



# EIA REPORT

Proposed Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis, Omaheke Region

**PROPONENT:**

Kanduu Designing and Construction CC

P.O. Box 24056

Windhoek

Tel: +264 816 267 670

Fax: +264 886 157 96

Email: babsybabsy13@gmail.com

**REPORT DATE:**

17 September 2020

**AUTHOR:**

Colin P Namene

P.O. Box 24056

Windhoek

Tel: 061 – 258 394

Fax: 061 – 258 470

Email: colin@environam.com



Signature

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Date

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CRR	Comments and response report
dB	Decibels
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FESR	Final Environmental Scoping Report
ESR	Environmental Scoping Report
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MEFT: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWTC	Ministry of Works Transport and Communication
PPP	Public participation process
p/km <sup>2</sup>	People per square kilometre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Gobabis is the capital of the Omaheke Region, and is situated approximately 200 kilometers from the capital city Windhoek. As the gateway to Botswana and Namibia's major trading partner South Africa, Gobabis' location along the Trans-Kalahari Corridor serves it well, as goods transported from the mines in Botswana to the port of Walvis Bay and those transiting through Botswana from South Africa contribute greatly to the growth of the town. The town lies approximately 110 kilometers from the Buitepos border post. Agriculture is one of the main sources of income in the Omaheke Region coming second only to wages and salaries (NSA, 2011) and the importance of this role has been recognized as such in the Gobabis Structure Plan. Gobabis is also renowned as the 'Cattle Country' and the hub of agricultural activity in the region.

The above has led to Gobabis becoming a growth point in the region, and resultantly putting pressure on the local authority to provide basic services such as housing, water, sanitation and energy. The Municipality has resolved to allocate Portion 143 of Gobabis Townlands No. 114 to Kanduu Designing and Construction CC for the establishment of a township.

The above activity is discussed in more detail in Chapter 4. The proponent appointed Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the activity from the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The process will be undertaken in terms of the gazetted Namibian Government Notice No. 30 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (herein referred to as EIA Regulations) of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA). The EIA process will investigate if there are any potential significant bio-physical and socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed development and related infrastructure and services.

The EIA process would also provide an opportunity for the public and key stakeholders to provide comments and participate in the process. It will also serve the purpose of informing the proponent's decision-making, and that of MEFT.

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The site is located on the eastern side of Gobabis, south of the main road to the Buitepos border towards Botswana. The site is adjacently east of the existing Nossobville proper. Refer to **Figure 1** for the locality map of Gobabis, and **Figure 2** for the locality map of the proposed development.



## 2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The principle environmental regulatory agency in Namibia is the Office of the Environmental Commissioner within the Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Most of the policies and legislative instruments have their basis in two clauses of the Namibian Constitution, i.e. Article 91 (c) and Article 95 (l); however, good environmental management finds recourse in multiple legal instruments. **Table 2** provides a summary of the legal framework considered to be relevant to this development and the environmental assessment process.

## 3 ENGINEERING SERVICES

The infrastructure needs of the proposed project can be categorised into two broad classifications namely:

- Basic infrastructure that includes electricity and roads.
- Environmental infrastructure that consist of water supply, sewage and drainage systems, solid waste management and landscaping.

The service infrastructure such as water, sewer, drainage, electricity and roads will be designed by registered professional engineers to integrate with the existing build-up area of Gobabis. These will be carried out in consultation with the Municipality as the relevant authority.

Access to the site is planned from the existing road to Leonardville and Sand Park Street. The internal road network will be designed and the construction thereof supervised by professional engineers as part of the service infrastructure.

## 4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

In terms of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for public consultation with all I&APs during the EIA process is required. This entails consultation with members of the public and providing them an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. The Public Consultation Process does not only incorporate the requirements of Namibia's legislation, but also takes account of national and international best practises. Please see **Table 4** for the activities undertaken as part of the public participation process.

A public meeting would normally be held as part of the public consultation process, however due to the restrictions brought about as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic this was not possible. The comment period of the initial public participation process commenced on **13 August 2020** and ended on **28 August 2020**.

The second phase of the Public Consultation Process involved the lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) to all registered I&AP for comment. Registered and potential I&APs were informed of the availability of the DESR for public comment. An Executive Summary of the DESR was included in the communication going out to the registered

I&APs. I&APs were given time until **15 September 2020** to submit comments or raise any issues or concerns they may have with regard to the proposed project.

## 5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

The following planning and design phase impacts were identified:

- Surface and groundwater;
- Fauna and flora;
- Existing infrastructure;
- Traffic;

The following construction phase impacts were identified:

- Fauna and flora;
- Pressure on the existing infrastructure;
- Surface and groundwater;
- Health, safety and security;
- Air quality,
- Noise pollution,
- Traffic;
- Waste management;
- Hazardous substances;
- and Social impact.

The following operational phase impacts were identified:

- Surface and ground water;
- Air quality;
- Noise;
- Waste management;
- Infrastructure;
- Quality of life;
- And Visual impact.

## 6 CONCLUSION

The provision of basic services is not only important to ensure the health and progress of the Gobabis community, but also to promote local economic development. It is envisaged that the establishment of the new Gobabis Township as well as the construction of bulk services in Gobabis will form the cornerstone of uplifting and expanding the town and create a more sustainable livelihood for the community socially and economically.

During the operational phase the impacts of surface and ground water; air quality; noise; and waste management were assessed to have a long-term negative effect without mitigation. The impacts will however be significantly reduced when the recommended mitigation measures in the scoping report and environmental management plan (EMP) are implemented.



Based on the evidence produced during the assessment process, it is very unlikely that this project will have any significant negative impacts on the environment. It is therefore recommended that a clearance certificate be issued for the project.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.2 Project Background

Gobabis is the capital of the Omaheke Region, and is situated approximately 200 kilometers from the capital city Windhoek. As the gateway to Botswana and Namibia's major trading partner South Africa, Gobabis' location along the Trans-Kalahari Corridor serves it well, as goods transported from the mines in Botswana to the port of Walvis Bay and those transiting through Botswana from South Africa contribute greatly to the growth of the town. The town lies approximately 110 kilometers from the Buitepos border post. Agriculture is one of the main sources of income in the Omaheke Region coming second only to wages and salaries (NSA, 2011) and the importance of this role has been recognized as such in the Gobabis Structure Plan. Gobabis is also renowned as the 'Cattle Country' and the hub of agricultural activity in the region.

The above has led to Gobabis becoming a growth point in the region, and resultantly putting pressure on the local authority to provide basic services such as housing, water, sanitation and energy. The Municipality has resolved to allocate Portion 143 of Gobabis Townlands No. 114 to Kanduu Designing and Construction CC for the establishment of a township.

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The EIA process would also provide an opportunity for the public and key stakeholders to provide comments and participate in the process. It will also serve the purpose of informing the proponent's decision-making, and that of MEFT.

### 1.3 Project Location

The site is located on the eastern side of Gobabis, south of the main road to the Buitepos border towards Botswana. The site is adjacently east of the existing Nossobville proper. Refer to **Figure 1** below for the locality map of Gobabis, and **Figure 2** for the locality map of the proposed development.



Figure 1: Locality map of Gobabis

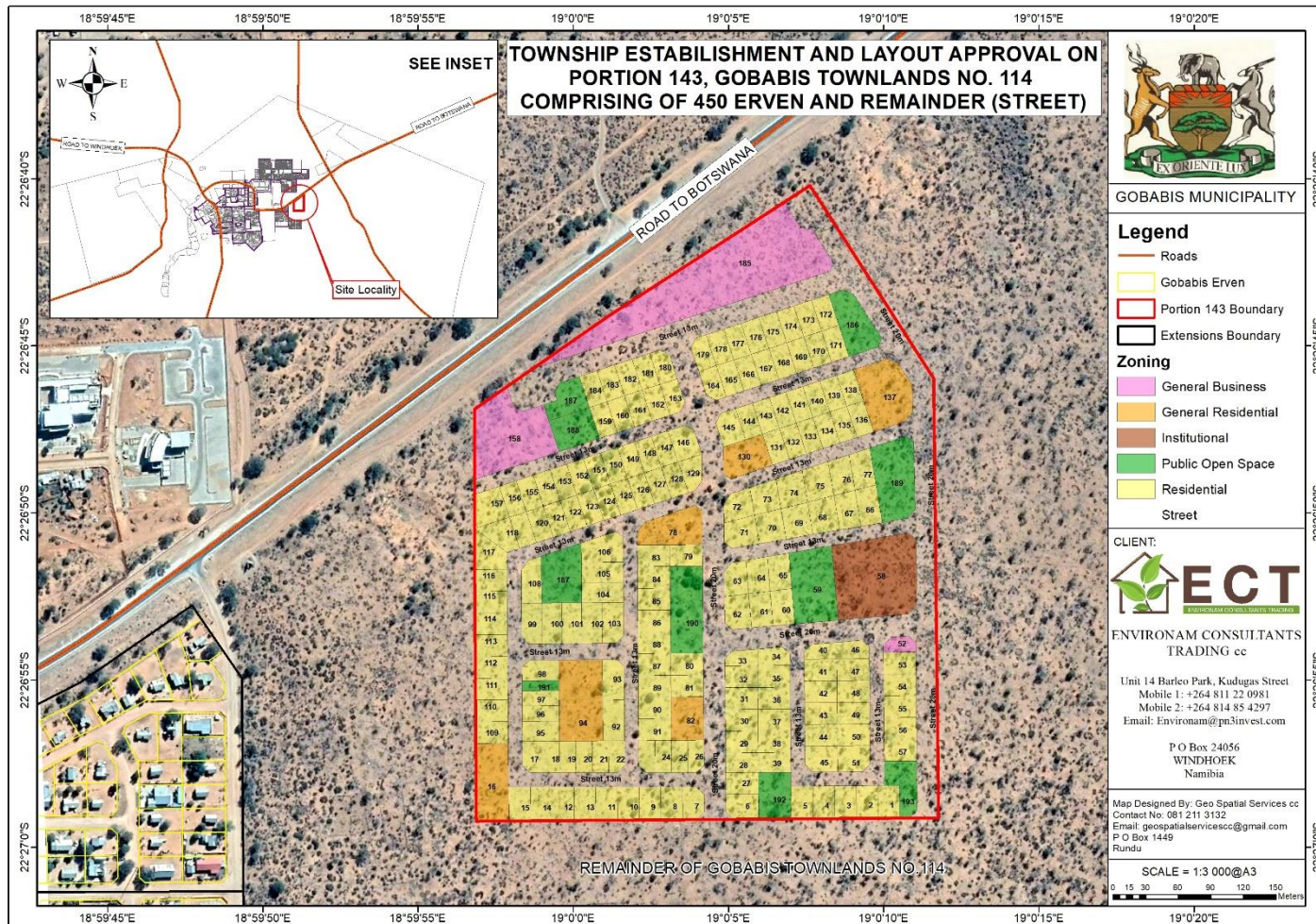


Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed development

## 1.4 Terms of Reference and Scope of Project

The scope of this project is limited to conducting an environmental impact assessment and applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis and associated infrastructure as indicated in section 1.1 above. This includes consultations with client; site investigations and analysis; stakeholder consultations; impact analysis; mitigation formulation; report writing; and draft Environmental Management Plan.

## 1.5 Assumptions and Limitations

In undertaking this investigation and compiling the Environmental Assessment, the following assumptions and limitations apply:

- Assumes the information provided by the proponent is accurate and discloses all information available.
- Various layout alternatives were initially considered by the proponent, having taken due regard of the natural and environmental constraints, and the unique character and appeal of Gobabis. The current designs thus present the most feasible results.

## 1.6 Content of Environmental Scoping Report

In terms of Section 8 of the gazetted EIA Regulations certain aspects must be included in a Scoping Report. **Table 1** below delineate, for ease reference, where this content is found in the Environmental Scoping Report.

**Table 1:** Contents of the Scoping / Environmental Assessment Report

Section	Description	Section of ESR/ Annexure
8 (a)	The curriculum vitae of the EAPs who prepared the report;	Refer to <b>Annexure E</b>
8 (b)	A description of the proposed activity;	Refer to Chapter 4
8 (c)	A description of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the site;	Refer to Chapter 3
8 (d)	A description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed listed activity;	Refer to Chapter 3
8 (e)	An identification of laws and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the scoping report;	Refer to Chapter 2



Section	Description	Section of ESR/ Annexure
8 (f)	Details of the public consultation process conducted in terms of regulation 7(1) in connection with the application, including	Refer to Chapter 5
	(i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application	Refer to Chapter 5
	(ii) proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application have been displayed, placed or given;	Refer to <b>Annexures A and B</b> for site notices and advertisements respectively.
	(iii) a list of all persons, organisations and organs of state that were registered in terms of regulation 22 as interested and affected parties in relation to the application;	Refer to <b>Annexure D</b>
	(iv) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues;	Refer to <b>Annexure D</b>
8 (g)	A description of the need and desirability of the proposed listed activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;	Refer to Chapter 4
8 (h)	A description and assessment of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects, that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the proposed listed activity;	Refer to Chapter 7
8 (i)	terms of reference for the detailed assessment;	Refer to Chapter 1
8 (j)	An environmental management plan	Refer to <b>Annexure F</b>

## 2. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The principle environmental regulatory agency in Namibia is the Office of the Environmental Commissioner within the Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Most of the policies and legislative instruments have their basis in two clauses of the Namibian Constitution, i.e. Article 91 (c) and Article 95 (l); however, good



environmental management finds recourse in multiple legal instruments. Table 2 below provides a summary of the legal framework considered to be relevant to this development and the environmental assessment process.

**Table 2: Legislation applicable to the proposed development**

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia as Amended	Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia.”  Article 95(l) deals with the “maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity” and sustainable use of the country’s natural resources.	Sustainable development should be at the forefront of this development.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to achieve that. Section 3 details the principle of Environmental Management	The development should be informed by the EMA.
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	<b>Activity 10.1 (a)</b> The construction of Oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.  <b>Activity 10.1 (b)</b> The construction of public roads.  <b>Activity 10.2 (a)</b> The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where - it is a public road.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	The project should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area.
Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EIA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.	Care should be taken that the development does not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	underground and surface water bodies.	construction and operation of the development.
The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MEFT has developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition it has also initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.	The proponent and its contractor/s have to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS. Experience with construction projects has shown that a significant risk is created when construction workers interact with local communities.
Township and Division of Land Ordinance 11 of 1963	The Townships and Division of Land Ordinance regulates subdivisions of portions of land falling within a proclaimed Local Authority area.	In terms of Section 19 such applications are to be submitted to the Townships Board
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council. Sections 34-47 make provision for the aspects of water and sewerage.	The development has to be comply with the provisions of the Local Authorities Act
Labour Act no 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by the development, compliance with the labour law is essential.
Public Health Act no 36 of 1919	Section 119 prohibits persons from causing nuisance.	Contractors and residents of the proposed extensions are to comply with these legal requirements.
Public and Environmental Health Act 1 of 2015	This act provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia.	Covid-19 protocols will be legislated by this provision, amongst others.
Nature Conservation Ordinance no 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed within the legal confines.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).	The Ordinance objective is to provide for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere, and for matters incidental thereto.	All activities on the site will have to take due consideration of the provisions of this legislation.
Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972	This Ordinance consolidates the laws relating to roads.	The provisions of this legislation have to be taken into consideration in as far as access to the development site is concerned.
Roads Authority Act, 1999	Section 16(5) of this Act places a duty on the Roads Authority to ensure a safe road system.	Some functions of the Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972 have been assigned to the Roads Authority.
Gobabis Town Planning Scheme	The town planning scheme has as its general purpose the co-ordinated and harmonious development of the	Procedures to manage zoning are stipulated in the Town planning Scheme.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	local authority area, or the area or areas situate therein.	

This EIA process will be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations. A Flow Diagram (refer to Figure 4 below) provides an outline of the EIA process to be followed.

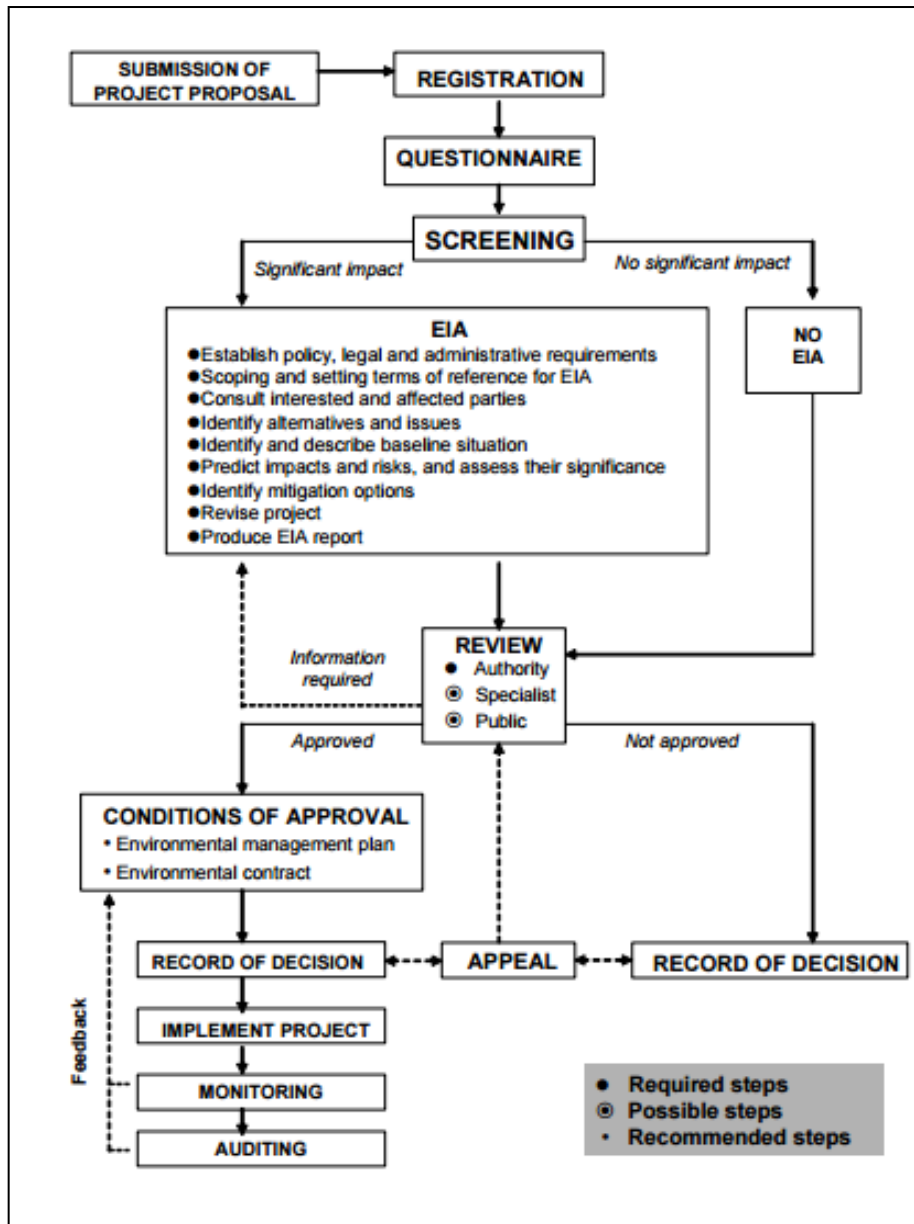


Figure 3: EIA Flowchart for Namibia (SELH, 2012)

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1. Social Environment

##### 3.1.1. Socio-Economic Context

The statistics shown in Table 3 below are derived from the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census (NSA, 2011):

Table 3: Statistics of Gobabis Town and Omaheke Region

<b>GOBABIS</b>	
<b>ATTRIBUTE</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>
Population	20,993
Females	10,671
Males	10,322
Population under 5 years	13%
Population aged 5 to 14 years	22%
Population aged 15 to 59 years	60%
Population aged 60 years and above	5%
Female: male ratio	100:97
Literacy rate of 15 years old and above	80%
People above 15 years who have never attended school	21%
People above 15 years who are currently attending school	11%
People above 15 years who have left school	67%
People aged 15 years and up who belong to the labour force	74%
Population employed	60%
Homemakers	19%
Students	46%
Retired or old age income recipients	35%
Income from pension	9%
Income from business and non-farming activities	10%
Income from farming	3%
Income from cash remittance	9%
Wages and salaries	66%
<b>OMAHEKE REGION</b>	
<b>ATTRIBUTE</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>
Population	71,233
Population under 5 years	15%
Population aged 5 to 14 years	24%
Population 15 to 59 years	54%
Literacy rate of 15 years old and above	73%

### 3.1.2. Archaeological and Heritage Context

Omaheke Region like the rest of Namibia is home to many different cultural groups. There are not many heritage sites found within the confines of Gobabis, however a national monument known as German Lazaret is found in the area. This structure was built in 1896 on the highest hillock south east of the former Gobabis fort. It was initially used as a hospital until 1904, and turned into a dwelling for civil servants and civilians after the end of World War 1 (NHC, 2015). No known heritage sites are however located within the proposed development area. If any heritage or culturally significant artefacts are found during the construction phase, construction must stop and the National Heritage Council of Namibia immediately notified.

## 3.2. Bio-Physical Environment

### 3.2.1. Climate

Gobabis is characterised by a semi-arid climate with warm to hot summers and borders on a desert climate. The average maximum temperature varies between 20 and 30°C with the average minimum temperature between 2 and 17°C. Mean annual precipitation varies across the Omaheke Region, ranging from 250 mm per annum in the south (Aminuis Constituency) to 400 mm per annum in the north. The areas north of Gobabis show an average rainfall of 350-400 mm per annum (Lindholm, 2006). The only rains for Gobabis fall during the summer months and on average 96% of this rainfall is experienced from November to April. Gobabis receives annual rainfall of approximately 233 mm.

Climate data for Gobabis, Namibia													[hide]
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	31.4 (88.5)	31.0 (87.8)	30.1 (86.2)	27.9 (82.2)	25.6 (78.1)	22.0 (71.6)	21.9 (71.4)	25.4 (77.7)	29.0 (84.2)	31.0 (87.8)	32.1 (89.8)	32.3 (90.1)	28.3 (82.9)
Average low °C (°F)	18.5 (65.3)	17.6 (63.7)	15.9 (60.6)	12.4 (54.3)	7.7 (45.9)	3.8 (38.8)	3.2 (37.8)	5.6 (42.1)	10.3 (50.5)	14.0 (57.2)	16.4 (61.5)	18.1 (64.6)	12.0 (53.6)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	80.7 (3.177)	86.8 (3.417)	53.7 (2.114)	37.0 (1.457)	6.1 (0.24)	2.7 (0.106)	0.2 (0.008)	0.5 (0.02)	7.7 (0.303)	16.2 (0.638)	37.1 (1.461)	40.6 (1.598)	369.3 (14.539)
Average relative humidity (%)	45	51	54	53	45	44	40	31	27	29	34	37	40.8

Figure 4: Climate data for Gobabis (MWT, 2020)

### 3.2.2. Topography, Geology and Hydrogeology

Omaheke Region is located in the eastern part of the country bordering Botswana. The most important biomes are the central Kalahari and southern Kalahari, which is characterised by sandy soils and acacia savannahs, consisting mainly of Camelthorn savannahs and mixed shrublands, with isolated forest and woodland savannahs (LAC, 2015; MET, 2011) this is evident from the observations on the development site. There are no perennial surface water sources within the region and the only prominent drainage channels are the Black and White Nossob Rivers and the shallow ancient river beds of Eiseb, Epukiro and Otjozondjou. It is only the Nossob Rivers that actively flow after exceptionally good rains, however almost all rainfall infiltrate immediately due to the porous Kalahari sands (LAC, 2015).

Groundwater in the Omaheke Region is of average quality, with moderately productive aquifers underlying the Kalahari sands. The water supply is mostly sourced from locally drilled boreholes (MET, 2011). The only notable surface water reservoirs are the Tilda Viljoen and Otjivero Dams that capture water from the ephemeral rivers and supply Gobabis with potable water; the inconsistent capacities of the dams however result in a continued reliance on groundwater and boreholes (Lindholm, 2006). In order to increase water supply security for the town of Gobabis, in the upper part of the Nossob Catchment, a wellfield has been established in Damara carbonate aquifers (NWRMR, 2000).

Due to scarcity of water and fertile land, Omaheke is regarded as having a low suitability for crop production; rain-fed agriculture is not very reliable due to poor soil quality and rainfall variability. Therefore, extensive cattle ranching dominate land-use patterns in Omaheke. Inhabitants of the region refer to it as the “cattle country” - it has some of the best grazing areas in Namibia” (Lindholm, 2006). The site earmarked for development is relatively flat with several trees and shrubs found across the area, dominated by *acacia* vegetation and grasslands.

### 3.2.3. Terrestrial Ecology

The southern part of Omaheke can be classified as falling within the Central Kalahari Camel Thorn Savanna which is characterised by bushes and trees, such as the characteristic bush tree species *Acacia erioloba*. The northern part falls within the Northern Kalahari Tree and Bush Savanna which has a more pronounced tree vegetation (Giess 1971). Some plant species are restricted to only one habitat while other plant species occur virtually over the whole range. In general, two larger vegetation mosaics can be distinguished within the two general savanna biotopes: the sandy substrate and the *omuramba*. The sandy substrate consists of three more or less distinct habitats in terms of soil characteristics and vegetation associations: the crest, the slope valley and the valley floor with compacted soils. The dune crests are characterised by coarse loose sand. While some trees may reach larger dimensions, generally they are stunted and closer to bushes in size. Grasses cover only about 20 % of the ground surface of the dune crests (Lindholm, 2006).

The mangetti tree (*Schinziophyton rautanenii*) is confined to the coarse loose soils of the dune crests. In the southern part of Omaheke, there are no trees, and in the Otjumunguindi area, trees are very rare. The mangetti tree, if found, does not grow in groves but rather as an individual, unlike further up north (Lindholm, 2006). The tambutti tree (*Spirostachys africana*) on the other hand seems restricted to the northern parts of the Omaheke Region. The tree is poisonous but the hard wood is used for crafts. The *Terminalia sericea* with its light green silvery foliage also favours the loose sandy soils. It is a frequently noted species and appears both as a shrub and as a small tree. A forest inventory crossing the two broader savanna biotopes of Omaheke indicated that the *Terminalia sericea* is the second most common tree in the area and based on crown coverage estimates it is the dominant tree species (Korhonen et al. 1997)

In the low shrubland surrounding the Terminalia, a series of other bushes and small trees e.g. *Rhus tenuinervis*, *Burkea africana*, *Bauhinia petersiana*, *Croton gratissimus*, *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Lonchocarpus nelsii*, various *Combretum* species, *C. apiculatum*, *C. collinum* and *C. psidioides* can be noted (Lindholm, 2006).



In addition to the diversity of the plant species, the Omaheke environment contributes to a rich animal life, including several of the well-known southern African invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians, birds and mammals (Liebenberg 1992). The following animals were amongst those observed in Omaheke Region during 2001-2004: Ungulates including Blue and Red Wildebeest; Gemsbok; Kudu; Eland, Common duiker; and Springbok. Carnivores seen in the region include: leopard; African wild dog; spotted hyena; black-backed jackal; and bat-eared fox. There have also been sightings of other animals such as elephant; spring hare; ground squirrel; warthog; and ostrich (Lindholm, 2006). The development site does not have large animals as the portion is situated in an area that has been anthropogenically influenced. There are no protected or red data listed plants or animal species found on the site. **Figure 5** below provides a view of the general area and surrounds of the proposed development site.



**Figure 5:** General area of the proposed development site.

### 3.3. Surrounding Land Use

While the proposed site is mostly surrounded by undeveloped land that is earmarked for further residential developments, Nossobville Extension 1 is further off to the west. On the immediate southern boundary is the B6 main road towards Buitepos.

### 3.4. Physical Environment

The infrastructure needs of the proposed project can be categorised into two broad classifications namely:

- Basic infrastructure that includes electricity and roads.
- Environmental infrastructure that consist of water supply, sewage and drainage systems, solid waste management and landscaping.

The service infrastructure such as water, sewer, drainage, electricity and roads will be designed by registered professional engineers to integrate with the existing build-up area of Gobabis. These will be carried out in consultation with the Municipality as the relevant authority.

Access to the site is planned from the existing road to Leonardville and Sand Park Street. The internal road network will be designed and the construction thereof supervised by professional engineers as part of the service infrastructure.

## 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 4.1. Site Description

As previously outlined in Section 1.1, the proposed project involves the township establishment on portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114. The township establishment will be a result of the subdivision of Portion 143 of the Remainder of Gobabis Townlands No.114. This will then be proclaimed into a township. The proposed township will comprise of ±194 erven and remainder (streets). The proposed township will primarily be residential. The predominantly residential nature of the development is evidenced by the fact that, of the ±175 erven, about 53% will be used for residential purposes.

The layout consists of “Residential” erven with average sizes of ±400 to ±700m<sup>2</sup> for Residential with density zonings of 1 per 300m<sup>2</sup> or 1 per 600m<sup>2</sup> and average sizes of ±1500m<sup>2</sup> for General Residential with density of 1 per 150m<sup>2</sup>. Apart from “Residential and General Residential” erven, the layout further makes provision for “Local Business” erven with a bulk of 2, an Institutional erf, and “Public Open Space” erven. The proposed site resorts under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Gobabis.

### 4.2. Decision Factors

The following factors served as informants and were considered when preparing the layout designs for the proposed development:

- Respect natural vegetation;
- Provide for Public Open Spaces;
- Provide a well-defined road network.

### 4.3.No - Go Alternative

The no-go alternative would essentially entail maintaining the current situation, whereby residents of Gobabis and potential investors will not have access to the additional serviced erven offered by the new development. This will inhibit added growth of the town population and investors. In addition the potential job opportunities both during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development will not be realised. While the no-go alternative will not result in any negative impacts the potential positive impacts will be lost.

## 5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### 5.1. Public Consultation Process Phase 1

In terms of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for public consultation with all I&APs during the EIA process is required. This entails consultation with members of the public and providing them an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. The Public Consultation Process does not only incorporate the requirements of Namibia’s legislation, but also takes account of national and international best practises. Please see **Table 4** below for the activities undertaken as part of the public participation process.

**Table 4:** Table of Public Consultation Activities

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
Placement of site notices/posters in Gobabis Town	See Annexure A
Placing advertisements in two newspapers for two consecutive weeks, namely Confidente and Windhoek Observer	See Annexure B
Written notice to Interested and Affected Parties via Email	See Annexure D

A public meeting would normally be held as part of the public consultation process, however due to the restrictions brought about as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic this was not possible. The comment period of the initial public participation process commenced on **13 August 2020** and ended on **28 August 2020**.

## 5.2. Public Consultation Process Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Consultation Process involved the lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) to all registered I&AP for comment. Registered and potential I&APs were informed of the availability of the DESR for public comment. An Executive Summary of the DESR was included in the communication going out to the registered I&APs. I&APs were given time until **15 September 2020** to submit comments or raise any issues or concerns they may have with regard to the proposed project. No input was received during this period.

## 6. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Impact assessments depend on the nature and magnitude of the proposed activity, as well as the type of environmental control envisaged for the particular project. Given the nature of the proposed activity, i.e. a construction project, the identification and assessment of the potential impacts will be based on the type and scale of the various activities associated with the project.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impacts for a proposed development is by its nature, inherently uncertain. To deal with such uncertainty in a uniform manner, standardised and internationally recognised methodologies have been developed. One such accepted methodology is applied in this study to assess the significance of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development, outlined as follows in **Table 6**.

**Table 5: Impact Assessment Criteria**

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
<b>Impact</b>	Description of the expected impact
<b>Nature</b> Describe type of effect	<b>Positive:</b> The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. <b>Neutral:</b> The activity will have no effect <b>Negative:</b> The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect
<b>Extent</b> Describe the scale of the impact	<b>Site Specific:</b> Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite) <b>Small:</b> restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1 km of the site (limited) <b>Medium:</b> Within 5 km of the site (local) <b>Large:</b> Beyond 5 km of the site (regional)
<b>Duration</b> Predicts the lifetime of the impact.	<b>Temporary:</b> < 1 year (not including construction) <b>Short-term:</b> 1 - 5 years <b>Medium term:</b> 5 - 15 years <b>Long-term:</b> >15 years (Impact will stop after the operational or running life of the activity, either due to natural course or by human interference) <b>Permanent:</b> Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular means or in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
<p><b>Intensity</b> Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the Impact</p>	<p><b>Zero:</b> Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes remain unaltered  <b>Very low:</b> Affects the environment in such a way that natural and/or social functions/processes are not affected  <b>Low:</b> Natural and/or social functions/processes are slightly altered  <b>Medium:</b> Natural and/or social functions/processes are notably altered in a modified way  <b>High:</b> Natural and/or social functions/processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease</p>
<p><b>Probability of occurrence</b> Describe the probability of the Impact <u>actually</u> occurring</p>	<p><b>Improbable:</b> Not at all likely  <b>Probable:</b> Distinctive possibility  <b>Highly probable:</b> Most likely to happen  <b>Definite:</b> Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures</p>
<p><b>Degree of Confidence in predictions</b> State the degree of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge</p>	<p><b>Unsure/Low:</b> Little confidence regarding information available (&lt;40%)  <b>Probable/Med:</b> Moderate confidence regarding information available (40-80%)  <b>Definite/High:</b> Great confidence regarding information available (&gt;80%)</p>
<p><b>Significance Rating</b> The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>	<p><b>Neutral:</b> A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated  <b>Very low:</b> Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.  <b>Low:</b> The impacts will have a minor influence on the proposed development and/or environment. These impacts require some thought to adjustment of the project design where achievable, or alternative mitigation measures  <b>Medium:</b> Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the development and may result in long term changes. The impact can be lessened or improved by an amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.  <b>High:</b> Impacts have a high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the development, or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no-go proposition on portions of the development in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p>

\*NOTE: Where applicable, the magnitude of the impact has to be related to the relevant standard (threshold value specified and source referenced). The magnitude of impact is based on specialist knowledge of that particular field.

For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are described. These criteria are used to ascertain the SIGNIFICANCE of the impact, firstly in the case of no mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation measure(s) in place. The decision as to which combination of alternatives and mitigation measures to apply



lies with the proponent, and their acceptance and approval ultimately with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of an impact is derived by taking into account the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. Such significance is also informed by the context of the impact, i.e. the character and identity of the receptor of the impact.

## 7. MITIGATION HIERACHY

The mitigation hierarchy is a tool aimed at helping to manage biodiversity risk, and is commonly applied in Environmental Impact Assessments. The most common reference point for banks providing project finance is mitigation measures; this provides the financial institutions with information on how environmental and social risks will be managed (See **Figure 6** below). These cover avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation amongst other things. It is possible and considered sought after to enhance the environment by ensuring that positive gains are included in the proposed activity or project. If negative impacts occur then the hierarchy indicates further steps.

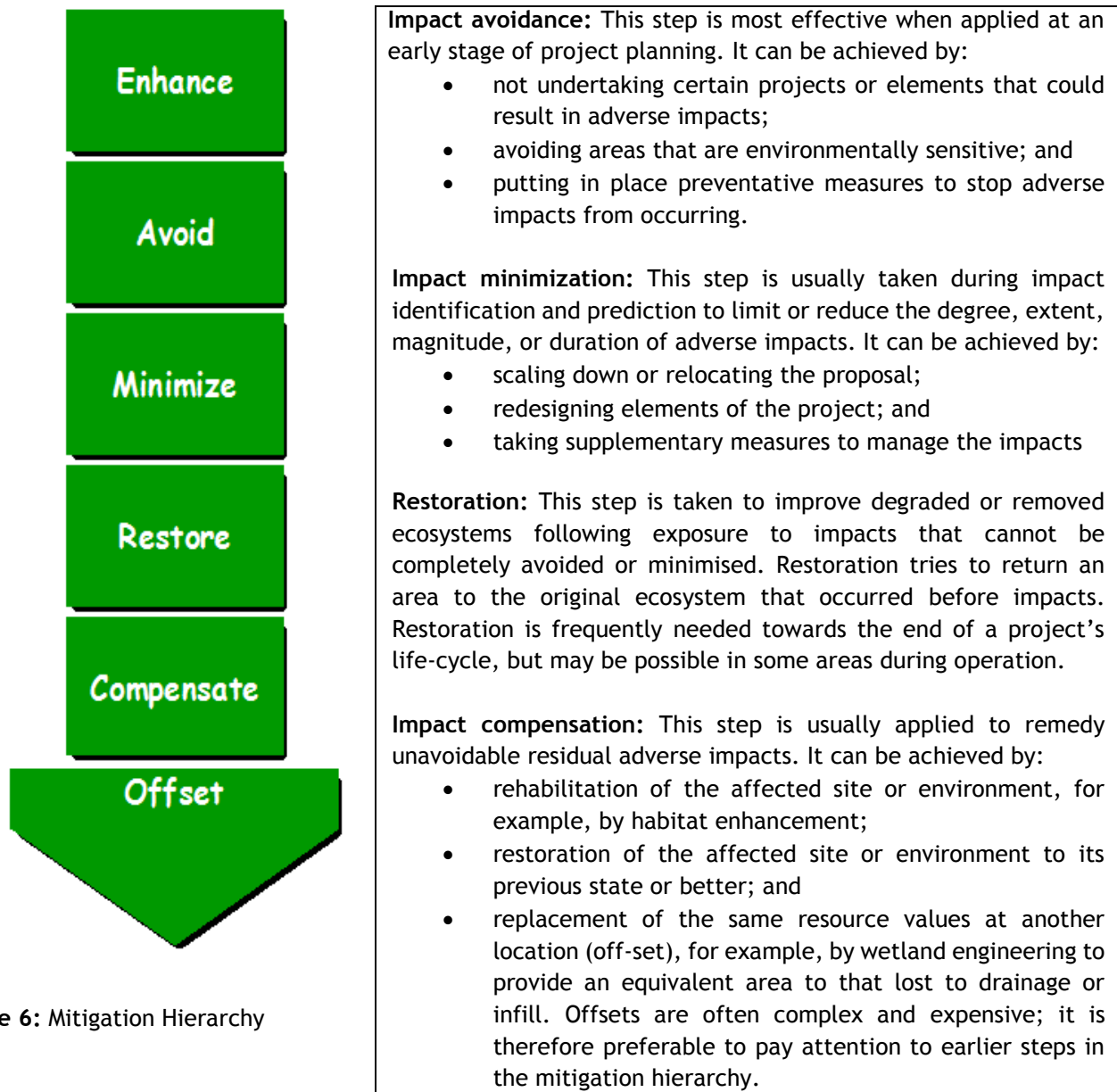


Figure 6: Mitigation Hierarchy

## 8. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

This Chapter describes the potential impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, which may occur due to the proposed activities. These include potential impacts, which may arise during the planning and design phase, potential construction related impacts (i.e. short to medium term) as well as the operational impacts of the proposed development (i.e. long-term impacts).

The assessment of potential impacts will help to inform and confirm the selection of the preferred project plan and design to be submitted to MEFT: DEA for consideration. In turn, MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptability of the proposed project and the setting of conditions of authorisation (should the project be authorised) will be informed by this chapter, amongst other information contained in this Report.

The baseline and potential impacts that could result from the proposed development are described and assessed with mitigation measures recommended. Finally, comment is provided on the potential cumulative impacts which could result should this development, and others like it in the area, be approved.

### 8.1. Planning and Design Phase Impacts

During the planning and design phase consideration is given to aspects such as surface and groundwater; fauna and flora; existing infrastructure; and traffic.

#### 8.1.1. Surface and Groundwater

The Black Nossob River in the vicinity of Gobabis is an important water source, this puts the surface and ground water resources in the area at risk of pollution. This is likely to happen in the absence of a well designed and constructed storm water drainage infrastructure which appears to be the case as observed during a rain event which occurred while on a visit to the town in April 2017. Poorly constructed and maintained service infrastructure in general may also lead to seepage of waste water into the water bodies. Surface and ground water contamination may also result from nonpoint source runoff from commercial and residential developments (Sosiak and Dixon, 2006). Uncontrolled solid waste management is another potential pollutant of the surface water.

#### 8.1.2. Fauna and Flora (Biodiversity)

The general area is relatively well populated with acacia trees and grassland. The surrounding area has been disturbed as a result of human activities. It can however be expected that the area will also support species of conservation in particular smaller vertebrates (reptiles, amphibians, mammals and birds); large wild animals are not found on the development site. Natural aquatic communities are absent from the region as a result of the absence of surface water flow due to the high infiltration rates, and the ephemeral river system in the area.

The proposed development area and associated infrastructure (e.g. water, sewage, access route, etc.) would be relatively small and thus only have localised negative implications on the environmental and associated fauna and flora. The overall impact on the local fauna and flora and associated habitat would be relatively small. While the area has got good tree and grass cover, the general area is by no means pristine with various anthropogenic influences having affected the general area over an extended period.

### 8.1.3. Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

There will not be any major impact on the existing infrastructure as far as water, sewerage, electricity etc. are concerned. In fact the new development is expected to enhance the existing infrastructure through the construction of service infrastructure that is professionally designed and constructed. It is important to note that the country in general is constrained and faced with a crisis in terms of water and electricity availability; and an increased demand for these amenities will further add to the predicament.

### 8.1.4. Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase during the operational phase of the project. Due to the nature of the development and the land use vehicles will frequent the area, these would mostly consist of vehicles used by residents and visitors.

## 8.2. Construction Phase Impacts

During the construction phase the following potential impacts have been identified: fauna and flora; pressure on the existing infrastructure; surface and ground water; health, safety and security impacts; air quality; noise, traffic; solid waste management; hazardous substances; and social impact.

### 8.2.1. Flora and Fauna

The site will be cleared substantially to make way for the development and the installation of bulk infrastructure services. It is recommended that the trees found on the proposed site be kept and maintained as far as possible to be part of the layout plan of the township development. The trees that are to be kept should be clearly marked with “danger tape” or a similar tool to prevent accidental removal, with regular inspection of the marking tool carried out. The very important trees should be “camped off” to prevent the unintended removal or damage to these trees.

### 8.2.2. Pressure on existing infrastructure

During the construction phase there will be an additional demand for basic municipal services such as water, electricity and sewer. The services will be used for both human consumption and for construction purposes. These impacts will however only be limited to the construction phase and will thus have minimal short term impact. The risk of wastage and pollution may occur if no proper management actions are implemented.

### 8.2.3. Surface and Ground Water Impacts

Surface and ground water impacts may be encountered during the construction phase, especially if construction takes place during the rainy season. The risk of contaminating such water sources can be increased by accidental spillage of oils and fuels and any other equipment used during construction; chemical contamination from construction materials such as cement, paint and mechanical fluids. This risk is minimised by the fact that the construction period will be a short term activity.

### 8.2.4. Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Due to a high demand of construction workers during this phase of the project, the deployment of a temporary construction workforce in Gobabis may be necessary. These types of projects, where construction workers have the opportunity to interact with the local community, create a significant risk for the development of social conditions and behaviors that contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS, and Covid-19. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism has initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.

### 8.2.5. Air Quality

During the construction phase fugitive dust and exhaust gases generated have a potential impact on the air quality of the area and its surroundings. Dust is a major component of air pollution and could negatively affect the health of nearby communities if not mitigated. Due to the proximity of the development site to the B6 Main Road, traffic on this road is also at risk of being impacted by dust. These are however short-term impacts. Dust is generated mainly from the following activities:

- Excavations and stockpiles during site clearance;
- Use of heavy vehicles, machinery and equipment;
- Procurement and transport of construction materials to the site.

### 8.2.6. Noise Impacts

Noise is perceived as one of the most undesirable consequences of a construction activity. The most common reported impacts are interference in oral communication and sleep disturbance. The construction of the services, buildings and other structures will result in associated noise impacts. These noise impacts will mainly be associated with construction machinery and vehicles, concrete and mixing; and excavation for foundations. Given that some of the surrounding areas are inhabited these communities will be impacted. The impact is however limited to the construction period only.

### 8.2.7. Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase during the construction phase of the project. A number of trucks and other heavy machinery will be required to deliver, handle and position construction materials as well as to remove spoil material. Not only will the increase in traffic result in

associated noise impacts, it will also impact on the vehicular traffic in the area. The safety of road users need to be considered especially on the B6 Road Main Road.

#### **8.2.8. Solid Waste Management**

The construction activities will lead to the generation of significant amounts of solid waste mainly in the form of construction building rubble. This could have a negative environmental impact if not managed well. Therefore enough waste bins and skip containers should be availed to manage the solid waste. All solid waste should be disposed off at the designated landfill site of Gobabis as approved by the local authority.

#### **8.2.9. Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances**

Hazardous substances are regarded by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974) as those substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure in certain circumstances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. During the construction period, the use and storage of these types of hazardous substances, such as shutter oil, curing compounds, types of solvents, primers and adhesives and diesel, on-site, could have negative impact on the surrounding environment, if these substances spill and enter the environment.

#### **8.2.10. Social Impacts**

The project will result in long-term positive impacts as far as the social welfare of the affected community is concerned. There is potential of an influx of migrant workers into the town of Gobabis. This would boost the local economic development of the town as a result of an increase in consumers of goods, spending power. The local community will benefit through preferential recruitment of local labour and procurement as far as possible.

### **8.3. Operational Phase Impacts**

The operational phase impacts that have been identified are: surface and ground water; air quality; noise; waste management; infrastructure; quality of life; and visual impact.

#### **8.3.1. Surface and Ground Water Impacts**

Surface and ground water impacts may be encountered during the operational phase, especially if the infrastructure is poorly constructed and maintained. The provision of properly designed and constructed municipal services, which are regularly monitored and maintained, to the development will minimise the potential pollution of water sources.

#### **8.3.2. Air Quality**

The air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good. Various types of activities within the township extension will result in increased dust and emission impacts, if not managed correctly. Dust and emissions associated with the proposed new township development will mostly be



generated by vehicle movement; as well as from any commercial activity that generates emissions.

The entire township development needs to be controlled and managed as required by the Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919) and Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976). Dust is likely to have a larger impact when the internal road network is not paved.

### 8.3.3. Noise Impacts

Operational noise associated with the proposed development is likely to be limited to general township noise levels. It is however important that mitigation measures are applied to bring noise levels to acceptable limits, which are generally addressed by applicable municipal by laws.

### 8.3.4. Waste Management

The operational activities will likely generate a reasonable amount of solid waste. An adequate number of refuse receptacles should be placed on all the properties for the collection of waste, which should be emptied frequently and taken to the designated landfill site. This should be fitted into the municipal waste collection programme.

### 8.3.5. Infrastructure

Once the properties have been developed, it is the responsibility of each new property owner, to apply for the appropriate services such as electricity and water. The proposed development will make use of added infrastructure specifically regarding electricity, sewer and water. This additional demand is expected to be fairly medium to low considering the type of activities envisaged. It is recommended that alternative and renewable source of energy be explored and introduced into the proposed development to reduce dependency on the grid. Solar geysers and panels should be considered to provide for general lighting and heating of water and buildings. Designs and building materials should be as such to reduce dependency on artificial heating and cooling in order to limit the overall energy consumption. Water saving mechanisms should be incorporated within the proposed township development's design and plans in order to further reduce water demand.

### 8.3.6. Quality of Life

The development will serve as an important economic activity that provides jobs. It also serves as a critical factor that attracts people including professionals and investors to migrate to and invest in the town. These factors will in turn also have a positive impact on the quality of life of the residents in terms of household incomes.

### 8.3.7. Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The new development will be visually prominent from many angles. While there are some existing structures in the surrounding area, the additional buildings and infrastructure to be erected on site will cause a higher visual impact to the natural area. The development will have

an impact on the sense of place of the local community. Therefore the aesthetics quality of the new structures has to be pleasing and designed to blend in with the natural surrounds.

## 9. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A summary of the significance of the potential impacts from the proposed project assessed above is included in **Table 7**. The **Tables 8 - 10** provide a summary of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts.

**Table 6:** Overview of potential impacts

Impacts	Negative		Positive		No Impact
	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	
<b>Planning and Design Phase</b>					
2. Surface and ground water	X				
4. Fauna and flora	X				
5. Existing infrastructure				X	
6 Traffic	X				
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
7. Fauna and flora	X				
8. Pressure on existing infrastructure	X				
9. Surface and groundwater	X				
10. Health, safety and security	X				
11. Air quality	X				
12. Noise	X				
13. Traffic	X				
14. Waste management	X				
15. Hazardous substances			X		
16. Social					
<b>Operational Phase</b>					
16. Surface and ground water		X			
17. Air quality		X			

18. Noise		X			
19. Waste management		X			
20. Infrastructure				X	
21. Quality of life				X	
22. Visual				X	

**Table 7: Proposed mitigation measures for the planning and design phase**

PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Surface and ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appoint professional engineers to develop a detailed storm water management design as part of the infrastructure service provision of the development.</li> <li>• The service infrastructure should be designed and constructed by suitably qualified engineering professionals.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a preventative maintenance plan for the service infrastructure.</li> <li>• No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any water bodies.</li> <li>• Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are channelled and captured through a proper storm water management system to be treated in an appropriate manner before disposal into the environment.</li> <li>• Wastewater should not be discharged directly into the environment.</li> <li>• Disposal of waste from the development should be properly managed.</li> </ul>
Fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt the proposed development to the local environment - e.g. small adjustments to the site layout to avoid potential features such as existing vegetation, large trees, etc.</li> <li>• Plant local indigenous species of flora as part of the landscaping as these species would require less maintenance than exotic species.</li> <li>• Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien ornamental plant species such as; Lantana, Opuntia, Prosopis, Tecoma, etc.; as part of the landscaping as these species could infest the area further over time.</li> </ul>
Existing Service Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is recommended that alternative and renewable source of energy be explored and introduced into the proposed development to reduce dependency on the grid.</li> <li>• Solar geysers and panels should be introduced to provide for general lighting and heating of water and buildings.</li> <li>• Other 'green' technologies to reduce the proposed development's dependency on fossil fuel should be explored where possible.</li> <li>• Designs and building materials should be as such to reduce dependency on artificial heating and cooling in order to limit the overall energy necessities.</li> <li>• Water saving mechanisms should be incorporated within the proposed development's design and plans in order to further reduce water demand.</li> <li>• Re-use of treated waste water should be considered wherever possible to reduce the consumption of potable water.</li> <li>• Adhere to water quality guidelines in terms of The Water Act, 1956.</li> </ul>
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines.</li> </ul>

PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the type of vehicles to use the internal roads e.g. heavy trucks.</li> <li>• Adhere to the speed limit.</li> <li>• Implement traffic control measures where necessary.</li> </ul>

**Table 8:** Proposed mitigation measures for the construction phase

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent contractors from collecting wood, veld food, etc. during the construction phase.</li> <li>• Do not clear the entire development site, but rather keep the large individual trees and shrubs not directly affecting the development as part of the landscaping.</li> <li>• Transplant removed vegetation where possible, or plant new trees in lieu of those that have been removed.</li> <li>• The trees that are to be kept should be clearly marked with “danger tape” to prevent accidental removal.</li> <li>• Regular inspection of the marking tool should be carried out.</li> <li>• The very important trees should be “camped off” to prevent the unintended removal or damage to these trees.</li> </ul>
Pressure on existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate workforce on water saving measures.</li> <li>• Ensure all potable water points are metered and regularly read.</li> <li>• Ensure that the workforce is provided with temporary toilets during the construction phase.</li> </ul>
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is recommended that construction takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit flooding on site and to limit the risk of ground and surface water pollution.</li> <li>• No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to water bodies.</li> <li>• Heavy construction vehicles should be kept out of any surface water bodies and the movement of construction vehicles should be limited where possible to the existing roads and tracks.</li> <li>• Ensure that oil/ fuel spillages from construction vehicles and machinery are minimised and that where these occur, that they are appropriately dealt with.</li> <li>• Drip trays must be placed underneath construction vehicles when not in use to contain all oil and spillages that might be leaking from these vehicles.</li> </ul>

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated runoff from the construction sites should be prevented from entering the surface and ground water bodies.</li> <li>All materials on the construction site should be properly stored.</li> <li>Disposal of waste from the site should be properly managed and taken to the Gobabis landfill site.</li> <li>Construction workers should be given ablution facilities at the construction site that are located at least 30 m away from any surface water and these should be regularly serviced.</li> <li>Washing of personnel or any equipment should not be allowed on site. Should it be necessary to wash construction equipment this should be done at an area properly suited and prepared to receive and contain contaminated waters.</li> </ul>
Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction personnel should not overnight at the site, except for security personnel.</li> <li>Ensure that all construction personnel are properly trained depending on the nature of their work.</li> <li>Provide for a first aid kit and a properly trained personnel to apply first aid when necessary.</li> <li>A wellness program should be initiated to raise awareness on health issues, especially the impact of sexually transmitted diseases and Covid-19.</li> <li>Provide free condoms in the workplace throughout the construction phase.</li> <li>Facilitate access to Antiretroviral medication for construction personnel.</li> <li>Conform to the stipulated protocols related to Covid-19.</li> <li>Restrict unauthorised access to the site and implement access control measures.</li> <li>Clearly demarcate the construction site boundaries along with signage of no unauthorised access.</li> <li>Clearly demarcate dangerous areas and no go areas on site.</li> <li>Staff and visitors to the site must be fully aware of all health and safety measures and emergency procedures.</li> <li>The contractor/s must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety requirements. The workforce should be provided with all necessary Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.</li> <li>Adhere to the Covid-19 protocols as and when they are applicable.</li> </ul>
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit and control the number of access points to the site.</li> <li>Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines.</li> <li>Construction vehicles' need to be in a road worthy condition and maintained throughout the construction phase.</li> </ul>



CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport the materials in the least amount of trips as possible.</li> <li>• Adhere to the speed limit.</li> <li>• Implement traffic control measures where necessary.</li> <li>• Minimise the movement of heavy vehicles during peak time.</li> <li>• Minimise the movement of vehicles on or close to the B6 road.</li> </ul>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No amplified music should be allowed on site.</li> <li>• Inform neighbouring communities of construction activities to commence and provide for continuous communication between them and contractor.</li> <li>• Limit construction times to acceptable daylight hours.</li> <li>• Install technology such as silencers on construction machinery.</li> <li>• Do not allow the use of horns/hooters as a general communication tool, but use it only where necessary as a safety measure.</li> <li>• Provide protective equipment such as ear muffs and ear plugs to workers.</li> </ul>
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All loose material should be kept on site for the shortest possible time.</li> <li>• It is recommended that dust suppressants such as Dustex be applied to all the construction clearing activities to minimise dust.</li> <li>• Construction vehicles to only use designated roads.</li> <li>• During high wind conditions the contractor must make the decision to cease works until the wind has calmed down.</li> <li>• Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimise windblown dust.</li> <li>• Ensure construction vehicles are well maintained to prevent excessive emission of smoke.</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is recommended that waste from the temporary toilets be disposed of at the Gobabis Wastewater Treatment Works, on a regular basis.</li> <li>• A sufficient number of waste bins should be placed around the site for the soft refuse.</li> <li>• A sufficient number of skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for around the site.</li> <li>• The waste containers should be able to be closed to prevent birds and other animals from scavenging.</li> <li>• Solid waste will be collected and disposed off at an appropriate local landfill in Gobabis, in consultation with the local authority.</li> </ul>

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Hazardous Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All chemicals and other hazardous substances must be stored and maintained in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974), with all relevant licences and permits to be obtained where applicable.</li> <li>• Given the potential harm to human health during handling and use of any of hazardous substances it is essential that all staff be trained with regards to the proper handling of these substances as well as First Aid in the case of spillage or intoxication.</li> <li>• Storage areas for all substances should be bunded and capable to hold 120% of the total volume of a given substance stored on site.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure locals enjoy priority in terms of job opportunities, to the extent possible, for skills that are available locally.</li> <li>• Ensure local procurement where commodities are available locally.</li> </ul>

**Table 9:** Proposed mitigation measures for the operational phase

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Surface and Ground Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A no-go buffer area of at least 30 m should be allocated to any water bodies in the area.</li> <li>• No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any water bodies.</li> <li>• Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be prevented from entering any water bodies.</li> <li>• Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are channelled and captured through a proper storm water management system to be treated in an appropriate manner before disposal into the environment.</li> <li>• Wastewater should not be discharged directly into the environment.</li> <li>• Disposal of waste from the development should be properly managed.</li> <li>• The service infrastructure should be designed and constructed by suitably qualified engineering professionals.</li> </ul>

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a preventative maintenance plan for the service infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Visual and Sense of Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended that more 'green' technologies be implemented within the architectural designs and building materials of the development where possible in order to minimise the visual prominence of such a development within the more natural surrounding landscape.</li> <li>Natural colours and building materials such as wood and stone should be incorporated.</li> <li>Visual pollutants can further be prevented through mitigations such as keeping existing vegetation, introducing indigenous trees; keeping structures unpainted and minimising large advertising billboards.</li> </ul>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the types of activities that generate excessive noise.</li> <li>Adhere to relevant municipal by laws.</li> </ul>
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage activities that generate emissions or dust.</li> <li>Minimise the movement of vehicles in the area.</li> <li>The township development needs to be controlled and managed as required by the Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919) and Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).</li> <li>It is advised to pave the internal road network.</li> </ul>
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A sufficient number of waste bins should be placed on the properties for the soft refuse.</li> <li>A sufficient number of skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for at appropriate sites.</li> <li>The waste containers should be able to be closed to prevent birds and other animals from scavenging.</li> <li>Solid waste will be collected and disposed off at an appropriate local land fill in Gobabis, this should be done in consultation with the local authority.</li> </ul>
Quality of life	The township establishment and other related developments will greatly contribute to the well-being and quality of life of the Gobabis residents.
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the infrastructure is designed and supervised by suitably qualified engineering professionals.</li> </ul>

## 10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 10.1. Construction Phase Impacts

With reference to **Table 9**, most of the construction phase impacts were deemed to have a negative impact without mitigation. However these were mostly short-term and can be significantly reduced with the mitigation measures proposed.

### 10.2. Operational Phase

During the operational phase the impacts of surface and ground water; air quality; noise; and waste management were assessed to have a long-term negative effect without mitigation. The impacts will however be significantly reduced when the recommended mitigation measures in the scoping report and environmental management plan (EMP) are implemented.

The impacts on the quality of life of the residents and on the infrastructure development are deemed to be high positive. This development is not only important to provide housing to the Gobabis community, but it also promotes local economic development.

### 10.3. Level of Confidence in Assessment

With reference to the information available at this stage, the confidence in the environmental assessment undertaken is regarded as being acceptable for decision-making, in terms of the environmental impacts and risks. The Environmental Assessment Practitioner believes that the information contained within this ESR is adequate to allow MEFT: DEA to determine the environmental viability of the proposed project.

It is acknowledged that the project details may evolve during the detailed design and construction phases. However, these are unlikely to change the overall environmental acceptability of the proposed project and any significant deviation from what was assessed in this ESR should be subject to further assessment. If this was to occur, an amendment to the Environmental Authorisation may be required in which case the prescribed process would be followed.

### 10.4. Mitigation Measures

With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in this report as well as in the EMP, the significance of the planning and design, construction and operational phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**. It is further extremely important to include an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) on site during the construction phase of the proposed project to ensure that all the mitigation measures discussed in this report and the EMP are enforced.

It is strongly advised that the proponent appoint a suitably qualified consulting engineer to design and supervise the construction of the service infrastructure, including storm water management.

It is noted that where appropriate, these mitigation measures and any others identified by MEFT: DEA could be enforced as Conditions of Approval in the Environmental Authorisation, should MEFT: DEA issue a positive Environmental Authorisation.

### 10.5. Opinion with respect to the Environmental Authorisation

Regulation 15(j) of the EMA, requires *that the EAP include an opinion as to whether the listed activity must be authorised and if the opinion is that it must be authorised, any condition that must be made in respect of that authorisation.*

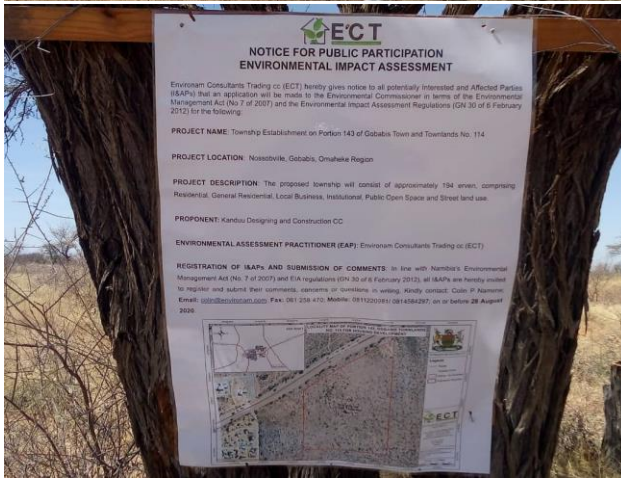
It is recommended that this project be authorised, as the provision of basic services is not only important to ensure the health and progress of the Gobabis community, but also to promote local economic development. It is envisaged that the establishment of the new Gobabis Township as well as the construction of bulk services in Gobabis will form the cornerstone of uplifting and expanding the town and create a more sustainable livelihood for the community socially and economically.

The significance of negative impacts can be reduced with effective and appropriate mitigation provided in this report and the EMP attached. If authorised, the implementation of an EMP should be included as a condition of approval.

## 11. REFERENCES

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2. Korhonen, K., V. Juola, Chakanga M. 1997. Woody Resources of East and South Tsumkwe, Otjinene and Okakarara Districts. National Forest Inventory Project. Windhoek: Directorate of Forestry.
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MESSAGE  
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Thu 20/08/2020 12:55  
Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>

The Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis, Omaheke Region

To 'ikthudi@gmail.com'

Cc 'psm223@gmail.com'; 'jendyala@yahoo.com'; 'info@gobabis.org'; 'mamberira@gobmun.com.na'

Message BID Kanduu.pdf (668 KB) Letter to Gobabis Muni.pdf (297 KB)

Dear Mr Thudinyanye

Please find the attached letter and BID for your attention. Please also note as the Local Authority under which the jurisdiction of the proposed development falls, we are required by the Environmental Commissioner to attach a consent letter from your institution with the application for Environmental Clearance. Kindly provide our office with such.

Regards,

**Colin P Namene**  
Managing Director



P.O. Box 24056  
Windhoek  
Unit 14 Barleo Park  
Kudugas Street  
Northern Industrial Area  
Windhoek  
Mobile: +264 811 22 0981/ + 264 814 85 4297





MESSAGE



Thu 20/08/2020 12:33

Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>

The Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis, Omaheke Region

To

Cc 'namenec@gmail.com'

Bcc 'akamupembe@murd.gov.na'; 'ctubalike@murd.gov.na'; 'amakalim@mawf.gov.na'; 'KochH@mawf.gov.na'; 'mufetip@mawf.gov.na'; 'Timoteus.Mufeti@met.gov.na'; 'Venterw@namwater.com.na'; 'gert.fourie@nampower.com.na'; 'depaauwe@ra.org.na'; 'earthl@iway.na'; 'Information@NEWS-Namibia.org'; 'essies@nbri.org.na'; 'babsybabsy13@gmail.com'; 'nehemiaa@mawf.gov.na'; 'Cynthia.Ortmann@mawf.gov.na'; 'NehemiaA@namwater.com.na'; 'simson.haulofu@nampower.com.na'

Message BID Kanduu.pdf (668 KB)

Dear Interested and Affected Party

Environam Consultants Trading is a wholly Namibian owned environmental management consultancy providing an array of environmental services to our clients including: Strategic Environmental Assessments; Environmental Assessments; Strategic Environmental Management Plans; Environmental Management Plans; Environmental Management Systems; Environmental Auditing, Monitoring and Evaluation; Solid Waste Management; and Project Management. Our daily activities are underpinned by excellent environmental outcomes aimed at achieving a symbiotic relationship between development and the environment.

We have been appointed by Kanduu Designing and Construction cc to undertake the environmental scoping exercise and apply for an environmental clearance certificate from the Environmental Commissioner for the project below:

**The Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis, Omaheke Region.**

The construction of - oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines; the construction of - Public roads; The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where - it is a public road are listed activities as per the *List of Activities requiring Environmental Clearance* (Government Notice 29 of 6 February 2012) and accordingly require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

In line with Regulation 21(2) of the mentioned EIA Regulations, a Background Information Document (BID) is distributed to pre-identified Interested and Affected Parties as part of the public consultation process for this Environmental Impact Assessment.

An Environmental assessment will be undertaken to determine the potential impact of the development on the environment and to determine all safety, health and social impacts associated with the proposed development activities.

Should you require any additional information or would like to register as an I&AP, please contact our office, Tel: +264 811 220 981/ +264 814 584 297, Fax: +264 61 258 470 or E-Mail: [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com); P.O. Box 24056, Windhoek, on or before **28 August 2020**.

Regards,

**Colin P Namene**



FILE

MESSAGE



Thu 20/08/2020 12:33

Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>

The Township Establishment on Portion 143 of Gobabis Town and Townlands No. 114, Nossobville, Gobabis, Omaheke Region

To

Cc 'namenec@gmail.com'

Bcc 'akamupembe@murd.gov.na'; 'ctubalike@murd.gov.na'; 'amakalim@mawf.gov.na'; 'KochH@mawf.gov.na'; 'mufetip@mawf.gov.na'; 'Tmoteus.Mufeti@met.gov.na'; 'venterw@namwater.com.na'; 'gert.fourie@nampower.com.na'; 'depaauwe@ra.org.na'; 'earthl@way.na'; 'Information@NEWS-Namibia.org'; 'essies@nbri.org.na'; 'babsybabsy13@gmail.com'; 'nehemiaa@mawf.gov.na'; 'Cynthia.Ortmann@mawf.gov.na'; 'NehemiaA@namwater.com.na'; 'simson.haulofu@nampower.com.na'

Message BID Kanduu.pdf (668 KB)

Should you require any additional information or would like to register as an I&AP, please contact our office, Tel: +264 811 220 981/ +264 814 584 297, Fax: +264 61 258 470 or E-Mail: [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com); P.O. Box 24056, Windhoek, on or before **28 August 2020**.

Regards,

**Colin P Namene**  
Managing Director



P.O. Box 24056  
Windhoek  
Unit 14 Barleo Park  
Kudugas Street  
Northern Industrial Area  
Windhoek  
Mobile: +264 811 22 0981/ + 264 814 85 4297



MESSAGE



Tue 01/09/2020 21:14

Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 143 OF GOBABIS TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 114, NOSSOBVILLE, GOBABIS, OMAHEKE REGION

To

Bcc 'akamupembe@murd.gov.na'; 'ctubalike@murd.gov.na'; 'amakalim@mawf.gov.na'; 'kochH@mawf.gov.na'; 'mufetip@mawf.gov.na'; 'Timoteus.Mufeti@met.gov.na'; 'venterw@namwater.com.na'; 'gert.fourie@nampower.com.na'; 'depaauwe@ra.org.na'; 'earthl@iway.na'; 'Information@NEWS-Namibia.org'; 'essies@nbri.org.na'; 'babsybabsy13@gmail.com'; 'kopangtebele@yahoo.com'; 'vaendwanawam@gmail.com'; 'nehemiaa@mawf.gov.na'; 'Cynthia.Ortmann@mawf.gov.na'; 'NehemiaA@namwater.com.na'; 'simson.haulofu@nampower.com.na'

Message [ ] Executive Summary Portion 143.pdf (172 KB)

Dear Interested and Affected Party

We have the pleasure to inform you that the draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the abovementioned project have been completed. We herewith notify all registered Interested and Affected Parties that the document is available for public comment from **01 September 2020 to 15 September 2020** at the following venues:

**Offices of Environam Consultants Trading**

Unit 14 Barleo Park  
Kudugas Street  
Northern Industrial Area  
Windhoek

**Offices of Gobabis Municipality**

36 Church Street  
Gobabis

Kindly provide your written comments and input to Environam Consultants Trading on or before **15 September 2020**, using any of the following methods:





MESSAGE  
Tue 01/09/2020 21:14  
Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>  
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 143 OF GOBABIS TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 114, NOSSOBVILLE, GOBABIS, OMAHEKE REGION

To

Bcc 'akamupembe@murd.gov.na'; 'ctubalike@murd.gov.na'; 'amakalim@mawf.gov.na'; 'kochH@mawf.gov.na'; 'mufetp@mawf.gov.na'; 'Timoteus.Mufeti@met.gov.na'; 'venterw@namwater.com.na'; 'gert.fourie@nampower.com.na'; 'depaauwe@ra.org.na'; 'earthl@iway.na'; 'Information@NEWS-Namibia.org'; 'essies@nbri.org.na'; 'babsybabsy13@gmail.com'; 'kopangtebele@yahoo.com'; 'vaendwanawam@gmail.com'; 'nehemiaa@mawf.gov.na'; 'Cynthia.Ortmann@mawf.gov.na'; 'NehemiaA@namwater.com.na'; 'simson.haulofu@nampower.com.na'

Message [ ] Executive Summary Portion 143.pdf (172 KB)

Kindly provide your written comments and input to Environam Consultants Trading on or before **15 September 2020**, using any of the following methods:

**P.O. Box 24056, Windhoek**  
**Email:** [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com)  
**Cell:** +264 814 584 297/ +264 811 220 981  
**Fax:** +264 61 258 470

Input received during the comment period will be incorporated into the Final Environmental Scoping Report that will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for consideration and decision making

Regards,

**Colin P Namene**  
**Managing Director**



P.O. Box 24056  
Windhoek  
Unit 14 Barleo Park  
Kudugas Street  
Northern Industrial Area  
Windhoek





MESSAGE  
Tue 01/09/2020 21:14  
Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>  
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 143 OF GOBABIS TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 114, NOSSOBVILLE, GOBABIS, OMAHEKE REGION

To

Bcc 'akamupembe@murd.gov.na'; 'ctubalike@murd.gov.na'; 'amakalim@mawf.gov.na'; 'kochH@mawf.gov.na'; 'mufetp@mawf.gov.na'; 'Timoteus.Mufeti@met.gov.na'; 'venterw@namwater.com.na'; 'gert.fourie@nampower.com.na'; 'depaauwe@ra.org.na'; 'earthl@iway.na'; 'Information@NEWS-Namibia.org'; 'essies@nbri.org.na'; 'babsybabsy13@gmail.com'; 'kopangtebele@yahoo.com'; 'vaendwanawam@gmail.com'; 'nehemiaa@mawf.gov.na'; 'Cynthia.Ortmann@mawf.gov.na'; 'NehemiaA@namwater.com.na'; 'simson.haulofu@nampower.com.na'

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**P.O. Box 24056, Windhoek**  
**Email:** [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com)  
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**Fax:** +264 61 258 470

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Regards,

**Colin P Namene**  
**Managing Director**



P.O. Box 24056  
Windhoek  
Unit 14 Barleo Park  
Kudugas Street  
Northern Industrial Area  
Windhoek





FILE

MESSAGE



Tue 01/09/2020 21:32

Colin P Namene <colin@environam.com>

RE: TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTION 143 OF GOBABIS TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 114, NOSSOBVILLE, GOBABIS, OMAHEKE REGION

To 'psm223@gmail.com'; 'jendyala@yahoo.com'; 'info@gobabis.org'; 'mberira@gobmun.com.na'; 'mario.mberira@gmail.com'

Message

DESR Portion 143.pdf (1 MB)

EMP Portion 143.pdf (453 KB)

Dear Mr Thudinyane

We have the pleasure to inform you that the draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the abovementioned project have been completed. We herewith notify all registered Interested and Affected Parties that the document is available for public comment from **01 September 2020 to 15 September 2020**.

Kindly provide your written comments and input to Environam Consultants Trading on or before **15 September 2020**, using any of the following methods:

**P.O. Box 24056, Windhoek**

**Email:** [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com)

**Cell:** +264 814 584 297/ +264 811 220 981

**Fax:** +264 61 258 470

Input received during the comment period will be incorporated into the Final Environmental Scoping Report that will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for consideration and decision making

Regards,

**Colin P Namene**  
Managing Director



P.O. Box 24056



## Personal Details

**Colin Pendapala Namene**

P.O. Box 24056  
Windhoek

Mobile: +264811220981  
Email: colin@environam.com

## Summary

- Postgraduate environmental management studies
- Experience in environmental management
- Experience in environmental assessments
- Experience in sustainability projects
- Experience in energy efficiency projects
- Long-term experience working in and leading teams
- Experience in project management
- Good presentation and writing skills

## Skills and Achievements

### Project and Environmental Management

- Conduct environmental impact assessments for various projects, including energy, township establishments, mining, oil and gas, commercial developments, medical etc.
- Participated in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funded Namibia Energy Efficiency in Buildings project.
- Initiated the participation of Arandis Town Council, as the only local authority, in the establishment of Green Building Council Namibia. Have been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees.
- Served as Chairman of Coastal Bulk Water Users' Forum, that deals with water management issues of the Namibian coastal region. It subsequently motivated me to implement the Arandis Water Management Project to address water losses of over 65% in Arandis town and managed to bring that down to a lower level of 15%. Members included Namport, Rossing mine, Langer Heinrich mine, Arandis Town Council, Walvis Bay Municipality.
- Managing of all infrastructure projects on behalf of Arandis Town Council, this include amongst others:
  - bulk infrastructure services (water, sewer, electricity) for various areas in Arandis Town;
  - construction of the Arandis Puma Service Station;
  - construction of Arandis Open Market

### Teamwork

- Maintaining excellent liaison with various role players during environmental assessment projects, such as clients, town planners, GIS specialists, etc.
- At Arandis Town Council demonstrated excellent teamwork skills as part of the management team. This was also cascaded down to the team within the division that I managed as evidenced in the outstanding relations I maintained with my peers and subordinates, as well as the elected Councillors.
- High level participation in the establishment and implementation of the Arandis Sustainable Development Project (ASDP), a partnership between the Town Council, Rossing Mine and Rossing Foundation, which crafted the Strategic Plan for the Council. This has managed to draw attention to Arandis Town as a growth centre.

### Additional activities

- Participated in an Environmental Auditors Training offered by Green Impact, which included practical audits of Reading University buildings. It provided me with valuable skills in implementing green projects from the UK perspective.
- In 2007 attended a 3 month short course in Urban Infrastructure Planning and Management in New Delhi India. Incorporating various themes in urban planning and governance, such as solid waste management; town planning; water; and sanitation.

## Education and Qualifications

- 2013 – 2014**      **University of Reading**  
**MSc in Environmental Management**
- Modules include: Energy, Climate Change and Development; Resilience for Sustainable Development; Climate Change Policy and Governance; Environmental Management Principles and Practise; Resource and Environmental Economics
- 2009 – 2012**      **University of South Africa**  
**BA in Environmental Management**
- Modules include: Environmental Evaluation and Impact Assessment; Environmental Affairs; Development of Urban Space; Research in Social Sciences, and Environmental Politics
- 2007**              **Human Settlement Management Institute (New Delhi, India)**
- Urban Infrastructure Planning and Management (3 Month Short Course)
- 2000 - 2003**      **Polytechnic of Namibia**
- National Diploma: Business Computing

## Work History

- 2016 -**              **Environam Consultants Trading – Managing Director**
- Environmental Impact Assessments; Environmental Management Plans, Environmental Management Systems, Environmental Auditing; Solid Waste Management
- 2015- 2016**      **Africa Planning Forum – Environmentalist**
- Provision of environmental consulting services; Conducting Environmental Impact Assessments
- 2004 – 2013**      **Arandis Town Council – Manager: Technical Services**
- Overall management of all aspects of Arandis town’s environmental management, infrastructure and town planning
- 2001 – 2004**      **First National Bank – Clerk**
- Execute financial transactions in accordance with bank policies and procedures; Maintain an acceptable record in daily drawer balancing; Resolve account service issues and respond to client inquires promptly and effectively
- 1994 – 1999**      **Namdeb Diamond Corporation – Apprentice/Boilermaker**
- Joined the company’s Apprenticeship scheme and qualified as a Boilermaker in May 1997; Employed as a Boilermaker until December 1999 involved in the fabrication and maintenance of structural steel equipments; Resigned to pursue further studies at the Polytechnic of Namibia.
- 1991- 1994**      **Namdeb Diamond Corporation – Dispensary Clerk (Pharmacy)**
- Capturing of invoices and issuing of inventory, liaising between the medical aid scheme and members (queries).

## Professional achievements

- 2013**                      **Member** - Board of Trustees: Green Building Council of Namibia  
**2006**                      **Chairman** - Coastal Bulk Water Users Forum

## SELECTED ASSIGNMENTS

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
February 2015	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Subdivision of Portion 150 and 151 of Okahandja Townlands No. 277.	Assist Investment Consultants	Con Brandt +264 61 402040
February 2015	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Hentiesbaai Extension 14.	Namib Desert Trading Enterprises	Matty Shikongo +264 811 297 791 +264 200 029
March 2015	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Omdel Extension 5. .	Henties Bay Municipality	Bianca Nguaike +264 811 401 167 +264 64 502 000
April 2015	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Establishment of a Dry Bulk Fertilizer Bagging Plant on Portion E/17 of	ProGrow Fertilizers cc	Otto Abisay +264 812 420 667

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	Okahandja Townlands No. 277.		
<b>April 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Establishment of a 5MWp Photovoltaic power plant in Outapi.	Camelthorn Business Venture	Luca Coltro lmcoltro@gmail.com +264 817 312 368
<b>May 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Omdel Extension 7 and Henties Bay Extension 9.	Henties Bay Municipality	Bianca Nguaike +264 811 401 167 +264 64 502 000
<b>June 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Subdivision of Erf 2792, Outapi.	Auas Properties	David Li +264 817 958 111
<b>July 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for	Gobabis Municipality	Patrick Mbala 062 562 551

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	the Closure of Portion A of Portion 72 of the Farm Townlands of Gobabis No. 114 as Public Open Space.		
<b>August 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 17 of Portion 6 of the Consolidated Farm Okahandja Townlands No. 277.	Wolfi Horsthemke	Wolfi Horsthemke +264 812 518 383
<b>September 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Tsandi Extensions 2, 4, 5 and 6.	Omusati Regional Council	A Shaningwa 065 251 019/ 0811277510
<b>September 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Engela-Omafo Extensions 1 - 9.	Helao Nafidi Town Council	S Mangundu +264 813 921 916
<b>December 2015</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and	Dr Martin Wucher	M Wucher +264 811 24+ 833



DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Subdivision of a portion of Portion 89 of Farm Osona Commonage No.65 and the Creation of Streets.		
April 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Construction of the Helao Nafidi Private Hospital.	Chloe Investments (Dr Linda Nangombe)	L Nangombe +264 814 747 643
June 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Tsumeb Extensions 14, 17 and 18.	Tsumeb Municipality	A Benjamin +264 67 221 056
June 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Omaka Travel Lodge (Okalongo, Omusati Region).	Omaka Travel Lodge	Mr Eric Kandjaba
June 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Ehangano Filling Station (Okalongo, Omusati Region).	Ehangano Filling Station	Mr Eric Kandjaba

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
July 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Construction of Illofa Clan Camping site (Henties Bay, Erongo Region).	Illofa Clan Campsite cc	S van der Westhuizen +264 811 276 338
August 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Establishment of the Medical Disposables Factory in Tsumeb Extensions 15.	Namibia Golden Medical (Pty) Ltd	Leonard Moses +264 61 249 088
October 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Karibib Extension 6.	Karibib Town Council	Lesley Goreseb +264 64 550 016
November 2016	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Development of a Bulk Fuel Distribution Point on a Portion of Erf 198, Karibib.	Herman Karimbue	Herman Karimbue +264 811 280 3020

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
<b>December 2016</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Rundu Extensions 42 to 50.	Rundu Town Council	Adriano Abrao +264 66 266 400
<b>February 2017</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Omulunga Extension 9 in Grootfontein.	NCCS Investments Holdings	Nelson Muukua +264 61 221 913
<b>February 2017</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Gobabis Extension 9.	NCCS Investments Holdings	Nelson Muukua +264 61 221 913
<b>April 2017</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Renewal of Environmental Clearance Certificate for NAMAGRA mine, Karibib.	NAMAGRA Mine	Yolande Kisting +264 64 550 201
<b>May 2017</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Renewal of Environmental Clearance Certificate for	NAMAGRA Mine	Yolande Kisting +264 64 550 201

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	Solar Power Plant on NAMAGRA mine, Karibib.		
June 2017	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Nossobville Extension 2, Gobabis.	N IPS	Browny Mutrifa +264 812 691 959
July 2017	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Township Establishment of Cimbebasia Extension 7, Windhoek.	M&N Planning	Browny Mutrifa +264 812 691 959
August 2017	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Mining Claims 70306 and 70307, Khomas Region.	Hartmann Geoservices	Karl Hartmann +264 812 538 814
December 2017	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Sand Mining from the Usip	Lesley Williams	Lesley Williams +264 818 425 290

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	River, Groot Aub, Windhoek Rural, Khomas Region.		
<b>December 2017</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Consolidation and Subdivision of Erven 73 and 73 Prosperita, Windhoek.	Tuye Buco Construction cc/ City of Windhoek	Jack Kuo +264 61 309 360
<b>January 2018</b>	Project Manager. Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Karibib Town Council, Karibib.	Karibib Town Council	Erikson Mwanyekange +264 64 550 016
<b>February 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Sand Mining from the Swakop River, Okahandja Townlands, Okahandja.	Native Bricks Namibia (Pty) Ltd	Archie Mbakile +264 813 362 988
<b>April 2018 - April 2019</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation for Exploration and Mining Activities on NAMAGRA Mine - ML 142, Karibib, Erongo Region. Namibia Marble & Granite (Pty) Ltd.	NAMAGRA (Pty) Ltd	Yolande Kisting +264 64 550 200
<b>April 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Assessment of Commercial Fuel Facilities, Tauber &	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	Corssen, Ruhr Street, Windhoek.		
<b>April 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Assessment of Commercial Fuel Facilities, Tauber & Corssen, Solingen Street, Windhoek.	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
<b>May 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Management Plan and Application for Renewal of ECC for Proposed New Fuel Retail Facility in Otjinene, Omaheke Region.	Putwavanga Investments cc	Daniel Mushimba +264 816 798 661
<b>June 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Assessment of Commercial Fuel Facilities, FP du Toit, Wesbank No.2, Walvis Bay.	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
<b>July 2018</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Construction of Commercial and Recreational Facilities at Kongola Village, Zambezi region.	LARD Trading cc	Leonard Hauwanga +264 812 479 970

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
November 2018	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Day Hospital on Erf 53, Mariental, Hardap Region	Mariental Medical Practise	Andrew +264812304946
January 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Proposed Etaka Recreational Centre, Etaka, Omusati Region	Ministry of Veteran Affairs	Charity Sitwala +264 61 296 3048
April 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Bachmus Oil and Fuel Supplies, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
April 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Gendor Fishing (Pty) Ltd Commercial Fuel Facility, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018

DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
May 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Blue Sea Fishing Commercial Fuel Facility, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
May 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Benguella Fishing Commercial Fuel Facility, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
June 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Wesbank Transport Commercial Fuel Facility, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
July 2019	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018



DATE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPONENT	CONTACT
	Management Plan for Rosseau & Sons Commercial Fuel Facility, Lafrenz, Windhoek, Khomas Region		
<b>August 2019</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for A-Team Commercial Fuel Facility, Aries, Windhoek Rural, Khomas Region	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
<b>September 2019</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Benz Construction, Oshakati, Oshana Region.	Engen Namibia	Emmie Shipena +264 61 296 9018
<b>October 2019</b>	Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner. Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Proposed Construction of a 20mw Solar Power Plant on Farm Luckenwalde 83, Otjozondjupa Region.	Hallie Investments Number 3235 (Pty) Ltd	Michael Dausab +264 814 405 841

## Referees

**Engen Namibia (Pty) Ltd:** Ms Emmie Shipena, Tel: +264 61 296 9018, Email: [Emmie.Shipena@engenoil.com](mailto:Emmie.Shipena@engenoil.com)

**NAMAGRA (Pty) Ltd:** Ms. Yolande Kisting, Tel: +264 64 550 200, Email: [reception@namagra.com](mailto:reception@namagra.com)

**M&N Planning:** Mr. Brownny Mutrifa, Tel: +264 812 691 959, Email: [brownymutrifa@gmail.com](mailto:brownymutrifa@gmail.com)