <Managerwfc@chorusbros.com>

Mon, Apr 17, 2023 at 10:37 AM

To: "acaciaenv1@gmail.com" <acaciaenv1@gmail.com>

Good day Mr. Elia,

As discussed this morning if you can send me the documentation please.

Many thanks .

Regards.

Pikkie Louw

General Manager

Windhoek Fuel Centre

061 252 059

085 550 8158

085 550 6072

Cell 081 127 1115



Pikkie Louw <Managerwfc@chorusbro.com>

Tue, Apr 18, 2023 at 8:04 AM

To: "acaciaenv1@gmail.com" <acaciaenv1@gmail.com>

Cc: Adam Boshoff <Adam@chorusbro.com>

Good day Mr. Elia,

Hope you well.

Just a follow up on the mail below.

Will be highly appreciated.

Regards.

Pikkie Louw.

Windhoek Fuel Centre.

[Quoted text hidden]

Acacia ENV <acaciaenv1@gmail.com>

Tue, Apr 18, 2023 at 9:13 AM

To: Pikkie Louw <Managerwfc@chorusbro.com>

Cc: Adam Boshoff <Adam@chorusbro.com>

Good day, Mr. Louw,

Apologies for the late reply. Kindly find the attached BID for your reference. Kindly indicate all your concerns/interests in the appropriate section of the doc and it will be addressed in the scoping and the EMP report which will be circulated for public review once the study is complete.

Kind regards



[Quoted text hidden]

 **BID_DOCUMENT_Paddock_EIA.pdf**
434K

Acacia ENV <acaciaenv1@gmail.com>

Tue, Apr 18, 2023 at 10:33 AM

To: Pikkie Louw <Managerwfc@chorusbro.com>

Cc: Adam Boshoff <Adam@chorusbro.com>

Good day, Mr. Louw

There was a mix-up with the BID, kindly find the correct one attached below,

Kind Regards



 **BID_DOCUMENT_Paddock_EIA.pdf** 434K