



**Establishment of a New Township, Rezoning and
Installation of Bulk Services**

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Bukalo Village Council

ZAMBEZI REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT

APP- 001790

Ekwao 
Consulting

INFORMATION SHEET

Project Name	:	ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW TOWNSHIP ON PORTION 1 OF PORTION 3 OF THE FARM BUKALO TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 1354, REZONING FROM 'UNDETERMINED TO RESIDENTIAL' AND INSTALLATION OF BULK SERVICES
Type of Project	:	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT
Project Location	:	BUKALO TOWN Bukalo Constituency Zambezi Region
Competent Authority	:	BUKALO VILLAGE COUNCIL Private Bag1005 BUKALO TEL:066 253 259 FAX: 066 253 384
ECC Application No.	:	APP-001790
Report Date	:	July 2023
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

There is acute housing shortages in the village town of Bukalo located in the Katima Mulilo Rural Electoral Constituency of the Zambezi region. To address this challenge, the Bukalo Village Council (BVC) has resolved to sell a land portion measuring about 153 078 m² to a Joint Venture formed between two closed corporations – HaamCo Investments and Oasis Learning Trading (**the promoters**).

The promoters will use their own capital to buy the land, to carry out the town planning process to formalise the land, to install the required infrastructure and services and to create a new township with a total of 187 erven – 87% of those are for single residential purpose. The envisaged land formalisation process has triggered activities which require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) – hence the appointment of Ekwaio Consulting by the JV.

The Town Planning Process

These activities involved can be summarised as follows:

- Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No, 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
- Establish a new Township with a total of 187 individual erven on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
- Rezone from 'undetermined' to residential, business, light industrial, institutional, streets, and POS as well as approval of the layout proposed for the new township establishment on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
- Installation of services, street roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, electricity, street lights, etc.

Site Description

The land allocated to the JV is along the B8 highway on the right hand side, starting at the first access gravel road when approaching Bukalo from the direction of Ngoma settlement. It is very flat throughout, currently vacant and the zoning undetermined. About 30% of the land has been cleared of vegetation possibly from past agricultural activities. The rest is covered by savanna and woodland vegetation (Kalahari woodland) consisting of tall tree species that are typically common in the region.

The Assessment

The soil type is typically that of Kalahari – sand cover with a thickness of several meters. This observation is based on a big borrow pit located on the west section of the land. There are no surface water bodies or any natural water drainage system of prominence. No fencing was observed. There were no cultural or heritage items (i.e. graves, etc.) observed on the land or confirmed by the officials of BVC.

The installation of infrastructure (water, sewerage, street roads, etc.) is the core activities that will be undertaken in order to formalize the land. The environmental impacts associated with such activities are of a low significance rating and can be effectively mitigated, provided the management measures as recommended in the EMP section of the report are adhered to and implemented.

From a socio-economic environment, the development will result in the creation of employment opportunities and transfer of skills during the installation of services and construction of top structures, i.e. houses.

Public Consultation Process

The project was announced to the public in line with provisions of EMA by running adverts in two local newspapers (New Era and Confidénte) for two consecutive weeks and EIA Notices placed at the

project site and at the offices of BVC. IAPs were therefore invited to register for the EIA process so that information on the proposed development can be shared and circulated to those who wished to participate in the EIA process.

No one registered for the EIA and no comments were received from anyone with respect to the EIA and the proposed development.

Recommendation

The proposed project is in an urban environment area, and once developed will bring services to the communities living in the town of Bukalo as well as to the neighbouring villages. According to the promoters, about 50% of the residential erven have been prescribed for.

It is recommended that the development be authorized subject to the implementation of the mitigation measures provided in the EMP.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAT	-	Best Available Technology
BID	-	Background Information Documents
BVC	-	Bukalo Village Council
EC	-	Environmental Clearance
ECC	-	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
EMA	-	Environmental Management Plan
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
IAPs	-	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	-	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	-	Ministry of Health and Social services
MURD	-	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWALR	-	Ministry of Water Agriculture and Land Reform
NamRA	-	Namibia Revenue Agency
NHC	-	National Heritage Council
NSA	-	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSI	-	Namibia Standards Institute
POS	-	Public Open Space
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
SAREP	-	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme
SHE	-	Safety, Health and Environment
URPB	-	Urban Regional Planning Board
ZRC	-	Zambezi Region Council

TERM	EXPANSION
Assessment	The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making
Builder's Waste	Means any waste generated during the building, construction, repair, alteration, renovation, excavation or demolition of any road, surface, structure, building or premises, and includes builders rubble, earth, vegetation and rock displaced during such building, construction, repair, alteration, renovation, excavation or demolition.
Business Waste	Means any waste generated on any premises used for non-residential purposes, but excluding agricultural properties and small holdings, and does not include general waste, household hazardous waste, garden waste, bulky waste, builder's waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and health care risk waste.
Council Site	Means any waste management, collection, processing, satellite or disposal site operated and/or owned by DVC.
Cumulative Impacts	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Disposal	Means the discharge, depositing, dumping, spilling, leaking, placing of waste on or at any premises or place set aside by the DVC for such purposes, and "dispose" shall have a similar meaning.
Dump	Means to dispose of waste in any manner other than a manner permitted by law and includes, without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, to deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any place whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to vacant land, waterways, catchments and sewage and stormwater systems. The act of "littering", which retains its ordinary meaning, is excluded from the definition of "dump".
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".
Environmental Clearance Certificate	A certificate and associated conditions issued in terms of the Environmental Management Act, authorizing a listed activity to be undertaken.
Environmental Impact	A description of the potential effect or consequence of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.
Environmental Management Plan	A working document which contains site project specific plan developed to ensure that environmental management practices to eliminate and control environmental impacts are followed during the developmental phase of that site, project and or facility and would normally consist of construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phase.
General waste	Means any waste generated on or at any premises used – (a) for residential purposes, and includes agricultural properties and small holdings; or (b) as public and/or private facilities and institutions but does not include garden waste (unless specifically determined or authorised by the HNTC subject to any conditions or limitations that maybe imposed), bulky waste, business waste, builder's waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and health care risk waste;
Hazardous waste	Means - (a) any waste containing, or contaminated by, poison;

TERM	EXPANSION
	<p>(b) any corrosive agent;</p> <p>(c) any flammable substance having an open flash-point of less than 90 degrees Celsius;</p> <p>(d) an explosive or radioactive material and substance;</p> <p>(e) any chemical or any other waste that has the potential even in low concentrations to have a significant adverse effect on public health or the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical, ignitable, corrosive, carcinogenic, injurious and physical characteristics;</p> <p>(f) any waste consisting of a liquid, sludge or solid substance, resulting from any manufacturing process, industrial treatment or the pre-treatment for disposal purposes of any industrial or mining liquid waste, which in terms of any law, order or directive relating to drainage and plumbing may not be discharged into any drain or sewer;</p> <p>(g) the carcass of a dead animal; and</p> <p>(h) any other waste which may be declared as such by DVC or in terms of any other applicable law</p>
	<p>Household hazardous waste</p> <p>Means any waste, excluding garden or bulky waste, generated as a result of housekeeping, maintenance or repair activities on or at any premises, or accumulated, stored or deposited on such premises, used –</p> <p>(a) for residential purposes, and includes agricultural properties and small holdings; or</p> <p>(b) as public and/or private facilities and institutions. which by reason of its nature, composition, toxicity, type, quality, quantity or volume causes or may cause a nuisance, public health risk or pollution.</p>
	<p>Industrial waste</p> <p>Means any waste generated as a result of business, commerce, trade, wholesale, retail, professional, manufacturing, maintenance, repair, fabricating, processing or dismantling activities, but does not include general waste, garden or bulky waste, builder's waste, business waste, hazardous waste or health care risk waste.</p>
	<p>Minerals</p> <p>Means any substance, whether solid, liquid or gaseous form occurring naturally in, on or under any land and having been formed by or subjected to, a geological process.</p>
	<p>Non-compliance</p> <p>Issues that are in direct non-compliance with the requirements, commitments and/or management measures as approved in the EMP.</p>
	<p>Pollution</p> <p>Means any change in the environment caused by –</p> <p>(a) any waste, substance or matter; or</p> <p>(b) noise, odour, dust or heat, emitted from or caused by any activity, including the storage or treatment of any waste, substance or matter, building and construction, and the provision of any service, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state if that change has an adverse effect on public health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of a natural or managed ecosystem (both short term and long term), or on material useful to people, or will have such an adverse effect in the future.</p>
	<p>Recovery</p> <p>Means the process or act of reclaiming or diverting from waste any materials, products or by-products for the purposes of being reused, or collected, processed and used as a raw or other material in the manufacture of a new, recycled or any other product, but excluding the use for purposes of energy generation.</p>
	<p>Recyclable waste</p> <p>Means waste which has been separated from the waste stream, and set aside for purposes of recovery, reuse or recycling.</p>
	<p>Recycling</p> <p>Means the process or act of subjecting used or recovered waste materials, products or by-products to a process or treatment of making them suitable for beneficial use and for other purposes, and includes any process or treatment by which waste materials are transformed into new products or base materials in such a manner that the original waste materials, products or by-products may lose their identity, and which may be used as raw materials for the production of other goods or materials, but excluding the use for purposes of energy generation, and "recycle" shall have a similar meaning.</p>
	<p>Recycling Facility</p> <p>Means a facility which receives any waste, materials, products or by-products for the purposes of recovery, reuse or recycling, and includes a buy-back centre.</p>
	<p>Reduction</p>

TERM	EXPANSION
	Means the process or act of reducing the nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of any waste generated, and “reduce” shall have a similar meaning.
Refuse container	Means any receptacle or other container, including a skip, stipulated or approved by the DVC from time to time, whether supplied by the Council or not, for the storage, depositing and disposal of waste.
Re-use	Means the process or act of sorting and separating, at the point of origin, different materials found in any waste in order to promote and facilitate recovery, reuse and recycling of materials and resources, and “separate” shall have a similar meaning.
Separation	Means the process or act of sorting and separating, at the point of origin, different materials found in any waste in order to promote and facilitate recovery, reuse and recycling of materials and resources, and “separate” shall have a similar meaning.
Storage	Means the temporary storage or containment of any waste for a period of less than 90 days after its generation and prior to its collection for recovery, reuse, recycling, treatment or disposal.
Waste	<p>Means any substance or matter whether solid, liquid or any combination thereof, irrespective of whether it or any constituents thereof may have value or other use, and includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any undesirable, rejected, abandoned or superfluous matter, material, residue of any process or activity, product, by-product; (b) any matter which is deemed useless and unwanted; (c) any matter which has been discarded, abandoned, accumulated or stored for the purposes of discarding, abandoning, processing, recovery, reuse, recycling or extracting a usable product from such matter; or (d) products that may contain or generate a gaseous component
Waste Disposal Site	Means any facility or site which receives waste for treatment or disposal, and which is authorised to accept such waste, or if such a facility is an incinerator, subject to the provisions of regulation 20, and any possible registration or other permission as may be required by any other applicable law.
Waste generator	Means any person whose activities produce any waste and, if that person is not known the person who is in possession and/or control of that waste.
Waste Management Plan	Means a structured document that sets out to record/eliminate/reduce/reuse/recycle the amounts and the types of all waste that is generated in an area or facility.
Waste minimisation	Means any activity, process or act involving the prevention, elimination or reduction of the amount, nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of waste that is generated, and in the event where waste is generated, the reduction of the amount, nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of waste that is disposed of.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The promoter whose particulars are presented in **Table 1** below, has appointed Ekwa Consulting (Ekwa) to attend to its application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The ECC is required to undertake a listed activity, which in terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) may not be undertaken without an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) having been undertaken and an ECC granted

Table 1: Contact Details of the Promoter

Company Details	
Name	Joint Venture between Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC
Registration Numbers	CC/2020/08035 - Haamco CC/2013/06509 - Oasis
Company Representative	Liborius Haamelenga (Mr)
Designation	Project Manager
Address	Box 1171 Katima Mulilo
Contact Details	Mobile: 081 558 3112 Email: haamcoinvestmentcc@gmail.com
Physical Address	Chefuzwe Katima Mulilo Zambezi Region

1.2 Brief from the Promoter

Conduct an EIA in terms of the Environmental Management Act in order to obtain an ECC to permit the statutory town planning processes which entails activities shown in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Town Planning Process Activities

Activity	Expansion
Subdivision	Subdivide Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No, 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
New Township	Establish a New Township with a total of 187 individual erven on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
Rezoning	Rezone from 'undetermined' to residential, business, light industrial, institutional, streets, and POS as well as approval of the layout proposed for the new township establishment on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
Services	Installation of services, street roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, electricity, street lights, etc.

1.3 The Property

The location of the land offered to the developer by BVC is as depicted in **Fig. 1** while the proposed layout as prepared by the Town Planner is as presented in **Fig. 2**. The particulars of the property/land such as the size, the number of erven to be created and their zoning are as presented in **Table 3**, below.

Table 3: Land Details

Property Details				
Situate	Along B8 trunk road on the left hand side when driving towards Ngoma			
Land Owner	Bukalo Village Council			
Registration Division	'B'			
Magisterial District	Katima Mulilo			
Local Authority	Bukalo Village Council			
Regional Authority	Zambezi Regional Council			
Land Size	15 3078 m ² (15.3 ha)			
Current Use	Vacant			
Services	None			
Current Zoning	Undetermined			
Proposed Zoning	Multiple – As shown below			
	Zoning	No. of Erven	Size	Percentage (%)
	Residential	162	82 491	53.9%
	Business	1	2 007	1.3%
	Local Business	5	2 882	1.9%
	Light Industrial	5	2 518	1.6%
	Institutional	2	5 826	3.8%
	POS	12	15 304	10%
	Re/Street		42 050	27.5%
	Total Erven	187	153 078	100%
GPS Coordinates	-17.72914 S & 24.53241 E			

1.4 Project Registration

A background information document (BID) on the project was prepared and presented to MEFT, specifically to the office of the Environmental Commissioner (EC) who allocated the application this number: **APP-001790**.

Based on the screening notice issued by MEFT after the BID was submitted, the reports indicated below are to be prepared and submitted to the office of the EC:

- Environmental Scoping Assessment;
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and
- Public Consultation Process

1.5 Triggered Activities

A brief review of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIAR), as gazetted in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of February 2012, has shown that the project has triggered listed activities as tabulated in **Table 4**, below.

Table 4: Triggered Activities

Activity Category	Expansion
Energy Generation, Transmission and Storage Activities	Paragraph 1(b) The construction of facilities for the transmission and supply of electricity – in this case the supply electricity network to the proposed township.
Waste Management, Treatment, Handling and Disposal Activities	Paragraph 2.3 Temporary storage of waste generated during construction activities for the installation of services: street roads, bulk services, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, etc.
Forestry Activities	Paragraph 4 Clearing of vegetation during the construction activities.
Land Use and Development Activities	Paragraph 5.1(a) Rezoning of land in this case from Undetermined to Business to allow the development of a Shopping Complex and Fuel Service Station
Water Resource Development	Paragraph 8.6 Construction of any industrial or domestic wastewater pipeline system - in this case, extending water supply and sewerage networks to the proposed development.
Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage	Paragraph 9.1 Temporary storage of hazardous products during the construction phase, e.g. fuel storage for use by construction vehicles.
Infrastructure	Paragraph 10.1 The construction of water or other bulk supply pipelines to the proposed development.

1.6 Purpose of the ECC

The protocols involved in acquiring non-formalised urban land is that an application has to be submitted to and an approval obtained from the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) - a statutory body established in terms of the provisions of the Urban and Regional Planning Act (Act No. 5 of 2018). The line ministry is the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. The application for township establishment to URPB must be accompanied by an ECC.

1.7 The Scoping Assessment

This scoping assessment was conducted in order to gather adequate information on the land proposed for development of a new township establishment. Information was gathered from BVC officials, field inspection of the land earmarked for the development in order to determine any potential impacts, both negative and positive, which the triggered activities would bring to bear on the bio-physical and socio-economic environments. Furthermore, these aspects have been considered in the scoping assessment:

- Applicable legislations to the study;
- Public consultation process;
- Methodology followed to assess identified impacts;
- Any sensitivity of the receiving environment, and
- Any potential ecological, environmental and social impacts.

In the EMP section of the report, practical mechanisms have been recommended on how negative impacts associated with the installation of services can be eliminated, avoided, reduced or sufficiently mitigated to have no harmful effects. The implementation of the EMP by the proponent will ensure that

any construction activity that may be required is carried out in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable.

Finally, the gathered information is presented to the office of EC in order to assist the EC to make an informed decision on whether to grant an ECC with conditions, to grant the ECC without conditions or to reject the application for the ECC altogether.

1.8 Assumptions and Limitations

This scoping report is based on a several assumptions and is therefore subject to certain limitations that are summarised here:

- The information provided to **Ekwao** (EIA Consultant) by the promoter and staff of BVC is assumed to be accurate and correct.
- The assessment has been confined to an un-surveyed and unserviced land parcel measuring about 15.3 ha shown to the EIA Consultant by the BVC technical staff members during the site inspection and observation at the town. It is assumed that the said land piece will only be surveyed and registered with the relevant statutory institutions once an ECC has been obtained and the town planning processes which includes rezoning approved by URPB.
- The assessment of impacts has been confined to those construction activities that are required with respect to the installation of infrastructure/services (e.g. water, sewerage network, street roads, etc.) on the 153 080 m² land portion.
- Since detailed drawings were unavailable at the time of conducting the EIA, (e.g. sewerage reticulation line) the precautionary principle has been adopted by overstating the negative impacts and understating any potential benefits to the socio-economic environment.
- It has been assumed that the developer will in good faith implement the mitigation measures recommended in the EMP, commit sufficient resources to the project and to hire suitably qualified personnel for any construction work that may be required. It is further assumed that all construction work will be carried out in a professional manner by complying with all local authority standards and bylaws.

Notwithstanding the above, **Ekwao** is confident that these assumptions and limitations do not compromise the overall findings of the report.



Figure 1: Project Site

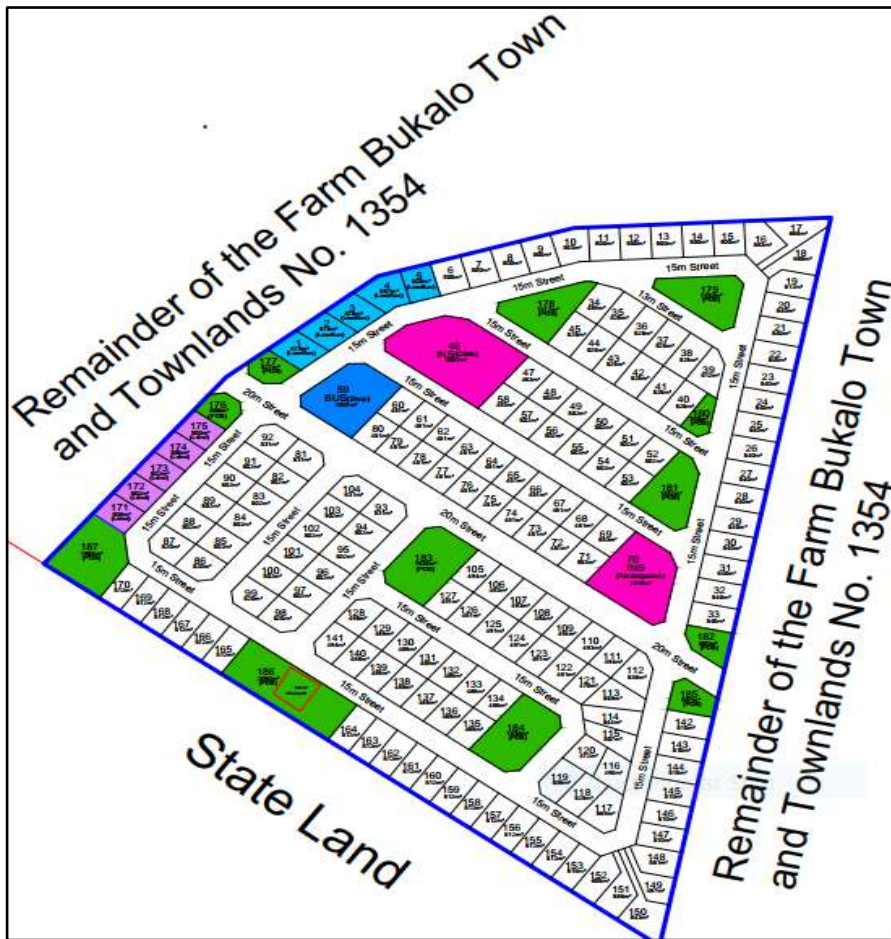


Figure 2: Proposed Layout



Figure 3: Project Site - Looking South



Figure 4: Project Site - Looking North

2. SITE ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The project site is located in the small town of Bukalo - one of only two urban localities in the Zambezi region. Bukalo is in the electoral constituency of Katima Mulilo Rural and governed by its own Village Council with elected councilors. The proclaimed townland is about 40 km from the town of Katima Mulilo and reached by driving on the trunk road B8 which leads to Botswana via the settlement of Ngoma.



Figure 5: B8 highway through Bukalo

- **North:** The existing town of Bukalo - residential, shops and offices are to the north of the project site. A shopping complex under development is also on the northern side of the project site (Fig. 4). A homestead structure was observed on the northeast corner of the site (Fig. 4).



Figure 6: Main street from B8 highway through Bukalo

- **South:** The south section of the land is abutting a gravel road which leads from the B8 trunk road to the east of the town. This section has been partially cleared of vegetation.
- **East:** Most of the land allocated for the development for the establishment of a new township by the promoter is to the south. It is covered by savanna and woodland vegetation (Kalahari woodland) consisting of tall tree species that are typically common in the region. Photos in figures 7 and 8 taken on the southern side of the land



Figure 7: Woodland East of the land



Figure 8: View Southeast of the land

West: The west section of the land abuts the B8 highway and is partially cleared of vegetation. A gravel road and sand borrow pits were also observed in this section of the project site (Fig. 9). One sand borrow pit was quite new with recent sand extraction having taken place from there (Fig. 10). The intersection of the gravel road and the B8 tarred road is to the southwest corner of the land (Fig. 11).



Figure 9: Sand Borrow Pit



Figure 10: Fresh sand diggings



Figure 11: Looking to southwest – where gravel roads intersects B8

2.2 Assessment of the Site

These aspects were assessed:

- site habitats;
- cultural and heritage;
- historical land use;
- available infrastructure/services, and
- other considerations.

2.2.1 SITE HABITATS

Past and ongoing human activities at the proposed site have completely altered the habitat and degraded its ecological system to the extent that the site is no longer a pristine one.

2.2.2 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

There were no graves or any items of cultural or archaeological interests observed on the site. No such items were reported to be known during the public consultation process.

2.2.3 HISTORICAL LAND USE

Being a communal area which is transitioning to an urban environment, subsistence farming was the predominant land use with dry cropping and livestock rearing as core agricultural activities performed at that time. This was evident from the level of vegetation clearance already made on the site.

According to BVC officials, most communal landowners with mahangu fields falling within the townland reserve of Bukalo have been compensated several years ago. However, since township establishment is a lengthy process, some compensated landowners have chosen to remain on their fields and will only relocate when BVC starts with the formalization process and installation of services on the acquired land.

Potential Impact

The rezoning of the site from 'undetermined' to 'residential' will require the installation of municipal services (water, sewer, electricity, etc.) which are construction activities with inherent environmental impacts (*typical impacts are: vegetation clearing, dust, possible soil erosion, etc.*).

2.3 Available Infrastructure/Services

2.3.1 ROAD ACCESS

The B8 trunk road is running adjacent and to the west of the project site. From the trunk road, the site is accessed by an existing gravel road. To enhance traffic safety, it is advisable to have only one single access road from B8, serving the development with other internal routes connecting the new township to Bukalo proper. In terms of the road planning scheme, a road reserve of 40 m measured from the center of B8 highway should be allowed. No vegetation growing in the road reserve should be cleared.

2.3.2 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity reticulation network is available in Bukalo courtesy of Nored Electricity. The development will therefore be expected to be connected to the existing network with all cost picked up by the promoter.

Once the installation has been made, the electricity infrastructure is transferred to Nored who will be responsible for all future maintenance. The electricity requirement for the project is not expected to impact negatively on the available electricity energy.

Potential Impact

The supply of electricity to the site will require low intrusion excavations and trenching for poles, distribution boxes and cables. (*Potential impacts: vegetation clearance, visual intrusion if overhead lines are used*)

2.4 Water Supply

Bukalo is supplied with high quality potable water (Grade A) by Namwater and there is adequate volume to cater for the envisaged development. Within the town boundary, potable water is supplied to the individual residents through a water network system run and managed by the BVC.

The developer will be expected to shoulder the installation cost to provide water to the project site. Once the water infrastructure has been installed, such infrastructure is transferred to the BVC who will be responsible for the future upkeep and maintenance including any upgrades which may be required. The installation is to be done under the supervision of BVC technical department.

Potential Impact

The project development will have no impact on the available water resource at the town. Installation of bulk water to the new township will require low intrusion excavations and trenching. (*Potential impacts: vegetation clearance, dust during excavation, etc.*)

2.4.1 SEWERAGE

BVC has a complete underground sewerage network consisting of sewerage pipes, inspection manholes, pump stations and oxidation ponds. The developer is expected to install a suitable sewerage system to serve the site which has to be connected to the town's existing sewerage network.

BVC has to approve any design and supervise the installation so as to ensure that applicable standards and specifications are adhered to. Once successfully installed, the sewerage infrastructure is transferred to the BVC who will be responsible for its future upkeep and maintenance. In Figure 12 are manholes of a completed serviced section in the town of Bukalo. Some manholes are higher than the natural ground level and therefore presenting a visual nuisance.

Potential Impact

The site has to be served by sewerage pipes laid underground connecting the development to the existing sewerage network of the town. (*Potential impacts – vegetation clearance, soil disturbances, contamination of water sources both surface and groundwater, etc.*)



Figure 12: Sewerage Installation underway at another site in Bukalo

2.4.2 COMMUNICATION

Communication services in the form of mobile network by MTC and land based network by Telecom Namibia are available in the town. Connection of the development to existing infrastructure is not expected to involve any major construction activity.

Potential Impact

No impacts are foreseen with respect to the supply of communication services to the development.

2.4.3 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

In line with its municipal services to the residents, BVC has a solid waste collection service, operated by a third party contracted by the BVC. Each registered business and residential unit is supplied with a waste bin in which solid waste is temporarily deposited before being collected and disposed of at an approved landfill site. The site will be provided with suitable waste skips with collection handled by BVC.

Potential Impact

Solid waste and minimal hazardous waste will be generated during the construction and operational phases of the development. (*Impacts: littering, odour, eyesore, etc.*)

2.4.4 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Existing road networks in the town do not include provision for storm water to accommodate any stormwater that may be generated. According to BVC technical staff, storm water structures complying with accepted engineering standards will be developed as the town evolves and grows as and when funds become available.

Judging from a sand borrow pit, the soil is quite sandy and rainwater should be expected to infiltrate and be absorbed into the soil (Fig. 13).

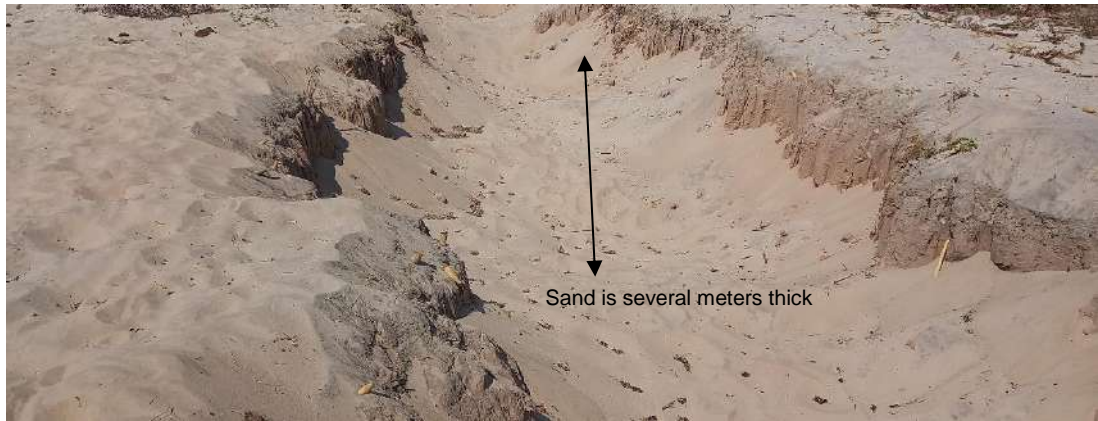


Figure 13: Approximate Sand Depth



A: New Housing Development in Bukalo

Figure 14: (a) & (b) Housing Development Underway at Bukalo



B: Modern houses under construction in Bukalo

2.5 Other Considerations

2.5.1 NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will involve the establishment of a new township with a total of 162 free standing houses, 6 business erven, five light industrial erven and two institutional erven. According to NDP4, the housing shortage was projected at 300 000 units nationwide and will require a capital investments of about N\$76 billion to clear.

A housing development was observed underway in town as depicted in Figure 14 (a) and (b).

The challenge impeding housing delivery was pinned on the non-availability of serviced land in urban localities in which people can build their own houses. The developer has acquired 15.3 ha of virgin land from BVC to service it and to provide serviced land on which houses can be constructed, hence meeting the local authority halfway in making serviced land available to those who aspire to acquire urban land. According to the promoter over 50% of the erven on the proposed layout have been taken up.

Vision 2030 launched by our founding President (Sam Nujoma) in June 2004 has, as its goal *'the creation of a society in which every citizen enjoys a happy fulfilling lifestyle complemented by a standard of living which provides a safe and secure environment for families and access to world class health care and education.'*

In the context of Vision 2030, there is indeed a need for the proposed development at Bukalo. More and more people are migrating from rural areas coming to urban areas in search of economic opportunities and better living conditions.

The development will bring housing - a basic human need to the people of Katima Mulilo Rural constituency. Additionally, multiple employment opportunities and trading activities will be created.

2.5.2 CONSIDERATION FOR ALTERNATIVES

Three alternatives have been considered for the development which are:

- the 'no-go option';
- 'get another land piece elsewhere', and
- 'access to the project site'.

2.5.2.1 THE NO-GO OPTION

The developer is buying an unserviced piece of land (15.3 ha) within the township land reserve of BVC to create a new township and related amenities. Under normal circumstances, BVC was expected to have serviced land readily available to potential investors who wish to build houses in the town. However, this is not always possible because of the limited resources availed to the local authorities by central government. Where a potential investor identifies a commercial opportunities and is willing to shoulder the cost involved in formalizing urban land, the local authority should support and encourage such an initiate.

With the 'no-go option', the status quo will remain – the potential impacts associated with the proposed development, both positive and negative, will not occur. The land would remain as is and the potential to realize an investment running into millions of Namibia Dollars is lost to the local authority of Bukalo and people will have no serviced land on which to build their own houses and will be forced to live in shacks. This option is not advisable.

2.5.2.2 GET ANOTHER PIECE OF LAND ELSEWHERE

One of the biggest challenges faced by several local authorities especially those bordering communal lands such as BVC, is securing land for urban development. This problem is exacerbated by the perception that the compensation paid to the communal landowners was inadequate, hence the reluctance of the villagers to offer their land to the ministry of Urban and Rural Development to build townships.

According to BVC officials, the 15.3 ha forms a small area of a bigger land parcel already acquired by council from communal landowners who were compensated in line with the guidelines provided by GRN. The land is therefore urban land and legally owned by BVC.

The plan of developer is to use its own resource (capital) to provide and install services – street roads, water, sewerage, electricity and related amenities, taxi ranks, open markets for trading activities, schools, etc.

The option to get land elsewhere is therefore not supported. In fact, there is no guarantee that suitable land will be secured anywhere else.

2.5.2.3 ACCESS TO THE PROJECT SITE

The merits of this option have been described in section 2.3.1 and are not repeated here, save to say that one single access road should be constructed to serve the project site. This option will enhance safety around the project site since the B8 highway is a truck road which is directly opposite the proposed site.

3. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

In this section, the relevant legislation, policies and guidelines that are applicable to the proposed development are presented. The overall objective is to acquaint the proponent, BVC and IAPs of the requirements and expectations as laid out in such legal instruments that have to be fulfilled in order to undertake the envisaged activity.

3.2 The Laws

The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to environmental assessment and protection which include the following:

- The Namibia Constitution;
- Statutory Law;
- Common Law;
- Customary Law, and
- International Law.

3.3 Applicable Legislations

The legislations applicable to this activity are listed in **Table 6**, below.

Table 5: Laws, Policies and Regulations

Legislations & Policies	Applicable Legislation											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
The Constitution of Namibia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Environmental Management Act	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
EIA Regulations		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Hazardous Substance Ordinance	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
National Heritage Act								x	x			
Local Authorities Act							x	x		x	x	
Public & Environmental Health Act		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Soil Conservation Act							x	x				
EIA Regulations Act	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Forest Act	x						x	x				
Road Traffic and Transport Act		x	x	x						x	x	
Urban and Regional Planning Act						x	x			x		
Water Resources Management Act	x		x			x				x		
Namibia Vision 2030	x						x	x		x	x	
Legend												
A	Use of Natural Resources				H	Biodiversity						
B	Emissions Impact (Air & Odour)				I	Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage						
C	Emissions (to land & hazard)				J	Social-economic Impacts						
D	Noisy Impacts				K	Health and Safety Impacts						
E	Visual Impacts											
F	Vibrations											
G	Land Use											

4. THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Introduction

With respect to the receiving environment, the impacts which the proposed development is likely to present have been evaluated as described in this section. The bulk of the study information was gathered through various sources such as:

- Physical site investigations;
- Discussion with key staff of the promotor;
- Discussion with technical staff personnel of BVC;
- Taking of photographs; and
- Observation of the immediate surrounds.

Only those elements of the environment that have a direct bearing on the impact assessment process of the proposed development are discussed. The severity of the potential impacts is largely determined by the state of the receiving environment.

4.2 The Socio-Economic Environment

4.2.1 POPULATION

The data used in this section has been sourced from the National Population and Housing Census conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in 2011. The census was done before the Regional Demarcation Committee changed the name of the region from Caprivi to Zambezi to in 2013. Between three census periods as indicated in Fig 15, the population of the region grew from 90 422 in 1991 to 90 596 by 2011. Of significance here is the urban population which stood at about 15% of the total population in 1991 and 31% by 2011.

With no census conducted in 2021 due to budgetary constraints, the population residing in the two urban localities within the region could be approaching 40% by now. The two urban localities are Katima Mulilo (the administrative capital) and Bukalo.

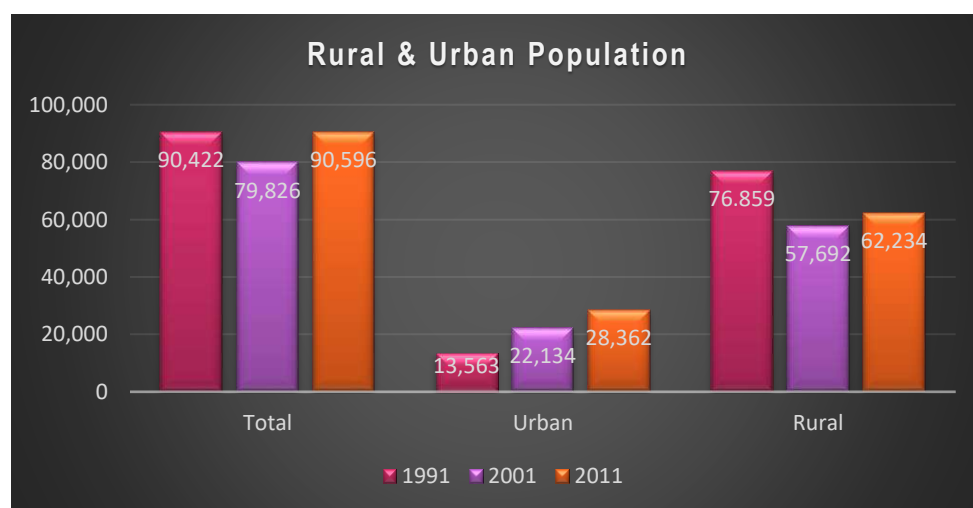


Figure 15: Population – Zambezi Region

Figure 16 is a graphic presentation of the population age groups by 2011 which shows that over twenty one years ago (2011), 25% of the population were in the 5-14 age band. Today, the youngest person in that age band would be 17 while the oldest would be 26 years old. In an ideal world, persons in this age group would be finishing tertiary education and entering the job market and expected to reside in urban localities.

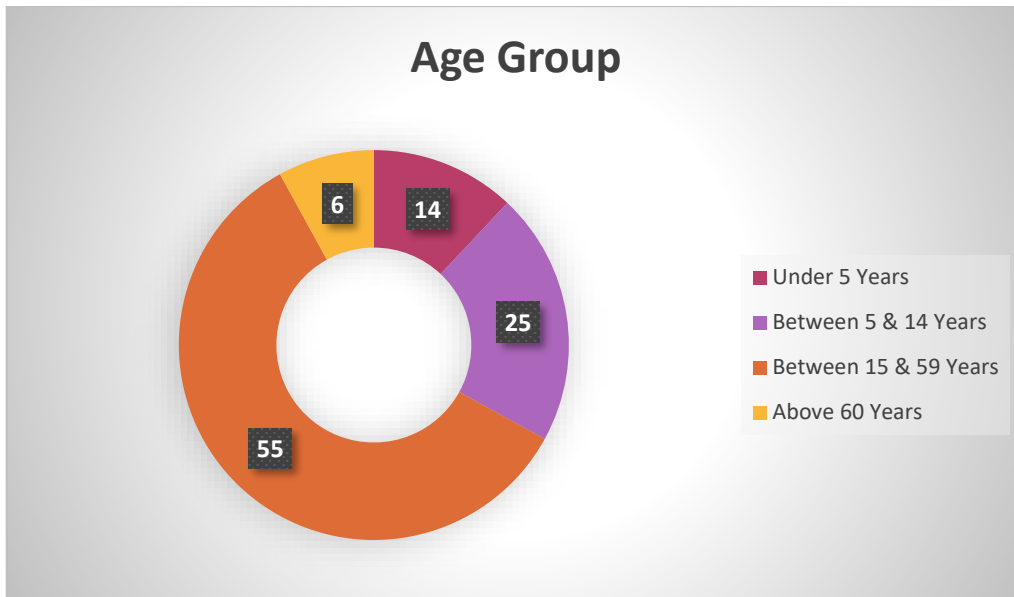


Figure 16: Population Age by 2011

4.2.2 HOUSING

According to the 2011 national population census, the Zambezi region had a total number of 21 283 housing units with traditional dwelling units making up the bulk of the housing units at 63.2%. The spread of the housing units between the rural and urban localities was 69% and 31% respectively. The number of impoverished dwelling units (or shacks) 13.6% or 2 895 units of the total housing units. The housing units are presented in Fig.17 below.

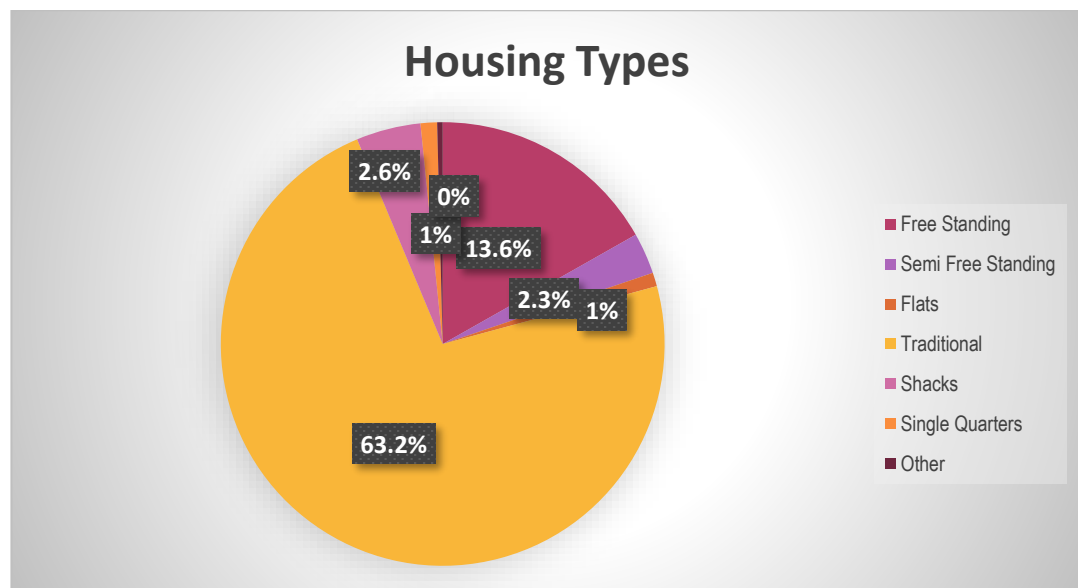


Figure 17: Housing Types in the Region

4.2.3 EMPLOYMENT

Vital information on economic activities or employment status of all persons aged from 15 was gathered during the census conducted 2011 and classified as follows:

- employed
- unemployed
- economically inactive

Eleven years ago, the employment picture in the Zambezi region was as depicted in Fig.17 below.

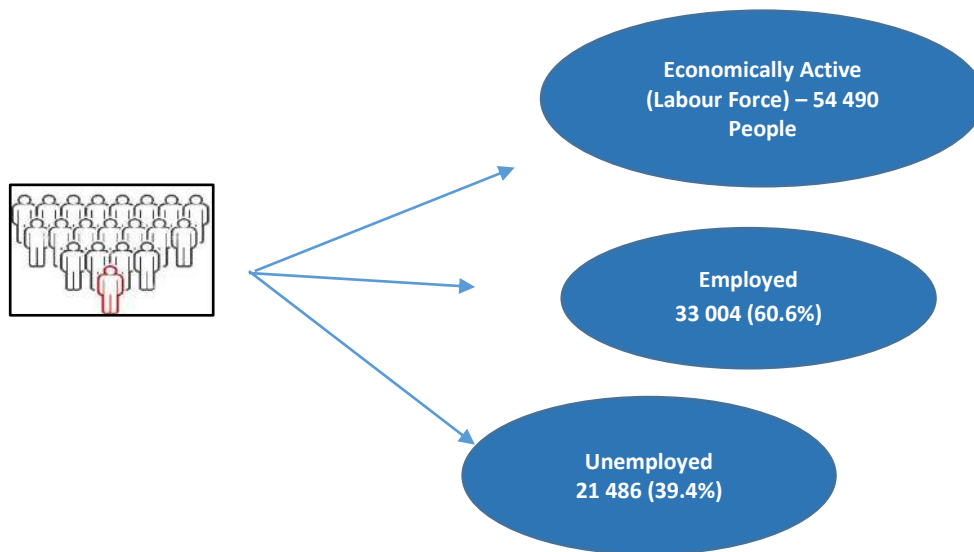


Figure 18: Economic Activities

4.3 The Biophysical Environment

4.3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The topography for the entire 15.3 ha land portion assessed for envisaged township is quite flat with no significant elevation noticeable as far as the eyes can see. There were no natural drainage patterns observed on the site possibly because the rainwater is rapidly absorbed into the thick Kalahari sandy soil. The topography and drainage are not aspects

4.3.2 SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Five major soil types have been identified in the Zambezi Region with these scientific names: *Anthrosol*, *Arenosol*, *Calcisol*, *Fluvisol* and *Solenetz*. (Hendelsohn et al., 2009) The characteristics of these soils are summarised as follow:

Anthrosol is a type of soil that has been formed or heavily modified due to long term human activities such as dry cropping, irrigation, addition of organic waste or wet-field cultivation used to create paddy fields. In general, Anthrosol soils can be formed from any parent soil, but are commonly found in areas where agricultural activities have been conducted for centuries. Based on the aforesaid description, Anthrosol would be the typical soil occurring at the project site.

Arenosol is a sandy-textured soil that lacks any significant soil profile development. It shows only a partially surface horizon that is low in humus and with any accumulation of clay. Arenosol soils have excessive permeability and low nutrients content such that agricultural use of such soils will require careful planning and management.

Calcisol is a soil type which has a substantial accumulation of secondary lime. It is common in calcareous parent materials and widespread in arid and semi-arid environments.

Fluvisol is a genetically young soil in alluvial deposits. Fluvisol soils are found on river sediments, valleys, around lakes and tidal marshes. Soil horizon is often weakly developed but a distinct topsoil maybe present. Dry cropping with some water control is possible on Fluvisol soils.

Solenetz soils are defined by an accumulation of sodium salts and readily displaceable sodium ions bound to soil particles in a layer below surface horizon. A significant accumulation of clay is also encountered in a layers below the surface horizon.

4.3.3 HYDROGEOLOGY – SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

The Zambezi region encompasses the land strip to the east of the Kavango River and is typically a flat terrain with uniform geological conditions at the surface, dense vegetation, with the highest rainfall and the lowest evaporation rates in Namibia. The entire region is overlain by sediments of the Kalahari Sequence and more recent deposits.

A profile of the Kalahari sand deposit shows that it thickens from the western end of the region towards the Kwando and Linyanti rivers reaching thickness of up to 300 m. From the Kwando river towards the north-east the Kalahari sand cover thins out to less than 30 m.

Permanent surface water is only available in rivers in the region. Groundwater quality is highly variable throughout the Zambezi region and iron content is often a concern which lends the water to be classified as Group D water. Good quality water is often found up to 5-20 km from the shores of river which recharge the aquifer. The water quality often deteriorates as one moves away from the river and with increasing depth to groundwater.

4.3.4 GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The geology of the project site has been presented from the regional and local geological environments.

In the regional context, the Zambezi region constitutes the greater Kalahari basin that covers most of the northern regions of Namibia and southern parts of Angola and Zambia. Few rock outcrops are sporadically observed along the banks of the Zambezi river. The oldest rocks encountered in the region are those of the Damara Super Group with dolomites, quartzite, shale and schist more common and often buried a few meters from the surface or exposed to the outside. Throughout the eastern Zambezi, volcanic rocks are underlying the Kalahari while minor sandstones of the Etjo Formation are also present at some parts. There are no known geological anomalies such as faulting or seismic activities.

The project site is covered by topsoil which is reddish in colour with coarse grains and a varying in thickness of up to 30 meters sitting on bedrocks of calcrete and volcanic. This information is based on a shallow sand borrow pit excavated on the project site. Furthermore, the site is dotted with anthills, a further testimony that the soil is quite soft with a significant amount of clay. It is the clay which keeps the anthill intact. The fertility of the soil can be gauged by the amount of vegetation.

4.3.5 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The project site is a high rainfall area with annual precipitation ranging between 650 mm to 800 mm. Most precipitation occurs between the months of November to April. The mean summer temperature (December to February) is 25 °C while mean winter temperature (June to August) is 17 °C. Daily temperature ranges are highest in winter when frosts can occur.

Winds around Bukalo are infrequent as the area experiences wind calm conditions at about 58% of the time. Winds mostly blow from the east and seldom reach speeds exceeding 10 km per hour. The windiest months are generally from January to April.

4.4 The Biodiversity Environment

4.4.1 FLORAL DIVERSITY

There are two broad categories of vegetation encountered in the Zambezi region – the aquatic vegetation associated with the water in the river and the terrestrial vegetation (woodland) that surrounds the river but does not necessarily depend on the water in the river. (*Mendelsohn et al., 2004*). The open woodland savanna is dominated by numerous hardwood species such as false mopane trees, mangetti, kiaat and thatch grass.

Some of the plant species found in the region are used in a variety of commercial applications, i.e. timber and thatching in the construction sector, oil, (Vetter, 2001a).

4.4.2 FAUNAL DIVERSITY

The Zambezi River supports a variety of aquatic animal species ranging from fish, birds, hippos and crocodiles. Fish in the Zambezi River is considered as one aspect that plays a significant role in the lives of the people in the region. Fish is caught by the residents for its protein as food. Fish is also caught by residents for purpose of selling in order to earn an income and to support themselves and their families. In addition, some income is also earned by those residents who accompany tourists on fish expeditions along the river. About 83 fish species are known to be present in the Zambezi River.

At the local level (Bukalo), wild big animals are absent. However, within the townland boundary, cattle and goats are still encountered grazing around.



Figure 19: Goats grazing around in town

5. APPROACH TO THE EIA STUDY

5.1 Introduction

The approach adopted for this environmental scoping assessment has been one of an investigative nature which incorporated, amongst others, the following activities:

- Physical site observation, inspections and assessment,
- Consultation with the staff personnel of BVC,
- Desktop studies, and
- Public participation process.

The overall aim is to present the relevant information on the socio-economic and bio-physical environments in which the proposed development is located and to establish the significance of the associated impacts. This will help to meet the objectives of the environmental scoping assessment, which are:

- To assess the existing environmental conditions on and around the project site so as to determine if there are any sensitive environmental aspects that should be safeguarded and protected.
- To inform Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), the leadership of the BVC, the office of the EC, etc. on such impacts and the mitigation measures recommended to reduce, eliminate, minimise and or to avoid such impacts.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised by any stakeholder including IAPs.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, mapping the way forward and identify specialist areas that may require further investigation.

5.2 Aspects Evaluated

The following aspects were assessed and evaluated as part of this e scoping assessment:

Table 6: Potential Impacts Assessed

Environmental Aspects	Construction	Operational
Soil Erosion	✓	
Water Resources	✓	
Noise and Vibrations	✓	
Waste Handling – Solid & Hazardous	✓	
Health and Safety	✓	
Traffic on Access Roads	✓	
Habitat Destruction & Loss of Biodiversity	✓	
Cultural and Heritage Resources	✓	
Visual Aesthetic and Sense of Place	✓	
Socio-economic Environment		
• Employment Creation & Transfer of Skills	✓	
• Benefits to the Local & National Economy	✓	

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

6.1 Introduction

Described in this section are types of impacts, identification of such impacts, assessment and the impact evaluation methodology applied. It is crucial that all possible significant impacts that may arise from the proposed activity are identified, assessed, evaluated and mitigation measures recommended.

In the context of this report, impact is defined as the changes in an environmental parameter that results from undertaking an activity. Such changes are the difference between the effects on an environmental parameter where the activity is undertaken compared to where the activity is not undertaken, and occur over a specific period and within a defined area (EMA, 2007).

6.2 Types of Impacts

In general, different types of impacts may occur from undertaking an activity, which could be:

- Positive or negative impacts;
- Direct impact or primary impacts;
- Indirect impact or secondary impacts, and/or
- Cumulative impacts.

Direct impacts are those impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity. These impacts are usually associated with the operation and maintenance of a development or activity and are therefore conspicuous evident and quantifiable.

On the other hand, indirect impacts are induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity or development.

Cumulative impacts can occur from the collective impacts of individual minor actions over a period of time and can include both direct and indirect impacts.

6.3 Identification of Impacts

The identification of potential impacts associated with an activity on the environment should include impacts that may occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The process of identification and assessment of impacts could, inter alia, include the following:

- Determination of current environmental conditions in sufficient detail so that there is a baseline against which impacts are identified and measured.
- Determination of future changes to the environment that will occur if the proposed activity does take place.
- Understanding of the activity in great details so as to understand its consequences.
- Identification of significant impacts that are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

6.4 Evaluation and Assessment of Impacts

The potential impacts identified for the activity which has been described in this report, were evaluated and assessed in terms of the parameters presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Impact Assessment Methodology

CRITERIA	EXPANSION
Impact	A description or list of the expected impacts
Nature (describes the type of effect of the impacts:)	<p>Positive - the project will have a social or an economical benefit</p> <p>Neutral - the project will have no effect</p> <p>Negative - the project will have impacts that are likely to have harmful consequences</p>
Extent (Describes the scale of the impact in terms of):	<p>Site Specific: Confined within the project site boundary.</p> <p>Small: Confined to the immediate environment of the site, i.e. radius of 1 km</p> <p>Medium: Extends beyond the immediate environment of the site, i.e. radius of 5 km)</p> <p>Large: Extends beyond the project site boundary and have a widespread effect.</p>
Duration (Predicts the lifetime of the impact:)	<p>Temporary: Impacts expected to endure for less than 1 year</p> <p>Short term : Impact to endure between 2 and 5 years.</p> <p>Medium term: Impact to endure between 5 and 15 years.</p> <p>Long term : Impact to endure for over 15 years. Will only stop after the operational or running lifespan of the activity, either due to natural course or by human inference)</p> <p>Permanent: Impact will persist beyond 15 years.</p>
Intensity (Describes the magnitude (scale) of the impact)	<p>Very Low : Affects the environment in such a way that the natural and/or social functions/processes are not affected .</p> <p>Low : Natural and/or social functions/processes are slightly affected.</p> <p>Medium: The natural and/ or social functions/processes are notably altered but continue albeit in a modified way.</p> <p>High: The natural, cultural or social functions or processes are alerted to the extent that it will permanently cease</p>
Probability of Occurrence (Describes the probability of the impact actually occurring):	<p>Improbable: Not at all likely that impact will occur.</p> <p>Probable: Distinct possibility for impact to occur.</p> <p>Highly Probable: Impact will most likely to happen.</p> <p>Definite: Impact will occur irrespective of any preventative measures.</p>
Degree of Confidence in Predictions (Based on availability of information)	<p>Low : Less than 40% - little confidence regarding information available</p> <p>Medium: Between 40% and 80%% - Moderate confidence regarding information</p> <p>High: Over 80% - great confidence regarding information available.</p>

Definition of Significance

Table 8: Definition of Significance

Definitions
Significance = Consequence x Probability
Consequence is a Function of Intensity, Spatial Extent and Duration

Table 9: Interpretation of Significance

INTEPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE	
<p>The impact significance rating should be considered by authorities in the decision-making process based on the implications of rating ascribed below:</p>	
<p>Significance Rating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Low: the potential impact is very small and should not have any meaningful influence on the decision regarding the proposed activity. • Low: the potential impact may not have a meaningful influence on the decision regarding the proposed activity/development. • Medium: the potential impact should influence the decision regarding the proposed activity/development. • High: the potential impact will affect the decision regarding the proposed activity/development. • Very High: The proposed activity should only be approved under special circumstances.

6.5 Mitigation of Impacts

Once impacts have been identified or predicted for a particular activity, appropriate mitigation measures have to be established. Mitigation measures are the modification of certain activities in such a way as to reduce the impacts on the environment. The objectives of mitigation are to:

- Find more environmentally sound ways of doing things;
- Enhance the environmental benefits of a proposed activity;
- Avoid, minimize or remedy negative impacts, and
- Ensure that residual negative impacts are within acceptable levels.

When mitigation is considered for certain impacts, it should be organized in a hierarchy of actions, namely:

- Avoid negative impacts as far as possible through the use of preventative measures
- Minimize or reduce negative impacts to 'as low as practicable' level, and
- Remedy or compensate for negative residual impacts that are unavoidable and cannot be reduced further.

The mitigation measures for those impacts that have been identified and assessed in the next chapter, are provided in the EMP report.

7. ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

Described in this section are those impacts that are likely to be induced by the proposed activity. The assessments are based on the methodology presented in the preceding section (**Table 7**) and will involve the impacts associated with these phases of the development:

- planning phase.
- construction phase, and
- operational phase.

7.1 Planning Phase

The planning stage for the development is primarily concerned with land acquisition by the promoters and involves, amongst others, these aspects:

- engaging with the management of BVC,
- town planning aspects,
- securing an ECC for URPB approval,
- surveying of the individual erven, street roads, etc.
- registration with the Surveyor General/Registrar of Deed Office,
- drawing up of plans for the installation of services, and
- getting the plans approved by the local authority (BVC).

During this phase, there are minimal to no environmental impacts involved. However, by the time when this phase has been accomplished, the promoters would have injected substantial capital into the development by paying for various professionals involved (e.g. town planner, land surveyor, EIA consultant, engineers needed to design the required infrastructure, payment for land to BVC, etc.) These are all positive benefits to the local economy that are derived from the envisaged development.

7.2 Assessment of Construction Induced Impacts

The installation of infrastructure (water, electricity, street roads, sewerage network, etc.) on the proposed site will induce some environmental impacts, the extent of which depends on the scale and scope of the land involved – in this case 15.3 ha or 153 000m². The assessment of such impacts are presented in this section. With these assessments the following assumptions are made:

- The installation is done by an experienced company which has suitable plants, equipment and personnel.
- A minimum of twenty people will be employed for non-skilled positions.
- All drawings will be prepared by professional civil engineer consultants with knowledge of the local area and approved by the BVC.
- The BVC will assume the role of a supervisor during the construction phase.
- A contractor's construction campsite will be erected on the land which should make provision for storage of construction materials and accommodation of key staff personnel who are non-residents of Bukalo.

7.2.1 ESTABLISHING OF A CONSTRUCTION CAMPSITE

Infrastructure and facilities have been established on the project site for the purpose of supporting the implementation of the project, i.e. installation of services required for the township establishment. Some of these are a construction campsite for personnel, ablution facilities, maintenance yard for construction machinery, plant, equipment, storage of construction materials (water pipes, electrical cables, cement, concrete stones, etc.). In establishing a construction campsite, it is important to keep in mind the duration of the construction period.

The assessment of impacts associated with this activity - establishing of the constructor's campsite are presented in **Table 10**, below:

Table 10: Establishment of the Construction Campsite

Evaluation of Impacts		
Potential Impacts		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a construction campsite will inevitably involve some form of vegetation clearance and cause some disturbance to faunal habitats. Littering may also be expected from construction personnel. Littering in the form of plastics can be a health hazard to livestock when consumed because it can cause fatality. Temporary structures erected on the construction campsite can be unsightly resulting in visual nuisance to the town residents and the general public. 		
Evaluation of Impacts		
Nature of Impacts	Negative	
Extent of Impacts	Site specific	
Duration of Impacts	Short term	
Intensity of Impacts	Very Low	
Probability of Occurrence	Highly Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-Mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-Mitigation	Very Low	
Mitigation Measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a campsite on a suitable site within the land allocated for the new township. The site selected for the campsite should be away from any known sensitive areas. The campsite should be established with suitable materials able to endure for the duration of the construction phase – approximately 18 months. Select the area which is the minimum reasonably required and involving the least removal of vegetation. Potential for visual intrusion should be taken into account when picking the location and all required site infrastructure and accessories. Try to use materials which blend in well with the natural surroundings. Provide suitable sanitation & keep the campsite neat and tidy at all times. Comply with recommendation outlined in the EMP. 		
Degree to which Impact:		
Can be Reserved	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Highly unlikely	Yes, can be effectively mitigated

7.2.2 ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A REPAIR & SERVICE YARD

Various stages of construction activities will be carried out with different types of machinery, vehicles, equipment and accessories. Diesel, oil and lubricants are required when operating machinery – such machinery and equipment have to be serviced and repaired when broken.

The installation of services will possibly endure for a period of eighteen (18) months. It is therefore important that a suitable facility where repairs, services and maintenance of construction machinery, vehicles and plants can be performed. This facility must be established on a section of the construction campsite.

The assessment of impacts associated with establishing, maintenance of the Repair and Service Yard is presented in **Table 11**, below:

Table 11: Establishing and Maintenance of Repair & Service Yard

Evaluation of Impacts		
<p>Potential Impacts</p> <p>Potential impacts range from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaks and spills into the soil from the facility. • Contamination of surface water sources. • Possible loss of faunal habitats during installation. 		
Nature of impact	Negative	
Extent of Impact	Site specific, but can be widespread if neglected.	
Duration of Impact	Short term (during the construction phase only)	
Intensity of Impact	Low	
Probability of Occurrence	Highly Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Before Mitigation	Low	
Post Mitigation	Very Low	
<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid sensitive areas when selecting a site for the repair and servicing of construction machinery, vehicle and plants. • Select a suitable site which is adequate for the need of the operation which involves the least removal of vegetation. • Potential for visual intrusion should be taken into account when picking the location. • Keep the maintenance yard neat and tidy. • Any hydrocarbon stored at the onsite workshop should be secured and preferably locked up with access restricted to an appointed official. • Maintain a high standard of good housekeeping at onsite workshop facility. • Provide training to employee through toolbox talks and induction. • All repairs, maintenance and servicing of machinery and vehicles and equipment must be done here. 		
Degree to which Impact		
Can be Reserved:	Causes Irreparable Loss:	Can be Avoided/Mitigated:
Fully to partially reversible	Unlikely	Impact can be mitigated

7.2.3 SOIL DISTURBANCES

The characteristics of the site is that it is quite flat and heavily wooded with all types of vegetation found in a tropical savanna environment. Judging from existing development in the town of Bukalo, there were no provision made for storm water. In the event the construction activities are conducted during the rainy season, there is little chance that soil erosion may occur because the topsoil consists of a thick layer of Kalahari sands which is loose such that rainwater is immediately absorbed into the soil.

The significance rating for this impact is **Low** with mitigation measures. If recommended measures are implemented the possibility of soil erosion occurring is **Very Low**.

The assessment on soil erosion is presented in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Assessment of Soil Disturbances

Impact Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction for the installation of services will result in tempering of soil which has the potential to cause some disturbances with the potential to lead to erosion. • Inadequate management of hazardous materials could leak impacting the soil. • Repeated movements of machinery and vehicles are hardening and compacting the soil. 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but impact can be widespread	
Duration	Temporary, most likely during the rainy season only	
Intensity	Low, the site will be permanently altered.	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All excavations that are required for the installation of services should be well planned and carefully executed. • Restrict movements of machinery and vehicles to existing routes. • Topsoil from excavations that is not immediately needed must be stockpiled and preserved for future rehabilitation. • Ensure that any stored topsoil is not washed away during the rainy season. • Allow vegetation and plant to grow on topsoil because it keeps the topsoil biologically active. • Prevent wind erosion of any topsoil stockpiled for future rehabilitation. • Any alien vegetation species growing on topsoil stockpiles should be removed and discarded. • When doing rehabilitation, first replace subsoil, then topsoil on top. 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Partially loss is possible	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.4 IMPACT ON WATER RESOURCES

Poor handling, storage and disposal of any hydrocarbon products (fuel, oil, lubricants, etc.) that may be used for construction vehicles and equipment as well as any hazardous materials (chemicals: thinners, solvents, paint, etc.) have the potential to cause soil pollution and contamination of both surface and groundwater. However, this can only happen in the event of a major fuel spill or excessive leak.

When handling fuel, it is crucial to bear in mind the following regulations/requirements:

- Any fuel spill or leak in excess of 200 litres is considered an environmental incident which should be investigated and reported to the line ministry.
- A permit is required for the onsite storage of fuel in excess of 200 litres.

Pre-mitigation, the impacts are considered to have a **Low** significance rating and **Very Low** post-mitigation. The assessment is presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Assessment of Impacts on Water Resources

Impact Description	Potential contamination of surface and groundwater from poor handling of hydrocarbons. Blocking of natural water drainage system.	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but impact can be widespread	
Duration	Temporary, risk present only during the construction period.	
Intensity	Low, minimal hydrocarbons will be handled.	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any major spill must be reported to the line ministry and steps taken to prevent re-occurrence. • Store any bulk fuel that may be required in suitable containment areas (non-porous surface, banded) • Fuel must be obtained in a lawful manner and a permit for on-site storage obtained from the line ministry. • Training through toolbox talks on all aspects of the EMP is vital and encouraged. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping. • Drip trays must be used whenever machinery (concrete mixers, generators, compactors, etc. are being refueled. • Accidental spills and leaks (including absorption) to be cleaned as soon as possible. • Comply with the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Partially reversible	Highly unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be effectively mitigated or avoided altogether.

7.2.5 NOISE AND VIBRATION DISTURBANCE

Sources of noise and vibration disturbance are likely to originate from construction vehicles (trucks, concrete mixers, compactors, welding tools, etc.) used in construction activities. Given the sensitivity of the site, i.e. in an urban environment – excessive idling, revving, and hooting can be annoying to the local residents.

It is important to point out that the development is adjacent the B8 – a very busy trunk road used by many vehicles on 24 hour basis. The noise generated during the operational phase of the development is therefore expected to have a slight cumulative impact on the overall ambient noise level in the area. However, construction activities will be limited to daylight hours only, unlike the highway which is used 24 hours.

The predicted noise level from the operation of the envisaged development and that of the adjacent highway is considered **Low**.

Table 14: Assessment of Noise and Vibration

Impact Description	<p>Long idling of machineries, hooting and revving are also activities which could result in the generation of noise that impacts on the ambient noise levels in the town.</p> <p>In general, impact that are associated with noise are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing impairment (depending on exposure and noise intensity) • Amenity nuisance • Annoyance 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but loud noise can be heard over a wider area	
Duration	Temporary, during working hours only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confine any construction work to daytime hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 06h00 to 17h00 Monday to Friday ○ 07h00 to 13h00 on weekends. • No construction activities should be performed between dusk and dawn. • Restrict excessive noise to areas of activities only. • Position equipment making noising (bulldozers, compactors, concrete mixers, etc.) in such a manner that noisy is directed away from any known sensitive receptors. • All machinery and equipment should be shut down when not being used or throttle back between periods of use and non-activity. • Long idling, hooting and excessive revving of equipment & machinery should be avoided. • Employees working with noisy machines & equipment should be provided with suitable PPEs. • Any complainants received from any stakeholders regarding noise or vibrations should be investigated and corrective action taken. • Comply with the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Very unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.6 POTENTIAL DUST AND AIR POLLUTION

Dust is often generated when construction work that includes excavation and handling of dry soil materials is involved. Handling of construction materials such as sand, stones and cement when making concretes will also generate some dust.

Gaseous emissions in the form of smoke is released into the atmosphere by the construction vehicles and equipment which could lead to the pollution of the ambient air quality.

The potential impact with respect to dust and air pollution has a significance rating of **Low** without mitigation and **Very Low** with mitigation.

The assessment of potential impacts associated with dust and air pollution is presented in **Table 15**, below.

Table 15: Assessment of Dust and Air Pollution

Impact Description	Some impacts associated with dust and gaseous emissions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious emissions – can be harmful and noxious when inhaled. • Eyes and noise irritation • Wind-blown dust may occur during windstorms. • Dust emissions from excavations when trenching. • Amenity nuisance. • Airborne dust particles. 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but impact can be widespread	
Duration	Temporary, during working hours only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all machinery and equipment used are regularly serviced and well maintained. • Ensure dust emissions are kept within allowed standards. • Employees working in areas where dusty is generated should be provided with suitable PPE. • Activities that generate excessive dust and noxious emissions should be suspended during strong winds. • Any complaints received from any stakeholder should be investigated and corrective action taken. • Machinery and equipment used in the operation should be well maintained and regularly serviced. • Comply with the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Partially loss is possible	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.7 WASTE HANDLING - SOLID AND HAZARDOUS

Waste, especially solid waste will be generated during the construction period which could pose some threats to human and the natural environment. For this specific activity, typical solid waste during the construction is likely to consist of: empty cement bags, mixed concrete, bottles, broken glasses, plastics, carry bags, redundant PPEs. Used water and human excretes will also be included under this type of waste.

These type of waste will constitute hazardous waste : waste oil, used lubricants, old batteries, oil filters, scrap metals, scrapped machines, old tyres, paints, thinners as well as electrical products (cables, wires, bulbs, fuses, etc.). Such waste would arise from the use of construction vehicles, plants and equipment used in the construction operation.

Hazardous waste could have long term effects and it is very crucial that extreme care is exercised when using such products. Electrical work is also considered as hazardous substance and any installation which may be required including any electrical wirings and connection of any appliances should only be done by qualified and experienced personnel.

Table 16: Assessment of Waste Handling – Solid and Hazardous

Impact Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential contamination of surface water, groundwater and surroundings. • Repairing/servicing of machinery & equipment could result in hydraulic leaks, spills, accidental contaminated fuel, etc. impacting the ecosystem. • Poor maintenance of onsite ablution facilities could result in leaks entering water courses, streams. 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but with poor management impact could be widespread	
Duration	Temporary, during the construction phase only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Medium	
Significance Post-mitigation	Low	
Management Measures:		
<u>SOLID WASTE:</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep various types of waste separate at the construction campsite. • Wherever possible waste should be sort into recyclable and non-recyclable waste at source. • Organic waste (food items, etc.) should not be fed to wildlife. • Avoid wind dispersal of papers and plastics as it results in visual nuisance. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping. 		
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure machineries are well maintained, serviced and breakdowns promptly attended to. • Any leaks must be promptly fixed. • Use drip pans when re-fueling or changing oil & fuels. • Store used oil filters in leak-proof steel containers until disposed of. • Any oil soaked soil should be scooped out and placed in leak-proof containers and disposed in a responsible manner at an approved landfill site. • Store bulk fuel in adequate containment areas (non-porous surface and banded) • Under no circumstances should hazardous waste buried or burned on site. 		
Degree to Which impact:		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully to partially reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.8 HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS

Construction activities have the potential to cause health and safety risks to personnel working on the project site and to those members of the public who may be visiting the site. It is therefore important that areas where activities are taking place, that such areas are secured and access controlled and limited to employees only. Fencing and screening of construction sites against the prying of eyes of the public are considered safe practices.

The assessment of impacts related to health and safety is presented in **Table 17**, below.

The significance rating for the impacts associated with this environmental aspect is **Medium** without mitigation and **Low** post mitigation.

Table 17: Assessment of Health and Safety Related Impacts

Impact Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwanted incidents and possibly accidents; • Injuries even loss of life in severe cases; • Loss of assets/properties; and • Unhygienic conditions. 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific, but with poor management impact could be widespread	
Duration	Temporary, during the construction phase only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Medium	
Significance Post-mitigation	Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Health and Safety Plan for the project. • Provide adequate training to employees on all health and safety aspects. • Develop an Emergency Response Plan and Procedure Framework for the project. • Provide adequate training to staff and employees on such procedure framework. • Ensure employees are provided with suitable PPE and wearing thereof is enforced. • Provide a fully equipped first aid box and train employees on how to offer first aid services. • Provide correct equipment for the specific jobs and train employees on the use of such equipment. • Regulate access to the facilities by deploying security measures and or fencing where appropriate in order to protect the workers, local community members and livestock from potential accidents. • Enforce good housekeeping rules and ensure proper handling of all waste products. • No dangerous items (guns, snares, combat knives, etc.) should be allowed on the construction campsite. • No alcohol, drugs and foul languages should be allowed at campsite. • Comply with the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact:		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided or Mitigated
Fully to partially reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.9 TRAFFIC IMPACTS ON ACCESS ROADS AND AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

Construction activities are often carried out with various types of vehicles, machinery, plants and equipment which could lead to increased traffic flow in and around the project site. It is recommended that access to construction be restricted to the employees only.

It is important that all operators of construction vehicles are given an induction on the EMP and adequate road signage used around the project site.

Post construction, the traffic flow around the project site is expected to be low to moderate.

The assessment for impacts associated with this environmental aspects of the project is presented in **Table 18**, below.

Table 18: Assessment of Traffic Impacts on Access Roads

Impact Description	Traffic congestion, Traffic incidents and or accidents,	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific	
Duration	Temporary, during the construction phase only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that suitable and adequate road traffic signs are installation around the construction site. • Limit speed limits on access roads leading to the construction site. • Ensure that construction vehicles used in the operation are roadworthy and adequately signposted. • Truck operators must be cautioned to limit idling, hooting and revving of construction vehicles. • Ensure that equipment and machinery and plants used in the operation are well maintained and regularly serviced. • Vehicles operated on public roads must be operated by licensed drivers who are medically fit with valid third party public permits. • Comply with the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact:		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided or Mitigated
Fully reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.10 HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

The proposed change in land use will permanently alter the natural landscape ultimately resulting in the displacement of any remaining existing vegetation and all kinds of faunal diversity.

Whilst the removal of the natural vegetation in order to make way for the construction of street roads, and other bulk urban infrastructure is inevitable, this should be done in a responsible manner such that unnecessary removal of groundcover is avoided. All excavations should be well planned and confined to sites that are clearly surveyed and demarcated. Where possible, mature trees should be preserved and incorporated in the envisaged development.

The impacts associated with this environmental aspects have a significance rating of **Medium** prior to mitigation and **Low** post mitigation.

The assessment of impacts on habitats and loss of biodiversity is presented in **Table 19**, below.

Table 19: Assessment of Impacts on Biodiversity

Impact Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of habitats • Loss of biodiversity 	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific	
Duration	Temporary, during the construction phase only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Medium	
Significance Post-mitigation	Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any activity which requires vegetation clearing must be preceded by careful planning and the execution well-coordinated. • Dead trees may be harvested for firewood at the campsite. Firewood harvested may not be removed from the campsite for purpose of sale to third parties. • Limit the possibility of compaction and creating hard subsurface. • Equipment used must in good condition to ensure that accidental oil spills do not occur and contamina • Discourage scavengers by not disposing of any refuse on the construction campsite. If bins are used and kept outdoors such bins should be made animal proof. • Comply with the recommended management measures in the EMP. 		
Degree to Which impact:		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided or Mitigated
Fully reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.11 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

The planned development is not taking place in an area known to have any significant archaeological or cultural resources. The physical site inspection did not reveal any graves or any sites of cultural interest. However, should such items be encountered during any excavation activities, mitigation measures as recommended in the EMP section of the report, should be implemented.

The impacts associated with this environmental aspect have a significance rating of **Low** without mitigation and **Very Low** with mitigation.

The assessment is presented in **Table 20**, below.

Table 20: Assessment of Impacts on Cultural and Heritage Resources

Impact Description	Destruction of cultural or heritage resources	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific	
Duration	Temporary, during the construction phase only.	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any remains are found, stop work and implement a 'Chance Find Procedure'. • Raise awareness about possible heritage finds. • Report all findings that could be of heritage importance to the relevant authority (NHC). • In case archaeological remains to be uncovered, cease activities and the site Foreman has to assess and demarcate and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary and information NHC with GPS position. • If needed, further investigation has to be requested for professional assessment and the necessary protocols of the Chance Find Procedure have to be followed. • The significance of the remains has to be evaluated by an archaeologist who then determined the next steps to be taken. • If remains are of a human, report finding to the nearest police. • Obtain clearance from relevant authority on what to do next. • Employees should be trained on 'Heritage Resources' and what to do when such resources are uncovered during the course of exploration activities. • Respect items of cultural heritage including any graves 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.12 VISUAL AESTHETICS & SENSE OF PLACE

Construction sites are often a hive of activities with movements of construction vehicles, machinery, equipment and overhead cranes. The site can therefore be a source of visual annoyance to sensitive residents and visitors alike.

It is often said that some places carry memories, meanings, cultures and traditions such that people who have lived in such an environment for a long time become attached to the place and would do everything in defence of losing such a place. This site was once an mahangu field and the residents have been compensated and relocated elsewhere in order to make way for urban development. The impact with respect to 'sense of place' has long been accepted by those who once lived on the land.

Table 21: Assessment of Impacts on Visual Aesthetics and Sense of Place

Impact Description	Visual intrusion and loss of sense of place	
Nature	Negative	
Extent	Site specific	
Duration	Permanent	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	Very Low	
Management Measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position the construction campsite and its facilities in such a way that it is out of sight of human receptors human site. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping which includes effective waste handling and management. • Apply dust suppression measures where possible, especially when excavating during windy conditions. • Any lights used at the construction campsite should point inwards and outwards. • Specific activities that may generate excessive dust should be avoided during high windy conditions. • No littering should be allowed at the exploration sites. 		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Fully reversible	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.2.13 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

By its nature, the construction subsector is one of the biggest economic subsectors in the country which employs hundreds of people – skilled, unskilled, experienced and unexperienced. This development will probably be carried out in at least two phases – the first being the installation of services and infrastructure (water, street roads, sewerage network, etc.) followed by the construction of over 100 residential housing units. All these construction activities will have their own set of environmental impacts - both positive and negative.

(a) Employment creation and transfer of skills

As mentioned in the preceding section, the construction sector is one sector which makes use of larger numbers of people – skilled and unskilled labour. It is important that local residents in BVC or those living in neighbouring villages and within a walking distance of the construction site are offered employment opportunities. This will help to transfer skills and knowledge in the sector which would stand the town of Bukalo in good stead as it evolves and becomes a big town in the Katima Mulilo Electoral Constituency.

Table 22: Assessment of Impacts on Job Creation and Skills Transfer

Impact Description	<p>Creation of Employment: Minimal employment opportunities will be created during the construction phase (i.e. installation of services, etc.). This phase will be followed by the construction of over 100 housing units which will create additional job opportunities. It is estimated that over 100 people will be employed in both phases.</p> <p>Transfer of New Technology: Transfer of new technology and skills will be acquired by those who will be employed especially the youths.</p>	
Nature	Positive	
Extent	Regional level hence widespread	
Duration	Temporary	
Intensity	Low	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	High	
Management Measures:		
<p>Working Conditions: Provide good working conditions for employees hired during the construction activities with clear defined roles and responsibilities. Poor labour relations could lead to industrial actions and strikes which ultimately attract unwanted attention to the promoter.</p> <p>Good and services: Procure goods and services required for the project from local communities (where feasible). This could be items such as water pipes, electrical cables, foodstuff, stationeries, fuel, spare parts, PPEs, etc.</p> <p>Manual work: Have non-technical work such bush clearing done by the locals, i.e. residents of Bukalo.</p> <p>Communication: Keep stakeholders especially members of the community informed of construction activities by erecting an onsite information board on activities being performed, by who and for who, so as to avoid unexpected social impacts. Maintaining a good relationship with the community is beneficial to all parties.</p> <p>Hiring of Prospective Employees: Handle the hiring process for any new vacancies that may need to be filled in a manner that is fair and transparent by offering jobs to the locals or to those people living within the constituency.</p> <p>Social ills: News of employment opportunity could lead to an influx of people streaming into Bukalo in search of employment which could lead to overcrowding and creation of shacks or informal settlements.</p>		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Not applicable	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

(b) Benefits to the Local Economy

The development of the site will cost millions of Namibia Dollars which, given the scale of the project, will ultimately benefit both the national and local economies as goods and services that are required for the development have to be procured from the national and local vendors.

It is important that a local construction company which has the prerequisite experience and expertise is hired to develop the facility. Ideally, basic construction materials (bricks, stones, cement, etc.) should be procured from the local vendors to stimulate and encourage the local economy to grow and develop so that in the long run Bukalo becomes a fully fledged town with all services and goods available.

Table 23: Assessment of Impacts on the Local Economy

Impact Description	Stimulus to the local economy through land acquisition and installation of services resulting in more people coming to live in modern houses.	
Nature	Positive	
Extent	Large including regional reach	
Duration	Permanent, services & housing units will be permanent	
Intensity	Medium	
Probability	Probable	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Significance Pre-mitigation	Low	
Significance Post-mitigation	High	
Management Measures:		
.		
Degree to Which impact		
Can be Reversed	Causes Irreparable Loss	Can be Avoided/Mitigated
Not applicable	Highly Unlikely	Yes, Impacts can be mitigated

7.3 Operational Phase Induced Impacts

The end of the construction phase will be a new township, fully serviced with new street roads, sewerage and water reticulation systems, street lights, taxi ranks, etc. The installed infrastructure (roads, water, sewerage, etc.) is transferred to the local authority, i.e. Bukalo Village Council for its upkeep and ongoing maintenance.

People will then buy erven and build their own houses. The impacts associated with the next phase in a residential township (e.g. waste handling and removal, maintenance of services, etc.) are within the ambit of the local authority.

7.4 Decommissioning

The proposed development is of a permanent nature (shopping mall and related infrastructure) and is thus not anticipated to be decommissioned in future, save for cleaning up and removal of construction campsite and building debris. In this connection, there is no assessment made on the impacts associated with decommissioning.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The environmental scoping assessment conducted for the establishment of a new township and the installation of services (water, sewerage, electricity, street roads, etc.) on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo town and Townlands No. 1354 62, measuring about 153 078 m², will not have any significant negative impacts on the environment.

The land lies within the urban townland reserve of BVC and the previous owners who held the land under customary land rights have been compensated in compliance and relocated in compliance with the Communal Land Reform Act. About 187 erven for residential (162), business, light industries and institutions will be created. This will go a long in ensuring that the migration of people from rural area into urban areas have an opportunity to build their own dwellings and to have decent places to live in.

There were no objections received during the public participation process conducted which included advertisement in two local newspapers as well as planting EIA Notices at the site. It is the opinion of the EIA Consultant, that the envisaged development will be of economic benefit to the residents of Bukalo, the town council itself (rates and taxes) and the neighbouring rural communities. A number of employment opportunities are expected to be created during the installation of services and over the years when construction for top structures will be ongoing.

Most of the potential impacts that were identified during the scoping assessment have a significant rating of low without mitigation measures, to very low when mitigated.

Overall the economic benefits that will accrue to BVC from the proposed development, both in the short term and long term, by far outweigh the minimal environmental impacts associated with the development.

It is recommended that an ECC be granted to the applicant subject to the applicant committing to comply with mitigation measures as recommended in the EMP.

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ANNEXURE A:

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



**Establishment of a New Township, Rezoning and
Installation of Bulk Services**

@

Bukalo Village Council

ZAMBEZI REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APP- 001790



INFORMATION SHEET

Project Name	:	ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW TOWNSHIP ON PORTION 1 OF PORTION 3 OF THE FARM BUKALO TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 1354, REZONING FROM 'UNDETERMINED TO RESIDENTIAL' AND INSTALLATION OF BULK SERVICES
Type of Project	:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)
Project Location	:	BUKALO TOWN Bukalo Constituency Zambezi Region
Competent Authority	:	BUKALO VILLAGE COUNCIL Private Bag1005 BUKALO TEL:066 253 259 FAX: 066 253 384
ECC Application No.	:	APP-001790
Report Date	:	July 2023
Project Promotor	:	JV - HAAMCO INVESTMENTS & OASIS LEARNING AND TRADING Box 1171 KATIMA MULILO Atten: Mr LIBORIUS HAAMELENGA Cell: 081 558 3112 Email: haamcoinvestmentcc@gmail.com
Town Planner	:	DUNAMIS CONSULTING TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNER BOX 81108 WINDHOEK Cell: 085 551 2173 Email: ndimuhona@dunamisplan.com
EIA Consultant	:	EKWAO CONSULTING 95 Papageienweg, Hochland Park Windhoek – Namibia Cell: 081 127 3027 Email: ekwao@iway.na

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAT	-	Best Available Technology
BID	-	Background Information Documents
BVC	-	Bukalo Village Council
EC	-	Environmental Clearance
ECC	-	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
EMA	-	Environmental Management Plan
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
IAPs	-	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	-	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	-	Ministry of Health and Social services
MURD	-	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWALR	-	Ministry of Water Agriculture and Land Reform
NamRA	-	Namibia Revenue Agency
NHC	-	National Heritage Council
NSA	-	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSI	-	Namibia Standards Institute
POS	-	Public Open Space
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
SAREP	-	Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme
SHE	-	Safety, Health and Environment
URPB	-	Urban Regional Planning Board
ZRC	-	Zambezi Region Council

DEFINITIONS

TERM	EXPANSION
Assessment	The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making
Builder's Waste	Means any waste generated during the building, construction, repair, alteration, renovation, excavation or demolition of any road, surface, structure, building or premises, and includes builders rubble, earth, vegetation and rock displaced during such building, construction, repair, alteration, renovation, excavation or demolition.
Business Waste	Means any waste generated on any premises used for non-residential purposes, but excluding agricultural properties and small holdings, and does not include general waste, household hazardous waste, garden waste, bulky waste, builder's waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and health care risk waste.
Council Site	Means any waste management, collection, processing, satellite or disposal site operated and/or owned by DVC.
Cumulative Impacts	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Disposal	Means the discharge, depositing, dumping, spilling, leaking, placing of waste on or at any premises or place set aside by the DVC for such purposes, and "dispose" shall have a similar meaning.
Dump	Means to dispose of waste in any manner other than a manner permitted by law and includes, without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, to deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any place whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to vacant land, waterways, catchments and sewage and stormwater systems. The act of "littering", which retains its ordinary meaning, is excluded from the definition of "dump".
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in subparagraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".
Environmental Clearance Certificate	A certificate and associated conditions issued in terms of the Environmental Management Act, authorizing a listed activity to be undertaken.
Environmental Impact	A description of the potential effect or consequence of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space.
Environmental Management Plan	A working document which contains site project specific plan developed to ensure that environmental management practices to eliminate and control environmental impacts are followed during the developmental phase of that site, project and or facility and would normally consist of construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phase.
General waste	Means any waste generated on or at any premises used – (a) for residential purposes, and includes agricultural properties and small holdings; or (b) as public and/or private facilities and institutions but does not include garden waste (unless specifically determined or authorised by the HNTC subject to any conditions or limitations that maybe imposed), bulky waste, business waste, builder's waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and health care risk waste;
Hazardous waste	

TERM	EXPANSION
	<p>Means -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any waste containing, or contaminated by, poison; (b) any corrosive agent; (c) any flammable substance having an open flash-point of less than 90 degrees Celsius; (d) an explosive or radioactive material and substance; (e) any chemical or any other waste that has the potential even in low concentrations to have a significant adverse effect on public health or the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical, ignitable, corrosive, carcinogenic, injurious and physical characteristics; (f) any waste consisting of a liquid, sludge or solid substance, resulting from any manufacturing process, industrial treatment or the pre-treatment for disposal purposes of any industrial or mining liquid waste, which in terms of any law, order or directive relating to drainage and plumbing may not be discharged into any drain or sewer; (g) the carcass of a dead animal; and (h) any other waste which may be declared as such by DVC or in terms of any other applicable law
	<p>Household hazardous waste</p> <p>Means any waste, excluding garden or bulky waste, generated as a result of housekeeping, maintenance or repair activities on or at any premises, or accumulated, stored or deposited on such premises, used –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for residential purposes, and includes agricultural properties and small holdings; or (b) as public and/or private facilities and institutions, which by reason of its nature, composition, toxicity, type, quality, quantity or volume causes or may cause a nuisance, public health risk or pollution.
	<p>Industrial waste</p> <p>Means any waste generated as a result of business, commerce, trade, wholesale, retail, professional, manufacturing, maintenance, repair, fabricating, processing or dismantling activities, but does not include general waste, garden or bulky waste, builder's waste, business waste, hazardous waste or health care risk waste.</p>
	<p>Minerals</p> <p>Means any substance, whether solid, liquid or gaseous form occurring naturally in, on or under any land and having been formed by or subjected to, a geological process.</p>
	<p>Non-compliance</p> <p>Issues that are in direct non-compliance with the requirements, commitments and/or management measures as approved in the EMP.</p>
	<p>Pollution</p> <p>Means any change in the environment caused by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any waste, substance or matter; or (b) noise, odour, dust or heat, emitted from or caused by any activity, including the storage or treatment of any waste, substance or matter, building and construction, and the provision of any service, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state if that change has an adverse effect on public health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of a natural or managed ecosystem (both short term and long term), or on material useful to people, or will have such an adverse effect in the future.
	<p>Recovery</p> <p>Means the process or act of reclaiming or diverting from waste any materials, products or by-products for the purposes of being reused, or collected, processed and used as a raw or other material in the manufacture of a new, recycled or any other product, but excluding the use for purposes of energy generation.</p>
	<p>Recyclable waste</p> <p>Means waste which has been separated from the waste stream, and set aside for purposes of recovery, reuse or recycling.</p>
	<p>Recycling</p> <p>Means the process or act of subjecting used or recovered waste materials, products or by-products to a process or treatment of making them suitable for beneficial use and for other purposes, and includes any process or treatment by which waste materials are transformed into new products or base materials in such a manner that the original waste materials, products or by-products may lose their identity, and which may be used as raw materials for the production of other goods or materials, but excluding the use for purposes of energy generation, and "recycle" shall have a similar meaning.</p>
	<p>Recycling Facility</p> <p>Means a facility which receives any waste, materials, products or by-products for the purposes of recovery, reuse or recycling, and includes a buy-back centre.</p>

TERM	EXPANSION
Reduction	Means the process or act of reducing the nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of any waste generated, and “reduce” shall have a similar meaning.
Refuse container	Means any receptacle or other container, including a skip, stipulated or approved by the DVC from time to time, whether supplied by the Council or not, for the storage, depositing and disposal of waste.
Re-use	Means the process or act of sorting and separating, at the point of origin, different materials found in any waste in order to promote and facilitate recovery, reuse and recycling of materials and resources, and “separate” shall have a similar meaning.
Separation	Means the process or act of sorting and separating, at the point of origin, different materials found in any waste in order to promote and facilitate recovery, reuse and recycling of materials and resources, and “separate” shall have a similar meaning.
Storage	Means the temporary storage or containment of any waste for a period of less than 90 days after its generation and prior to its collection for recovery, reuse, recycling, treatment or disposal.
Waste	<p>Means any substance or matter whether solid, liquid or any combination thereof, irrespective of whether it or any constituents thereof may have value or other use, and includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any undesirable, rejected, abandoned or superfluous matter, material, residue of any process or activity, product, by-product; (b) any matter which is deemed useless and unwanted; (c) any matter which has been discarded, abandoned, accumulated or stored for the purposes of discarding, abandoning, processing, recovery, reuse, recycling or extracting a usable product from such matter; or (d) products that may contain or generate a gaseous component
Waste Disposal Site	Means any facility or site which receives waste for treatment or disposal, and which is authorised to accept such waste, or if such a facility is an incinerator, subject to the provisions of regulation 20, and any possible registration or other permission as may be required by any other applicable law.
Waste generator	Means any person whose activities produce any waste and, if that person is not known the person who is in possession and/or control of that waste.
Waste Management Plan	Means a structured document that sets out to record/eliminate/reduce/reuse/recycle the amounts and the types of all waste that is generated in an area or facility.
Waste minimisation	Means any activity, process or act involving the prevention, elimination or reduction of the amount, nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of waste that is generated, and in the event where waste is generated, the reduction of the amount, nature, type, quality, quantity, volume or toxicity of waste that is disposed of.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Ekwao Consulting ('Ekwao') has been appointed by the promoters whose contact details are provided in Table 1, below to handle their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) authorisation process with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The promoters are in a Joint Venture (JV) to develop a new township in the local authority of the Bukalo Village Council (BVC). The land in question has to be formalised which process involves listed activities which many not be undertaken without an ECC having been granted by the Environmental Commissioner (EC) in MEFT.

This report is the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which has been prepared to manage /mitigate potential impacts that are associated with the installation of bulk services (sewerage system, water reticulation, street roads, etc.) on the land allocated to the promoters by BVC.

1.2 Particulars of the Promoters

The particulars of developer are as provided in **Table 1**, below:

Table 1: Details of the Promoters

Company Details	
Name	Joint Venture between Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC
Registration Numbers	CC/2020/08035 - Haamco CC/2013/06509 - Oasis
Company Representative	Liborius Haamelenga (Mr)
Designation	Project Manager
Address	Box 1171 Katima Mulilo
Contact Details	Mobile: 081 558 3112 Email: haamcoinvestmentcc@gmail.com
Physical Address	Chefuzwe Katima Mulilo Zambezi Region

Town Planning Activities

The town planning process that has to be carried out so as to formalise the land is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2: The Town Planning Process

Activity	Expansion
Subdivision	Subdivide Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No, 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
New Township	Establish a New Township with a total of 187 individual erven on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
Rezoning	Rezone from 'undetermined' to residential, business, light industrial, institutional, streets, and POS as well as approval of the layout proposed for the new township establishment on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
Services	Installation of services, street roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, electricity, street lights, etc.

1.3 Details of the Land Portion

Details of the land portion for which an ECC is required are as presented in **Table 3**, below:

Table 3: Details of the Land

Property Details				
Situate	Along B8 trunk road on the left hand side when driving towards Ngoma			
Land Owner	Bukalo Village Council			
Registration Division	'B'			
Magisterial District	Katima Mulilo			
Local Authority	Bukalo Village Council			
Regional Authority	Zambezi Regional Council			
Land Size	15 3078 m ² (15.3 ha)			
Current Use	Vacant			
Services	None			
Current Zoning	Undetermined			
Proposed Zoning	Multiple – As shown below			
	Zoning	No. of Erven	Size	Percentage (%)
	Residential	162	82 491	53.9%
	Business	1	2 007	1.3%
	Local Business	5	2 882	1.9%
	Light Industrial	5	2 518	1.6%
	Institutional	2	5 826	3.8%
	POS	12	15 304	10%
	Re/Street		42 050	27.5%
	Total Erven	187	153 078	100%
GPS Coordinates	-17.72914 S & 24.53241 E			

1.4 Project Location

The project site is presented in two figures/diagrams – one a google view and the layout as prepared by Duminas - the regional and town planners for the project.

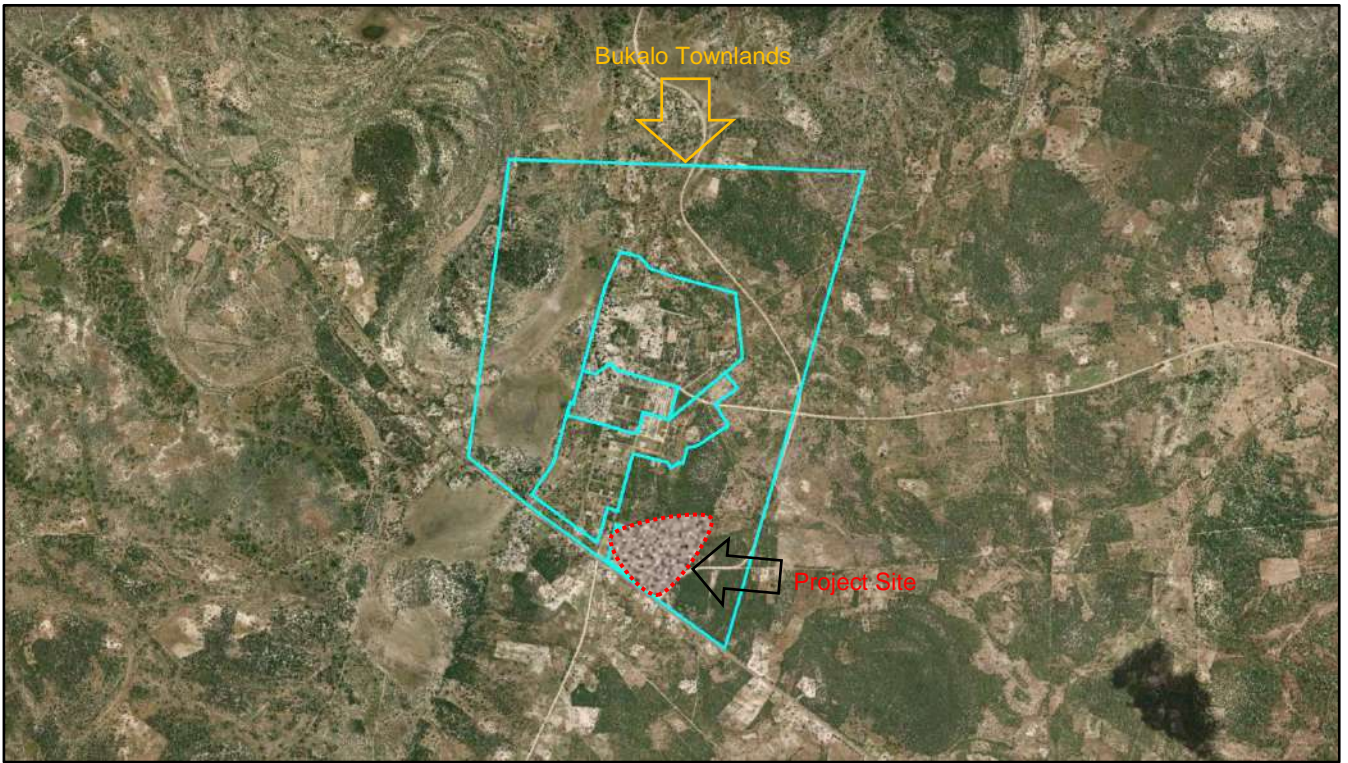


Figure 1: Project Site Location

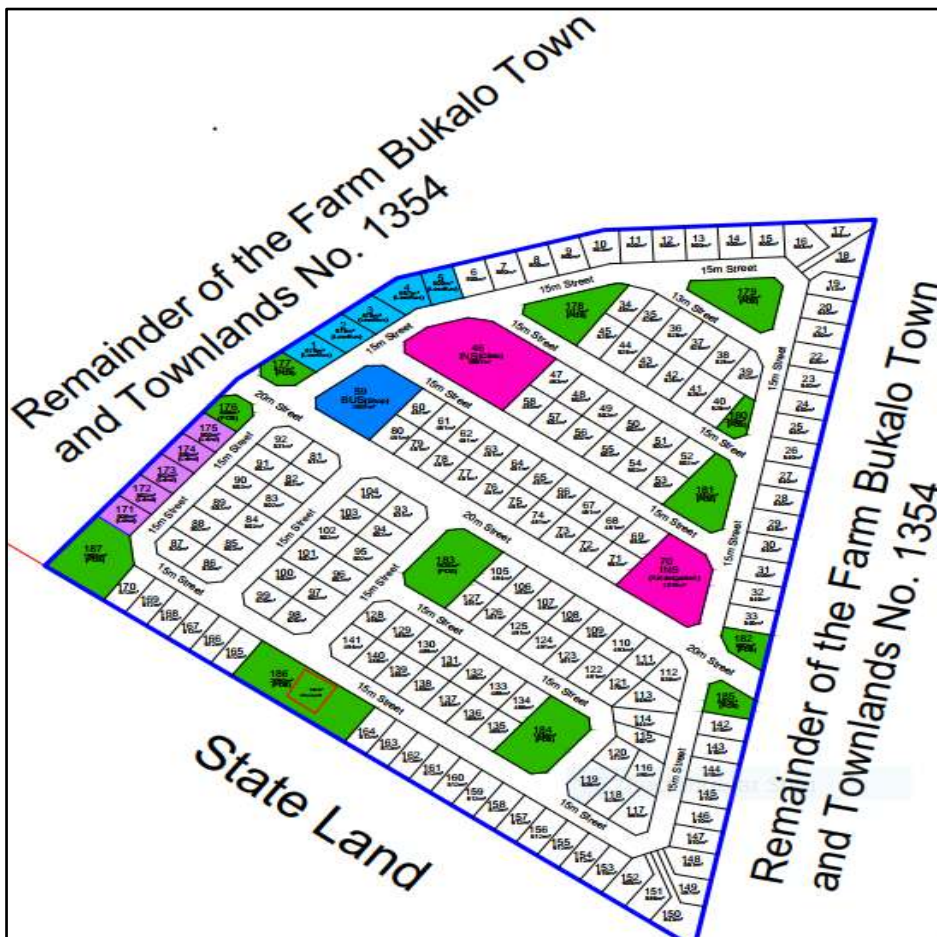


Figure 2: New Township Layout

1.5 Objectives of the EMP

This EMP is compiled in terms of the provisions of EMA to address any possible environmental impacts associated with the subdivision, installation of services and subsequent rezoning. The EMP should be read in conjunction with the environmental scoping report in which impacts associated with proposed activities have been identified, evaluated and assessed.

The EMP is intended to serve as a standalone tool to manage those impacts associated with construction activities to be performed in order to install the required infrastructure and services. The EMP is also intended to support an application for an ECC submitted to MEFT by the promoter. Furthermore, the said ECC is required by the URPB to approve the proposed land use and rezoning.

It is the purpose of this EMP to provide clearly defined actions that should be implemented during the planning and construction stages of the project. It provides specifications that the proponent and any appointed contractor(s) should adhere to in order to minimise adverse environmental impacts associated with construction work that maybe undertaken.

1.6 Legal Obligation

The acceptance of this EMP report by the EC and the subsequent granting of an ECC will confer a legal obligation to the promoters to comply with the recommendations contained in the EMP. Should the ECC holder fail to comply with such requirements, it is deemed a contravention of the EMA and as such is criminally prosecutable.

The legislation framework covering the proposed activity has been presented in the scoping section of the report and is not repeated here.

1.7 Implementation of EMP

The implementation of the EMP is intended to convert mitigation measures into actions and through monitoring, review and corrective actions, to ensure conformation with the overall objectives of the intended land use and rezoning activity. The developer has the overall responsibility to ensure for the effective implementation of the EMP. In this regard, the functions and roles that various parties will play in the implementation of the EMP are presented in the section of report titled - **EMP for General Provision**.

2. LIST OF ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES

Outlined in the table below is the summary of the activities for the construction and operation phases and associated environmental impacts and socio-economic aspects:

Table 4: Listed Potential Activities

Activity	Description	Potential Impacts	Constr'tion	Operational
Erection of the construction campsite including a site office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site selection and security of the campsite. Storage areas and security for construction materials. Adequate parking areas for construction vehicles, plant and equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearance Destruction of habitats Excavation of foundations Visual aesthetic & sense of place Soil erosion Noise Dust during excavation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	
Personnel residing on the construction site	Provision of suitable facilities on the campsite: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean drinking water Adequate ablution amenities (for washing & toilets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chopping down trees for firewood. Poaching of livestock. Contamination of surface water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ 	

Activity	Description	Potential Impacts	Constr'tion	Operational
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean areas for food preparation and eating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise emissions. Waste generation. Possible odour Illicit activities (drug & alcohol abuse) Spread of HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	
Construction/ installation of infrastructure	<p>Construction to install this services/infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water reticulation Sewerage reticulation Street roads Supply of electricity Street lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil disturbance & erosion Vegetation clearance Destruction of habitat Dust & air emissions Noise pollution Solid waste Hazardous waste Traffic impacts Visual aesthetic & sense of place Cultural and Heritage Resources Pollution of surface & groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	
Supply of good and services for the cons	<p>Sourcing, storage and handling of construction materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete stones, Building sand, Cement, Asphalt, Water pipes, Sewerage pipes Steel products Cables, Paint, Transformers, Hazardous products (fuel for concrete mixers, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust generated during handling Spills and leaks of hazardous products Health & safety Theft of construction materials Incidents/accidents during installation Damage of construction materials Visual nuisance Waste (product packaging) Potential contamination of surface & groundwater Support to the local economy during the procurement of goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	
Workforce	<p>People with various trades, skills and experience will be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyors, Machine operators Concrete mixers Plumbers Electricians, Cleaners, General labour, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment creation (positive impact) Trans of skills (positive impact) Support to families (positive impact) Support to the local economy (positive impact) Health and safety aspects (negative impact) 		

3. PRESENTATION OF THE EMP

The mitigation measures recommended for those environmental impacts as identified and assessed in the environmental scope report, are presented in this section of the EMP under the headings as listed below and in same sequences.

The presentation starts by listing an aspect or impact followed by a brief description of that specific aspect and where applicable the various components making up that aspect. A brief environmental objective outlining the desired goal to be achieved is then presented followed by a table format in which recommended mitigation measures are proposed.

Where applicable, timing when monitoring of impacts should be carried out and the party responsible for ensuring that the required monitoring is done are also provided. The mitigation measures have been presented in eleven (11) tables starting from **Table 4** through to **Table 15**:

- 3.1 EMP for General Provisions
- 3.2 EMP for Site Management
- 3.3 EMP for Soil Disturbance and Management
- 3.4 EMP for Water Resources
- 3.5 EMP for Noise Disturbances
- 3.6 EMP for Dust and Air Emissions
- 3.7 EMP for Waste Handling
- 3.8 EMP for Traffic Impacts
- 3.9 EMP for Fauna and Flora
- 3.10 EMP for Cultural and Heritage Resources
- 3.11 EMP for Visual Aesthetics and Sense of Place
- 3.12 EMP for Socio-economic Environment
- 3.13 EMP for Decommissioning & Rehabilitation

3.1 EMP for General Provisions

3.1.1 Components

This management plan is made up of these components:

- Roles and responsibilities
- Communication with stakeholders
- Environmental monitoring

3.1.2 Environmental Objectives

Ensure that the roles and responsibilities are carried out and effective communication maintained with stakeholders throughout the construction phase of the project.

In **Table 5** below, the roles and responsibilities which have to be performed with respect to the proposed development, communication with stakeholders and aspects related to environmental monitoring are presented.

Table 5: EMP for General Provisions

Party	Environmental Management Obligations
Roles and Responsibilities	
The Promoters	<p>The Promoters have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to comply with the conditions attached to the ECC once granted by the EC. • the overall responsibilities for the implementation of the EMP. • to ensure that environmental requirements are adequately covered in any contract entered into with any service provider. • to ensure that any significant environmental incidents and emergencies are reported to the relevant authorities and corrective action taken to prevent re-occurrence. • to ensure that a copy of the EMP is provided to any third party contracted to install the required infrastructure and services. • to ensure that corrective actions are implemented for any non-compliance. • to ensure that appropriate records and information regarding environmental compliance requirements are maintained and are kept.
The BVC	<p>The Environmental Officer or the Health Inspection Officer of BDV is expected to perform the following functions and roles. The Environmental Officer is expected to have the required expertise and capacity to attend to all environmental requirements of the proposed development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should ensure that all requirements with respect to this EMP are implemented. • Has to allow access for the surveying of the land portion over which the EIA has been conducted. The developer has to appoint such land surveyor and to pick up all ensuing costs. • Has to ensure that all designs and drawings for the installation of services/infrastructure (water, sewerage network, street roads, etc.) are approved by the Technical Department of BDV including all standards and specifications. • Has to monitor and to liaise with the contractor to conduct periodic inspections of the installation work. • Advise the contractor where to temporarily store waste generated during the construction phase, when such waste is to be collected for disposal.
The Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is responsible for the implementation of the EMP during the construction phase. • Has to ensure that all tasks undertaken under the scope of the work, are performed in a safe and hazardous free and secure environment. • Has to ensure that all employees who are hired to work on the project received an induction on the provisions of the EMP and all safety and health aspects. • Has to ensure that employees are regularly trained and made aware of their environmental obligations during the construction phase. • Has to ensure that all incidents, accidents and complaints are recorded in a complainant book kept on the construction site office. • Has to ensure that the work being done does not create a nuisance or danger to the local residents, livestock grazing around in the area or to the adjacent properties and infrastructure and to the immediate surrounds.
Communication with Stakeholders	
Promoters and Contractor	<p><u>Stakeholders and IAPs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Agencies: EC, MEFT, BVC, ZRE, etc. • Local Police contact numbers • Local hospital contact numbers • Emergency services (Fire Brigade, Ambulance, etc.) • Nored – electricity provider • Neighbouring residents, and • News media, etc.

Party	Environmental Management Obligations
Promoters	<p><u>Communication strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy where information on the development is shared with stakeholders and IAPs including neighbouring residents and key service providers. • Use appropriate communication channels to consult with, and disseminate information to identified group of stakeholders, i.e. local authority, the leadership of the regional council, etc.
Contractor	<p><u>Management of issues, complainants and or perceptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a concerns/complaints (grievances) process for stakeholders and IAPs including the method/channel to use to ensure that the grievance or complaint is received by the promoters. • All complaints must be in writing – where the complainant cannot write she/he must be assisted in getting his/her complaint presented in a written format. An acknowledgement of the complainant receipt should be issued. • An investigation into the complaint must be carried out and, where warranted, feedback provided or the matter complainant about addressed. • Keep complete auditable records of complaints received as well as the action and responses taken. • In situations where an amicable resolution to a complaint cannot be achieved between the complainant and the developer, the complaint must be referred to an independent mediation to be agreed upon between the parties.
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING	
Promoters /DVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic monitoring and verification that the EMP is being complied with should be carried out by the Promoter and DVC. • Regular site visits and inspections of the work being performed should be undertaken so as to ensure that correct operational procedures are being implemented. • Regular meetings between the parties (the contractor, the promoters and BVC technical personnel) should be held so as to evaluate the progress being made and to discuss any non-conformity with the provisions of the EMP which might occur.

3.2 EMP for Site Management

3.2.1 Components

The components covered under this section are:

- siting of the contractor campsite,
- storage areas for construction materials,
- sanitation/ablution facilities,
- eating areas,
- housekeeping rules, and
- fire and safety management.

3.2.2 Environmental Objectives

Ensure that a high standard of housekeeping is maintained at contractor campsite at all times.

The management measures recommended with respect to site management and accessories are presented in **Table 6**, below.

Table 6: EMP for Site Management

SITING OF THE CONTRACTOR CAMPSITE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site the campsite in an area already disturbed, avoiding any sensitive areas such as watercourses or raised areas. • Select a big enough area to accommodate all construction vehicles, machinery and equipment as well as all required construction materials. • The area selected for the contractor's campsite must be clearly demarcated and preferably fenced in with access controlled via a single lockable entrance. • The site selected should involve the least removal of vegetation, bush and plants. • The predominant wind direction should be taken into account when selecting the contractor's campsite. • Avoid cutting down mature trees in the area so selected. 	
Timing	Prior to starting with construction activities and throughout the construction phase
Responsible Party	Contractor, Promoters & DVC
STORAGE AREAS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
Non-Hazardous Construction Materials:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take prevailing wind direction when choosing a storage area for construction materials such as sand, etc. • Ensure that storage areas are secured so as to minimise the risk of theft and siphoning. • Storage areas should be safe from access by the general public including children and livestock. • Ensure that adequate fire prevention facilities are present at all storage areas. • Limit access to storage areas by authorised personnel only. 	
Timing	Duration of the construction phase
Responsible Party	Contractor
Hazardous Materials (e.g. diesel, petroleum, lubricants, solvent based paint, batteries, oil filters, LPGs, etc.):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous storage areas must be bunded with impermeable line to avoid soil contamination. • Ensure that storage areas for hazardous products are secured and sign posted. • Proximity to neighbouring properties must be taken into account when selecting storage areas for hazardous products. • Staff handling hazardous products should be well trained, experienced and provided with suitable PPEs. • Access to such areas must be restricted to authorised personnel only. 	
Timing	Duration of the construction phase
Responsible Party	Contractor & DVC

ON-SITE SANITATION/ABLUTION FACILITIES

- Provide adequate sanitation with clean drinking water and toilet facilities within the contractor's campsite.
- If some employees will be accommodated on the campsite, suitable adequate washing facilities should be provided.
- A high standard of hygiene and housekeeping must be maintained at the contractor's campsite.
- Effluent water from washing facilities should be disposed of in a properly constructed drain.
- Under no circumstances should employees use bushes & plants as toilet facilities.
- Toilet papers must be provided at the toilet facilities.

Timing	Throughout the construction period
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Responsible Party	Contractor, Promoter & DVC
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EATING AREAS

- A designated area within the contractor's campsite should be provided for cooking and eating purposes.
- Cooking of food should be done with gas cookers. Firewood may be used within the campsite if allowed by BVC.
- Eating areas must be cleaned on a daily basis.
- Adequate waste bins must be provided. Bins must have scavenger proof lids.

Timing	Throughout the construction period d
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Responsible Party	Contractor
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HOUSEKEEPING RULES

- Ensure that a harmonious relationship between the personnel is maintained on the construction campsite.
- No alcohol and drugs are permitted on the construction campsite.
- No firearms are allowed unless in possession of security officials.
- Excessive noise is not allowed.
- No abuse of consumables such as water, toilet papers, etc.
- Accommodation of friends is not allowed unless permitted by a foreman/supervisor.

Timing	Duration of the construction phase
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Responsible Party	Contractor
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FIRE AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

- Ensure that all electrical installations and wiring on the campsite is done by a qualified and experienced electrician.
- Open fire may be made at a designated area of the campsite only and should be kept small for its required function.
- Smoking may be allowed at designated areas only within the campsite. Such areas must be sign-posted.
- Construction activities such as welding are associated with risks of causing fire. Such work must be carried out by qualified personnel and in a secure place.
- Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be provided and personnel properly trained on how to use such equipment.
- Emergence numbers for the police, fire brigade, ambulance, etc. must be readily displayed on a notice board.

Timing	Duration of the construction phase
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Responsible Party	Contractor
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3.3 EMP for Soil Disturbance and Management

The management of soil is very important because the proposed project will be developed on the soil and will involve excavations and trenching activities which entail tempering and engineering of the soil structure to be able to support the installation of infrastructure and the envisaged top structure mostly houses.

The land allocated for the township establishment is heavily wooded with large trees and plants. Such plants will be cleared during trenching and excavations for the installation of services.

3.3.1 Components

The plan is made up of one component - topsoil stockpiling and management.

3.3.2 Environmental Objectives

Ensure that excavation of topsoil is undertaken in a manner that limits the functionality of the topsoil and that it is preserved and can be used for rehabilitation.

The impact associated with soil disturbances and recommended mitigation measures are presented in **Table 6**, below.

Table 7: EMP – Soil Disturbances and Management

Impact Description	<p>The topsoil structure is often disturbed during excavations and trenching when infrastructure (pipes) are installed and this could lead to soil erosion and possibly accumulation of sedimentation.</p> <p>This is likely to occur if excavated soil is exposed to the elements, i.e. wind and rain. The time when trenching is done is also critical – trenching during the wetter months is likely to result in more soil erosion and transport of sedimentation.</p>
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that any excavation or trenching that needs to be done is preceded by careful planning, with the affected area clearly demarcated with visible marks. Excavation must be confined to such marked area only. Time the procurement and delivery of construction materials (concrete stones, pipes, etc.) such that installation is done promptly and excavated trenches are not left uncovered for extended periods of time. Excavation of trenches should be avoided during those times when heavy wind is blowing or also known as windstorms. Any soil on which hazardous product has leaked (fuel or oil) should be approached by scooping out the entire fuel soaked soil and storing the scooped materials in a leak-proof container until disposed of at an approved landfill site. Plan the timing of construction work to avoid having trenches excavated during the wet months which increases incidents of soil erosion and accumulation of sedimentation. Areas or sections where installation work has been completed, inspected and certified should be cleaned up and promptly rehabilitated.
Timing	Inspect before construction, during construction and soon after construction.
Responsible Party	Contractor

3.4 EMP for Water Resources

The project site is an area which receives the highest rainfall of between 600mm and 800 mm per annum. Rainwater could therefore pose a serious challenge in the event that the development is carried out during the wet months.

3.4.1 Components

Two components of water resources have been considered:

- Surface water
- Groundwater

3.4.2 Environmental Objectives

Ensure that management measures are enhanced to prevent possible pollution of surface and groundwater sources from the construction and operational induced impacts of oil leaks, spills and poor handling of hazardous products.

Mitigation measures for those impacts with the potential to pollute and to contaminate water resources - surface and groundwater are presented in **Table 8**, below.

Table 8: EMP for Water Resources

Impact Description	<p>Construction activities are associated with a range of products which have the potential to cause environmental pollution: i.e. mixing of cement, leaking lubricants, oil, fuel, paints, chemicals, etc.. These products could have direct and or indirect impacts on the environment and must be handled with caution and in the manner as prescribed by the manufacturer.</p> <p>Whilst there were no sources of surface water observed on site and contamination for groundwater would take large quantity of pollutant which is beyond the scope of this activity, mitigation measures have been recommended as precautionary measures.</p>
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care must be taken to ensure that pollution of water resources does not occur during the construction activities. • Hazardous waste should be stored and handled as recommended under the 'Site Management' section. • Fuel handling should be done in approved containers, i.e. jerry cans or certified diesel bowsers. • Refueling of concrete mixers, compactors or electricity generators should be done on an impermeable floor surface or by using drip trays. • Any fuel spill or leaks should be immediately cleaned and polluted soil scooped out and disposed of at an approved designated site. • Construction vehicles and equipment should be well maintained and regularly serviced. • All runoff from concrete batching areas should be strictly controlled and any water contaminated with cement must be collected, stored and disposed of at a suitable wastewater disposal facility. • 'Best' practice measures should be used to minimise potential pollution (spills and leaks) to sensitive areas.
Timing	Daily inspection should be carried out.
Responsible Party	Contractor & BVC

3.5 EMP for Noise and Vibrations

There are a range of activities around the project site that have the potential to generate noise and can cause noise pollution. Compacting activities using heavy duty machinery could also cause some vibrations, but the extent is confined to the construction site.

3.5.1 Components

There are two components:

- Noise pollution
- Vibrations

3.5.2 Environmental Objectives

The management objectives regarding noise and vibrations is to ensure that any such impacts are limited and kept to allowable levels.

Mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts associated with respect to noise and vibration disturbances are presented in **Table 9**, below.

Table 9: EMP for Noise and Vibrations

Impact Description	Sources of noise at a construction site are mostly construction vehicles, plants and equipment used in the operation, concrete mixers, compactors, welding tools, workers, etc.
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confine work and any delivery of construction materials to the site within working hours of 07h00 to 17h00. • Ensure that machinery and equipment are well maintained and routinely serviced with defective silences replaced. Long Idling, revving and hooting should be avoided. • Machinery and equipment that are used intermittently should be shut down between work periods or throttled down to a minimum and not left running unnecessarily. This practice will reduce noise and at the same time conserve fuel. • Limit non-routine noisy generating activities such as concrete mixing, soil compacting to day-time hours only. • Any areas that need compacting should be done during working hours. The activities (compaction) should be carried out with suitable medium-sized compactor machines. • Local conditions such as wind strength, wind direction, presence of clouds or temperature inversion conditions should be taken into account when making decision on compaction activities. • Suitable PPEs should be provided to employees working in areas where noise levels are higher. • Any complain received regarding noise pollution should be investigated and corrective measures taken.
Timing	Daily, during working hours.
Responsible Party	Contractor & BVC

3.6 EMP for Dust and Air Pollution

There are a number of sources of the proposed development that have the potential to pollute the air. Dust is released during soil excavations and soil handling while fumes or gaseous emissions are associated with operations of construction vehicles and machinery that are diesel powered. Dust and fumes have the potential to impact the ambient air quality. However, the project site is along the B8 – a very busy road used by many vehicles every day. The construction activities will be of a temporarily in nature and any pollution from dust and fumes is expected to be of a relatively low intensity.

3.6.1 Components

The EMP is expected to address the following components:

- Dust pollution and
- Fumes emissions

3.6.2 Environmental Objectives

Ensure that management measures as recommended are implemented in order to minimise air quality related pollution impacts.

In **Table 10** below, the management measures recommended for dust and gaseous emissions from the proposed development are presented.

Table 10: EMP for Dust and Air Pollution

Impact Description	As described above. This development is relatively big and any dust generated or emissions released from activities can have significant environmental impacts on the natural ambient air quality.
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust generation from all construction activities must be minimised. • Construction activities should be stopped during those instances when strong wind is blowing. • Dust suppression using water is considered an effective measures on a construction site and should be applied if conditions warrant such measures. • Mixing of cement, sand and aggregate during strong wind should be avoided. • Driving inside the project site should be done on dedicated internal routes that are regularly sprayed with water to reduce dust generation. • Ensure that speed limit is maintained on all internal routes. • Where possible, dry topsoil from excavated trenches should be covered or sheltered to avoid exposure to wind blowing. • All construction vehicles, plants and equipment used should be well maintained, regularly serviced and idling times limited so as to minimize gaseous emissions into the atmosphere. • Provide suitable PPEs to employees working in areas where gaseous emissions are generated.
Timing	Daily, during working hours.
Responsible Party	Contractor

3.7 EMP for Waste Management

Waste generation is an integral part of any development. Construction activities associated with the installation of services and infrastructure on the land portion will generate waste.

3.7.1 Components

This EMP will deal with these waste components:

- Solid waste
- Hazardous waste

3.7.2 Environmental Objectives

The environmental objective with respect to waste is to encourage the hierarchy of waste through effective waste storage, waste recycling, waste re-use, waste removal and waste disposal.

In **Table 11**, the management measures recommended with respect to manage waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous are presented.

Table 11: EMP for Waste Management

Impact Description	Various types of waste – hazardous and non-hazardous will be generated during the development of the project which have the potential to cause environmental impacts if not properly and effectively handled and managed.
Mitigation Measures	<p>Hazardous Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable covered containers should be available for the temporary safekeeping of hazardous wastes. • Any hazardous waste must be placed in leak-proof containers and disposed of at an approved site. • Polluted soils should be collected and disposed of at an offsite licensed facility. • Under no circumstances should hazardous wastes be disposed of on the property. • Any fuel spill in excess of 200 litres is a reportable incident. • Ensure that there is adequate firefighting equipment that are functional. • Adequate spill kit should be provided <p>Non-Hazardous Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of waste should be kept separate. • Non-biodegradable and recyclable waste (plastics, cans, bottles, packaging materials, etc.) should be stored in containers and disposed of on a regular basis. • Organic waste (food items, potatoes skins, etc.) should be stored in bins with secure lids and not fed to wild animals. • Avoid wind dispersal of papers and plastics as it results in visual nuisance. • Under no circumstances should waste be buried on the property. • Papers and plastics around the campsite premises should be regularly picked up to keep the site clean and litter-free. • Maintain a high standard of housekeeping.
Timing	Daily, during working hours.
Responsible Party	Contractor & DVC

3.8 EMP on Traffic Impacts Around the Constriction Site

Most of the traffic activities related to the development will be confined to the land portion being serviced. The public road – B8 trunk road will exclusively be used by the third parties delivering construction materials to the project. The traffic impact on the public road is therefore considered as not too significant. However, this EMP aims to provide measures that ensure that impacts are minimised, eliminated or reduced.

3.8.1 Components

The plan is made up of this components:

- Infrastructure – public road use;
- Access to the construction site;
- Use of construction vehicles & machinery;

3.8.2 Environmental Objective

The objective of the management measures is to increase safety and to reduce the potential for vehicle related impacts on road users.

Presented in **Table 12** below, are the management measures recommended to handle traffic impacts around the construction site.

Table 12: EMP – Traffic Impacts Around the Construction Site

Impact Description	Access to the entire construction site should be restricted to construction vehicles and to those of third parties delivering construction materials. This will ensure smooth movements of traffics in and out of the project site hence reducing traffic related incidents and accidents. Minimal traffic is therefore expected.
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing gravel route should serve a common access route to the construction site and no additional routes should be constricted from B8. • A minimum speed limit of 20 km/hour around the construction site should be enforced to minimise dust generation. • The construction site must be sign-posted to facilitate easy delivery of construction materials. • An information notice board must be installed with all the information on the project and parties involved. • All construction vehicles that are used on public roads must be licensed, roadworthy and operated by licensed drivers. • All legal health and safety requirements should be implemented when transporting hazardous products to the construction site, i.e. fuel. • Any accidents involving a construction vehicle occurring on the construction site must be investigated and corrective action taken. • Road traffic regulations must be adhered to by all drivers using public roads at all times. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No overloading; ○ No over speeding; ○ Headlights must be switched on, and ○ No loading of illegal goods (timber, etc.).
Timing	Daily, during construction period.
Responsible Party	Contractor & BVC

3.9 EMP for Biodiversity

To appreciate biodiversity, it is important, first and foremost, to understand all of its components – it is not just the species of plants and animals and the different habitats in which they live (biodiversity patterns), but also the way that elements of wind and water affect the habitats and species living in them (the ecosystem process).

Overall, the project site is an already disturbed area (not a pristine one) and its ecosystem has been completely altered by past human activities.

3.9.1 Components

The plan is made up of the following components:

- Flora (vegetation), and
- Fauna

3.9.2 Environmental Objectives

The management objective is to limit further loss of biodiversity by complying with recommended measures.

In **Table 13** below, the management measures recommended with respect to the impacts associated on fauna and flora are presented.

Table 13: EMP – Fauna and Flora

Impact Description	The proposed site is an urban proclaimed area in which the entire ecosystem has been completely transformed. This development is confined to an area with a footprint of approximately 15.3 ha which formed part of a mahangu field and therefore some sections are partially cleared of vegetation while other sections are heavily vegetated.
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project site should be kept tidy, clean and free of rubbish and food items that could potentially attract animals and pests (flies, insects, bugs, etc.). • Felling down of trees for purposes of firewood harvesting is not allowed. Employees staying on site should be provided with gas powered devices to prepare meals. • Efforts should be made not to destroy any flora species with a protection status that may be encountered during construction activities, but to preserve and protect such species. • Poaching or capturing of animals roaming around the project site (wild and domestics) is strictly prohibited. • All construction activities required for the installation of services must be well planned and carefully executed to ensure minimal removal of vegetation, plants and trees. Where possible mature trees should be preserved. • An overall commitment to the environment should be demonstrated by adopting a minimalistic damage approach throughout the development. • Areas disturbed by construction activities to install services and infrastructure that are not required for the development should be promptly rehabilitated and not left exposed and unrehabilitated for longer periods. • Any birds nestling in mature trees should not be disturbed.
Timing	Throughout the construction period.
Responsible Party	Contractor & DVC

3.10 EMP - Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

No visible archaeological artefacts or cultural heritage sites (graves, etc.) were observed on the land portion or in its surrounds during the site observation and inspection. No neighbouring person spoken to during the public consultation process alerted the EIA Consultant of any such sensitive sites. The area where the development will take place has been partially disturbed and cleared of vegetation as a result of agricultural activities which took place.

3.10.1 Components

The plan is made of the following component: 'chance heritage find method'

3.10.2 Environmental Objectives

To ensure that the correct actions are taken to preserve or to document chance archeological find.

The management measures recommended to deal with items of cultural and heritages are presented in **Table 14**, below.

Table 14: EMP – Archaeological & Cultural Heritage

Impact Description	Any excavation activity carried out on the proposed site has the potential to unearth any unknown items of archaeological and cultural interests which, in the process could suffer damage, if not carefully handled when identified.
Mitigation Measures	<p>The guidelines listed below should be followed when any cultural items or human remains are unearthed during any excavations.</p> <p><u>'Chance Find Procedure'</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If operating a machine stop work immediately. • Must operator must immediately inform the Supervisor. • The site must be demarcated with plastic warning tape. • All work in the immediate vicinity must cease. • Determine GPS position of the place if possible; • No item(s) must be removed from the site. • Supervisor must inform the office of National heritage Council (NHC) and request written permission to remove findings from work area. • Recover, pack and label findings for transfer to the National Museum as guided by NHC. <p><u>Human Remains:</u></p> <p>Should human remains be found, these guidelines should be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the chance find procedure as described above; • Notify the nearest Namibia Police Charge Office • Schedule a field inspection with an archaeologist or qualified person to confirm that remains are human; • Advise and liaise with the NHC and the Namibian Police. • Remains to be retrieved by NamPol and transported by them either to the National Museum or the National Forensic Laboratory. • Work must only resume on the same site, once the remains have been successfully retrieved by NamPol.
Timing	During excavation work only.
Responsible Party	Contractor

3.11 **EMP - Visual Aesthetics**

The development will completely alter the landscape character of the site and the surrounding areas through the establishment of both temporary and permanent structures. Agricultural activities conducted on the land in the past has left its landscape characters partially disturbed and therefore reduced its visual resources.

3.11.1 **Components**

The plan is made up of the following component:

- Visual disturbance

3.11.2 **Environmental Objective**

The objectives of the overall management measures should be to limit visual impacts.

The management measures recommended with respect to visual intrusions are presented in **Table 15**, below.

Table 15: EMP for Visual Aesthetics and Sense of Place

Impact Description	<p>Large trees and plants growing along the B8 trunk road have obscured the project site such that the public travelling on the adjacent highway will only have transient brief glimpses of the site.</p> <p>Construction activities will involve having machinery, plants and equipment onto the landscape and mounds of soil stored around the project site including some dust released into the atmosphere. This will have a visual impact on the viewers and general visibility (clarity of the air) in close proximity of the site. The visual impacts during the construction are of a limited time period and are temporarily.</p> <p>During vegetation clearing, there will be areas of exposed ground, increasing visibility of contrasting soils hence resulting in changes to colour and texture of the site. Clearing vegetation will also result in increased windblown dust reducing visibility.</p> <p>The visual receptors are mostly located on the north of the project site where a mall is being developed.</p>
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security light used at the construction campsite should be directed inwards and not outwards such that the security light does not offend neighbouring residents. • Waste resulting from the proposed activity such as papers, plastics, etc. should be picked up and stored in suitable containers so to avoid such waste becoming a visual nuisance. • The site should be cleared of all construction debris so as to prevent the site becoming an eyesore post-construction.
Timing	Duration of the construction phase.
Responsible Party	Contractor & Promoter

3.12 EMP for Social-economic Impacts

The activities associated with the installation of infrastructure on the land portion allocated to developer will have some socio-economic impacts – some negative and some positive. These impacts relate to amongst others employment or job creation, inward migration of potential job seekers, primarily from the rural villages to the town (Bukalo), local and regional economies, transfer of skills and knowledge.

3.12.1 Components

The components considered are as follow:

- Economic impacts;
- Employment and skills development;
- Impacts relating to in-migration, and
- Impacts on existing infrastructure in the local authority to deal with the influx of job seekers.

3.12.2 Environmental Objectives

The environmental objectives is to seek to enhance those measures that maximise the positive socio-economic impacts and to limit those impacts that have negative consequences to socio-economic environment.

Table 16: EMP – Social-economic Impacts

Impact Description	<p>The scale and scope of the proposed development is such that significant employment opportunities will be created, albeit temporary. However, the construction of the top structures (houses) once the installation of services is completed will have provide long term employment opportunities.</p> <p>The greater benefits will accrue to BVC through payment of rates and taxes to the people who will be taking up residence in the houses that will be constructed.</p>
Mitigation Measures	<p>Where employment opportunities exist, the employment criteria should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To hire workers for non-skilled positions from within the local community. • To hire without discrimination on the basis of race, language, religion or political affiliations. • To ensure that the hiring process is gender sensitive and disability inclusive. • To give consideration to the marginalized people in the community. <p>Employees' Wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a policy on social ills to deal with aspects related to drug and alcohol abuse by the employees. • Initiatives should also be made with regard to raising awareness on the danger of unsafe sex practices which lead to HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases. <p>Labour & Working Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms and conditions of each employee should be clearly spelled out in a written contract with a copy held on the file at the office and one copy given to the employee. The contract should amongst other things spell out job specifications, working hours and remuneration. • Proper records should be kept with respect to the number of people employed whether fulltime or part-time, contractors hired, payments made to contractors, salaries and wages paid to full-time and part-time employees, number of non-locals hired, etc. <p>Social and Community Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and procure goods and services required for the project from local suppliers (stones, sand, fuel, spare parts, PPEs, stationery, etc.) where applicable. • Contributions to the community should be reported on in the media so as to enhance the profile of the promoter to the general public.
Timing	Throughout the construction phase
Responsible Party	Contractor

3.13 EMP : Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

The proposed activity does not involve decommissioning, but the construction campsite has to be dismantled and the site rehabilitated on completion of construction activities. Any area within the construction site where installation work has been completed should be promptly rehabilitated. Periodic monitoring and inspections of the site that has been rehabilitated should be done over a twelve months' period.

Mitigation measures recommended for those impacts associated with rehabilitation are presented in **Table 17** below:

Table 17: EMP – Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

Impact Description	The environmental impacts associated with rehabilitation are: dust generation, noise disturbances, unsafe working conditions such as falling objects leading to incidents and accidents,
Mitigation Measures	<p>Rehabilitation Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to draw up a Rehabilitation Plan for the site at the beginning of any construction work which may be required. The plan should be revised and adopted to prevailing conditions in tandem with the progress with the envisaged development. Where backfilling of any excavated trenches is required, the infill materials must be contoured so as to blend in well with the natural surrounds. Where the materials needed for backfilling is unavailable and has to be sourced outside the construction site, the procurement of such materials should be done in a manner which does not cause undesirable environmental impacts. <p>Rehabilitation of the Construction Campsite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dismantle any fixed infrastructure (water tank, office, container, etc.) from the campsite and offer for sale to scrap dealers and or to recycling companies. All disturbed footprint areas must be graded and re-countered to match the surrounding landscape. Any hardened surface should be ripped and covered with topsoil in order to allow water infiltration and re-vegetation. Ensure that dismantling activities are conducted in a safe manner which does not comprise the safety and health of personnel involved. <p>Rehabilitation of Sanitation Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dismantle and remove any toilet facilities from the campsite, and remove site or offer for sale any scraps recovered to scrap dealers. Contour the area to restore natural drainage and rip the surfaces to break any soil compaction so that vegetation can re-grow. <p>Post Rehabilitation Monitoring</p> <p>It is recommended that monitoring post-rehabilitation be focused on four key areas over a period of at least one year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation regrowth monitoring Erosion monitoring and management Surface run-off monitoring Management and monitoring of pollution control
Timing	Throughout the construction phase
Responsible Party	Promotor has the overall responsibility.

4. CONCLUSIONS

While every attempt has been made to address all possible potential mitigation measures in this document, the EMP should be considered as a day-to-day management tool, which sets out the minimum environmental and social standards that are required, in order to minimise the negative impacts and maximize the positive benefits associated with proposed development.

The EMP should be reviewed on an on-going basis and any changes or amendments made communicated to the EC at MEFT. Based on the observations made during the site inspections it is incumbent upon the proponent, once all operational infrastructure and accessories have been established, to make a careful assessment of whether any modifications to the mitigation measures, as proposed in this EMP may be required, in order to improve the overall efficiency and applicability of the EMP to the prevailing circumstances.

ANNEXURE B:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



Establishment of a New Township, Rezoning and Installation of Bulk Services

@

Bukalo Village Council

Zambezi Region

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

APP- 001790



INFORMATION SHEET

Project Name	:	ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW TOWNSHIP ON PORTION 1 OF PORTION 3 OF THE FARM BUKALO TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 1354, REZONING FROM 'UNDETERMINED TO RESIDENTIAL' AND INSTALLATION OF BULK SERVICES
Type of Project	:	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCOPING REPORT
Project Location	:	BUKALO TOWN Bukalo Constituency Zambezi Region
Competent Authority	:	BUKALO VILLAGE COUNCIL Private Bag1005 BUKALO TEL:066 253 259 FAX: 066 253 384
ECC Application No.	:	APP-001790
Report Date	:	July 2023
Project Promotor	:	JV - HAAMCO INVESTMENTS & OASIS LEARNING AND TRADING Box 1171 KATIMA MULILO Atten: Mr LIBORIUS HAAMELENGA Cell: 081 558 3112 Email: haamcoinvestmentcc@gmail.com
Town Planner	:	DUNAMIS CONSULTING TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNER BOX 81108 WINDHOEK Cell: 085 551 2173 Email: ndimuhona@dunamisplan.com
EIA Consultant	:	EKWAO CONSULTING 95 Papageienweg, Hochland Park Windhoek – Namibia Cell: 081 127 3027 Email: ekwao@iway.na

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1. INTRODUCTION

Public Participation Process (PPP) is one of the conditions for an effective environmental impact assessment process and has been provided for in Section of 27(1) (h) of the Environmental Management Act and Section 32 of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. The requirement for PPP is important because each one of us deserves a clean environment and therefore needs to have a say on any developmental project that has the potential to impact the environment in a negative manner.

The growing industrial and urbanisation processes, sophisticated technology and their impact on the environment, have been, over the years generated a deep concern for proper management of the environment in order to improve its quality, as it affects the well-being of humans. The ultimate objective is for our actions to lead to a less polluted environment with beautiful the scenery, clean air, clean water and less noise.

Generally, the public participation process is a platform which affords an opportunity to the stakeholders as well as to interested and affected parties (IAPs) to participate in the EIA process. Through the PPP, such stakeholders and IAPs are given an opportunity to express their views, comments and or to voice any concerns which they might have with regard to the proposed development. In broader terms, the objectives of the public participation are, amongst others the following:

- To increase awareness and public confidence and in so doing to maximize the benefits and minimise risks.
- To ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making and therefore less conflict, since decisions are deemed to have been made through consensus.
- To secure approval from stakeholders which gives some form of assurance and a sense of partnership with the envisaged project and prevents unnecessary disputes and costs associated with litigations.

2. PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT

The project was announced in this manner as prescribed by the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007):

- Preparation of background information document (BID) on the proposed project;
- Placing adverts in at least local newspaper for two consecutive weeks, and
- Prominently planting EIA notice signs at the project site.

2.1 Background Information Document

A BID was prepared outlining and detailing the proposed development and the rationale for the ECC. Essentially, the proposed development entailed the following:

1. Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No, 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
2. Establishment of a new Township with a total of 187 individual erven on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.

3. Rezoning from 'undetermined' to residential, business, light industrial, institutional, streets, and POS as well as approval of the layout proposed for the new township establishment on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354.
4. Installation of services, street roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation, electricity, street lights, etc.

Furthermore, the BID was submitted to the office of the Environmental Commissioner (EC) for purposes of project screening and registration. Given the scale, nature and scope of the proposed project, the office of the EC informed **Ekwao** on the extent of the EIA to be undertaken. The project was allocated an application number of **APP-001790**. The EIA has to consist of a scoping assessment report, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and a PPP, which is this report.

2.2 Newspaper Adverts

The project and the EIA process were announced in two local newspapers for two consecutive weeks. The names of the newspapers and the dates when the EIA Notices appeared in the said newspapers are as indicated in **Table 1**. Proof of newspaper advertisements are attached at the end of this report.

Table 1: Newspaper Advertisements

Date	Publication	Distribution	Language	Publication Frequency
Week: 23- 29 June 2023	Confid�nte	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Fri to Thu
Week: 30 June – 6 July 2023	Confid�nte	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Fri to Thu
Friday, 23 June 2023	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
Friday, 30 June 2023	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri

2.3 EIA Notice

EIA Notices were prepared and printed on an A3 paper and placed on the project site. (**Fig. 1**)



Figure 1: EIA Notices Placed Around the Project Site



Figure 2: EIA Notice at BVC Office

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS	
<p>Notice is hereby given that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for permission to undertake the activities listed here below:</p>	
Listed Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Farm Town and Townlands No. 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder. • Establishment of a New Township (Need and Desirability) on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 • Zoning of New Ervian Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 • Installation of bulk services: water, electricity, sewerage, street roads, etc. on Portion 1 which measures about 133 079 m² (±19,3 ha)
Promoter :	JV - Harimo Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC Bukalo Town, Zambezi Region
EIA Consultant:	<p>Ekwao Consulting</p> <p>Fax: 086 845 029 Cell: 081 127 3927 & ekwao@ekwao.ni</p>
Closing Date:	<p>Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development to Ekwao Consulting during the consultation period starting 26 June 2023 to 21 July 2023.</p> <p>A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry.</p>

3. STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders are defined (*Howlett and Nagu, 1997*) as 'all those people and institutions who have an interest in the successful design, implementation and sustainability of the project. This includes those positively and negatively affected by the project. Stakeholder participation involves process whereby all those with a stake in the outcome of a project can actively participate in decisions on planning and management. They share information and knowledge, and may contribute to the project so as to enhance the success of the project and hence their own interests.

Two categories of stakeholders were identified with respect to this project - statutory stakeholders and interested and affected parties (IAPs). Statutory stakeholders are government agencies or organs of state who have a direct bearing to the listed activity being assessed and include the Zambezi Regional Council, Katima Mulilo Rural Constituency, and Bukalo Village Council. The neighbouring residents (urban) were also identified as IAPs to the EIA.

Generally, IAPs were invited to register for the EIA following the advertisements in the local newspapers and posting of EIA Notices at the project site and at the offices of BVC and ZRC.

4. COMMENTS AND OR INPUTS

There were no comments, concerns and or any contributions raised by anyone from the adverts placed in the local newspapers and from the EIA Notices placed at the project site as shown in the figures above.

Death Notice of




Aron "Ou Aron" Tega Ipinge
Sunrise: 09/09/1956
Sunset: +18/06/2023


We the Ipinge's and Kandombo's family would like to announce the untimely passing of our Father, Husband, Grandfather, Brother, Uncle, and Friend. Funeral arrangements will be announced in due course.....

For further enquiries kindly contact:
 Lesley "Taniki" Kandombo: +264812851533
 Maria Kayele: +264812733873

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for permission to undertake the activity listed here below:

Listed Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Farm Town and Townlands No. 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder. Establishment of a New Township (Need and Desirability) on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 Zoning of New Erven Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 Installation of bulk services: water, electricity, sewerage, street roads, etc. on Portion 1 which measures about 153 078 m² (±15.3 ha)
Promoter :	JV - Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC Bukalo Town, Zambezi Region
EIA Consultant:	 Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 127 3027 & ekwao@iway.na
Closing Date:	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development to Ekwao Consulting during the consultation period starting 26 June 2023 to 21 July 2023. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry



NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Construction of Farm Astra 50MW Solar PV Power Plant, Khomas Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Farm Buchow 108, Khomas Region

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:

- 50MW Installed Capacity PV Plant
- Transmission Line Route and Interconnection

PROPONENT: TerraWatt Africa Holdings (Pty) Ltd

PUBLIC MEETING: A Public consultation meeting will be held on **07 July 2023** at the following venue and time:

- 10:00 - 11:00 at Farm Astra 205, Khomas Region

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing to:

Email: colin@environam.com
 Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **13 July 2023**

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- With minimum International :
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Coaching Qualification

- Para-Competitive Qualification
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- PR, Social Networking skills
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CLOSING DATE: 16 June 2023



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 Private Bag 13389, Windhoek
 176 Iscor Street, Northern Industrial Area, Windhoek.

ENQUIRIES: 061 71 2824 /71 2031
CLOSING DATE: 05 July 2023

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Notices

Notices

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Legal Notice

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CREATION OF A NEW CEMETERY IN LÜDERITZ

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** has applied to the Lüderitz Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) on behalf of Lüderitz Town Council, the registered owner of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 for the following: (a) **Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 into Erf A and Remainder;** (b) **Reservation of Erf A of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 as "Cemetery";** (c) **Alteration of the boundaries of Nautilus Extension 1 to include Erf A.**

The area on the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 which is to be subdivided is located directly east of Nautilus Extension 1, along the northern side of the D0706 Road. The Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 is currently zoned for "Undetermined" purposes in terms of the Lüderitz Zoning Scheme.

The purpose of the subject application is to enable the Lüderitz Town Council to create an additional burial site as the existing one is running out of space, to ensure that the residents of Lüderitz are provided with a dignified final resting home.

Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Lüderitz Town Council (Town Planning office) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Lüderitz Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before Tuesday, 25 July 2023.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
office3@spc.com.na
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189
Our Ref: W/23022
The Chief Executive Officer
Lüderitz Town Council
P O Box 19, Lüderitz, Namibia



LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of Section 35 (5) of Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be later, and at the offices of the Master's and Magistrate's as stated. Should no objections thereto be lodged with the Masters concerned during the specified period, the executors will proceed to make a payment in accordance with the accounts.

Registration Number of the Estate: **E 2853/2021**
Surname: **Hebach**
Christian Names: **Petrus**
Identity Number: **560919 0030 7**
Last Address: **Erf No. 263 Khomasdal, Extension 5 Windhoek**
Masters Office: **Windhoek**
Magistrate's Office: **Katutura**
V. T. Van Wyk Attorneys
Hebron House Plot A 129
Rehoboth
Ref. V T Van Wyk
Tel. 062-523337
Cell. 081127023

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PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for permission to undertake the activity listed here below:

- Listed Activity**
- Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Farm Town and Townlands No. 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
 - Establishment of a New Township (Need and Desirability) on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354
 - Zoning of New Erven Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354
 - Installation of bulk services: water, electricity, sewerage, street roads, etc. on Portion 1 which measures about 153 078 m² (±15.3 ha)

Promoter : **JV - Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC**
Bukalo Town, Zambezi Region

EIA Consultant: 
Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 127 3027 & ekwao@iway.na

Closing Date: Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development to Ekwao Consulting during the consultation period starting 26 June 2023 to 21 July 2023.

A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 35(5) of Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be the later, and at the offices of the Masters and Magistrates as stated.

Registered number of estates: **E 1917/2023**
Surname: **Claasen**
Christian Names: **Ceylene Paula**
Identity number: **90081000332**
Last Address: **Rehoboth**
Description of account other than First and Final: **Final**
Period of inspection other than 21 days: **21 days**
Magistrate's Office: **Rehoboth**
Master's Office: **Windhoek**
Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment
Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9,
Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 083 3452897
Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on **23rd June 2023**

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estates: **E 1033/2023**
Master's Office: **Windhoek**
Surname: **Flucks**
First names: **Christa**
Date of birth: **03-08-1955**
Identity number: **6208070800321**
Last address:
Maryland, United States
Date of death: **09-11-2018**
Name and (only name) address of executor or authorized agent:
Namib Capital Investment
Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9,
Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 083 3452897
Period allowed for lodgment of claims **Magistrate's Office: Katutura**
Advertiser, and address:
Namib Capital Investment
Cc: Eluwa Building Unit 9,
Independence Avenue, Windhoek
Tel No.: 083 3452897
Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on: **23rd June 2023**

Notice in terms of Section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 of the Transfer of the Gasit Business of Triple J Energies (Proprietary) Limited as a Going Concern, take notice that Triple J Energies (Proprietary) Limited, registration number 2011/0091, intends to alienate and dispose of the business being conducted by it under the name and style of "Gasit" at various premises situated at – (1) Erf No. 727, Oshifo (Extension No. 2) Ruacana; (2) Erf 4371 (a portion of Erf 1310), Oshakati Extension No. 4, Oshakati; and (3) Erf 961, Southern Industrial, Windhoek, to and in favour of Vivo Energy Namibia Limited, registration number FOR/75/14 (1214315), as a going concern, who shall carry on such business under the name and style of "Vivo Energy Namibia Limited" at the premises located at the above-named addresses and that this publication shall serve as due notice in terms of section 34 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936).

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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

OFFICE OF THE JUDICIARY

VACANCY NOTICE

DIRECTORATE: LOWER COURTS

POST DESIGNATION: MESSENGER OF COURT

Applications are invited for the vacant post of Messenger of the Lower Court for the area of jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court for the following areas:

2 X POST: 1 X OTJIWARONGO AND 1 X OKAKARARA

In terms of section 14 of the Magistrates Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), the Minister of Justice may appoint a person as messenger of a lower court. A Messenger performs, within the area of jurisdiction of the lower court for which he or she has been appointed, the functions assigned to the messenger by or under the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944) and the relevant court rules. A messenger earns his or her income from tariffs prescribed in the court rules, which are payable to him or her by mandators of process.

A messenger has to conduct his or her own office and supply his or her own means of communication and transport and should financially and personally be able to perform the duties of a messenger, as contained in the above-mentioned Act, which principally include the following:

- The service of summonses on defendants.
- The execution of warrants of execution and ejection interdicts and garnishee orders.
- The making of inventories on the execution of warrants of execution.
- The provision of returns of service,
- The holding of execution auctions.
- The keeping of a trust account.

The requirements applicable to applications for appointment as messenger are as follows:

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE:

- A Grade 12 school leaving certificate with a minimum of an E symbol in English, experience in the field of messenger of court will be an added advantage
- A valid code 8 driver's license

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

The successful candidate will be required to meet the following additional requirements:

- Must at all time have a reliable vehicle at his or her disposal to enable him or her to perform his or her duties;
- Must at all times, including Saturdays and all Public Holidays, be available to effect service of urgent process;
- Must have an adequate office and store room that is properly secured against fire and theft to his or her disposal;
- He or she must be physically fit and must not be older than 45 years;
- Must be willing to receive training at own cost as a Messenger, as determined by the Office of the Judiciary.
- Must be well acquainted with the provisions of the Magistrate's Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) and rules of the Court.
- Must furnish, immediately after being appointed, security for the amount prescribed by Rule 8 of the rules of court issued under the Magistrates Court Act 32 of 1944;

SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES:

The successful candidate must display the following skills and competencies:

- Computer literacy (MS Office);
- Good communication skills (written and verbal);
- Must have the ability to keep proper records and accurate accounts of business as well as Trust Account;
- Attention to detail;
- Problem solving skills;
- Ability to liaise with members of the public;
- Ability to work under pressure. Ability to work independently as well as in the team;
- Must be able to communicate orally as well as in writing;
- Service or execution of process of the court shall be effected without any avoidable delay ,bias or provocation;
- Good organising skills;
- Must be able to give proper return of service;
- Must be financially independent and stable;
- Good interpersonal relations skills; and
- Must be responsible and have good work ethics.

HOW TO APPLY:

The application must be accompanied by the following documents:

- A recently updated CV as well as certified copies of all qualification/s and ID document (no copies of certified copies are allowed; certification should not be more than six months old).
- A certified copy of candidates Identity document or a certified copy of the candidates permanent residence permit if the candidate is a permanent resident (other than a citizen) of Namibia;
- Proof of residence within the Magisterial district where vacancy exists;
- An affidavit setting out the candidates assets and liabilities;
- A statement of the names and addresses of two references; and
- Testimonials from previous employers, (if available)

Failure to submit all the requested documents will result in the application not being considered.

Please indicate the position you are applying for in a cover letter. Previously disadvantaged persons and women are encouraged to apply; Affirmative action will be applied Correspondence will be limited to shortlisted candidates only. If you have not been contacted within three (3) months after the closing date, please accept that your application was unsuccessful.

Applications received after the closing date, as well as applications received via fax or email, will NOT be considered or accepted.

Interested candidates, meeting requirements, should hand the above, at the respective Magistrates' Courts where such vacancies exists.

No application for appointment as messenger shall be accepted by the magistrate after 16:00 on the on the closing date for the applications in question.

ENQUIRIES: Mr. I Kandandu,
Director: Lower Courts,
Tel: 061- 4353452

CLOSING DATE: 24 July 2023



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NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT FOR EXISTING MINING ACTIVITIES ON ML 213 & 214, FARM OKAWAYO NO.46 IN KARIBIB, ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby served to inform the public that amendment will be made to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the existing mining licenses, ML 213 and ML 214.

Purpose of EMP amendment: to include the abstraction of groundwater for mining activities and the management of water use.

Proponent: Africa Big Lion Mining Pty Ltd

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS)

Members of the public are invited to attend the information-sharing meeting and to be registered as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment, raise issues, or receive further information on the proposed EMP amendment.

Public Consultation meeting details Date: 5 July 2023; **Time 11h00:** Venue: Karibib Town Hall

Contact: Mr Nerson Tjeloš Email: public@edsnamibia.com / ntjeloš@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530/+264811524420



• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) EVANA MOGES AYEHU ADMASSU residing at OMWEDIVA, ERF 8346, NAMIBIA and carrying on business / employed as (2) N/A, intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname AYEHU for the reasons that (3) IN OUR COUNTRY BY LAW THE CHILD SURNAME SHOULD BE THE MIDDLE NAME OF HER FATHER OR HER GRANFATHER'S NAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) ADMASSU . intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to EVANA MOGES AYEHU ADMASSU Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of EVANA MOGES AYEHU .should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE OFFICE , MUNGUNDA STREET , 15 JUNE 2023

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an application for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC)** will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for permission to undertake the activity listed here below:

Listed Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Farm Town and Townlands No. 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a New Township (Need and Desirability) on Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354
	<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning of New Erven Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354
	<input type="checkbox"/> Installation of bulk services: water, electricity, sewerage, street roads, etc. on Portion 1 which measures about 153 078 m ² (±15.3 ha)
Promoter :	JV - Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC Bukalo Town, Zambezi Region
EIA Consultant:	 Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 127 3027 & ekwaio@iway.na
Closing Date:	Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development to Ekwaio Consulting during the consultation period starting 26 June 2023 to 21 July 2023. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC MEETING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Envirofficient Consultants cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Rezoning of Erf 568 Extension 2 Katima Mulilo from Public Open Space to Industrial and construct a garage.

PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 568 Extension 2 Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region

PROPOONENT: Wenxi Investments cc

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER: Envirofficient Consultants cc

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The proponent intends to construct and operate a motor vehicle repair garage on Erf 568 Extension 2, Katima Mulilo. The proposed development requires the rezoning of this Erf from the current zone of Public Open Space to Industrial land use. The subject area is along the B8 Road between Natis and Petrosol Service station in Extension 2.

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:
In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), Members of the public are hereby invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP). All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions as well as obtain background information document (BID) in writing via Email: envirofficient@gmail.com or Cell: +26481 3077 370 on or before Friday, 28 July 2023.

Based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders regarding the proposed project it will be determined if a public meeting is to be held. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) WINNIE GLADYS AWOSSES residing at ONATUWE, ERF 2838, JOHANN ALBRECHT STREET 139, WINDHOEK NORTH and carrying on business / employed as (2) UNEMPLOYED. Intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname FREDERIK for the reasons that (3) IT IS A FAMILY NAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) WINNY GLADYS AWOSSES. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to MELANIE BRIANNA WENDY AWOSSES Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of MELANIE BRIANNA WENDY FREDERIK be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE OFFICE , MUNGUNDA STREET , 07 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) MBAPEUA KARUMBU MBAUNDJA residing at ERF 1456, MARABOEWEWEG STREET, TAUBEN GLEN, HOCHLAND PARK , WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed as (2) STUDENT. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname MBAUNDJA VEII for the reasons that (3) TO USE BOTH MY PARENTS SURNAME . I previously bore the name(s) (4) MBAPEUA KARUMBU MBAUNDJA . intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to MELANIE BRIANNA WENDY AWOSSES Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of VEII MBAUNDJA MBAPEUA KARUMBU .should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE OFFICE , MUNGUNDA STREET , 15 JUNE 2023

CREATION OF A NEW CEMETERY IN LÜDERITZ

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** has applied to the Lüderitz Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) on behalf of Lüderitz Town Council, the registered owner of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 for the following:

(a) Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 into Erf A and Remainder;

(b) Reservation of Erf A of the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 as "Cemetery";

(c) Alteration of the boundaries of Nautilus Extension 1 to include Erf A.

The area on the Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 which is to be subdivided is located directly east of Nautilus Extension 1, along the northern side of the D0706 Road. The Remainder of Portion B of the Farm Lüderitz Town and Townlands No. 11 is currently zoned for "Undetermined" purposes in terms of the Lüderitz Zoning Scheme.

The purpose of the subject application is to enable the Lüderitz Town Council to create an additional burial site as the existing one is running out of space, to ensure that the residents of Lüderitz are provided with a dignified final resting home.

Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Lüderitz Town Council (Town Planning office) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street; Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Lüderitz Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Tuesday, 25 July 2023**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants office3@spc.com.na PO Box 41404 Windhoek Tel.: (061) 251189 Our Ref: W/23022

The Chief Executive Officer
Lüderitz Town Council
P O Box 19, Lüderitz
Namibia

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) RYLÉ ERASMUS residing at 575 OTJOSONDJU STREET CIMBABESIA and carrying on business / employed as (2) STUDENT. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname SCHENK for the reasons that (3) FROM THE STEPFATHER SURNAME TO THE PARENTS OF CARING SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) ERASMUS. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of SCHENK should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 13 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) ALBANO SHIPLICICA residing at PLOT 626 KAISOSI, RUNDU and carrying on business / employed as (2) LEARNER. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname PHELEP for the reasons that (3) I AM USING MY FATHER'S NAME AS A SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) ALBANO SHIPLICICA. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of PHELEP should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 08 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) TERESIA AIFETE residing at HOUSE NO. 2701A LINEEKELA KALENGA STREET, TSUMEB and carrying on business / employed as (2) MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - OTJIKOTO SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL - TEACHER. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname AIFETE - MASULE for the reasons that (3) I WANT TO USED MY MAIDEN NAME AND MY HUSBAND'S SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) AIFETE. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of AIFETE - MASULE should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT, 14 JUNE 2023

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: ERONGO

- Name and postal address of applicant, JOSEF HAPINGE, P O BOX 23964, WINDHOEK
- Date of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates R J PUB & GRILL
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: ERF 1007, OZONDJE, OMARURU
- Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: OMARURU MAGISTRATE COURT
- Date on which application will be Lodged: 02 AUGUST 2023
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard: 13 SEPTEMBER 2023

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) SHIHAAM NAUSES residing at FAIRWAYS ESTATE CLOSE ALBATROSS 5151, WALVISBAY and carrying on business / employed as (2) N/A, intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname PAULO for the reasons that (3) I AM CHANGING MY CURRENT SURNAME TO MY MOTHER'S SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) SHIHAAM NAUSES I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of PAULO should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 12 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) RYLÉ ERASMUS residing at 575 OTJOSONDJU STREET CIMBABESIA and carrying on business / employed as (2) STUDENT. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname SCHENK for the reasons that (3) FROM THE STEPFATHER SURNAME TO THE PARENTS OF CARING SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) ERASMUS. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of SCHENK should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 13 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) ALBANO SHIPLICICA residing at PLOT 626 KAISOSI, RUNDU and carrying on business / employed as (2) LEARNER. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname PHELEP for the reasons that (3) I AM USING MY FATHER'S NAME AS A SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) ALBANO SHIPLICICA. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of PHELEP should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT 08 JUNE 2023

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

1.(1) TERESIA AIFETE residing at HOUSE NO. 2701A LINEEKELA KALENGA STREET, TSUMEB and carrying on business / employed as (2) MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - OTJIKOTO SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL - TEACHER. intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname AIFETE - MASULE for the reasons that (3) I WANT TO USED MY MAIDEN NAME AND MY HUSBAND'S SURNAME. I previously bore the name(s) (4) AIFETE. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) N/A (5) to N/A Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of AIFETE - MASULE should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK COURT, 14 JUNE 2023

RENT - HOCHLAND PARK:

Spacious, neat 2 Bedroom (BIC), N\$3200 each room, 1 Bedroom (BIC) N\$3000, Shared common areas - Kitchen & Lounge (BIC), 1 bathroom, Electrical Fence, WIFI, W/Electricity included, preference for single. DEPOSIT: N\$1500, no space for car-park - Available 1 July. OR
Preferable for students who would share a room - each person: N\$2200 - Bed, Fridge extra benefits. Available 1 July

CALL: 0814187794 or 0814553353

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8015, LOCATED IN KARIBIB AND OMARURU DISTRICTS, ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby served to inform the public that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and the EIA Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity.

Project Name: Proposed exploration activities of dimension stone, base & rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8015 located in Karibib and Omaruru districts, Erongo Region.

Proponent: Ms Ueriheka Roswitha DeAlmada

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS)

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to comment/raise issues, and opinions or receive further information regarding the proposed project.

Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs. Registration requests should be forwarded to EDS on the contact details below, before or on 30th JUNE 2023.

Contact: Mr Titus Shuuya Email: public@edsnamibia.com or tshuuya@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) No. 8016 LOCATED SOUTH OF OTJIMBINGWE, ERONGO REGION.

Notice is hereby served to inform the public that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and the EIA Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity.

Brief Project Description: The proposed prospecting & exploration of Base & Rare Metals, Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 8016. The project area is located approximately 10 km South of Otjimbingwe in the Erongo and overlies (covers) Kuribes 88, Kurikaub Nord 31, Kurikaub 146, Davetsaub 29, Otjimbingwe reserve 104, Nomatsaub 28, Keises 312.

Proponent: Ueriheka Roswitha Dealmada

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs. Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on 30th June 2023.

Mr. Silas David
Email: public@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 7075, LOCATED NORTH OF OTJIMBINGWE, ERONGO REGION.

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry before commencement

Brief Project Description: The proposed prospecting & exploration of Base & Rare Metals, Dimension stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 7075. The project area is located approximately 30 km north of Otjivarongu Town in the Otjozondjupa Region and is 19887.7589 ha in size. The EPL covers Farm Dornward No. 2, Brunental No. 7, Capricon No. 8, Lagenhoven No. 345, Clifton No. 343, Marburg No. 1, Okonjima No. 3 and Geluksput No.343.

Proponent: DECORHOUSE NAMIBIA

Environmental Consultant: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public participation meeting will be held on:
Date: To be confirmed and communicated with Interested and Affected Parties
Time: To be confirmed and communicated with Interested and Affected Parties
Venue: To be confirmed and communicated with Interested and Affected Parties

Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on the 30th June 2023.

Mr. Stefanus L. Johannes
Email: public@edsnamibia.com Tel: + 264 61 259 530

RENT - HOCHLAND PARK:

Spacious, neat 2 Bedroom (BIC), N\$3200 each room, 1 Bedroom (BIC) N\$3000, Shared common areas - Kitchen & Lounge (BIC), 1 bathroom, Electrical Fence, WIFI, W/Electricity included, preference for single. DEPOSIT: N\$1500, no space for car-park - Available 1 July. OR
Preferable for students who would share a room - each person: N\$2200 - Bed, Fridge extra benefits. Available 1 July

CALL: 0814187794 or 0814553353

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Requirements are a minimum of 3 years sales and marketing experience, a high level of work ethics, attention to detail and urgency. The applicant must be self-motivated and target driven with excellent written and communication skills.

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Requirements:


- Bcom Marketing Degree or Diploma in Business Management
- 3 - 5 years experience in the office furniture industry
- A course in space planning, 2D and 3D layouts and rendering

The ideal candidate must have the following characteristics, in order to fulfil this specific job description:

- The ability to work independently as well as in a team-oriented environment.
- Has the capability to manage multiple assignments, set priorities, meet required deadlines and adapt quickly to changing circumstances.
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- Exceptional customer service levels.
- Superior written and oral communication skills.



Please email a condensed CV and cover letter confirming the requirements to hr@officeconomix.com




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PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS	
Notice is hereby given that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for permission to undertake the activity listed here below:	
Listed Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Farm Town and Townlands No. 1354 into Portion 1 and Remainder. • Establishment of a New Township (Need and Desirability) on Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 • Zoning of New Erven Portion 1 of Portion 3 of the Farm Bukalo Town and Townlands No. 1354 • Installation of bulk services: water, electricity, sewerage, street roads, etc. on Portion 1 which measures about 153 078 m² (±15.3 ha)
Promoter :	JV - Haamco Investments CC and Oasis Learning & Trading CC Bukalo Town, Zambezi Region
EIA Consultant:	 Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 127 3027 & ekwao@iway.na
Closing Date:	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development to Ekwao Consulting during the consultation period starting 26 June 2023 to 21 July 2023. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon inquiry



ECT

ENVIRONAM CONSULTANTS TRADING

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Construction of Farm Astra 50MW Solar PV Power Plant, Khomas Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Farm Buchow 108, Khomas Region

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:

- 50MW Installed Capacity PV Plant
- Transmission Line Route and Interconnection

PROponent: TerraWatt Africa Holdings (Pty) Ltd

PUBLIC MEETING: A Public consultation meeting will be held on **07 July 2023** at the following venue and time:

- 10:00 - 11:00 at Farm Astra 205, Khomas Region

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing to:

Email: colin@environam.com
 Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **13 July 2023**



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