

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF PORTION A OF ONIIPA TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 1164 AND ESTABLISHMENT OF KUNTA LODGE, OSHIKOTO REGION-NAMIBIA



ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR)

Consultant:



Proponent:

Kunta Resort cc
APP-002151
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Contents

1. CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND	3
1.1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.2. PROJECT LOCATION.....	3
1.3. PROJECT SITE OVERVIEW.....	3
1.4. PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	6
1.5. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	6
1.6. ACCESSIBILITY	8
1.7. LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP	8
1.8. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES.....	8
2. CHAPTER TWO: POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	9
2.1. INTRODUCTION	9
3. CHAPTER THREE: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	14
3.1. INTRODUCTION	14
3.3. CLIMATE	14
3.4. TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY	14
3.5. TOPOGRAPHY	16
3.6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS	16
3.7. SURFACE AND GROUND WATER.....	17
3.8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE CONTEXT.....	17
4. CHAPER FOUR: PUBLIC CONSULTATION	18
4.1. PRINTED MEDIA.....	18
4.1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT	18
4.1.2. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS & ARTICLES	18
4.1.3. SITE NOTICES	18
4.1.4. BUILDING A STAKEHOLDER DATABASE.....	18
4.1.5. STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS & KEY CONVERSATIONS.....	19
4.1.6. COMMENTS AND REVIEW PERIOD	19
5. CHAPTER FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	20
5.1. OVERVIEW	20
5.2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS.....	20
6. CONCLUSION.....	25

List of Figures

Figure 1: Proposed Project Site.	4
Figure 2: Kunta Resort Attractions Locality	5
Figure 3: Incorporation Locality	6
Figure 4: Lodge Layout Plan	7
Figure 5: Left: Savannah grassland and shrubs on site	15
Figure 6: Right: Palm tees on the project site	15
Figure 7: Left- Mahangu field which forms part of the ERF	15
Figure 8: Right- Sclerocarya birrea tree on site	15
Figure 9: Left Existing Shebeens adjacent to the site	16
Figure 10: Puma Service Station neighboring the proposed plot	16
Figure 11: Left-Existing housing on site and owned by the proponent	16
Figure 12: Right_ B1 Highway Road adjacent to the site, access exists from Onamulunga Service Station.	16
Figure 13(top): Site Notice at the project site.	18
Figure 14(bottom): Site Notice at Oniipa Town Council Notice Board	18

List of Tables

Table 1: Policies, legal and Administrative regulations	10
Table 2: Assessment Criteria	20
Table 3: Impact Significance	21
Table 4: Environmental Impacts and Aspects Assessment	22

Acronyms

TERMS	DEFINITION
BID	Background Information Document
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioners
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA (R)	Environmental Impact Assessment (Report)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Plan Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's Directorate of Environmental Affairs
NHC	National Heritage Council
NEMA	Namibia Environmental Management Act
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnviroPlan Consulting cc has compiled this request for an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate and impact assessment in accordance Section 39 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 on behalf of Kunta Resort cc. The purpose of this application is as follows:

- That Oniipa Town and Townlands No. 1164 be subdivided into Portion A and the Remainder.
- That Portion A of Oniipa Town and Townlands No. 1164 be incorporated as an Erf into the Oniipa Municipal Area and that the Municipal boundaries be extended.
- That after the incorporation, Portion A be rezoned from 'Undetermined' to 'Business' with a bulk of 2.0
- To establish a lodge resort on Portion A.

EnviroPlan Consulting ccs terms of reference for this request for Environmental Clearance Certificate is to identify possible impacts on the Environmental and Social setting of the proposed projects and explore alternatives for impact management and remediation, as well as develop technical recommendations during the construction and operation phases of the proposed lodge establishment.

Anticipated Environmental Impacts



Expected are low potential environmental impacts because of the current nature of the receiving environment.

Key Area of environmental impacts:

- Impacts on fauna and flora
- Surface water pollution
- Construction health and safety impacts

Socio-Economic Impacts



Kunta Resort cc respects social responsibility and sustainability as part of their development, the proposed lodge development will be used as a tool to promote sustainable tourism through reducing environmental footprint of the project. Anticipated socio-economic impacts are as follows:

- Employment creation
- Construction Health and Safety Impacts
- Local security impacts (social intrusion)
- Expansion of the local economy (tourism, taxes)

Recommendations

Based on the outcome of this impact assessment, **EnviroPlan Consulting** is of the **opinion** that the proposed **subdivision and lodge establishment project** by the Kunta Resort cc should be **authorised** as the project's **benefits outweigh negative impacts** and the proposed project has a **sound motivation demonstrating the sustainability, the need and desirability** thereof. However, strict **compliance** to the developed **Environmental Management Plan** is emphasised.

1. CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The proponent **KUNTA RESORT CC** intends to Subdivide Portion A (26,182m²) of Oniipa Town And Townlands No. 1164, Incorporation of Portion A into Oniipa Townlands Boundaries and Lodge Establishment on Portion.

In this respect the proponent has appointed EnviroPlan Consulting cc to undertake an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA), formulate an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for the proposed development.

This document forms part of the application to be made to the DEA's office for an Environmental Clearance certificate for the proposed sub-division and establishment of a lodge according the guidelines and statutes of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the environmental impacts regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

1.2. Project Location

The proposed lodge is sited in Oniipa, adjacent to Onamulunga Service station to the South of the B1 Road. The project locality Map is on Figure 1:

1.3. Project site overview

The proposed portion of land can accommodate the proposed project in terms of spatial requirements of the activity because the plot is measuring 26,182m². It is imperative to understand the proposed project area is still part of the communal lands near Oniipa Town, however because of the proximity of the portion of land it has access to all municipal services and reticulation systems.

There is clear evidence human encroachment and development on the proposed project area, as part of the portion is a disused mahangu field, and the other portion has been land lying idle awaiting development. The project site cannot be classified pristine in any way, since it is heavily disturbed by human activities, and within its surroundings are residential homesteads, beer shebeens, a fuel station, and a shopping complex. The area affected by development still has some vegetation cover and the remaining trees on site will be recommended for conservation and should be kept as part of the development.

There is power supply to the site as well as water supply to the plot, in addition to that a sewer reticulation system where the lodge development will be connected has been identified and this will be in compliance to Oniipa Town By-Laws



Figure 1: Proposed Project Site.

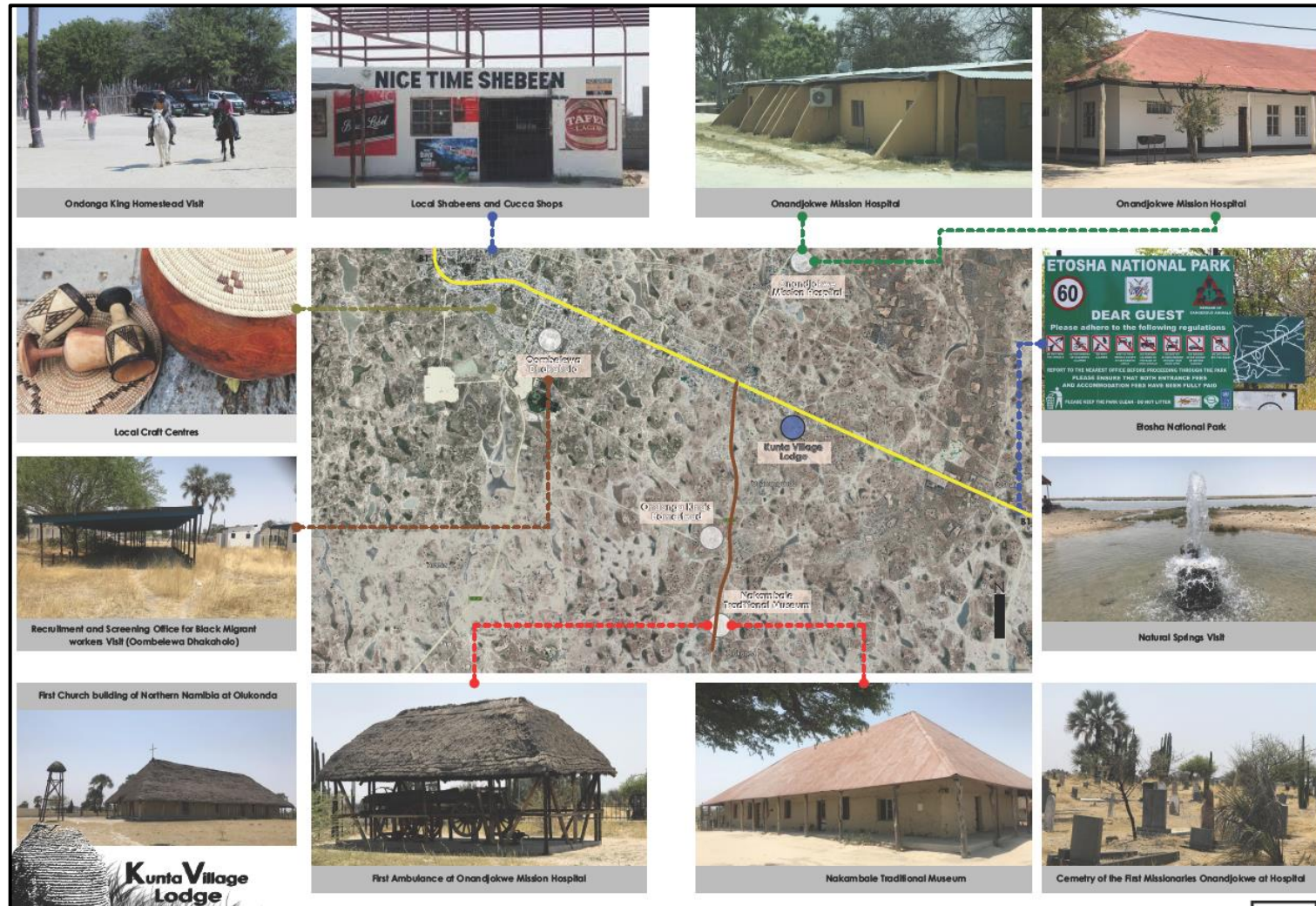


Figure 2: Kunta Resort Attractions Locality

1.4. Project Overview

The applicant Kunta Resort cc, intends to establish a lodge facility in Oniipa Town in a bid to promote local tourism and culture, through marketing local traditional attractions and activities to Namibia and the world at large. To achieve this, the proponent has to incorporate the piece of land to Oniipa Town. The proposed infrastructure will have minimal impacts on the natural resources, i.e. water, fauna and flora since the area is already disturbed by human activities such as agriculture and infrastructure development.

1.5. Proposed Development

The Erf is currently not connected to the Oniipa municipal reticulation network as it is located outside the built-up and serviced area. All additional and extensions of municipal services such as sewer, water and electricity will be part of the development. The proposed Village lodge will be composed of the following:

- Five Traditional Oshiwambo Accommodation Units
- Five Camping sites
- Five Modern Guest Suites
- Braai Areas
- Volley Ball courts
- Parking area
- Artificial Pool

The proposed development layout is as follows:

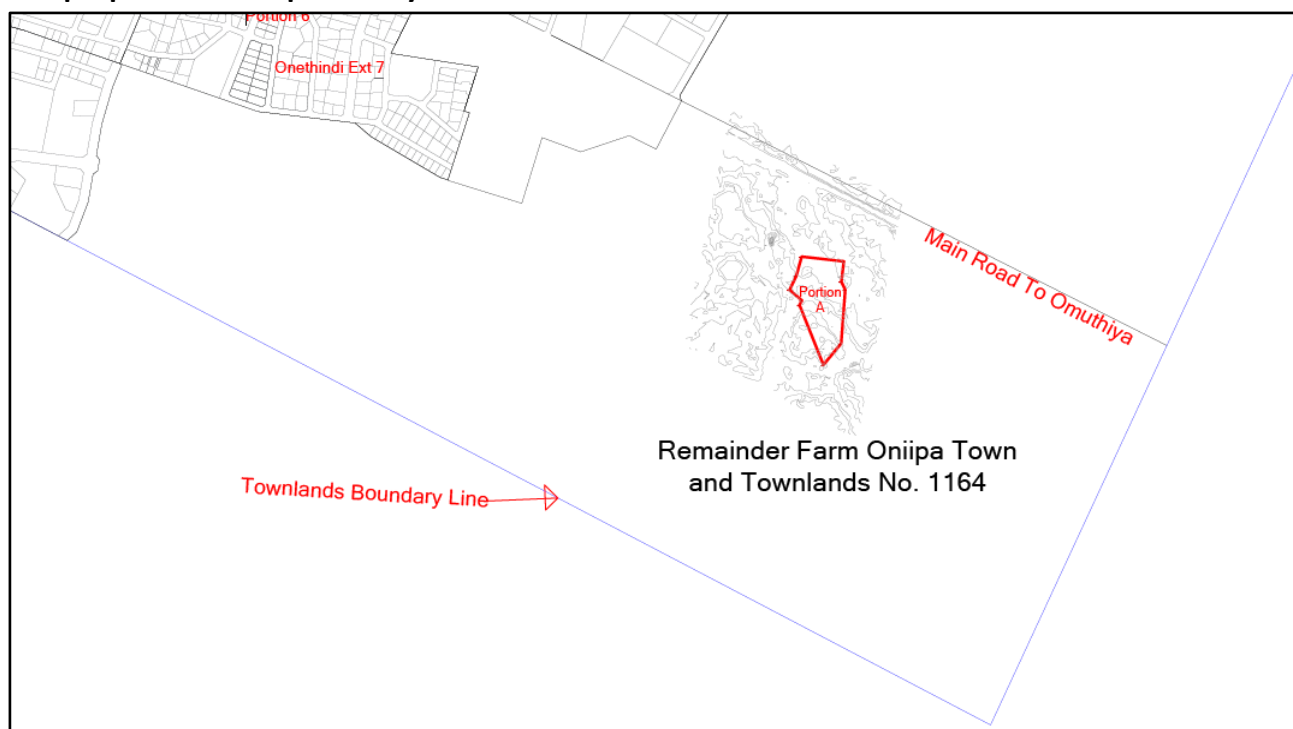


Figure 3: Incorporation Locality

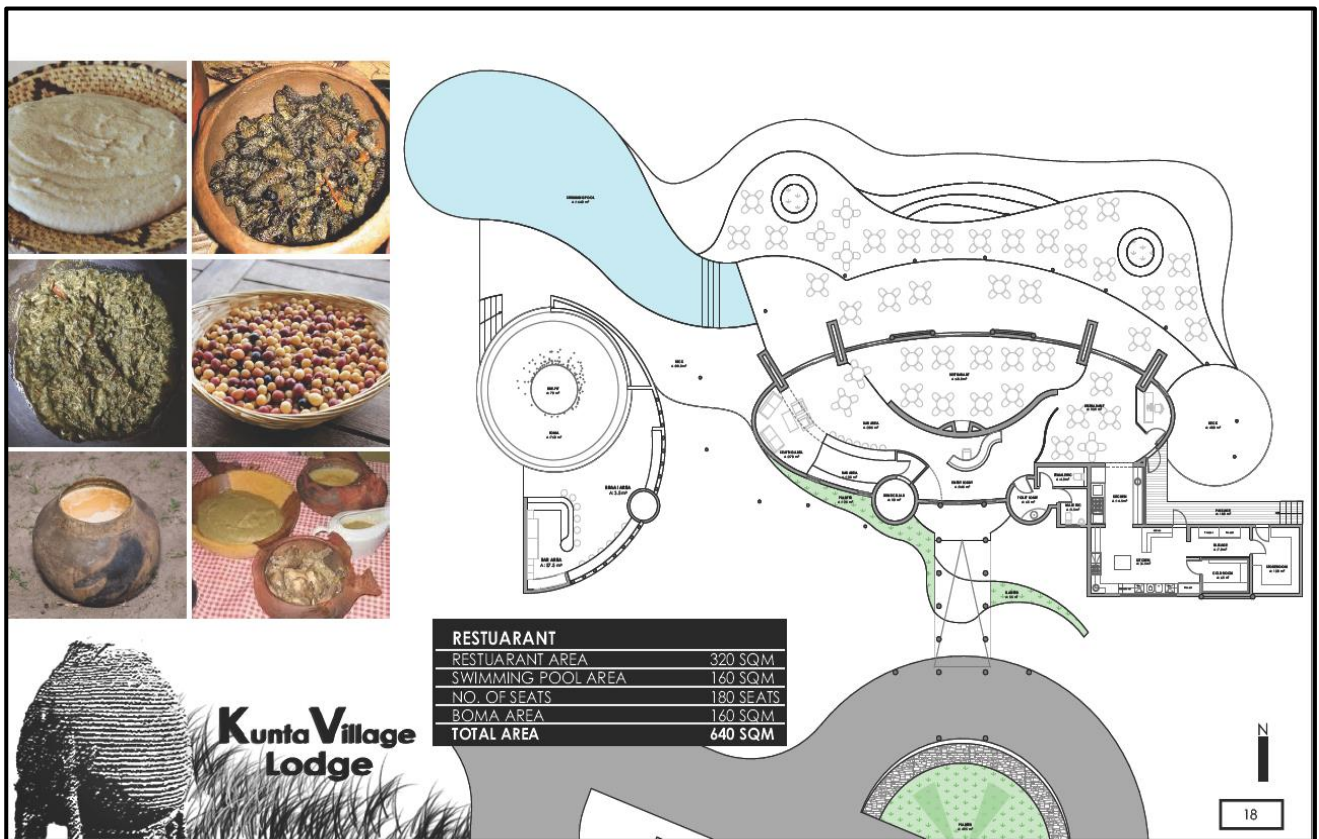
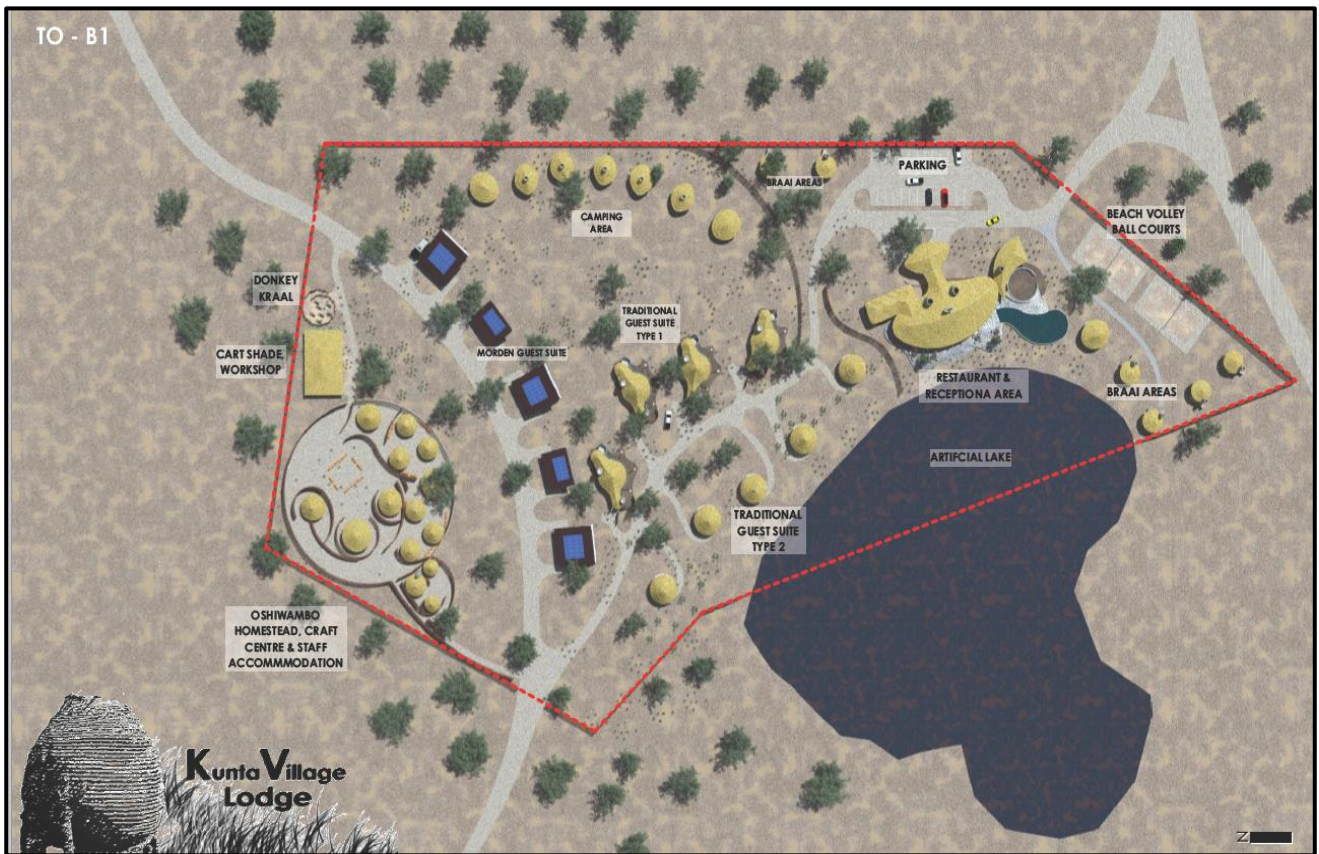


Figure 4: Lodge Layout Plan

1.6. Accessibility

The site is easily accessible from an existing gravel road connecting to the B1 Highway.

1.7. Land Use and Ownership

The piece of land is owned by Kunta Resort cc.

1.8. Infrastructure and Services

- **Water:** There is an existing bulk water supply close to the project site, and it is currently in use for other activities such as a service station and it is sufficient.
- **Ablution:** There are municipal bulk wastewater connections near to the project site and the proponent will connect to the bulk wastewater reticulation system to avoid on-site storage on any effluent waste
- **Electricity:** The ERF has an existing electricity connection.
- **Communication:** The site is connected with MTC, TN Mobile and satellite phones.

2. CHAPTER TWO: POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

An important part of the EIA is identifying and reviewing the administrative, policy and legislative frameworks concerning the proposed activity, to inform the proponent about the requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking the proposed project. This section looks at the legislative framework within which the proposed development will conform to; the focus is on the compliance with the legislation during the planning, construction and operational phases. All relevant legislations, policies and international statutes applying to the project are highlighted in the table below as specified in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No.7 of 2007) and the regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment as set out in the Schedule of Government Notice No. 30 (2012).

Table 1: Policies, legal and Administrative regulations

The pursuit of sustainability is guided by a sound legislative framework. In this section, relevant legal instruments as well as their relevant provisions have been surveyed. An explanation is provided regarding how these provisions apply to this project

Aspect	Legislation	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Project
The Constitution	Namibian Constitution First Amendment Act 34 of 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 16(1) guarantees all persons the right to property. It therefore provides everyone a right to acquire, own and dispose of property, alone or in association with others and to bequeath such property. - “The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies that are aimed at maintaining ecosystems, essential ecological processes and the biological diversity of Namibia. It further promotes the sustainable utilisation of living natural resources basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.” (Article 95(l)). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will enable the full execution of right to practice any profession, or carry on any occupation, trade or business by availing necessary provisions such as practising any profession, or carry on any occupation, trade or business in the country. - Through implementation of the environmental management plan, the proponent will ensure conformity to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability.
National Development Plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Namibia’s overall Development ambitions are articulated in the National Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP’s) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. The Government has so far launched a 4th NDP focusing on high and sustained economic growth, increased income equality Employment creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed project will propel NDP4 targets in tourism development. Adding on, this will create employment which will work towards the NDP and Vision 2030.
Archaeology	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 48(1) states that “A person may apply to the Namibian Heritage Council (NHC) for a permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a protected place or protected object” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any heritage resources discovered would require a permit from the NHC for relocation.
	National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed site of development is not within any known monument sites, both movable and

	1969) as amended until 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meteorites, fossils, petroglyphs, ornamental infrastructure graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shells that came into existence before the year 1900 AD; or - any other archaeological or palaeontological finds 	immovable as specified in the Act, however in finding any materials specified in the Act, contractors on site will take the required route and notify the relevant commission.
Environmental	Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). - Requires for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for interested and affected parties to voice their opinions about a project (Section 2(b-c)). - According to Section 5(4) a person may not discard waste as defined in Section 5(1)(b) in any way other than at a disposal site declared by the Minister of Environment and Tourism or in a manner prescribed by the Minister. - Details principles which are to guide all EIAs 	- This Act and its regulations should inform and guide this EIA process.
	EIA Regulations GN 57/2007 (GG 3812)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN No 30 S21). - Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN No 30 S8) an EIA report (GN No 30 S15). 	- This Act and its regulations should inform and guide this EIA process.
	Pollution and Waste Management Bill (draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This bill defines pollution and the different types of pollution. It also points out how the Government intends to regulate the different types of pollution to maintain a clean and safe environment. - The bill also describes how waste should be managed to reduce environmental pollution. Failure to comply with the requirements considered an offence and is punishable. 	- The project should be executed in harmony with the requirements of the act to reduce negative impacts on the surrounding environs from waste during construction or operation. Oniipa Town waste management by laws will be abide to during construction and operation.
	Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This act makes provision for combating and for the prevention of soil erosion, it promotes the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic of Namibia. 	- The Project impact on soil will rather be localised, however the Act should provide for guidelines of operation during construction to prevent soil erosion and contamination during operation.

	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The action plan was operationalised in a bid to make aware the critical importance of biodiversity conservation in Namibia, putting together management of matters to do with ecosystems protection, biosafety, and biosystematics protection on both terrestrial and aquatic systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forming part of the EIA of and EMP for this Project, the proponent will consider all associated impacts, both acute and long term, and will propose methods and ways to sustain the local biodiversity.
Forestry	Forest Act 12 of 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree species and any vegetation within 100m from a watercourse may not be removed without a permit (S22(1)) - Provision for the protection of various plant species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The clearing of vegetation is prohibited (subject to a permit) 100m either side of a river. Certain tree species occurring in the area are protected under this Act. Permits must be obtained from MAWF in accordance with the Act. However, on site there are no trees that require clearing permit.
Water	Water Act 54 of 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004 is presently without regulations; therefore, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: - A permit application in terms of Sections 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act is required for the disposal of industrial or domestic wastewater and effluent. - Prohibits the pollution of underground and surface water bodies (S23(1)). - Liability of clean-up costs after closure/ abandonment of an activity (S23(2)). - Protection from surface and underground water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The protection of ground and surface water resources should guide development's layout plans.
Health and Safety	Labour Act (No 11 of 2007) in conjunction with Regulation 156, 'Regulations Relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at work'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 135 (f): "the steps to be taken by the owners of premises used or intended for use as factories or places where machinery is used, or by occupiers of such premises or by users of machinery about the structure of such buildings of otherwise to prevent or extinguish fires, and to ensure the safety in the event of fire, of persons in such building;" (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare). 	<p>The proponent will employ several people from the local and shall ensure securing a safe environment and preserving the health and welfare of employees at work. This will include applying appropriate hazard management plans and enforcing Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) enforcement by contractors.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This act emphasizes and regulates basic terms and conditions of employment, it guarantees prospective health, safety and welfare of employees and protects employees from unfair labour practices. 	
	Public Health and Environmental Act, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under this act, in section 119: "No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lodge construction and operations will ensure compliance to the terms of the Act.
Services and Infrastructure	Road Ordinance 1972 (Ordinance 17 Of 1972)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries (S3.1) - Control of traffic during construction activities on trunk and main roads (S27.1) - Infringements and obstructions on and interference with proclaimed roads. (S37.1) - Distance from proclaimed roads at which fences are erected (S38) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the project is a major boost for the suburb and the commodities market, the proponent needs to ensure that the development do not affect the major roads within their vicinity during construction and operation phases. - All servicing such as water, electricity and roads should be in compliant to Oniipa Town Council's By-Laws and regulations.
Municipal By-Laws and Regulations	Ton Planning Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for land use zonation's, restricted activities and procedures and guidelines for land use changes from proclaimed use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proponent will ensure that they abide to all town planning requirements in terms of using land for this specific use through following town planning procedures with a Town Planning Consultant.
	Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides for guidelines in terms of operation of lodge establishment, sell and preparation food, sanitation, liquor as well as disease control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is the prerogative of the EIA to highlight all the major issues affecting this regulation and ensure implementation through the developed EMP.
	Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This tackles handling on waste to be generated during the construction and operation phases of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction and operational environmental management plan will ensure that solid waste management is tackled in accordance to the municipal Solid waste management policy.

3. CHAPTER THREE: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Introduction

In this chapter, the findings of the EIA Team on baseline surveys, public consultation and desk reviews undertaken are in respect to the ecology, socio-economy and geo-political set up of the Oniipa Town Council area. The geological make up and meteorology of the project site will also be discussed in this chapter to give an in-depth understanding of the project area in question.

3.2. Socio-Economic status

Oniipa is a town in the Oshikoto Region of northern Namibia and the district capital of the Oniipa electoral constituency. It lies just outside Ondangwa. Oniipa has a population 24 939, i.e. Females 13 749 and Males 11 190. Th town relies mostly on tourism and agriculture hence it is steadily growing as compared to other towns. With an employment rate of 61% Oniipa shows that there is room for growth and development.

The tourism sector has been growing rapidly in Namibia and Oniipa is a potential centre in the Northern Regions of Namibia that can also take benefit and capitalise on the industry, and thus the need for need for tourism services such as modern day and sustainable resorts would be required. In this respect, the proponent Kunta Resort cc has identified an investment opportunity in the tourism sector, and intends to establish a modern-day tourist resort in Oniipa Town. In terms of project rational, apart from the growing tourism sector, based on historical trends, the rapid migration of people from smaller town such as Oniipa to larger towns and Cities have been due to lack of meaningful development for employment, thus in contribution to local employment and business linkages promotion, the proponent intends to establish Kunta Lodge and Resort.

3.3. Climate

Aspect	Description
Classification of climate	The climate of Oniipa is mild sub-arid to arid.
Average rainfall:	250mm to 700mm per year
Temperature	mean maximum temperature of 32.C in summer and mean minimum temperature of 9C for winter.
Evaporation	High evaporation figures (2600-2800) mm resulting in limited rain-fed agriculture potential.
Wind direction	Predominantly Westerly winds are experienced in Oniipa.

3.4. Terrestrial Ecology

Fauna and Flora

Oniipa falls in the Ekuma Grassveld, which is seasonally flooded grasslands with patches of Acacia and Mopane species. These provide grazing for a large number of wild and domestic animals.

The common grass species in the area are *Cynodon dactylon*, *Eragrostis micrantha*, *E. rotifer*, *Diplachne fusca*, and *Chloris virgata*. Below images gives an outlook of the current state of the project site.

Predominant within the Oniipa environs is the *Cholophospermum mopane* and further east are more varied tree species, such as *Terminalia prunoides*, *Lonchocarpus nelsii*, and *tamboti* *Spirostachys africana* may be seen together with the mopane.

The proposed project area is devoid of any protected trees; hence the proposed project will not affect any major vegetative tree species. There is an existing access road that will be used to access the tower site, and it will be upgraded. However, minimal vegetation removal is anticipated.



Figure 5: Left: Savannah grassland and shrubs on site



Figure 6: Right: Palm trees on the project site



Figure 7: Left- Mahangu field which forms part of the ERF



Figure 8: Right- Sclerocarya birrea tree on site



Figure 9: Left Existing Shebeens adjacent to the site



Figure 10: Puma Service Station neighboring the proposed plot



Figure 11: Left-Existing housing on site and owned by the proponent



Figure 12: Right_B1 Highway Road adjacent to the site, access exists from Onamulunga Service Station.

3.5. Topography

The site area is relatively flat and prone to flooding in high rainfall years. Oniipa constituency is in Oshikoto region, which is mostly flat with pockets of higher ground at the Otavi Mountain Range and the mountain at Halali. The elevation is between 1 090 and 1 150 meters above sea level.

3.6. Geology and Soils

The predominant rock types in Oshikoto region are the Damara sandstones, Otavi dolomites and Nosib quartzite. The Otavi Mountains have rich ore bearing deposits, costly to exploit, while copper is mined. Saltpans occur in northern parts as well as in the Etosha Pan to the East. The Enghodi constituency area is mostly dominated by the Northern Kalahari sandveld covering the eastern and Northern parts of Oshikoto region, Aeolian Sands cover the northern area with patches of Soloneze Soils which are medium textured, bleached or even white. It covers all plains and drainage depressions and has a very low clay content.

3.7. Surface and Ground water

Numerous underground caverns, with high-quality groundwater, are found in limestone to the East of Oniipa constituency. The drainage system is defined by three river systems flowing from east to west and two systems originating in Central Angola draining into the Etosha Pan.

Oshanas, local flood areas, are found in the northern areas, including Oniipa and these can become flooded during rainy seasons, hence drainage on the development will form a very critical component. After rain, fresh surface water in pans and Oshanas is available until June-July. Groundwater retrieved through boreholes ranges from drinkable to highly saline quality.

Within the project site, there are no sensitive Oshanas, aquifers or surface water channels that may be affected by the proposed tower construction.

3.8. Archaeological and Heritage Context

No archaeological and heritage sites are known to be located within the proposed development area.

4. CHAPER FOUR: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public and Stakeholder involvement, is a key component of the EA process. The public consultation process, as set out in Section 21 of Regulation No 30 of EMA, has been followed during this assessment and the details thereof documented below.

4.1. Printed Media

4.1.1. Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) was drafted at the onset of the EA process to act as a useful information handout about the proposed lodge development. In addition, the BID provided details on the public consultation process with contact details for further information. This document was advertised for availability through various means of newspaper articles, Public meeting and electronic mail; see Appendix B of this document.



4.1.2. Newspaper Advertisements & Articles

Newspaper notices about the proposed project and related EA processes was circulated in two newspapers for two weeks. These notices appeared in the “Confidante” and “New Era” newspapers, shown in Appendix B.

4.1.3. Site Notices

A site notice was placed at the project site and at Oniipa Town Council Notice Board. These provided information about the project and related EA while providing contact details of the project team.



Figure 13(top): Site Notice at the project site.

Figure 14(bottom): Site Notice at Oniipa Town Council Notice Board

4.1.4. Building a Stakeholder Database

A stakeholder database for the project collected through a variety of means. During the advertisement of the project (though public notices in local newspapers and site-notices) the list was augmented as Interested & Affected Parties (I&AP) registered and contact information of stakeholders updated, please refer to Appendix B.

4.1.5. Stakeholder Meetings & Key Conversations

A public meeting was scheduled Saturday 26 September 2020 at Oshini in Oniipa, Time 10:30AM, however few people attended the public meeting and the consultant notified neighbours and the Town council for commenting.

4.1.6. Comments and review period

From the onset of the public consultation process and the initial information sharing through the BID, newspaper and site notices, various stakeholders have registered and provided comments. All of the immediate neighbours are not in support of the initiative due to several reasons. The Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan was made available to the public and stakeholders for comment and review. Questionnaires and proof of stakeholder's engagement are attached in appendix B of this EAR.

5. CHAPTER FIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

5.1. Overview

Kunta Resort cc has committed to sustainability and environmental compliance through coming up with a corrective action plan for all anticipated environmental impacts associated with the project. This is also in line with the Namibian Environmental Management legislation and International best practices on tourism infrastructure and resorts development. The proponent will implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to prevent, minimise and mitigate negative impacts. The environmental management plan is being developed to address all the identified expected impacts, the plan will be monitored and updated on a continuous basis with aim for continuous improvement to addressing impacts.

5.2. Assessment Of Impacts

This section sets out the overall approach that was adopted to assess the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the project. To fully understand the significance of each of the potential impacts each impact must be evaluated and assessed. The definitions and explanations for each criterion are set out below in Table 2: Assessment Criteria and

Table 2: Assessment Criteria

Duration – What is the length of the negative impact?	
None	No Effect
Short	Less than one year
Moderate	One to ten years
Permanent	Irreversible
Magnitude – What is the effect on the resource within the study area?	
None	No Effect
Small	Affecting less than 1% of the resource
Moderate	Affecting 1-10% of the resource
Great	Affecting greater than 10% of the resource
Spatial Extent – what is the scale of the impact in terms of area, considering cumulative impacts and international importance?	
Local	In the immediate area of the impact
Regional / National	Having large scale impacts
International	Having international importance
Type – What is the impact	
Direct	Caused by the project and occur simultaneously with project activities
Indirect	Associated with the project and may occur at a later time or wider area
Cumulative	Combined effects of the project with other existing / planned activities

Probability	
Low	<25%
Medium	25-75%
High	>75%

(Adopted from ECC-Namibia, 2017)

Table 3: Impact Significance

Class	Significance	Descriptions
1	Major Impact	Impacts are expected to be permanent and non- reversible on a national scale and/or have international significance or result in a legislative non- compliance.
2	Moderate Impact	Impacts are long term, but reversible and/or have regional significance.
3	Minor	Impacts are considered short term, reversible and/or localized in extent.
4	Insignificant	No impact is expected.
5	Unknown	There are insufficient data on which to assess significance.
6	Positive	Impacts are beneficial

(Adopted from ECC-Namibia, 2017)

Table 4: Environmental Impacts and Aspects Assessment

Environmental Impact	Valued Ecosystem Component	Impact	Project Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
TOPOGRAPHY	Landscape Scenery	Visual aesthetic impact	Construction and Operation	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor
SOIL	Soil	Contamination to soil from waste disposal	Construction and Operations	Moderate	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
	Soil	Spillages of fuel, oil and lubricants.	Construction	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
	Soil	Erosion	Construction	Moderate	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
LAND CAPABILITY	Terrestrial ecology and aquatic ecosystems	Change in land use	Construction and Operations	Permanent	Great	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Moderate
WATER	Surface water quality	Water pollution from oils and lubricants from vehicles and machinery.	Construction and Operations	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Moderate
	Groundwater quality	Water pollution from oils and lubricants	Construction	Moderate	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Moderate
AIR QUALITY	Noise Pollution	-Noise During Construction and operation	Construction and Operations	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Moderate
	Dust Pollution	-Construction dust	Construction	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	High >75%	High
WASTE	Groundwater quality	Hazardous waste such as waste oil and lubricants.	Construction and Operations	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
	Topography and Landscape	Visual impacts due to infrastructure and unsustainable handling and disposal of waste.	Construction and Operations	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor

Environmental Impact	Valued Ecosystem Component	Impact	Project Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
FAUNA	Aquatic life	Antifouling paints, eutrophication and sedimentation of streams.	Construction, Operations	Moderate	Small	local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Destruction of vertebrate fauna (e.g. road kills; fence and construction /land clearing mortalities)	Construction and Operations	Long	Moderate	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
FLORA	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Proliferation of invasive species inland	Construction and Operations	Long	Moderate	Local	Direct	High >75%	Moderate
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of unique flora and special habitats in the local environment because of general nuisance and animal migrate.	Construction and operations	None	Moderate	Regional	Direct	Low <25%	Moderate
SOCIAL	Noise Pollution	Increased noise levels	Construction, Operation	Moderate	Small	Local	Direct	Low <25%	Minor
	Socio Economic Activities	Temporary and permanent employment prospects.	Construction and operations	Long	Moderate	Regional	Direct	Medium 25 – 75%	Positive
	Contribution to National Economy	Employment, local procurement, duties and taxes.	Construction and Operations	Short	None	Regional / National	Direct	Low <25%	Positive

Environmental Impact	Valued Ecosystem Component	Impact	Project Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
HERITAGE/ARCHAEOLOGY	Artefacts, archaeological high value components	Destruction or affecting paleontological and archaeological artefacts	Construction and Operation	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 – 75%	Moderate
HEALTH AND SAFETY	Health Sanitation	Poor ablution and waste management facilities may be detrimental to human health.	Construction and Operation	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 – 75%	Moderate
	Property and human life	Electrical hazards and fires may result in fatalities, damage to properties and power surges.	Construction and Operation	Moderate	Great	Local	Direct	Medium 25 – 75%	Major

6. CONCLUSION

The proposed lodge establishment project is desirable in Oniipa, given the fact that tourism sector grew in the year 2019 and after the COVID-19 pandemic, there is going to be a boom in travel. Surrounding environments are less risky and not likely to be immensely affected by the project as alluded in the Impact assessment matrix. The results of the public consultation process indicated that the Interested and Affected Parties welcome the proposed development and Oniipa Town Council has given a greenlight, pending this EIA. Attention was drawn to the need to hire local labour during construction and operation.

Based on the findings of the basic assessment, potential project impacts during construction and operation phases can be minimized to an acceptable level. An Environmental Management Plan has been developed by EnviroPlan to ensure that it addresses all potential negative impacts anticipated from the project and enhance all positive impacts for a more beneficial impact.

Based on the findings of the ESR, EnviroPlan Consulting recommends that The Department of Environmental Affairs Approve the Environmental Clearance Certificate Application on Basis of full compliance to the developed Environmental Management Plan.

APPENDICES