

Environmental Assessment Scoping Report for:

July 2020

*Re-planning of Oshikuku
Extension 1: (Permanent
Closure of Ptn A&B of
Ptn2/Rem of the Farm Oshikuku
Townlands No 991 and Erf C of
Erf 582/Rem and creation of
street.*

MEFT APP 002308

Prepared for: Oshikuku Town Council
P O Box: P.O Box 5070, Oshikuku
Contact Number: +264 (65) 25 47 20
Contact Person: George Hipondoka
Email: ghipondoka@oshikukutc.org.na



Prepared by: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
P.O. Box 41404, Windhoek
Contact Person: Bronwynn Basson
Contact Number: +264 (61) 25 11 89
Fax Number: +264 (61) 25 11 89
Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na



PROJECT DETAILS

Title	Environmental Scoping Report for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectification of land encroachments in Oshikuku Extension 1. 		
Report Status	Final		
SPC Reference	W/18034		
Proponent	Oshikuku Town Council P.O Box 5070, Oshikuku Contact Person: George Hipondoka Contact Number: +264 (65) 25 47 20 Email: ghipondoka@oshikukuttc.org.na 		
Environmental Assessment Practitioner	Stubenrauch Planning Consultants P.O. Box 41404, Windhoek Contact Person: Bronwynn Basson Contact Number: +264 (61) 25 11 89 Fax Number: +264 (61) 25 11 89 Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na 		
Report date	July 2020		
	Name	Signature	Date
Author	Victoria Shikwaya		July 2020
Reviewer	Stephanie Strauss		July 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Oshikuku Town Council hereinafter referred to as the proponent intends to undertake the following activities:

- **Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 2 (Street) of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 911 into Portions A, B and Remainder;**
- **Permanent Closure of Portions A and B of the Remainder of Portion 2 of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 991 (street);**
- **Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 582 (street), Oshikuku Extension 1 into Erf C and Remainder;**
- **Permanent Closure of Erf C of the Remainder of Erf 582 (street), Oshikuku Extension 1;**
- **Rezoning of Erf 556, Oshikuku Extension 1 from "Institutional" to "Residential";**
- **Consolidation of Erven 556-571, 583-593, 626, 1009, 1037-1040, 1044-1053, 1055, 1059, Ptn A/Rem/2 (Street), Ptn. B /Rem/2 (Street) and Ptn. C/Rem/582 (Street) Oshikuku Extension 1 into Consolidated Erf X;**
- **Subdivision of the Consolidated Erf X, Oshikuku Extension 1 into 24 Erven and Remainder;**
- **Need and Desirability to create 24 Erven and the Remainder on proposed consolidated Erf "X", Oshikuku Extension 1;**
- **Rezoning of the Remainder of Consolidated Erf X, Oshikuku Extension 1 from Residential to Cemetery;**
- **Consolidation of Erf 553 and the Remainder of Consolidated Erf X, Oshikuku Extension 1 into consolidated Erf Y;**
- **Rezoning of Proposed Erf 5 of Consolidated Erf "X", Oshikuku Extension 1 from "Residential" to "Local Authority".**

The above are listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012).

As such the proponent appointed Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) to undertake an independent Environmental Assessment (EA) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the above activities. The competent authority is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs (MET: DEA).

Project Description

When Oshikuku Extension 1 was established, ownership of the north western part of the extension was claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. After consultation between the Oshikuku Town Council and the church it was resolved that the land claimed by the church should remain the property of the

church. Furthermore, the church has recently allocated grave sites on the western area which now forms part of Oshikuku Extension 1.

In order for the proponent to rectify the current cadastral overlap it is necessary to re-plan the subject area (which is the Roman Catholic church cemetery area) which encroaches over a number of planned erven within Oshikuku Extension 1.

The rectification would require the subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 2 (Street) of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 911 into Portions A, B and Remainder (**Figure 8**). The subdivision will enable the permanent closure of proposed Portion A (3405.54m²) and B (1206.50m²) of the Remainder of Portion 2 of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 991 as streets (**Figure 9**).

The next step will be to subdivide the Remainder of Erf 582 (street), Oshikuku Extension 1 into Erf C and Remainder (**Figure 10**). The proposed subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 582 (street) will enable the permanent closure of proposed Erf C of the Remainder of Erf 582, Oshikuku Extension 1 as a street (**Figure 11**). Where after the consolidation of Erven 556-571, 583-593, 626, 1009, 1037-1040, 1044 -1053,1055,1059, Ptn A/Rem/2, Ptn B/Rem/2 and Ptn. C/Rem/582 Oshikuku Extension 1 into Consolidated Erf X to be undertaken (**Figure 12**).

The intended consolidation will result into the subdivision of Consolidated Erf X into 24 erven, comprising primarily of "Residential" zoned erven with a "Local Authority" and "Public Open Space" zoned erf, four "Streets" and a cemetery (**Figure 13**).

The proposed subdivision will enable the rezoning of the Remainder of Consolidated Erf "X" from "Residential" to "Cemetery". This rezoning will allow for the consolidation of the proposed Remainder (**Figure 14**).

Public Participation

Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed activities was compiled and sent out to all identified and registered I&APs via email on 14 May 2020;
- Notices were placed in The New Era and The Sun newspapers dated 14 May 2020 and 20 May 2020, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs (**Appendix B**); and
- Notices were fixed at the project site (see **Appendix A**).

The Draft Scoping Report was circulated from **3 July 2020 until 17 July 2020** so that the public could review and comment on it. The overall commentary received from the public on the draft report is documented in the comments and responses report document.

Conclusions and Recommendations

With reference to **Table 6**, none of the negative construction phase impacts were deemed to have a high significance impact on the environment. The construction impacts were assessed to a **Medium to Low (negative)** significance, without mitigation measures. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in Chapter 7 as well as in the EMP, the significance of the construction phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**.

With reference to **Table 6**, none of the negative operational phase impacts were deemed to have a high significance impact on the environment. The construction impacts were assessed to a **Medium to Low (negative)** significance, without mitigation measures. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in Chapter 7 as well as in the EMP, the significance of the construction phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**.

It is recommended that this project be authorised because should the development not proceed there will continue to exist an encroachment of land in Oshikuku Extension 1. This would result in a discrepancy between the cadastral layout of the town and the situation on the ground.

The “no go” alternative was thus deemed to have a **High (negative)** impact, as all the benefits resulting from the development would not be realised.

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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CRR	Comments and response report
dB	Decibels
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FESR	Final Environmental Scoping Report
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MET: DEA	Ministry of Environment and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWTC	Ministry of Works Transport and Communication
NAMPAB	Namibia Planning Advisory Board
NPC	Namibia Planning Commission
PPP	Public Participation Process
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPC	Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Oshikuku Town Council hereinafter referred to as the proponent intends to undertake the following activities:

- **Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 2 (Street) of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 911 into Portions A, B and Remainder;**
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- **Rezoning of Proposed Erf 5 of Consolidated Erf "X", Oshikuku Extension 1 from "Residential" to "Local Authority".**

The above are listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012).

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), the following listed activities in **Table 1** were triggered by the proposed project:

Table 1: List of triggered activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 10.1 (b) Infrastructure	The construction of Public roads (The proposed project includes the construction of roads)	The proposed project includes the construction of roads.
Activity 10.1 (a) Infrastructure	The construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines	The proposed project includes the installation of bulk services (water, electricity and sewage)
Activity 10.2 (a) Infrastructure	The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where – it is a public road; (The proposed project includes the route determination of roads)	The proposed project includes the route determination of roads.

The above activities will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 4. The proponent appointed Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) to undertake an independent Environmental Assessment (EA) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the above activities. The competent authority is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs (MET: DEA).

The process will be undertaken in terms of the gazetted Namibian Government Notice No. 30 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (herein referred to as EIA Regulations) and the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA). The EIA process will investigate if there are any potential significant bio-physical and socio-economic impacts associated with the intended activities. The EIA process would also serve to provide an opportunity for the public and key stakeholders to provide comments and participate in the process.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Erven 553, 556-571, 583-583, 626, 1009, 1037-1040, 1044-1053, 1055 and 1059 are located within Oshikuku Extension 1. Please refer to below locality map (**Figure 1**).

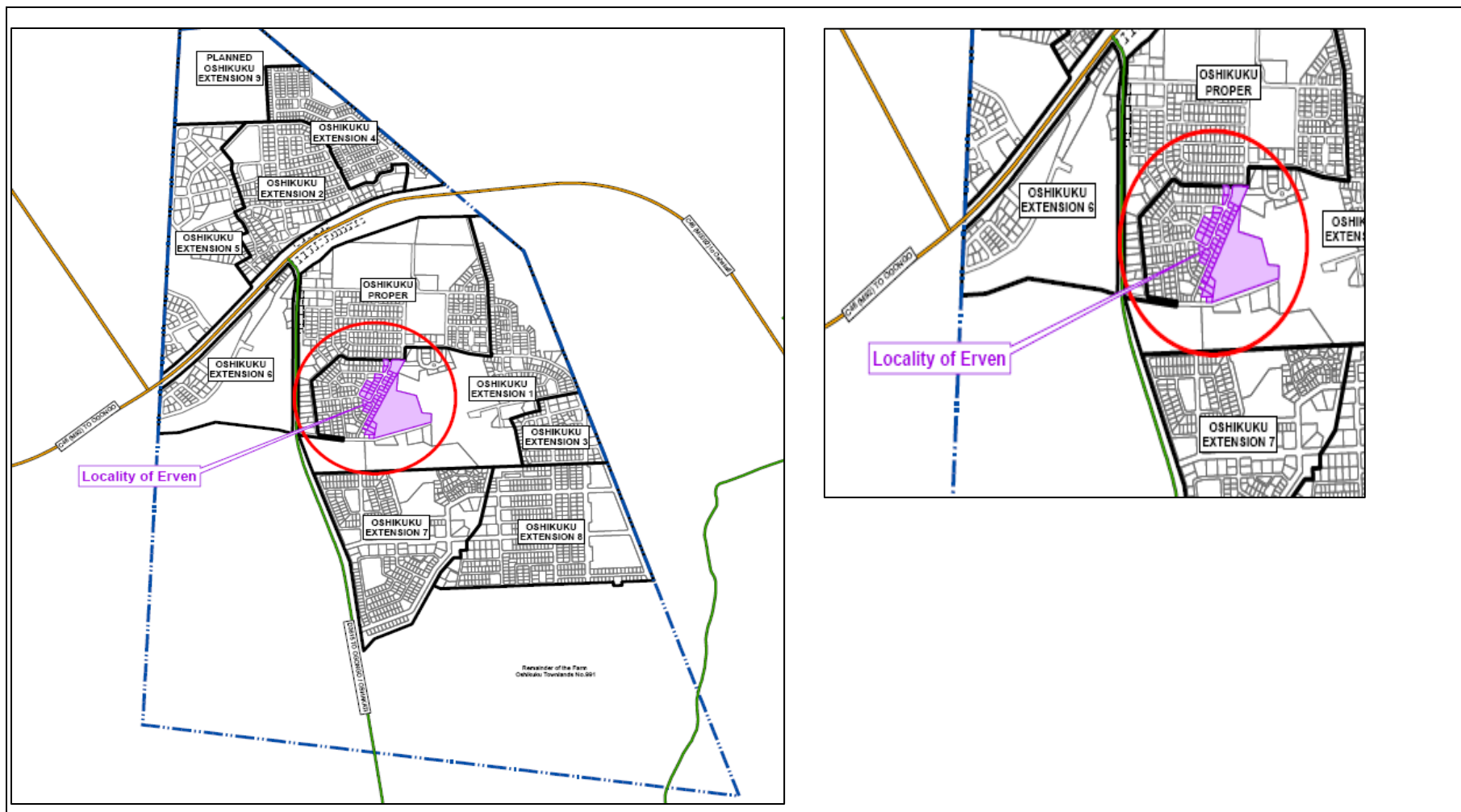


Figure 1: Locality of proposed development in Oshikuku

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

The scope of this project is limited to conducting an environmental impact assessment and applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the following as indicated in section 1.1 above:

- **Rectification of land encroachments in Oshikuku Extension 1.**

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

- Assumes the information provided by the proponent is accurate and discloses all information available.
- The limitation that no alternative except for the preferred layout plans and the 'no-go' option was considered during this assessment. The unique character and appeal of Oshikuku were however taken into consideration with the design perspective. Various layout alternatives were initially considered by the proponent, also taking terrain and environmental constraints into account, thus the current design plans being the most feasible result.

1.5 CONTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Section 8 of the gazetted EIA Regulations requires specific content to be addressed in a Scoping / Environmental Assessment Report. **Table 2** below is an extract from the EMA and highlights the required contents of a Scoping / Environmental Assessment Report whilst assisting the reader to find the relevant section in the report.

Table 2: Contents of the Scoping / Environmental Assessment Report

Section	Description	Section of FESR/ Annexure
8 (a)	The curriculum vitae of the EAPs who prepared the report;	Refer to Annexure D
8 (b)	A description of the proposed activity;	Refer to Chapter 4
8 (c)	A description of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the site;	Refer to Chapter 3
8 (d)	A description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed listed activity;	Refer to Chapter 3

Section	Description	Section of FESR/ Annexure
8 (e)	An identification of laws and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the scoping report;	Refer to Chapter 2
8 (f)	Details of the public consultation process conducted in terms of regulation 7(1) in connection with the application, including	Refer to Chapter 5
	(i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application	Refer to Chapter 5
	(ii) proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application have been displayed, placed or given;	Refer to Annexures A and B for site notices and advertisements respectively.
	(iii) a list of all persons, organisations and organs of state that were registered in terms of regulation 22 as interested and affected parties in relation to the application;	Refer to Annexure C
	(iv) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues;	Refer to Annexure C
8 (g)	A description of the need and desirability of the proposed listed activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;	Refer to Chapter 4
8 (h)	A description and assessment of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects, that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any	Refer to Chapter 7

Section	Description	Section of FESR/ Annexure
	construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the proposed listed activity;	
8 (i)	terms of reference for the detailed assessment;	NB – Assessment of impacts are included in this EA Report
8 (j)	An environmental management plan	Refer to Annexure E

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

There are multiple legal instruments that regulate and have a bearing on good environmental management in Namibia. **Table 3** below provides a summary of the legal instruments considered to be relevant to this development and the environmental assessment process.

Table 3: Legislation applicable to the proposed development

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia as Amended	Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia.” Article 95(l) deals with the “maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity” and sustainable use of the country’s natural resources.	Sustainable development should be at the forefront of this development.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to achieve that. Section 3 details the principle of Environmental Management	The development should be informed by the EMA.
EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)	GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	Activity 10.1 (b) Infrastructure The construction of Public roads (The proposed project includes the construction of roads) Activity 10.2 (a) Infrastructure The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where – it is a public road; (The proposed project includes the route determination of roads) Activity 11.2 Construction of cemeteries, camping, leisure and recreation sites. (The proposed project

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		includes the formalization of a cemetery.)
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	The project should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area.
Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.	Care should be taken that the development does not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area.
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during construction and operation of the development.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Policy on HIV & AIDS	MET has recently developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition, it has also initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.	The proponent and its contractor have to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS. Experience with construction projects has shown that a significant risk is created when migrant construction workers interact with local communities.
Township and Division of Land Ordinance 11 of 1963	The Townships and Division of Land Ordinance regulates subdivisions of portions of land falling within a Local Authority area	In terms of Section 19 such applications are to be submitted to NAMPAB and Townships Board respectively.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council.	The development must comply with provisions of the Local Authorities Act.
Labour Act no. 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by the development, compliance with the labour law is essential.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act is aimed at protecting, conserving and registering places and objects of heritage significance.	All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be relocated.
Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3.1 deals with width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries • Section 27.1 is concerned with the control of traffic on urban trunk and main roads • Section 36.1 regulates rails, tracks, bridges, wires, cables, subways or culverts across or under proclaimed roads • Section 37.1 deals with Infringements and obstructions on and interference with proclaimed roads. 	Adhere to all applicable provisions of the Roads Ordinance.
Public and Environmental Health Act of 2015	This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979).	Contractors and users of the proposed development are to comply with these legal requirements.
Nature Conservation Ordinance no. 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants	Indigenous and protected plants must be managed within the legal confines.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
Water Quality Guidelines for Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment	Details specific quantities in terms of water quality determinants, which wastewater should be treated to before being discharged into the environment	These guidelines are to be applied when dealing with water and waste treatment
Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)	The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.	This EIA considers this term of Environment.
Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013	Part 12 deals with the control and protection of groundwater Part 13 deals with water pollution control	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during construction and operation of the development. Should water need to be abstracted, a water abstraction permit will be required from the Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Forestry.
Forest Act 12 of 2001 and Forest Regulations of 2015	To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires; to repeal the Preservation of Bees and Honey Proclamation, 1923 (Proclamation No. 1 of 1923), Preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance No. 37 of 1952) and the Forest Act, 1968 (Act No. 72 of	Protected tree and plant species as per the Forest Act No 12 of 2001 and Forest Regulations of 2015 may not be removed without a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

LEGISLATION/POLICIES	RELEVANT PROVISIONS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	1968); and to deal with incidental matters.	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No 45 of 1965	Part II - control of noxious or offensive gases, Part III - atmospheric pollution by smoke, Part IV - dust control, and Part V - air pollution by fumes emitted by vehicles.	The development should consider the provisions outlined in the act. The proponent should apply for an Air Emissions permit from the Ministry of Health and Social Services (if needed).
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974	To provide for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances; to provide for the division of such substances into groups in relation to the degree of danger; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The handling, usage and storage of hazardous substances on site should be carefully controlled according to this Ordinance.
Soil Conservation Act No 76 of 1969	Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the combating and prevention of soil erosion, the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation and the protection of the water sources	The proposed activity should ensure that soil erosion and soil pollution is avoided during construction and operation.

This EIA process will be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations. A Flow Diagram (refer to **Figure 2** below) provides an outline of the EIA process to be followed.

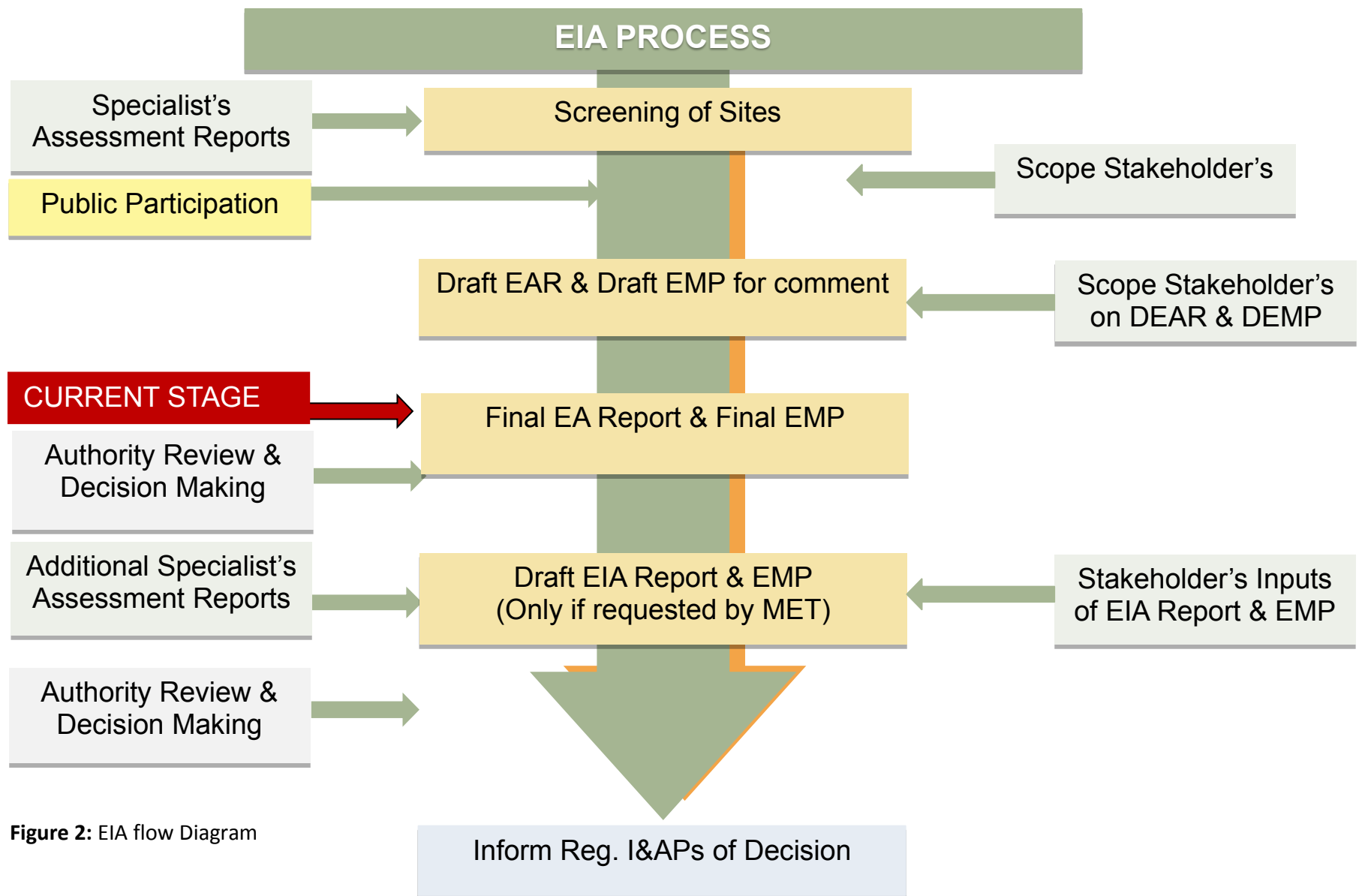


Figure 2: EIA flow Diagram

3 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE DESCRIPTION

3.1 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Socio-Economic Context

The statistics shown in **Table 4** below are derived from the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2013), and presented from a local and regional perspective.

Table 4: Statistics of the Oshikuku Constituency and Omusati Region (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014)

OSHIKUKU CONSTITUENCY	
ATTRIBUTE	INDICATOR
Population	9 093
Females	5 209
Males	3 884
Population under 5 years	13%
Population aged 5 to 14 years	23%
Population aged 15 to 59 years	54%
Population aged 60 years and above	10%
Female: male ratio	75:100
Literacy rate of 15 years old and above	93%
People above 15 years who have never attended school	7%
People above 15 years who are currently attending school	24%
People above 15 years who have left school	67%
People aged 15 years and above who belong to the labour force	55%
Population employed	58%
Homemakers	6%
Students	57%
Retired or old age income recipients	37%
Income from pension	30%
Income from business and non-farming activities	9%
Income from farming	11%
Income from cash remittance	4%
Wages and salaries	42%
Main Language	Oshiwambo Languages- 96%
OMUSATI REGION	
ATTRIBUTE	INDICATOR
Population	243 166
Population aged 60 years and above	11%
Population aged 5 to 14 years	26%
Population aged 15 to 59 years	49%

3.1.2 Archaeological and Heritage Context

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

3.2 BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Climate

The climate of the subject area can be described as semi-arid. Average annual temperatures are usually more than 22 °C, with average maximum temperatures between 34°C and 36 °C and average minimum temperatures between 6°C and 8 °C (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts & Roberston, 2002).

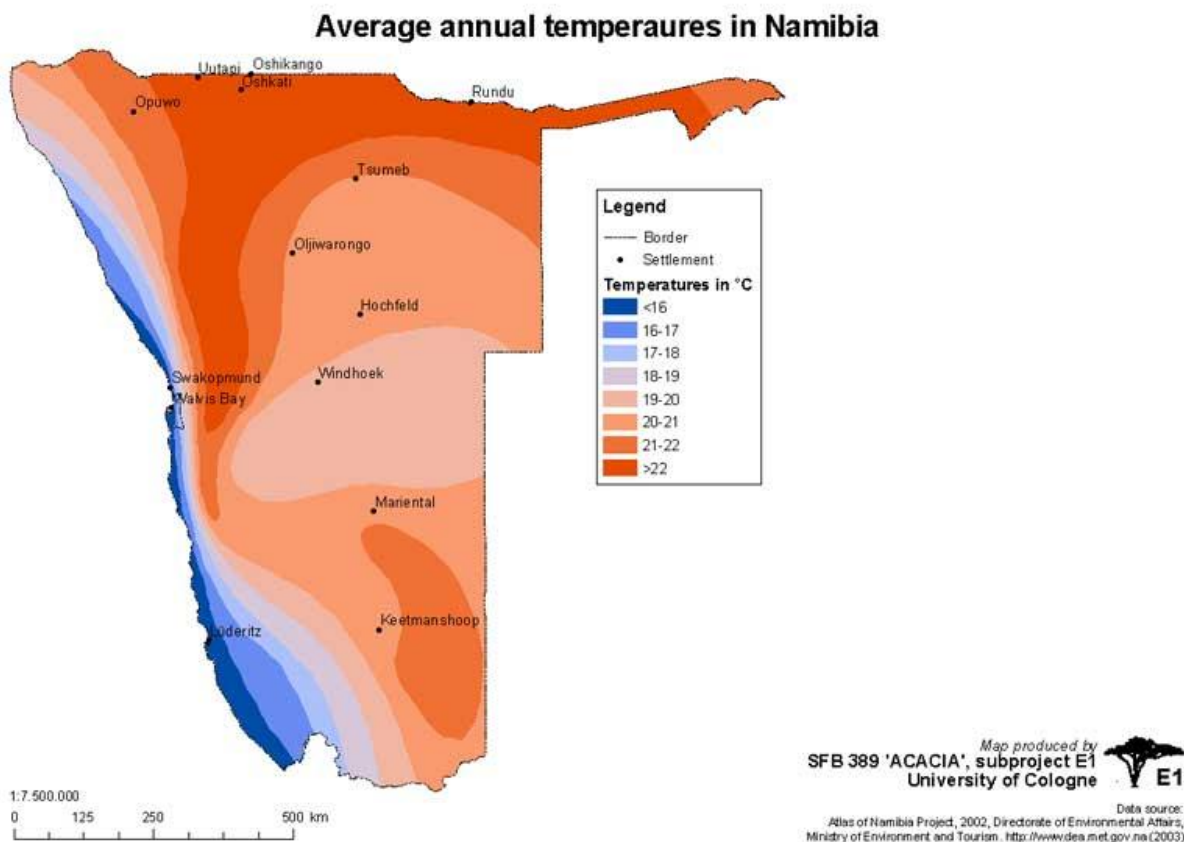


Figure 3: Annual average temperature (http://www.uni-koeln.de/sfb389/e/e1/download/atlas_namibia/e1_download_climate_e.htm#temperature_annual)

The subject area generally experiences more rainfall than the south and west of the country with an average rainfall of 350 to 550 mm as indicated in **Figure 4** below.

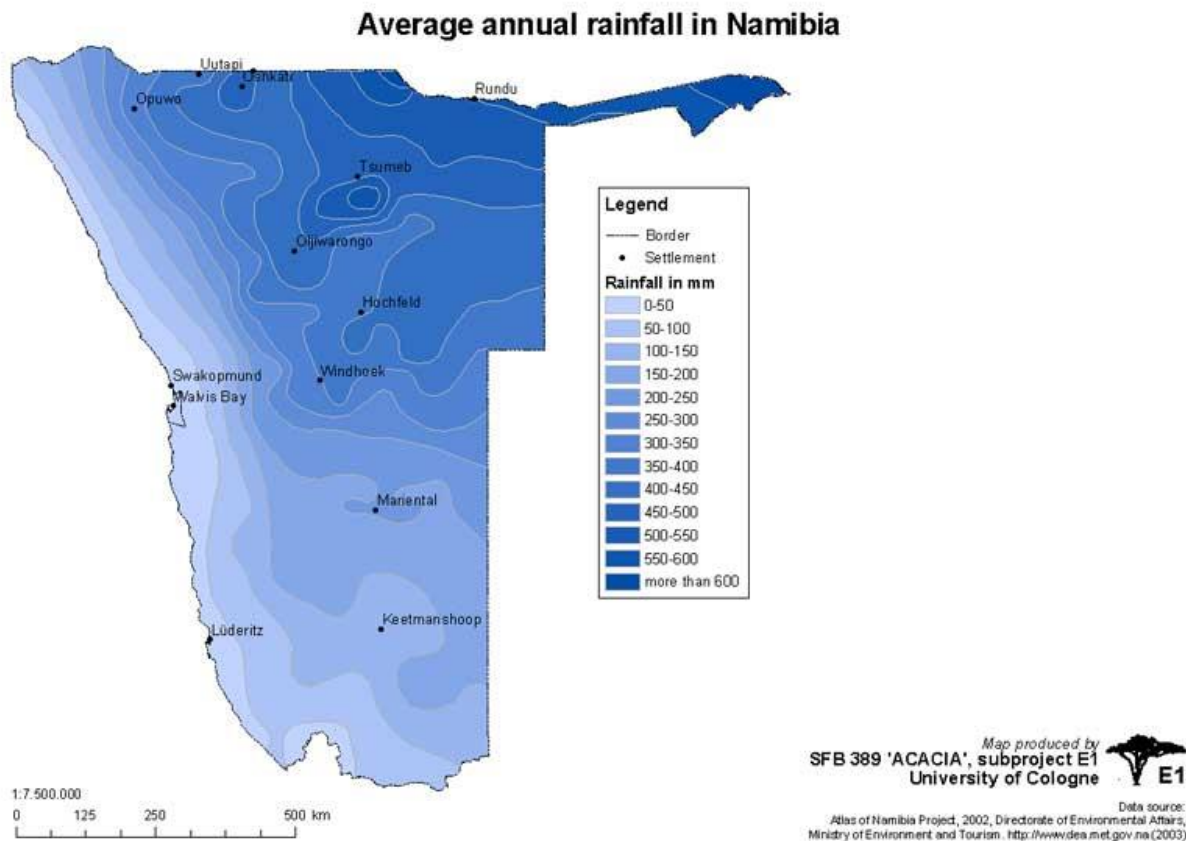


Figure 4: Average annual Rainfall (http://www.uni-koeln.de/sfb389/e/e1/download/atlas_namibia/pics/climate/rainfall-annual.jpg)

3.2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

The Omusati Region forms part of the Kalahari Group Geological division depicted in pale yellow in **Figure 5** below. The dominant soils within the area are mainly sands and clays (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The Cuvelai Basin consists of thousands of drainage channels or oshanas which flow during the rainy season. The oshanas are “shallow, often vegetated and poorly defined, interconnected flood channels and pans through which surface water flows slowly or may form pools depending on the intensity of the floods (“efundja”)” (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011).

The Cuvelai Basin is the most densely populated areas in the country with most communities living in rural areas largely dependent on agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011). The villages and towns located within the Cuvelai Basin are supplied with water from the Calueque Dam, north of the Angolan border, via an extensive system of canals and pipelines. “Water stored in the Calueque Dam on the Kunene River just north of the border is pumped via a canal to the Olushandja Dam in Namibia, from where it is gravity fed via a concrete-lined canal to Oshakati” (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011).

Because surface water is only available during the rainy season, people rely on other water sources during the dry season. As such groundwater is sourced in the region through dug wells and boreholes.

3.3 TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

3.3.1 Flora and Fauna

The Omusati Region falls within the broader Tree-and-Shrub Savanna biome and forms part of the Acacia Tree-and -shrub Savanna sub-biome. The Acacia Tree-and -shrub Savanna sub-biome is characterized by large, open expanses of grasslands dotted with Acacia trees (Mendelsohn *et al.*, 2002). The trees within this biome are tallest in the east where they grow in deeper sands and become more shrub-like to the west where they grow in shallower soils.

The indigenous trees found within the region include Makalani Palm Trees (*Hyphaene petersiana*) and Mopane Trees (*Colophospermum mopane*). The Makalani Palm and Mopane trees are protected tree species and should thus not be removed. If removal is required a permit needs to be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry prior to removal. Trees protected under the Forestry Act 12 of 2001 should be protected within the layout of the proposed development.

There are no significant fauna and flora found to be located within the development area.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 PROJECT COMPONENTS

As previously outlined in Section 1.1, the proposed project involves the following activities:

- **Rectification of land encroachments in Oshikuku Extension 1.**

These components will be described in further detail below, in terms of their design, layout and footprint.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES

As pointed out in Section 1.4 above various layout alternatives were initially considered by the proponent, ultimately resulting in the final layouts.

4.2.1 No – Go Alternative

The no-go alternative is the baseline against which all alternatives are assessed. The no-go alternative would essentially entail maintaining the current situation, whereby there will exist an encroachment of land on various erven in Oshikuku Extension 1. In order for the proponent to rectify the current cadastral overlap it is necessary to re-plan the subject area (which is the Roman Catholic church cemetery area) which encroaches over a number of planned erven within Oshikuku Extension 1.

4.3 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

When Oshikuku Extension 1 was established, ownership of the north western part of the extension was claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. After consultation between the Oshikuku Town Council and the church it was resolved that the land claimed by the church should remain the property of the church. Furthermore, the church has recently allocated grave sites on the western area which now forms part of Oshikuku Extension 1.

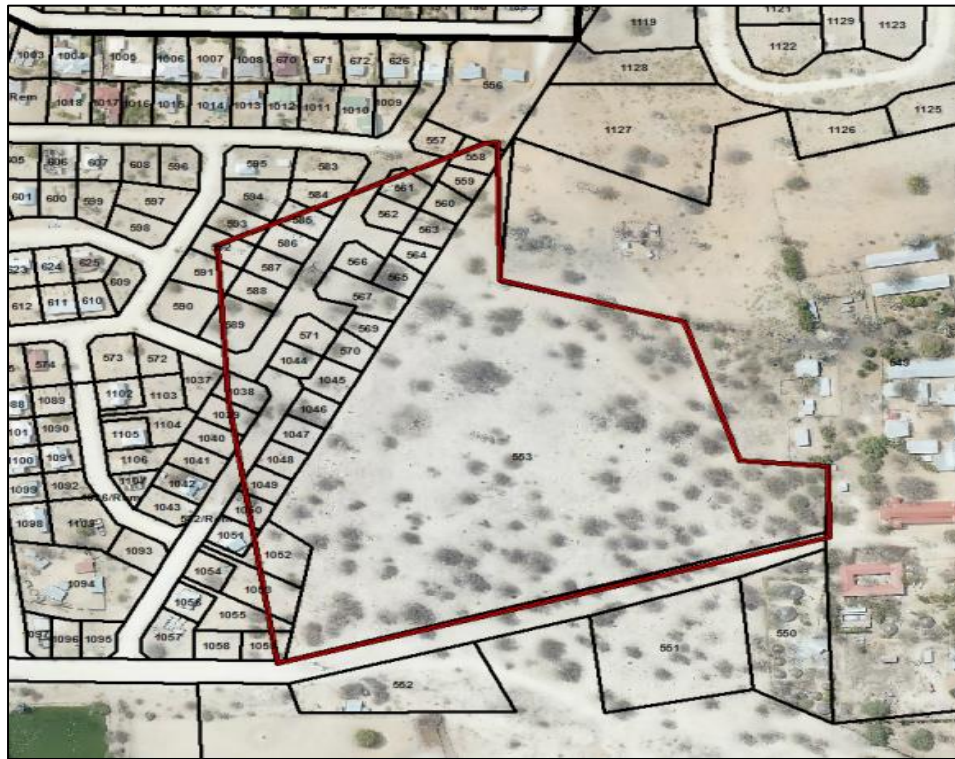


Figure 7: Cemetery encroachments on Oshikuku Extension 1

In order for the proponent to rectify the current cadastral overlap it is necessary to re-plan the subject area (which is the Roman Catholic church cemetery area) which encroaches over a number of planned erven within Oshikuku Extension 1.

The rectification would require the subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 2 (Street) of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 911 into Portions A, B and Remainder (**Figure 8**). The subdivision will enable the permanent closure of proposed Portion A (3405.54m²) and B (1206.50m²) of the Remainder of Portion 2 of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 991 as streets (**Figure 9**).

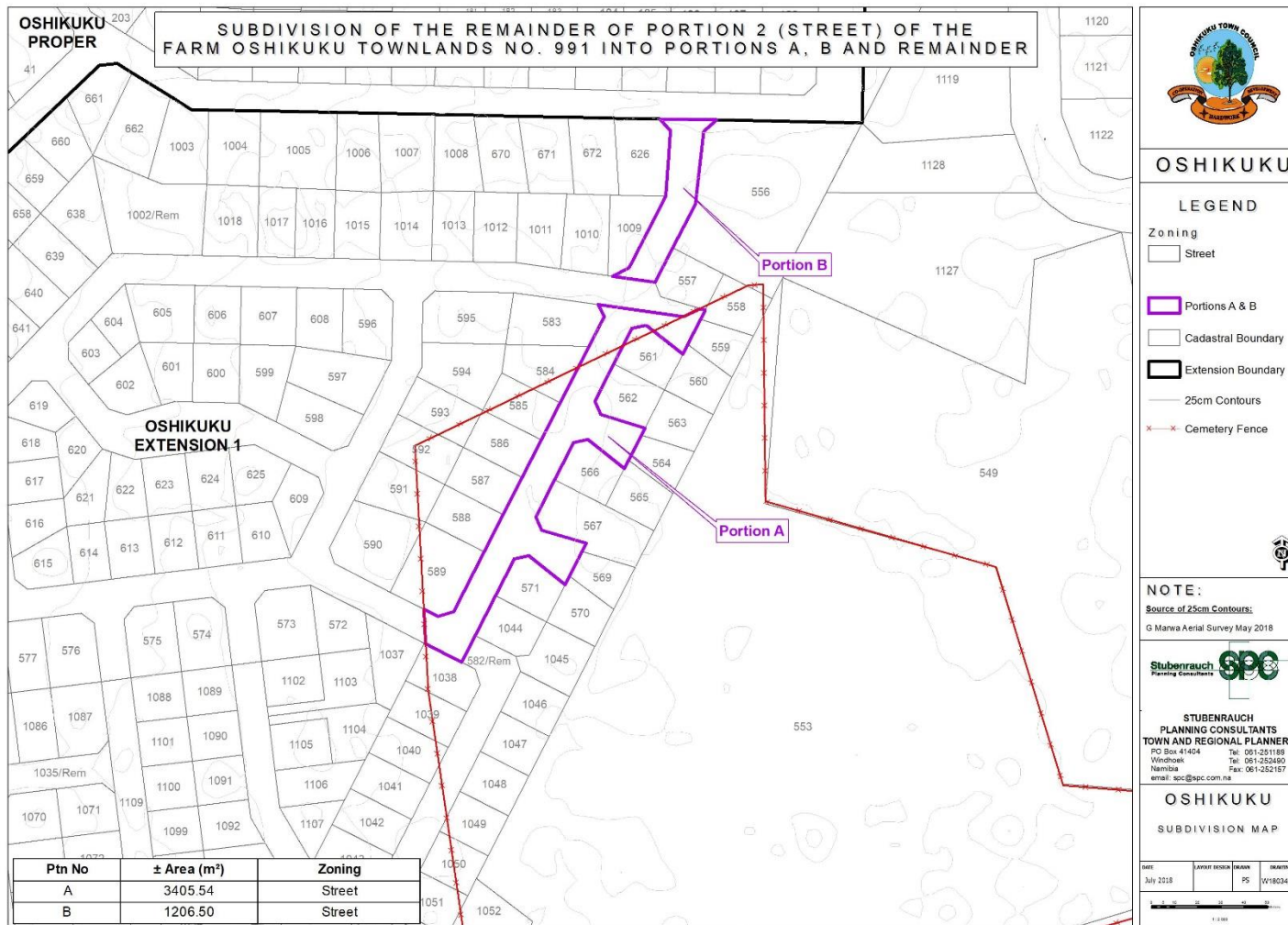


Figure 8: Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 2 (Street) of the Oshikuku Townlands No 991 into Portions A, B and Remainder

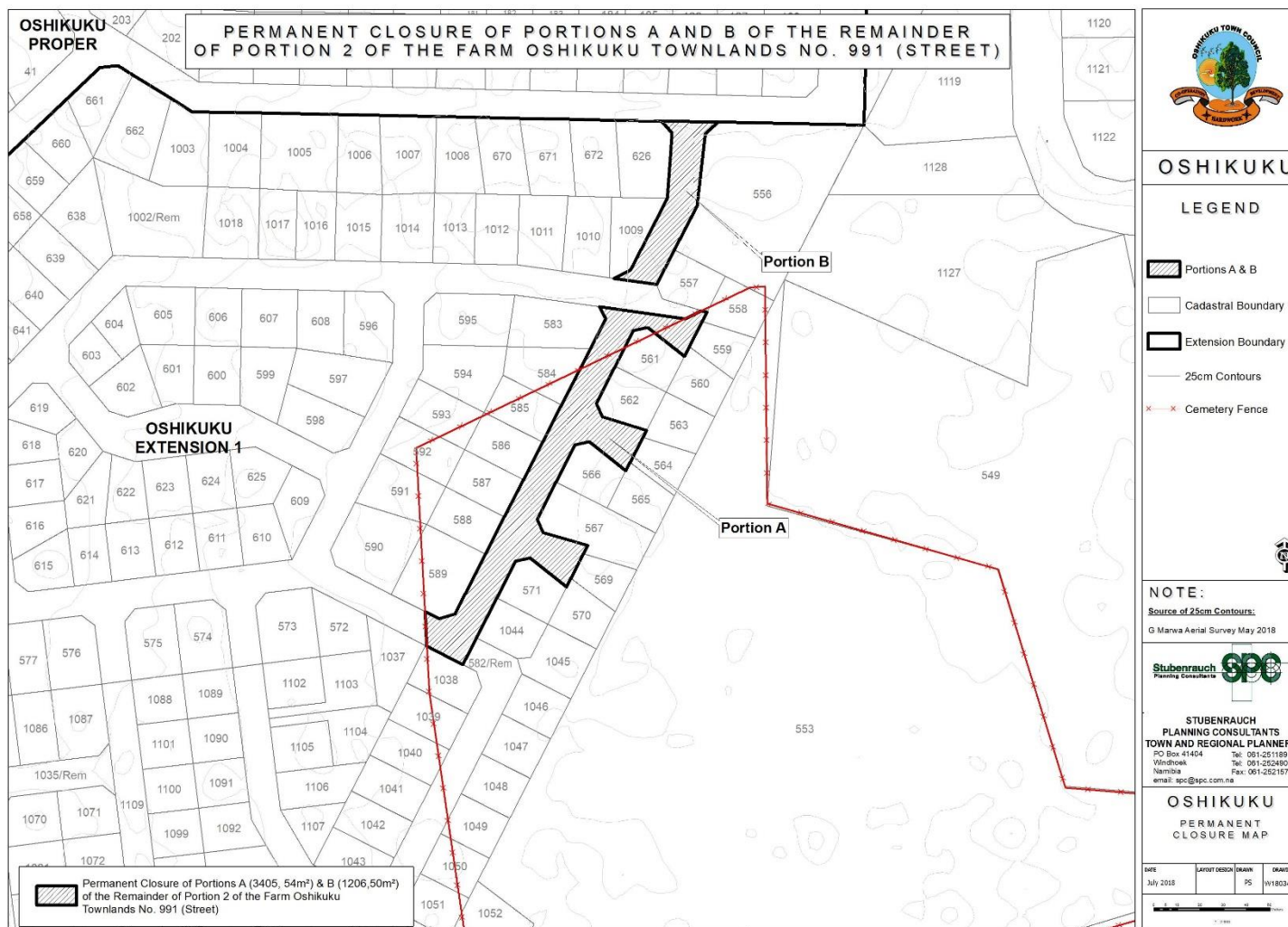


Figure 9: Permanent Closure of proposed Portion A (3405.54m²) and B (1206.50m²) of the Remainder of Portion 2 of the Farm Oshikuku Townlands No. 991 as streets

The next step will be to subdivide the Remainder of Erf 582 (street), Oshikuku Extension 1 into Erf C and Remainder (**Figure 10**). The proposed subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 582 (street) will enable the permanent closure of proposed Erf C of the Remainder of Erf 582, Oshikuku Extension 1 as a street (**Figure 11**). Where after the consolidation of Erven 556-571, 583-593, 626, 1009, 1037-1040, 1044 -1053,1055,1059, Ptn A/Rem/2, Ptn B/Rem/2 and Ptn. C/Rem/582 Oshikuku Extension 1 into Consolidated Erf X to be undertaken (**Figure 12**).

The intended consolidation will result into the subdivision of Consolidated Erf X into 24 erven, comprising primarily of "Residential" zoned erven with a "Local Authority" and "Public Open Space" zoned erf, four "Streets" and a cemetery (**Figure 13**).

The proposed subdivision will enable the rezoning of the Remainder of Consolidated Erf "X" from "Residential" to "Cemetery". This rezoning will allow for the consolidation of the proposed Remainder (**Figure 14**).

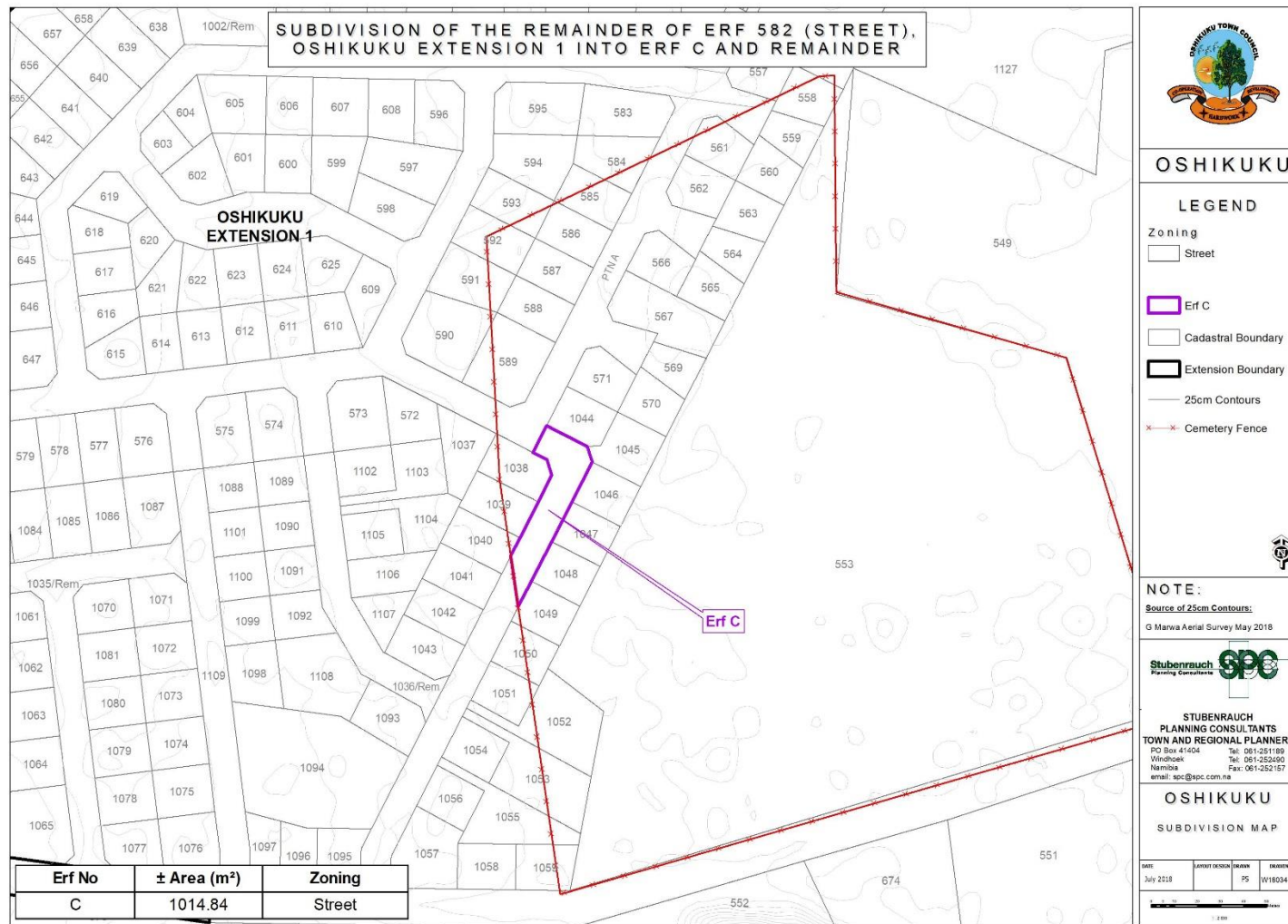


Figure 10: Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 582 (Street), Oshikuku Ext 1 into Erf C and Remainder

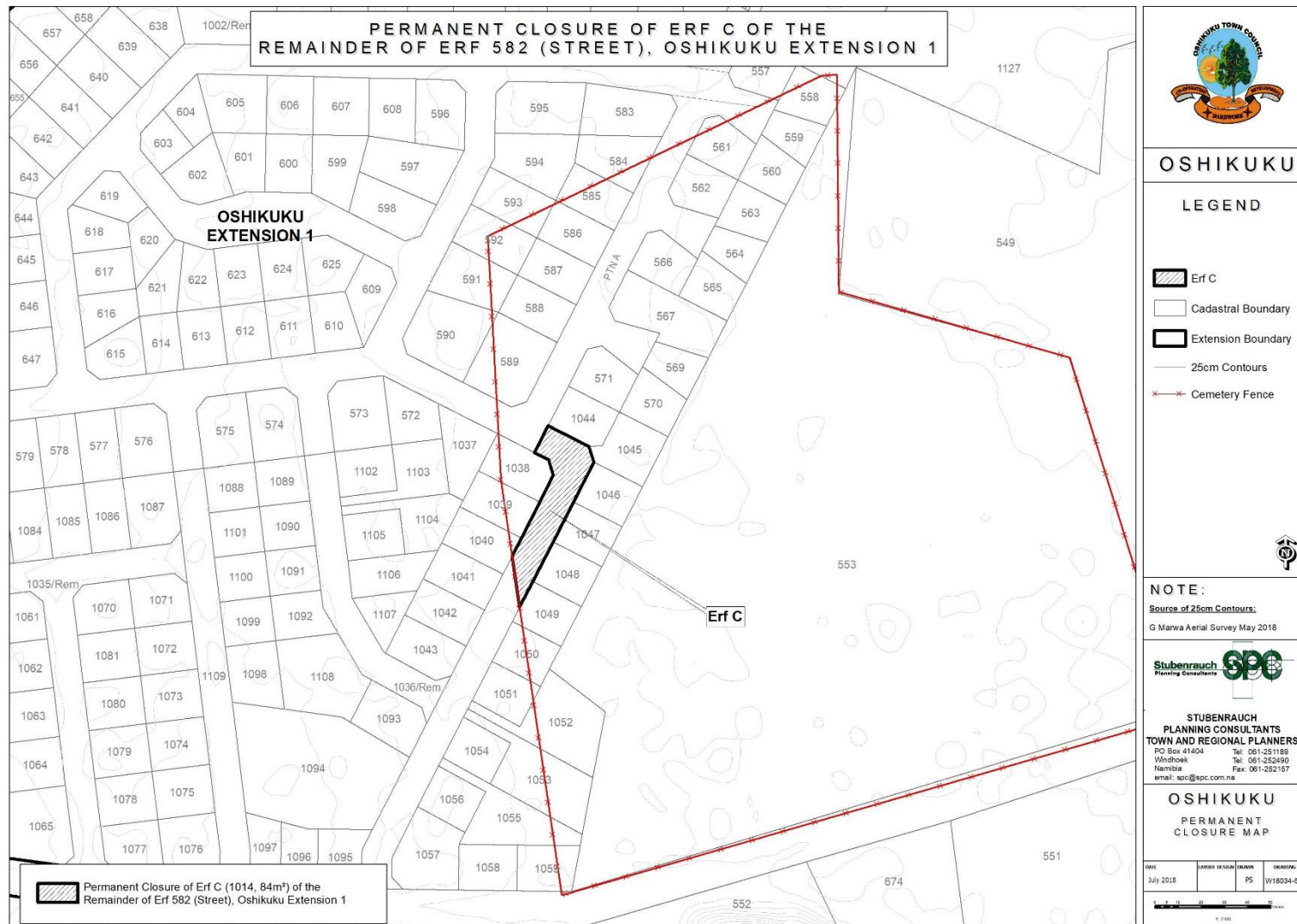


Figure 11: Permanent Closure of Erf C of the Remainder of Erf 582 (Street), Oshikuku Extension 1

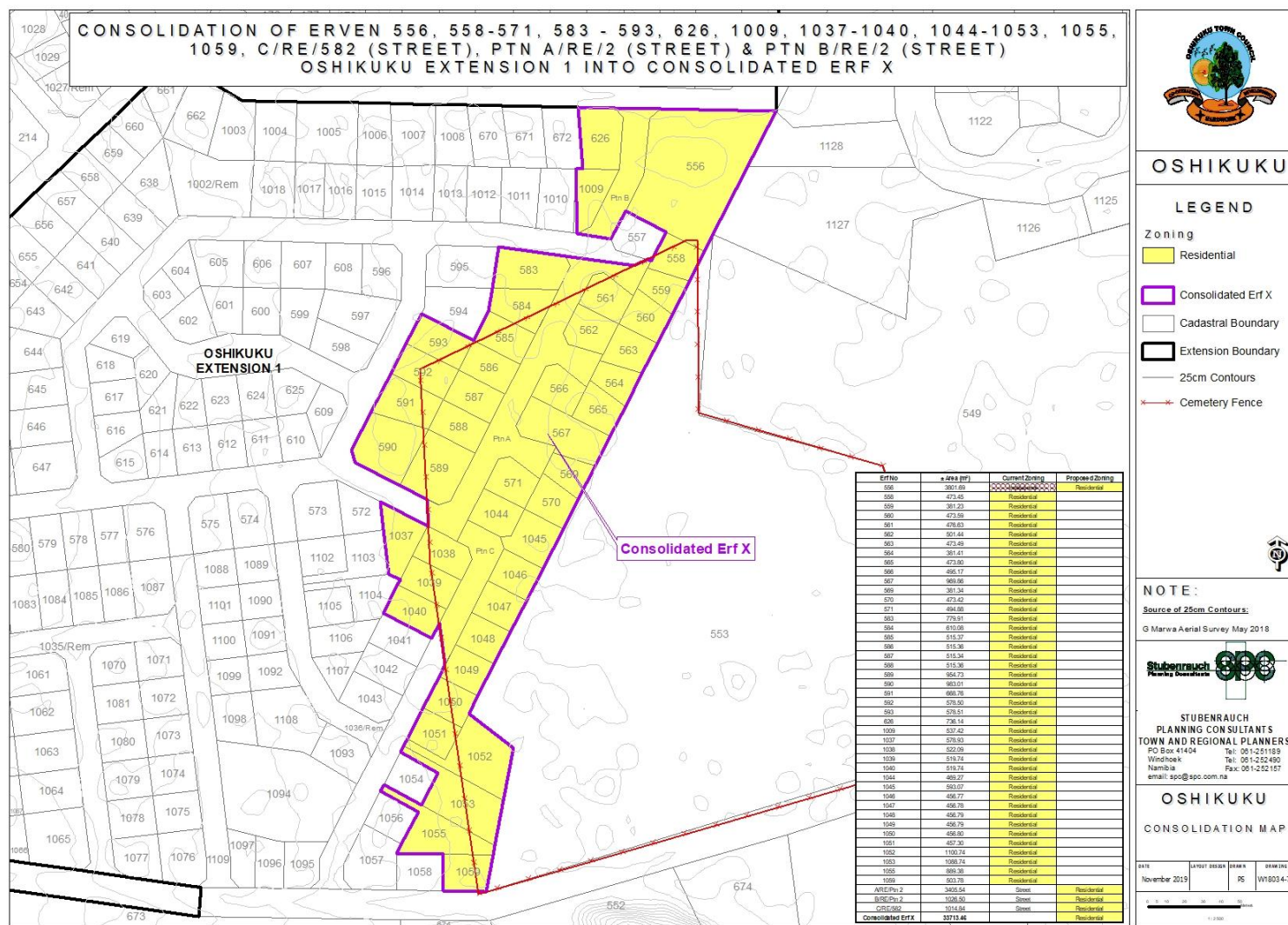


Figure 12: consolidation of Erven 556-571, 583-593, 626, 1009, 1037-1040, 1044 -1053,1055,1059, Ptn A/Rem/2, Ptn B/Rem/2 and Ptn. C/Rem/582 Oshikuku Extension 1 into Consolidated Erf X

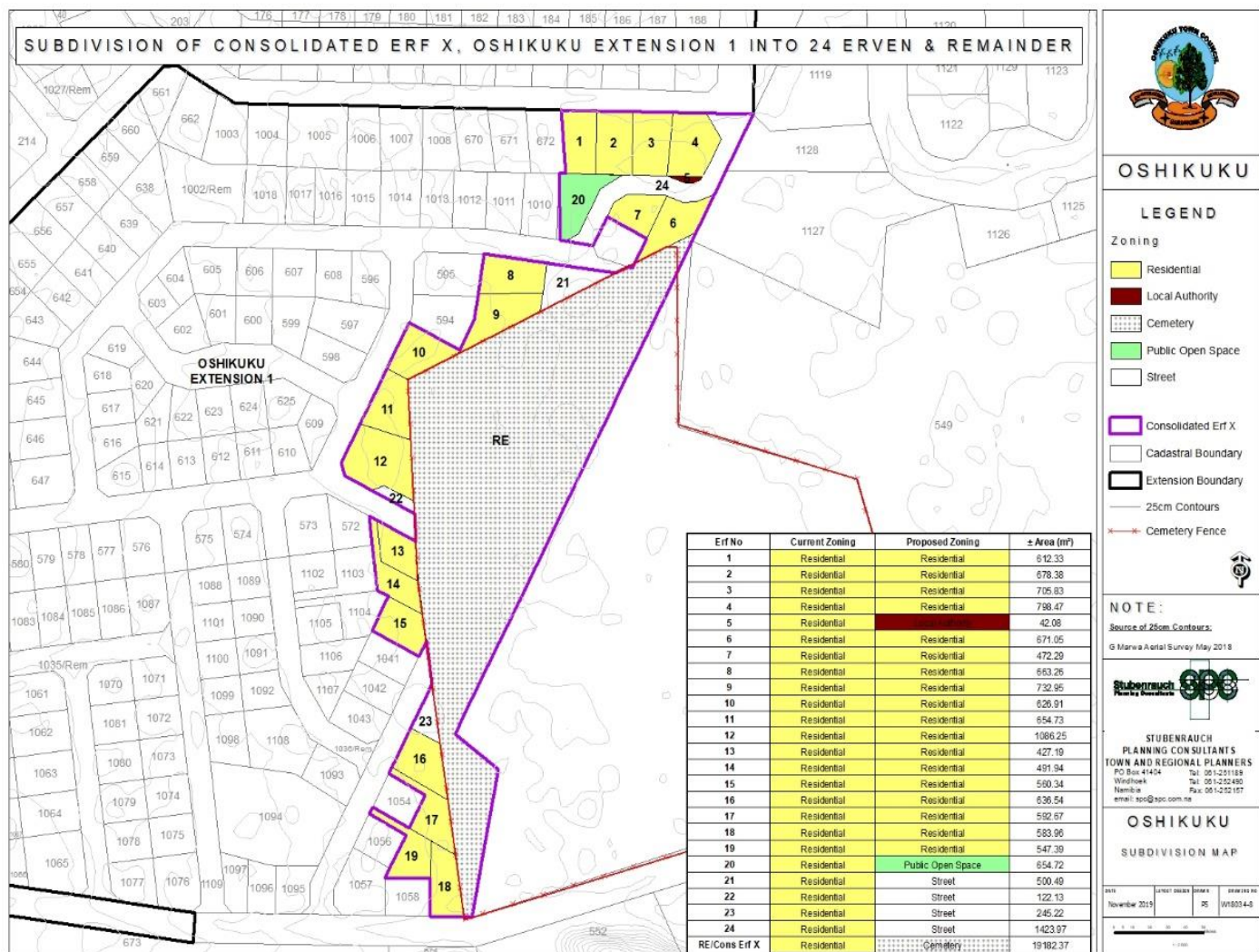


Figure 13: Subdivision of Consolidated Erf X, Oshikuku Extension 1 into 24 Erven and Remainder

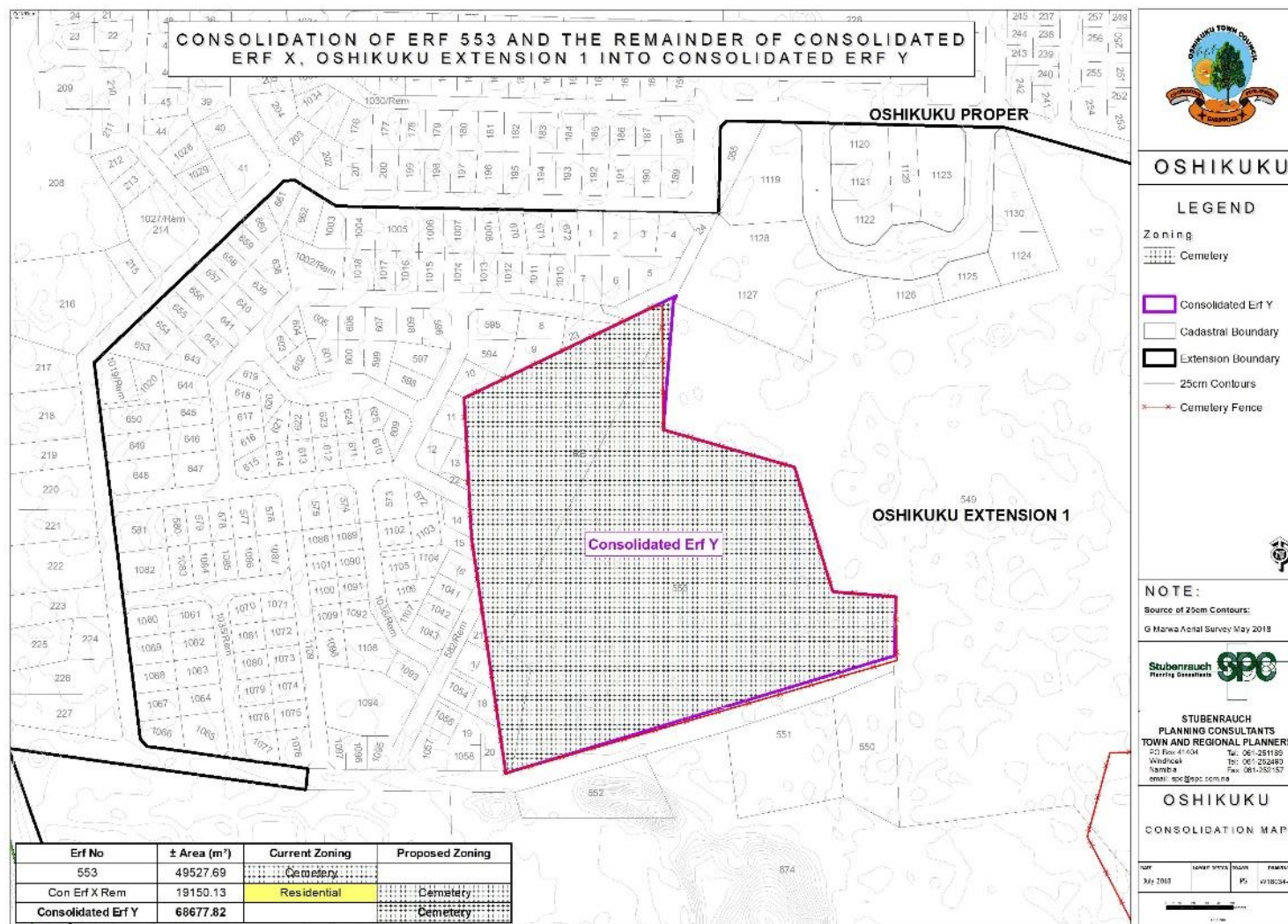


Figure 14: Consolidation of Erf 553 and the Remainder of Consolidated Erf X, into Consolidated Erf Y

4.3.1 Engineering Services and Access Provision

The subject erven will be serviced and connected to the Municipal Reticulation Services of the town consisting of water, electricity and sewage. It is expected that the services will be sufficient for this area and proposed development.

Access to the erven will be obtained via the existing 582/Rem and 1036/Rem Oshikuku Extension 1 internal street.

5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

5.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

In terms of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at defined stages of the EIA process is required. This entails participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. Public Participation has thus incorporated the requirements of Namibia's legislation, but also takes account of international guidelines, including Southern African Development Community (SADC) guidelines and the Namibian EIA Regulations. Public participation in this project has been undertaken to meet the specific requirements in accordance with the international best practice. Please see **Table 4** below for the activities undertaken as part of the public participation process. The I&APs were given time to comment from **14 May to 4 June 2020**.

Table 4: Table of Public Participation Activities

ACTIVITY	REMARKS
Placement of site notices/posters in Okahao	See Annexure A
Placing advertisements in two newspapers namely the New Era and The Namibian (14 May and 20 June 2020)	See Annexure B
Written notice to surrounding property owners and Interested and Affected Parties via Email (14 May 2020)	See Annexure C

5.1.1 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the PPP involves the lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) to all registered I&APs for comment. Registered and potential I&APs were informed of the availability of the DESR for public comment *via* a letter/email dated **3 July 2020**. An Executive Summary of the DESR was also included in the letters to the registered I&APs. I&APs had until **17 July 2020** to submit comments or raise any issues or concerns they may have with regard to the proposed project. No comments were received during the respective comment periods.

6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the assessment methodology utilized in determining the significance of the construction and operational impacts of the proposed project, and where applicable the possible alternatives, on the biophysical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of predicted significance of impacts for a proposed development is by its nature, inherently uncertain – environmental assessment is thus an imprecise science. To deal with such uncertainty in a comparable manner, a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Such accepted methodology is applied in this study to assess the significance of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development, outlined as follows in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Impact Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

6.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

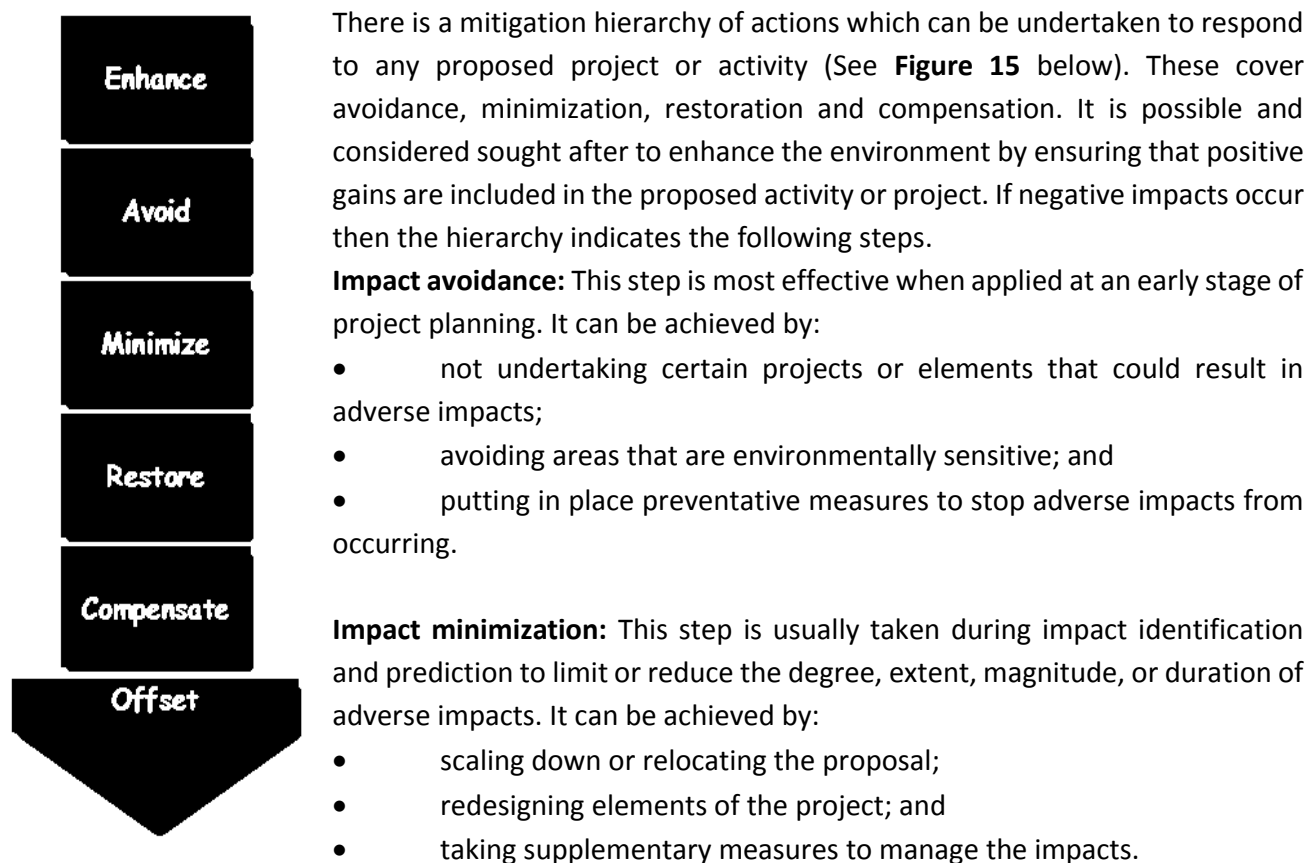


Figure 15: Mitigation Hierarchy

Restoration: This step is taken to improve degraded or removed ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to the

original ecosystem that occurred before impacts. Restoration is frequently needed towards the end of a project's life-cycle but may be possible in some areas during operation.

Impact compensation: This step is usually applied to remedy unavoidable residual adverse impacts. It can be achieved by:

- rehabilitation of the affected site or environment, for example, by habitat enhancement;
- restoration of the affected site or environment to its previous state or better; and
- replacement of the same resource values at another location (off-set), for example, by wetland engineering to provide an equivalent area to that lost to drainage or infill.

7 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter describes the potential impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, which may occur due to the proposed activities described in Chapter 4. These include potential impacts, which may arise during the operation of the proposed development (i.e. long-term impacts) as well as the potential construction related impacts (i.e. short to medium term). The assessment of potential impacts will help to inform and confirm the selection of the preferred layouts to be submitted to MET: DEA for consideration. In turn, MET: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptability of the proposed project and the setting of conditions of authorisation (should the project be authorised) will be informed by this chapter, amongst other information, contained in this EA Report.

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

7.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The construction phase impacts are those impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that would occur during the construction phase. These impacts are inherently temporary in duration but may have longer lasting effects.

7.2.1 Flora and Fauna Impacts (Biodiversity)

Trees protected under the Forestry Act 12 of 2001 should be protected within the development and may not be removed without a valid permit. The trees located on the subject site should be accommodated in the layout and proposed use for the erf.

It is anticipated that the proposed development area and associated infrastructure (e.g. water, sewage, access route, etc.) would have localised negative implications on the environment and associated fauna and flora should the proposed mitigation measures as outlined in the EMP be enforced.

7.2.2 Surface and Ground Water Impacts

Surface and groundwater impacts may be encountered during the construction and operation phase, especially if development takes place within the rainy season. The risk of contaminating such water sources can be increased by accidental spillage of oils and fuels and any other equipment used during construction. This risk is minimised by the fact that the construction phase will be a short-term activity.

7.2.3 Soil Erosion Impacts

Given the characteristics of the proposed site, soil erosion is likely to be encountered especially if construction will take place during the rainy season, the removal of vegetation will render the soil vulnerable to erosion as they also serve the purpose of keeping the soils compacted.

7.3 CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

7.3.1 Heritage impacts

No archaeological and heritage resources are expected to be found on the site. The project management should however be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological finds. Section 3.1.2 provides an overview of the archaeological and heritage context of the town and region.

7.3.2 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Due to the demand for construction workers during the construction of the proposed project an influx of migrant workforce who will require temporary accommodation in Oshikuku might be experienced. Experience with other construction projects in a developing-world context has shown that, where migrant construction workers have the opportunity to interact with the local community, a significant risk is created for the development of social conditions and sexual behaviors that contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

In response to the threat the pandemic poses, MET has developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. This policy, which was developed with support from USAID, GTZ and the German Development Fund, provides for a non-discriminatory work environment and for workplace programs managed by a Ministry-wide committee. The MET has also recently initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.

The world is currently facing the COVID-19 pandemic, and due to the urgent need to stop the spread of COVID-19, in response to that the Government of Namibia initiated that everyone should wear a face mask in public, frequently wash and sanitize their hand and practice social distancing. As such

the construction activities must adhere to the national regulations and guidelines that relate to the State of Emergency adopted by the Government of Namibia whilst it is in effect.

7.3.3 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase slightly during the construction phase of the project in areas where construction will take place. A number of trucks and other heavy machinery will be required to deliver, handle and position construction materials as well as to remove spoil material. Not only will the increase in traffic result in associated noise impacts, it will also impact on the roads in the area.

7.3.4 Noise Impacts

Construction may result in associated noise impacts. These noise impacts will mainly be associated with construction machinery and construction vehicles. The impact is however limited mainly to the construction period only.

7.3.5 Dust and Emission Impacts

Excavation and stockpiles during the construction phase could result in dust impacts, if not managed correctly. Dust could impact negatively on the health of the nearby community if mitigation measures are not implemented. Dust impacts are primarily associated with the construction phase.

7.3.6 Municipal Services

The construction phase will result in additional people on-site, who will require provision of the following services:

- Potable water for domestic (ablution and drinking) and construction purposes.
- Temporary toilets during the construction phase.
- Solid waste management (domestic and construction waste).

These services if not managed well are likely to create an opportunity for water wastage; litter; solid and human waste pollution.

7.3.7 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances

Hazardous substances are regarded by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974) as those substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. During the construction period, the use and storage of these types of hazardous substances, such as shutter oil, curing compounds, types of solvents, primers and

adhesives and diesel, on-site could have negative impacts on the surrounding environment if these substances spill and enter the environment.

7.4 OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

The operational phase impacts are those impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that would occur during the operational phase of the proposed project and are inherently long-term in duration.

7.4.1 Visual Impacts

There may be a change in visual characteristics of the site particularly as the area is currently undeveloped. The intended activities for the proposed site may alter the sense of place for the existing community and property owners situated in close proximity to the site, as well as the residents of Oshikuku who frequent the site. The extent of this disturbance will depend on how highly the interested and affected parties valued the initial aesthetic quality of the site. However, it is not expected that the visual impact will be significant as the surrounding area is currently developed.

7.4.2 Noise Impacts

The operational activities may result in associated noise impacts, depending on the exact type of activities taking place on the properties. However due to the nature of the land uses proposed for the subject even it is not expected that the noise levels will be significant if managed well.

7.4.3 Emission Impacts

The air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good. Additional emissions are not expected due to the land uses that are intended for the site.

7.4.4 Social Impacts

A small number of residents from Oshikuku could benefit from employment during construction and possibly by the activities taking place at the site.

7.4.5 Soil and Ground Water impacts

The operational activities may result in the environmental pollutions such as possible pollution of ground water, land degradation and soil pollution. This may particularly occur due

to the use of certain chemicals used during burials. As such mitigation measures outlined within the EMP need to be adhered to, to ensure that these impacts are minimised.

7.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impact of the proposed developments in regard to the degradation of the project area is very difficult to rate. If all proposed mitigation measures are however in place to minimise the overall impacts, then the cumulative impact can be expected to be rated as **Medium-Low (negative)** for the proposed developments.

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained in **Annexure E** of this report. The purpose of the EMP is to outline the type and range of mitigation measures that should be implemented during the construction and decommissioning phases of the project to ensure that negative impacts associated with the development are avoided or mitigated.

7.2 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A summary of all the potential impacts from the proposed project assessed above is included in **Table 6**. The **Tables 7 – 9** provide a summary of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts. While some difference in magnitude of the potential impacts would result from the proposed alternatives this difference was not considered to be significant for any of the potential impacts. As such, the table below applies to all proposed alternatives.

Table 6: Summary of the significance of the potential impacts

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Significance	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
CONSTRUCTION PHASE										
1. Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
2. Surface & ground water	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium - low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
3. Soil erosion	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
4. Heritage	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Very low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Negligible	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Significance	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
5. Health, safety and security	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
6. Traffic impacts	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Very low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
7. Noise impacts	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
8. Emissions impacts	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
9. Municipal services		No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Significance	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Very low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
10. Waste	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
11. Hazardous Substances	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
OPERATIONAL PHASE										
1. Surface & ground water	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Medium term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very-Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Significance	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
2. Visual & sense of place	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Medium term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
3. Noise	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
4. Emissions	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Medium term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
5. Social impact		No mitigation	Local	Medium	Long term	Low (+)	Probable	Probable	Reversible	Medium (+)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Significance	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	Rectification of Encroachments Oshikuku	Mitigation	Local	Medium	Long term	Low (+)	Probable	Probable	Reversible	Medium (+)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Long term	Neutral	Probable	Probable	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Long term	Neutral	Probable	Probable	Reversible	Neutral

Table 7: Proposed mitigation measures for the construction phase

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt the proposed developments to the local environment – e.g. small adjustments to the site layout could avoid potential features such as water bodies and vegetation. Prevent the destruction of protected and endemic plant species. Prevent contractors from collecting wood, veld food, etc. during the construction phase. The plants that are to be kept should be clearly marked with “danger tape” to prevent accidental removal. Regular inspection of the marking tool should be carried out. The very important plants should be “camped off” to prevent the unintended removal or damage to these trees. Recommend the planting of local indigenous species of flora as part of the landscaping as these species would require less maintenance than exotic species. Transplant removed plants where possible, or plant new plants in lieu of those that have been removed.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien ornamental plant species such as; <i>Lantana</i>, <i>Opuntia</i>, <i>Prosopis</i>, <i>Tecoma</i>, etc.; as part of the landscaping as these species could infest the area further over time.
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that construction takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit flooding on site and surface water pollution. No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to surface water bodies. Heavy construction vehicles should be kept out of any surface water bodies and the movement of construction vehicles should be limited where possible to the existing roads and tracks. Ensure that oil/ fuel spillages from construction vehicles and machinery are minimised and that where these occur, that they are appropriately dealt with. Drip trays must be placed underneath construction vehicles when not in use to contain all oil that might be leaking from these vehicles. Contaminated runoff from the construction sites should be prevented from entering the surface and ground water bodies. All materials on the construction site should be properly stored. Disposal of waste from the sites should be properly managed and taken to the designated landfill site. Construction workers should be given ablution facilities at the construction sites that are located at least 30 m away from any surface water and regularly serviced. Washing of personnel or any equipment should not be allowed on site. Should it be necessary to wash construction equipment these should be done at an area properly suited and prepared to receive and contain polluted waters.
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that construction takes place outside of the rainy season in order to limit potential flooding and the runoff of loose soil causing further erosion. Appropriate erosion control structures must be put in place where soil may be prone to erosion.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checks must be carried out at regular intervals to identify areas where erosion is occurring. • Appropriate remedial actions are to be undertaken wherever erosion is evident.
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project management should be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological finds. • In the event of such finds, construction must stop, and the project management or contractors should notify the National Heritage Council of Namibia immediately.
Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction personnel should not overnight at the site, except the security personnel. • Ensure that all construction personnel are properly trained depending on the nature of their work. • Provide for a first aid kit and a properly trained person to apply first aid when necessary. • A wellness program should be initiated to raise awareness on health issues, especially the impact of sexually transmitted diseases as described above. • Provide free condoms in the workplace and to local community throughout the construction period and promote their usage. • Facilitate access to Antiretroviral (ARV) medication. • Encourage HIV counselling and testing. • Encourage Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC). • Provide awareness on the prevention of mother to child HIV Transmission. • Restrict unauthorised access to the site and implement access control measures. • Clearly demarcate the construction site boundaries along with signage of “no unauthorised access”. • Clearly demarcate dangerous areas and no-go areas on site. • Ensure that all construction personnel are wearing protective face mask and practicing social distancing. • Provide hand washing facilities and hand sanitizers.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and visitors to the site must be fully aware of all health and safety measures and emergency procedures. • The contractor must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety requirements. • The workforce should be provided with all necessary Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit and control the number of access points to the site. • Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines. • Construction vehicles' need to be in a road worthy condition and maintained throughout the construction phase. • Transport the materials in the least number of trips as possible. • Adhere to the speed limit. • Implement traffic control measures where necessary.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No amplified music should be allowed on site. • Inform immediate neighbours of construction activities to commence and provide for continuous communication between the neighbours and contractor. • Limit construction times to acceptable daylight hours. • Install technology such as silencers on construction machinery. • Do not allow the use of horns as a general communication tool but use it only where necessary as a safety measure.
Dust and Emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that dust suppressants such as Dustex be applied to all the construction clearing activities to ensure at least 50% control efficiency on all the unpaved roads and reduce water usage. • Construction vehicles to only use designated roads. • During high wind conditions the contractor must make the decision to cease works until the wind has calmed down.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimise windblown dust. • Provide workers with dust masks.
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that waste from the temporary toilets be disposed of at an approved Wastewater Treatment Works. • A sufficient number of waste bins should be placed around the site for the soft refuse. • A sufficient number of skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for around the site. • Solid waste will be collected and disposed of at an appropriate local land fill or an alternative approved site, in consultation with the local authority.
Hazardous Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of the hazardous substances in a bunded area, with a volume of 120 % of the largest single storage container or 25 % of the total storage containers whichever is greater. • Refuel vehicles in designated areas that have a protective surface covering and utilise drip trays for stationary plant.

Table 8: Proposed mitigation measures for the operational phase

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Surface and Ground Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A no-go buffer area of at least 15 m should be allocated to any water bodies in the area. • No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to any surface water bodies. • Contaminated runoff from the various operational activities should be prevented from entering any surface or ground water bodies. • Ensure that surface water accumulating on-site are channeled and captured through a proper storm water management system to be treated in an appropriate manner before disposal into the environment. • Disposal of waste from the various activities should be properly managed. • The base of all burial pits must be at least 1 meter above the highest natural water table to minimise seepage directly into the groundwater. • No digging of wells or boreholes for potable water within at least 250 meter of any grave.
Visual and Sense of Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that more 'green' technologies be implemented within the architectural designs and building materials of the development where possible in order to minimise the visual prominence of such a development within the more natural surrounding landscape. • Natural colours and building materials such as wood and stone should be incorporated as well as the use of indigenous vegetation in order to help beautify the development. • Visual pollutants can further be prevented through mitigations (i.e. keep existing trees, introduce tall indigenous trees; keep structures unpainted and minimising large advertising billboards).
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not allow commercial activities that generate excessive noise levels. • Continuous monitoring of noise levels should be conducted to make sure the noise levels does not exceed acceptable limits. • No activity having a potential noise impact should be allowed after 18:00 hours if possible.
Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider tarring of the internal road network. • Manage activities that generate emissions.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Social Impacts	No specific mitigation measures are required, only that the local community be consulted in terms of possible job creation opportunities and must be given first priority if unspecialised job vacancies are available.

Table 9: Proposed mitigation measures for the decommissioning phase

DECOMMISSIONING PHASE IMPACTS	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
Loss of burial site for the community due to cemetery closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proponent should, consider making arrangements well in time for a new cemetery before this cemetery reaches full capacity.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

With reference to **Table 6**, none of the negative construction phase impacts were deemed to have a high significance impact on the environment. The construction impacts were assessed to a **Medium to Low (negative)** significance, without mitigation measures. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in Chapter 7 as well as in the EMP, the significance of the construction phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**.

8.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

With reference to **Table 6**, none of the negative operational phase impacts were deemed to have a high significance impact on the environment. The construction impacts were assessed to a **Medium to Low (negative)** significance, without mitigation measures. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in Chapter 7 as well as in the EMP, the significance of the construction phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**.

8.3 LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN ASSESSMENT

With reference to the information available at the project planning cycle, the confidence in the environmental assessment undertaken is regarded as being acceptable for the decision-making, specifically in terms of the environmental impacts and risks. The Environmental Assessment Practitioner believes that the information contained within this FESR is adequate to allow MET: DEA to be able to determine the environmental acceptability of the proposed project.

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

8.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures in Chapter 7 as well as in the EMP, the significance of the construction and operational phase impacts is likely to be reduced to a **Low (negative)**. It is further extremely important to include an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) on site during the construction phase of the proposed project to ensure that all the mitigation measures discussed in this report and the EMP are enforced.

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

8.5 OPINION WITH RESPECT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

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

It is recommended that this project be authorised because should the development not proceed there will continue to exist an encroachment of land in Oshikuku Extension 1. This would result in a discrepancy between the cadastral layout of the town and the situation on the ground.

The “no go” alternative was thus deemed to have a **High (negative)** impact, as all the benefits resulting from the development would not be realised.

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

8.6 WAY FORWARD

The FESR is herewith submitted to MET: DEA for consideration and decision making. If MET: DEA approves or requests additional information / studies all registered I&APs and stakeholders will be kept informed of progress throughout the assessment process.

9 REFERENCES

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Namibia Statistics Agency. 2014. Omusati 2011 Census Regional Profile.