



Title	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A BRICK MANUFACTURING FACTORY AT ONANIME VILLAGE, OKATANA CONSTITUENCY, OSHANA REGION	
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Report Date	May 2021	
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Real Properties CC is of the intention to establish and operate a brick manufacturing factory at Onanime Village, Okatana constituency, Oshana Region. Real Properties CC is a wholly owned Namibian company with its core business focusing on property development. The company intends to manufacture bricks in order to have a reliable supply chain of bricks and concrete materials. The main aim of the brick making factory is to supply different types of bricks including interlocks and pavers for housing development for the new extension at Ekuku, within the proposed townlands of Oshakati and near-by towns such as Ongwediva. The proponent is in the process of securing a housing development at the new extension at Ekuku, which will consist of approximately 70 houses for both low and middle income categories.

The proponent has through extensive market research found out that Oshakati and the surrounding townships are experiencing shortages of bricks and other concrete materials; this resulted in project delays due to limited supplies of bricks and concrete materials. The demand for bricks and concrete materials in Oshakati and surrounding towns has been prompted by high demand of houses and increase in housing development and for other civil infrastructural developments. The proposed project will have a cumulative economic impact to the village and surrounding towns; the project will employ about 15 permanent employees, two technicians, two machine operators, three heavy duty drivers and eight packers. About ten (10) casual workers from the village will be employed on a seasonal basis to pack the bricks.

The proponent has been granted the parcel of land ear-marked for the project in his private capacity by the Uukwambi Traditional Authority. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined. The bricks will be transported to different construction sites within the townlands of Oshakati and beyond using flat-bed trucks mounted with a crane. The access to the proposed brick making factory will be gained from the existing track which branches out to the west from the D3609, when driving from Oshakati to Omungwelumbe.

The intended Environmental Assessment is needed in order to assess the potential social, economic and environmental impacts associated with the intended brick making factory to provide mitigation measures on safety, health and environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

The proposed project is estimated to cost about 20 million Namibian dollars which will be secured from a local financial institution. The planned development will be subjected to an environmental clearance certificate application process enforced by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). Hence the proponent has appointed Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants cc (HEEC) to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and will submit the final environmental scoping report to the Office of the of Environmental Commissioner for Environmental Clearance Certificate consideration.

The assessment was conducted in line with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012). During the assessment, potential impacts within the ecological, societal and economic environment and the surrounding areas to establish and operate a brick manufacturing factory were considered.

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 4 (Forestry activities)	The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The proposed project entails clearing few individual trees to construct the brick factory and makes the area accessible.
Activity 5 (Land use and development activities)	Rezoning of land from agricultural use to industrial use.	The proposed project entails alteration of the open grazing area to establish a brick manufacturing factory.
Activity 8.1 (Water Resource Developments);	The brick making factory will make use of water at an industrial scale.	The proposed project entails some water resource developments for the brick making activities.
Activity 8.6 (Water Resource Developments);	The brick making factory will entail the construction of such facilities to connect to the existing reticulation system.	The proposed project entails some water resource developments for the brick making activities.

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 9.2 (Hazardous substance treatment, Handling and Storage);	The brick making factory must comply with requirements and conditions of operation as set.	The proposed project entails the handling and storage of hazardous & waste materials.

1.2 Project Location

The proposed brick making factory will be at Onanime Village located approximately 12 km north of Oshakati, along the D3609, from Oshakati to Omungwelume within the Okatana Constituency, Oshana Region (see Figure 1 below for the proposed site).

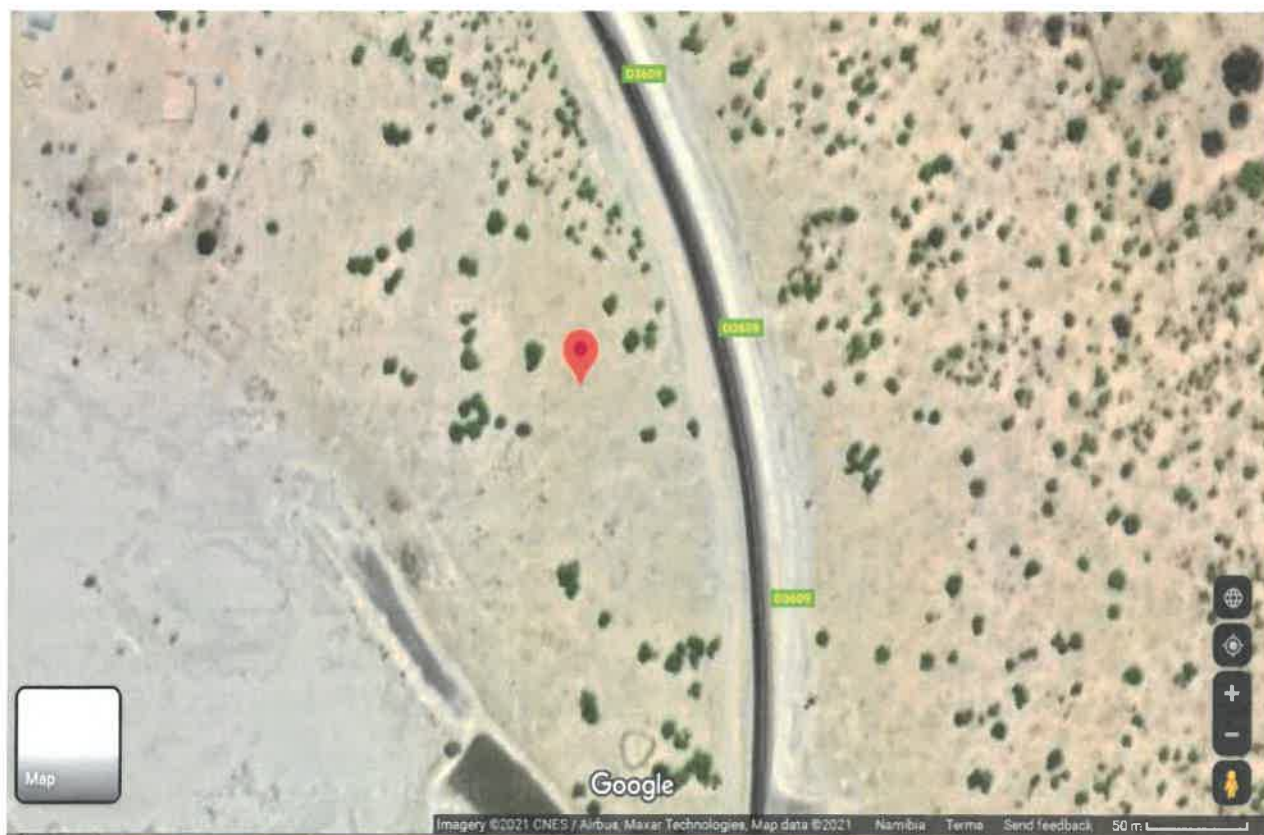


Figure 1: Proposed location of the brick making factory (red pin) at Onanime Village, Okatana constituency, Oshana region (GPS coordinates 17° . 700187 S, 15° . 656904 E) (Google 2021).



Figure 2: Proposed area of the brick making factory (red pinned) at Onanime Village, Okatana constituency, Oshana region (HEEC 2021).

1.3 Terms of Reference

The scope of this project is limited to conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Legislation (Environmental Management Act, 2007) and its regulations (2012). The EIA intends to provide sufficient information for the Office of the Environmental Commission within the Directorate of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) to make an informed decision about whether an Environmental Clearance Certificate should be issued.

The process as described by the Environmental Regulations (2012) covered the following steps, which are reported on, in this document as follows:

- Provide a detailed description of the proposed area activity;
- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed development;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;

- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed project and provide them with reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed project and assess the significance of the identified impacts;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to reduce and/or mitigate the likely negative impacts associated with the project and assist in the formulation of the closure plan for the brick making factory.

1.4 Assumption and limitation

In commissioning this assessment and compiling the Environmental Assessment Report, the subsequent assumptions and limitations apply:

- Assumes that the information provided by Real Properties CC is accurate and divulges all information available.
- The inimitable traits and appeal of the surrounding area of the proposed project will be considered with the architectural designs for the intended project. The appropriate architectural design will be considered by the proponent and taking into consideration the terrain and environmental impacts should be taken into account and the most feasible and eco-friendly designs should be adopted.

1.5 Legal framework

There is a manifold of legal instruments that regulate and have a bearing on good environmental management in Namibia. **Table 2** below provides a summary of the relevant statutory framework of Namibia and international laws of which Namibia is a signatory which are relevant to the proposed development and environmental assessment process.

Table 2: Legal provision relevant to this project

Legislature/Policies	Relevant provision	Relevance to project
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake the EA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem.

	biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future”.	
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)	Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act and the means to attain that. Section 3 details the principles of Environmental Management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management of this project must 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 4 (Forestry activities); clearing few individual trees to construct the brick factory and makes the area accessible. • Activity 5 (Land use and development activities); the proposed project includes alteration of the open grazing area to establish a brick manufacturing factory. • Activity 8.1 (Water Resource Developments); the brick making factory will make use of water at an industrial scale. • Activity 8.6 (Water Resource Developments); the brick making factory will entail the construction of such facilities to connect to the existing reticulation system. • Activity 9.2 (Hazardous substance treatment, Handling and Storage); the brick making factory must comply with requirements and conditions of operation as set.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This EA should consider this term of Environment.

	include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.	
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	<p>Safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties.</p> <p>Occupational Health is intended at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and operation of the brick making factory should comply with the guidelines outlined.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EA should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that 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 construction and operation of the the brick making factory should adhere to this regulation.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care should be taken that the construction and operation the brick making factory; do 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pollution of water resources should be avoided during construction and operation the brick making factory.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owner of the the brick making factory must adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS. Experience with similar projects has shown that a significant health risk occurs when migrant contract workers/labourers interact with local communities.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the way a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council. Sections 34-47 make provision for the aspects of water and sewerage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction and operation of the the brick making factory 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the employment opportunities presented through the construction and operation of the brick making factory, compliance with the law is essential.
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction and operations of the the brick making factory must comply with these legal requirements.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent should comply with this legislation.

<p>Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975</p>	<p>Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous and protected plants must be managed within the legal confines.
<p>Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</p>	<p>This Act covers the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils should not be polluted or left un-rehabilitated.
<p>African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (African Union, 2003)</p>	<p>Article 9 subsection (h) Article IX subsection (h), on Species and Genetic Diversity is particularly noteworthy, stating that signatory states “shall strictly control the international and, as far as possible, accidental introductions, in any area, of species which are not native to that area and endeavor to eradicate those already introduced where the consequences are detrimental to native species or to the environment in general.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration should be taken that the landscaping of the facility does not lead to the introduction of alien plants.
<p>National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004</p>	<p>The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent should adhere to this regulation.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND BASELINE DESCRIPTION

2.1 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1.1 Socio – Economic Aspects

Onanime Village is located in north central Namibia approximately 12 km north of Oshakati within the Okatana Constituency, Oshana Region. Oshakati is one of the fast-growing towns and the major economic hub in northern Namibia. Due to the proximity of the village to Oshakati, majority of the people at the village are employed in various economic sectors in Oshakati. Since there are no existing mainstay economic activity in the village. Many people, especially the youth have to travel to Oshakati and Ongwediva to seek for employment opportunity, while a handful work at local shebeens and other small outlets found within the vicinity of the village.

2.1.2 Archaeological and Heritage

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia at Onanime Village where the proposed establishment and operation of a brick manufacturing factory will be established. The target area for the proposed project is entirely a flat terrain and is free of archaeological and heritage sites. However, if the artefacts happened to be discovered on the proposed area an accidental find procedure at the subject site may be required and any discoveries will be reported to the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

2.2 BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1 Climate

Due to the proximity of Onanime Village to Oshakati, the climate of the area resembles that of Oshakati. The average rainfall amount to more than 447 mm per year, though in some years it could be double that amount. The rainy season occurs from November to March, reaching a scorching 45° C, but relatively easy to endure, due to high humidity (Mendelsohn, 2003). During the other half of the year, from April to October, it does not receive any rain and the average minimum temperatures drop to between 4° and 6° C and at night could drop below freezing point. The differences in temperatures between day and night are less extreme than in other parts of Namibia

2.2.2 Terrestrial Ecology

The vegetation type of Onanime village is falling under the mopane savanna and the area is characterized by mixed trees and shrubs species.

2.2.2.1 Flora Diversity

2.2.2.1.1 Methodology and Approach

The impact of the proposed development on vegetation was carried out during a site visit, which was conducted in January and February 2021. A comprehensive botanical assessment was carried out in the area by means of field observations, recording and collecting were it deemed necessary. The assessment was further augmented with the use of species lists of plants occurring within the quarter degree squares (1715AD) which was extracted from the database, Botanical Research and Herbarium Management System (BRAHMS) which is housed at the National Botanical Research Institute, (NBRI) in Windhoek. The protection status and conservation categories of the plants were extracted from A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants, Occasional Contribution No. 5, field guide by Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. A. (eds) 2009; Le Roux and Müllers Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan.

2.2.2.1.2 Impacts on flora

The proposed area is falling under the mopane savanna and the area is characterized by mixed trees and shrubs species. The following plant species were merely the conspicuous plant species recorded in the area namely; *Terminalia sericea*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Pechel-loeschea leubnitziae* and *Hyphaene petersiana*. The area has limited habitats type and is typically heterogeneous with the only distinct habitat the plain (Oshana) found on the west of the proposed area.

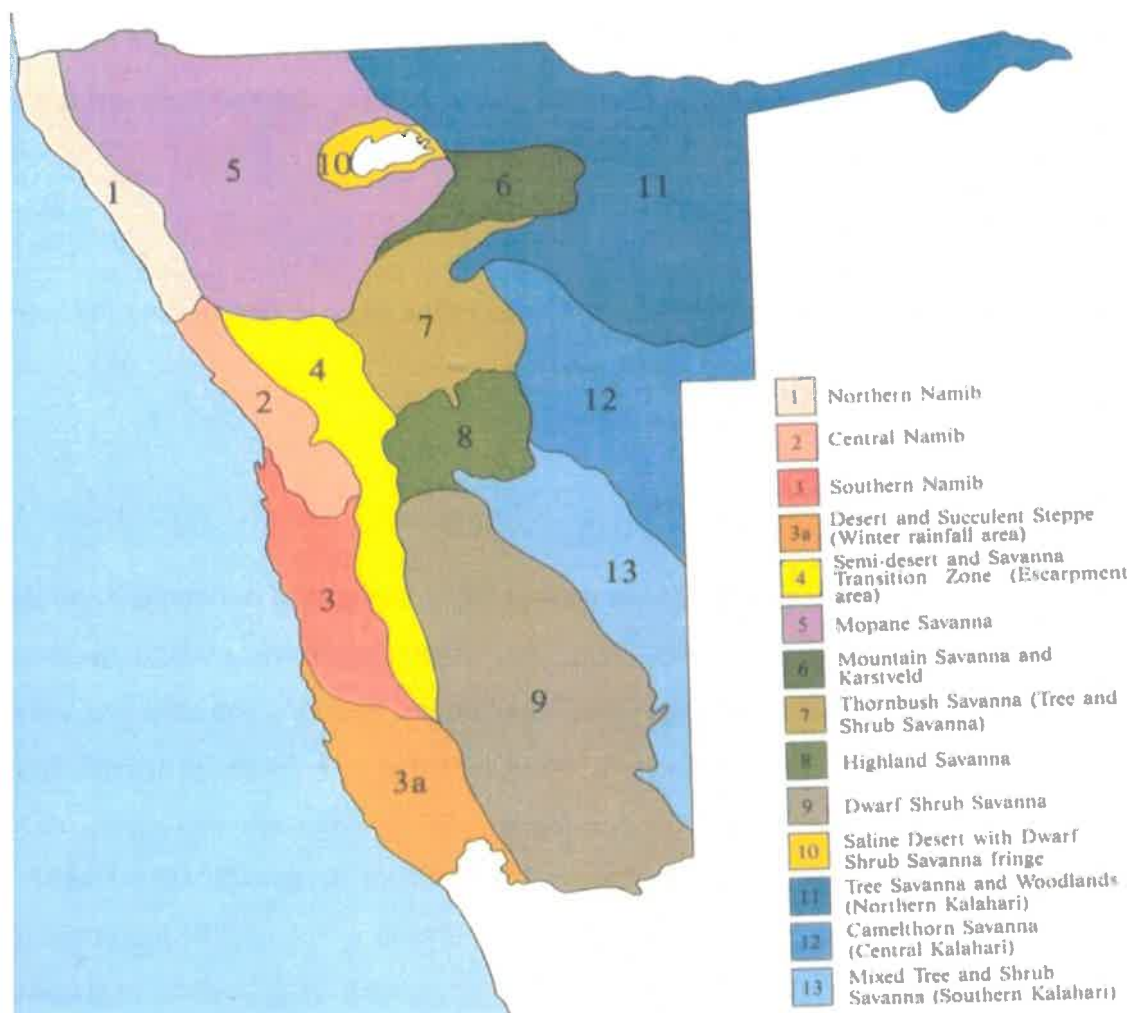


Figure 3: The proposed brick manufacturing factory falls within the Mopane Savanna (Giess 1971).

The actual establishment of the proposed brick manufacturing factory will take place on the flat area west of the D3609, when driving from Oshakati to Omungwelume about 12 km north of Oshakati within the Okatana Constituency, Oshana Region. The area has few individual

plant species; predominated mainly by *Terminalia sericea*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Pechel-loeschea leubnitziae* and *Hyphaene petersiana*.



Figure 4: General area of the proposed establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory at Onanime (HEEC, 2021).



Figure 5: *Terminalia sericea* the dominant plant species in the proposed area (HEEC, 2021)



Figure 6: *Mundulea sericea* recorded in the proposed area (HEEC, 2021).



Figure 7: *Pechel-loeschea leubnitziae* conspicuous in the proposed area (HEEC, 2021).



Figure 8: *Hyphaene petersiana* recorded in the proposed area (HEEC, 2021).

Table 3: Some of plant species recorded in the general area of the proposed establishment and operation of brick manufacturing factory amplified with a plant list extracted from the WIND-Herbarium database in Windhoek.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
Trees, Shrubs and Herbs			
<i>Acacia erubescens</i>	Occasional	LC	-
<i>Acrotome inflata</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Aerva leucura</i>	Occasional	LC	-
<i>Aloe zebrina</i>	Occasional	P	-
<i>Amaranthus dinteri subsp. dinteri</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Cleome angustifolia</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cleome rubella</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Coccinia rehmannii</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Coccinia sessilifolia</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Crotalaria dinteri</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Cucumis africanus</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Occasional	-	F
<i>Colospermum mopane</i>	Common	-	F
<i>Hyphaene petersiana</i>	Common	!	!
<i>Mundulea sericea</i>	Occasional	!	!
<i>Geigeria ornativa</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Gisekia africana var. africana</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Grewia flava</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Hermbstaedtia linearis</i>	Common	-	-

<i>Hermbstaedtia odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Laggera decurrens</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Lantana angolensis</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Limeum fenestratum</i> var. <i>fenestratum</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Lycium bosciifolium</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Pechuel-oeschea leubnitziae</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> var. <i>lappacea</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Senna italica</i> subsp. <i>arachoides</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Sesamum triphyllum</i> var. <i>triphyllum</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Tapinanthus oleifolius</i>	Occasional	LC	-
<i>Terminalia sericea</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Terminalia prunioides</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Zizphus mucronata</i>	Common	-	-
Asparagaceae (Sedges)			
<i>Cyperus amabilis</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> var. <i>esculentus</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cyperus margaritaceus</i> var. <i>margaritaceus</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cyperus schinzi</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Schoenoplectus corymbosus</i>	Occasional	-	-
Poaceae (Grasses)			
<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Aristida congesta</i> subsp. <i>congesta</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Aristida effusa</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Aristida meridionalis</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Aristida stipitata</i> subsp. <i>stipitata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Brachiaria nigropedata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Common	-	-

<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	Occasional	-	-
<i>Digitaria seriata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Enneapogon cenchroides</i>	Abundant	LC	-
<i>Enneapogon desvauxii</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Eragrostis annulata</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Eragrostis lehmanniana var. lehmanniana</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Eragrostis rigidior</i>	Common	-	-
<i>Schmidtia kalahariensis</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Schmidtia pappophoroides</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis var. uniplumis</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Tricholaena monachne</i>	Common	LC	-
<i>Triraphis schinzii</i>	Common	LC	-

KEY: LC – Least Concern; E- Endemic; NE- Near - Endemic; P-Protected, F – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001).

The highlighted plant species were the only species encountered during the botanical assessment; however, the general area of Onanime has a relative high species diversity as reflected in **Table 3** above. Many of the plant species occurring in the general area have no conservation concern and many of the species are of least concern.

Hyphaene petersiana, which is among the species recorded in the proposed area is protected under the forest act; Act 12 of 2001, therefore, any removal of this plant species requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

2.2.2.1.3 Mitigation

The impacts on vegetation will not be significant, since there are few plant species occurring in the targeted area and such species have a wider distribution in the region and the country at large. The likely impact will be localized; however, special consideration should be taken to

conserve the protected plant species and useful indigenous plant species occurring in the areas. The protected and useful plants should be identified and avoided during the clearing phase and levelling of the area for the establishment of the brick making factory. Where it is deemed feasible those plants should be trans-located. If trans-location is not viable, a replacement approach of all protected, endemic and indigenous useful plants should be enforced. If there will be any trans-location of the protected plant species a specialist should be involved to ensure that the correct procedures are in place. A proper and appropriate vegetation management plan should be formulated and local nurseries in the region such as the state nursery at Ongwediva, under the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be approached to source indigenous plants to compensate for the cleared vegetation.

2.2.2.1.4 Monitoring

Consistent monitoring of the vegetation falling within the proposed area during the establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory should be implemented to ensure that protected and indigenous useful plant species are not destroyed. There should be a continuous monitoring of trans-located plant species to ensure their survival and local people and specialists should be engaged in the monitoring programs. The plants that will be planted in the area as compensation for the cleared vegetation should be mapped and their co-ordinates recorded to ensure that they are in good health condition and if there are any difficulties in vegetation growth professional routes should be taken to ensure effective replacement process. The residents of Onanime, should be afforded with an opportunity to propagate indigenous plants, this can be done by rendering training to the locals and engage them at all levels of the project. The proponent should explore the viability of establishing an indigenous plant nursery in the village.

2.2.2.1.5 Alien Plants Assessments

A comprehensive alien plants assessment was taken into consideration during the botanical assessment and there were no records of any alien plants in the area proposed for this project.

2.2.2.1.6 Mitigation

The proponent should implement an alien plants awareness campaign to educate the employees and the local community on the danger of planting alien plants. Educational materials should be distributed and made available at the schools in the village.

2.2.2.1.7 Monitoring

There should be a continuous monitoring of alien plants in the area. If possible, the proponent and local community should establish an alien plant task force team to eradicate alien plants in the area. The proponent should adopt and support the implementation of an annual alien plants clearing campaign.

2.2.2.2 Fauna Diversity

The proposed area falls within the communal area which is mainly predominated by subsistence farming activities. Due to human interference in the proposed area, the only potential wild animals occurring in the vicinity are the small mammals such as rabbit in the family *Leporidae* and rodents in the order *Rodentia*. Beside the rabbits and rodents, there is no evidence of potential wild animals in the area, therefore there will be no human-wildlife conflict. However, appropriate mitigation measures should be in place to circumvent any destruction of underground burrows for rodents.

2.2.2.2.1 Mitigation

The proponent should ensure that the project area is entirely fenced off and the foundation on which the mesh wire will be erected is elevated to prevent the small animals making burrows underneath to enter the project area.

2.2.2.2.2 Monitoring

The proponent should liaise with research institutions such as the Museum of Namibia or small mammals' specialists to establish long-term research to explore and establish scientific evidence of the roles of small mammals in the area.

2.2.2.2.3 Avian Diversity

Birdlife is relatively high in the vicinity of Onanime village due to the availability of various micro-habitats offered by different tree species in the general area. The following are the birds recorded in the area during the site visit and amplified with the use of Kenneth Newman, 2000. Newmans Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds. Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd 2000. Since birds have no trans-boundaries this list does not restrict the occurrence of any other birds not appearing on the list below:

Table 4: List of bird species occurring at the proposed project site

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Swift	-
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	-
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	-
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	-
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Rock Kestrel	-
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-necked Falcon	-
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	-
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Red-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	-
<i>Mirafra passerina</i>	Monotonous Lark	-
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	-
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
<i>Mirafra sabota</i>	Sabota Lark	-
<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	-
<i>Certhilauda benguelensis</i>	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-

<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Chestnut-backed Sparrow lark	-
<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Grey-backed Sparrow lark	-
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	-
<i>Alauda starki</i>	Stark's Lark	-
<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	Chat Flycatcher	-
<i>Namibornis herero</i>	Herero Chat	-
<i>Nectarinia fusca</i>	Dusky Sunbird	-
<i>Bualornis niger</i>	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
<i>Philetairus socius</i>	Sociable Weaver	-
<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Chestnut Weaver	-
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed Quelea	-
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	-
<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah	-
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	-
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	-
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
<i>Anthus similes</i>	Long-billed Pipit	-
<i>Serinus alario</i>	Black-headed Canary	-
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	-
<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	-
<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	-
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	-
<i>Serinus gularis</i>	Streaky – headed Canary	-
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Glossy starling	-
<i>Coracias naevius</i>	Purple roller	-
<i>Tockus leucomela</i>	Southern yellow-billed hornbill	-

There is a higher diversity of bird species in the general area of Onanime Village and the number of birds can possibly surpass the species recorded in the area, for the mere fact that birds have no regional or countries boundaries. There is no endemic or threaten bird's species occurring in the area. The likely impacts associated with this development on the avian fauna includes the destruction of some of the breeding and nesting sites, during the clearing of the proposed site. However, project of this nature may present both threats and opportunities to birdlife, because some birds such as Sparrows and Pied Crow are often associated with transformed areas.

2.2.2.3.1 Likely impacts and key impacts identified

2.2.2.3.1.1 Indirect impacts

(i) Physical disturbances of birds and destruction of bird habitats

Disturbances to bird's habitats will be inexorable during the establishment of the proposed project and the impact is expected to descent during the operation phase. The birds in the proposed areas will be exposed to interference while carrying out their daily activities for instance feeding, roosting, nesting and even breeding.

(ii) Mitigation

Since birds have distinct nesting techniques, areas with high number of nests should be recognized and avoided. The environmental control officer should be actively on-site to avoid accidental and thoughtful interruption on nesting birds and other animals.

(iii) Monitoring

Any bird mortality should be recorded by the environmental control officer (s) on-site or the project manager. If possible, encountered bird kills and nest removal should be registered in a biodiversity data-base and information should be made available to the general public.

2.2.2.4 Reptiles Diversity

The central north has a high species diversity of reptile and some of the species are restricted to the area. The following are the reptiles likely to occur in the general area of the proposed project.

Table 5: Reptile known to occur in the vicinity of the proposed area

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (✓)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
<i>Rhinotyphlops schlegelii</i>	Schlegel's Beaked Blind Snake	✓	-
<i>Leptotyphlops scutifrons</i>	Peter's Thread Snake	✓	-
<i>Leptotyphlops pungwensis</i>	Pungwe Thread Snake	✓	-

<i>Python anchietae</i>	Anchieta 's Dwarf Python	✓	-
<i>Python natalensis</i>	Southern African Pythons	✓	-
<i>Atractaspis bibronii</i>	Southern or Bibron's Burrowing Asp	✓	-
<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i>	Brown House Snake	✓	-
<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	Mole Snake	✓	-
<i>Psammophylax tritaeniatatus</i>	Striped Skaapsteker	✓	-
<i>Psammophis subtaeniatus</i>	Stripe - bellied Sand Snake	✓	-
<i>Psammophis mossambicus</i>	Olive Grass Snake	✓	-
<i>Philothamnus semivariegatus</i>	Spotted Bush Snake	✓	-
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	Common or Rhombic Egg Eater	✓	-
<i>Dispholidus typus</i>	Boomslang	✓	-
<i>Thelotornis oatesii</i>	Twig or Vine Snake	✓	-
<i>Naja annulifera</i>	Snouted Cobra	✓	-
<i>Naja nigricollis nigricincta</i>	Black-necked Spiting Cobra	✓	-
<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>	Black Mamba	✓	-
<i>Bitis arietans</i>	Puff Adder	✓	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise	✓	-
<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	Serrated or Kalahari Tent Tortoise	✓	-
Terrapins (Pelomedusidae)			
<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>	Marsh or Helmented Terrapin	✓	-
Lizards			
<i>Monopeltis anchietae</i>	Anchieta 's Spade-snouted Worm Lizard	✓	-
<i>Lygosoma sundevalli</i>	Sundevall's Writhing Skink	✓	-
<i>Mabuya binotata</i>	Ovambo Tree Skink	✓	-
<i>Mabuya striata wahlbergii</i>	Striped Skink	✓	-
<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>	Bushveld Lizards	✓	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i>	Kalahari Plated Lizard	✓	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>	Black-lined Plated Lizard	✓	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus validus</i>	Giant Plated Lizard		
Skinks (Scincidae)			
<i>Lygosoma sundevalli</i>	Sundevill's Writhing Skink	✓	-
<i>Mabuya hoeschi</i>	Hoesch's Skink	✓	Endemic
<i>Mabuya laevis</i>	Angola Blue -tailed Skink	✓	Endemic
<i>Mabuya spilogaster</i>	Kalahari Tree skink	✓	-
<i>Mabuya variegata</i>	Variegated Skink		
Agamas (Agamidae)			
<i>Agama acculeata</i>	Ground Agama	✓	-
<i>Agama planiceps</i>	Namibian Rock Agama	✓	Endemic

Monitors (Varanidae)			
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	Rock monitor	✓	-
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>	Flap-neck Chameleon	✓	-
Geckos (Geckonidae)			
<i>Lygodactylus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	✓	Near - Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus bicolor</i>	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	✓	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	✓	-
<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	✓	-
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	✓	-

The area has a relative species diversity of reptiles and some of the species are endemic to Namibia. Among the species occurring in the general area of the proposed project, four (4) species are endemic to Namibia, while one (1) species is near endemic. Distinct reptiles' species occurring in the general area proposed for establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory are of no conservation concern.

2.2.2.4. 1 Mitigation

Hunting of avian fauna should not be permitted, and domestic dogs should not be allowed at the factory. The perimeter fence should not be electrified to prevent electrocution of birds, therefore appropriate technologies with less impact on birds should be explored.

2.2.2.4. 2 Monitoring

Structured assessments and recurring data collection should be carried out on a biannual basis. Any bird mortality should be recorded by the environmental control officer (s) on-site or the project manager. There should be a proper record on the number of bird nests destroyed or removed and if possible, the bird's species should be identified, and the environmental control officer (s) should be notified. Any encountered bird kills, and nest removal should be recorded in a data-base and information should be made available to the general public.

2.2.3 Geology

The geology of the area is typically silt soil characterized by Cambisols, which is basically a type of soil formed during the geological formation which emanate from the medium and fine-textured parent material deposited during sporadic flooding. Due to the fact that parent materials in Cambisols are slightly weathered, this type of soil has limited organic materials, aluminum, and iron. However, the fertility of this soil type can be ranged moderate to high due to decent water holding capacity and inner drainage, hence the high fertility of eutric Cambisols in the central northern regions of Namibia have attributed to the potential crop cultivation (Mendelsohn, 2003).

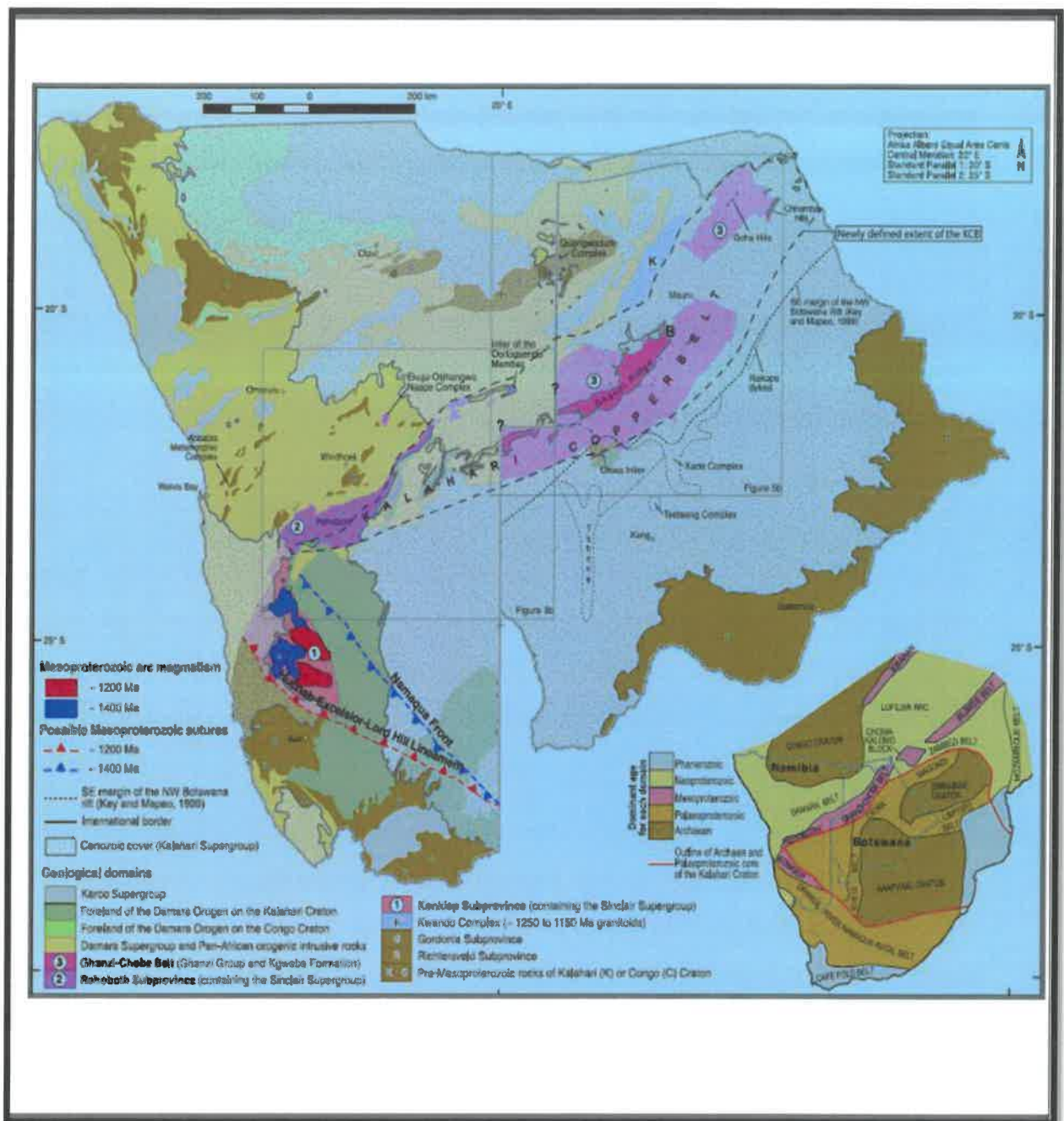


Figure 9: The geological map of Namibia

2.3 Description of Services and Utilities

2.3.1 Power supply

Enough electrical power supply will be required during the operation of a brick manufacturing factory to run equipment and machineries. Power supply will be sourced from the existing

NamPower, powerlines that supply electricity at the village. In addition, a diesel generator will be installed on site as a back-up, during power failure and maintenance shutdowns. The proponent has further intended to establish a solar power plant to supply the facility with reliable electricity and contribute to the scaling down of their carbon footprint.

2.3.2 Water supply and storage

Water will be supplied from the existing Namwater's pipelines which supply water to the village. Storage tanks will be installed to collect and store rainwater during the rainy season; this will help in ensuring enough water supply.

2.3.3 Waste management and disposal

As a measure of the duty of care requirements on Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill, Real Properties CC is indebted to develop a waste management plan and implement appropriate solutions for the cradle to grave management of the waste streams that are generated during the operational phases at the brick manufacturing factory. It is further recommended that the proponent, recognize available opportunities to reduce waste generation and disposal at the facility.

A comprehensive Waste Management Plan will be developed for the brick manufacturing factory. The Waste Management Plan is an essential management tool that will contribute towards achieving sustainable waste management throughout the operation of the facility.

The following are the objectives of the Waste Management Plan:

- To formalise waste handling, transfer and disposal activities associated with waste from the brick manufacturing factory,
- To prevent inappropriate management of waste and associated risk of pollution of the environment,
- To facilitate waste minimisation, avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling or treatment before disposal,
- To streamline waste segregation, storage, and disposal and promote resource recovery from waste,

- To contain, control and dispose of waste in accordance with the required waste management practices,
- To define responsibility for waste management at the various levels of operation at the brick manufacturing factory,
- To provide a framework for the selection of waste management service providers in line with cradle to grave principles.

2.3.4 Sewerage management and treatment

A containerized sewerage system will be constructed to adequately handle waste generated by the workforce. Real Properties CC intends to construct a proper reticulation system as there is no formal municipal sewerage handling facility at the village. The effluent will be emptied on monthly basis and transported to Oshakati sewerage treatment plant.

2.3.5 Road and transportation

The proposed project location will be accessible via an access road that will be constructed once the agreement between the proponent and Roads Authority has been reached, and this will only happen once the proponent secures the ECC. The access road will be connected to the D3609 road which stretches from Oshakati to Omungwelum. The road is well tarred and maintained which make the project site accessible in all seasons. This will also ease the transportation of the manufactured bricks and other concrete materials to reach respective clients on time.

2.3.6 Communication Networks

The proposed area and its surrounding have a good coverage of modern communication facilities by the main telephone and telecommunication service providers which includes: Telecom Namibia, MTC Namibia and MTN Business Solution Pty Ltd. These will ensure effective communication during the operation of the brick manufacturing factory and marketing of the bricks and other concrete products.

2.3.7 Parking and off-loading facility

Parking bays and off load facilities will be constructed to provide a convenient area for a safe parking environment and the area where bricks will be loaded.

2.3.8 Bricks manufacturing plant

Real Properties CC bricks manufacturing plant (see Figure 10 below) will consist of different units and will manufacture bricks and concrete products of different sizes such as super bricks, blocks, inter-locks and pavers. The factory will produce about 30 000 bricks per day. The bricks will be allowed to dry for a period of two weeks while being watered to enhance their strength and quality and thereafter packed to be ready for the market.

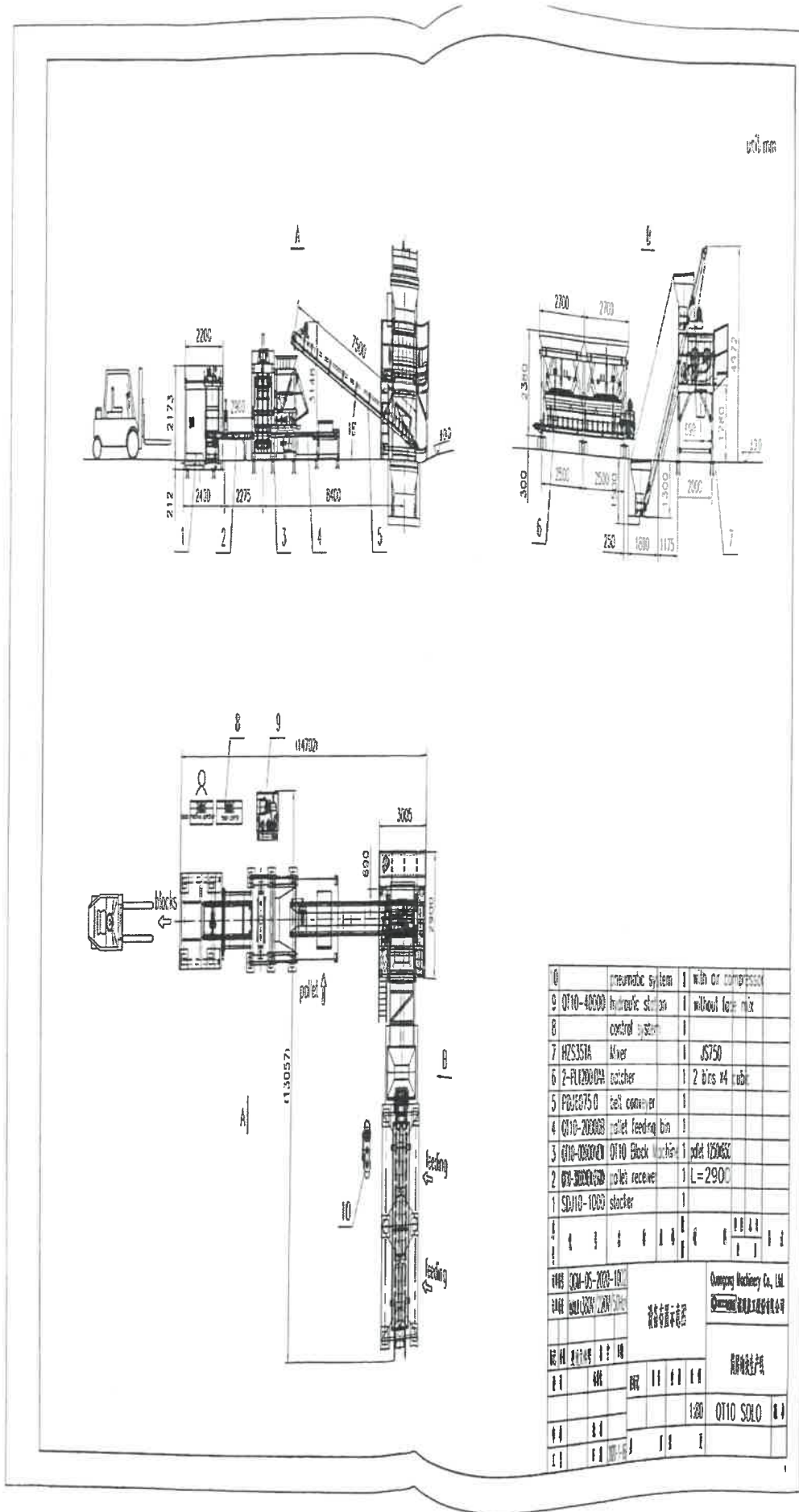


Figure 10: The diagrammatic layout of the proposed brick manufacturing plant for Real Properties CC at Onanime Village.

2.4 Public participation requirement

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. Due to the prevailing COVID 19, the call for public inputs, opinions and suggested was placed in the newspaper namely; Confidente Newspaper and Windhoek Observer to ensure that this project has been undertaken to meet the specific requirements in accordance with the international best practice. The complete public participation is detailed in the section below.

2.4.1 Published press notices

Table 6: Press notices publications

Newspapers	Dates
Confidente	11 December 2020
Windhoek Observer	8 December 2020
Confidente	
Windhoek Observer	15 December 2020
Appendix A	Excerpt of all press notices published

2.4.2 Key stakeholders

During the public consultation process various stakeholders were identified that are more likely to be adversely or positively affected by the project. The relevant stakeholders for the project were identified as follows;

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	
NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism ❖ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform ❖ Ministry of Urban and Rural Development ❖ Ministry of Health and Social Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NamWater ❖ NamPower
REGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism – Ongwediva ❖ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform ❖ Ministry of Health and Social Services – Oshakati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Oshana Regional Council
LOCAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Oshana Regional Council ❖ Uukwambi Traditional Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Onanime village residents ❖ Other registered I&AP

2.4.3 Interested and Affected Party Consultation

Site visits were conducted by the consultant team, in January and February 2021 to establish the extent of the physical footprint on the receiving environment. These opportunities were used to engage in discussions with the village headman and immediate neighbors to the proposed project site about the perceived perception of the brick manufacturing factory, who have no objection to the proposed project (see Appendices B-D), and gave no objection to the proposed project, due to the economic impact.

2.4.4 Key issues identified

The issues identified throughout the consultation phase and generalized investigations are as follows;

- Potential impacts on the fauna and flora
- Potential impact on avian fauna
- Potential impact on water
- Visual intrusion

- Employment creation
- Noise impacts on human and animals (livestock's)
- Waste management
- Potential influx of people at Onanime village in search of job opportunities.
- Potential impact on traffic volume
- Potential regional economic boost through SMEs development

These impacts are both negative and positive and occur throughout the project life cycle.

2.5 Assessment Methodology

The aim of this section is to pronounce the assessment methodology exploited in shaping the significance of the management, location, construction and operational impacts of the brick manufacturing factory and where applicable the conceivable substitutes, on the biophysical and socio-economic environment.

The assessment of the predicted significance impacts for construction and operation of the brick manufacturing factory, undefined environmental assessment is inevitable. To condense such uncertainty in a comparable manner, a standardised and internationally documented methodology has been formulated. This procedure is exploited in this study to assess the significance of the potential environmental impacts of the intended project, detailed in the following **Table 7** below;

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	Description of the expected impact
Nature substantiate the type of effect	<p>Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.</p> <p>Neutral: The activity will have no effect</p> <p>Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect</p>
Extent Substantiate the scale of the impact	<p>Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite)</p> <p>Small: restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1 km of the site (limited)</p> <p>Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local)</p> <p>Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional)</p>
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact.	<p>Temporary: < 1 year</p> <p>Short-term: 1 – 5 years</p> <p>Medium term: 5 – 15 years</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p>

<p>Intensity</p> <p>Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the Impact</p>	<p>Zero: Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes remain unaltered</p> <p>Very low: Affects the environment in such a way that natural and/or social functions/processes are not affected</p> <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</p> <p>Describe the probability of the Impact 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 despite any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p>
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*NB: Where possible, the magnitude of the impact has been associated to the relevant standard (threshold value itemized, and source referenced). The magnitude of impact is based on expertise knowledge of that field.

Each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are substantiated. These criteria are used to ascertain the SIGNIFICANCE of the impact, primarily in the case of no mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation measure(s) in place. The decisions as to which the combination of alternative and mitigation measures are subjected depends with the proponent, and their acceptance and consent ultimately with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of an impact is derived by taking into consideration the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The significance is also conversant with the context of the impact, for instance the traits and distinctiveness of the receptor of the impact.

2.5.1 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Possible Mitigation Measures

This section defines the potential impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments, which may transpire due to the construction and operational activities of the proposed brick manufacturing factory. These include potential impacts, which may occur during the construction and operation of the brick manufacturing factory (i.e. long-term impacts) as well as the potential related impacts (i.e. short to medium term). The assessment of potential impacts will assist in informing the MEFT: Office of the Environmental Commissioner pertaining to the management of environmental aspects sensibly. In the same vein, MEFT: DEAF's decision on the environmental acceptability of the construction and operation of the brick manufacturing factory at Onanime village and the setting of conditions of authorisation (should the construction and operation be authorised) will be informed by this section, amongst other information contained in this EA Report.

The baseline and potential impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the brick manufacturing factory are described and assessed with potential mitigation measures recommended. The, comments are detailed on the possible cumulative impacts which could occur, provided that the construction and operation of the proposed project.

2.6 Impacts during the construction and operational Phase

During the construction and operational phases of the brick manufacturing factory a significant area of land will be cleared and altered to allow the construction of the proposed facilities in the subject area.

2.6.1 Impacts on Biodiversity

The site is relatively disturbed by human activity, since the proposed site falls within the communal areas and its natural state of environment is not entirely intact. However, during the construction of the proposed facilities, some of the vegetation falling within the immediate proposed area of the factory will be cleared from a piece of land covering approximately less than 1 hectare. This will ultimately result in loss of biodiversity in the area. The clearing of a proposed parcel of land will further cause habitat fragmentation and loss of key stone species

such as birds and reptiles. Thus, it is very imperative for the proponent to take conscious environmental approaches during the construction phase.

2.6.2 Noise Impacts

The operation of various types of equipment to be used during the construction phase and operational phase will result in associated noise impacts of normally less than the recommended 85dB exposure to employees during working hours for an extended period. The use of grader to level the ground during site preparation and running of the bricks manufacturing plant during the operational phases may result in associated noise being generated.

2.6.3 Dust and Emission Impacts

Dust may occur during the clearing, digging of trenches and levelling of the terrain when using excavators and other equipment to prepare the construction site and during the production of the bricks. The entire activity needs to be controlled and managed as required by the Public Health Act of 2015 and Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).

2.6.4 Surface and Ground Water Impacts

The risk of polluting water resources may be created if equipment being used during construction and operational phase experience fuel leakages or fuel drained without using dripping trays. Open surface water during the rainy season in the subject area maybe polluted when there is surface run-off; this will result in water contamination or pollution which may percolate into the underground water table thus causing pollution. Standing surface water may pose danger to human health as may also be breeding grounds for waterborne disease vectors such as the malaria larvae or if the contaminated water is used for consumption it can spread waterborne diseases such as cholera/dysentery to the immediate communities.

2.6.5 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

Preparation of the site for construction purposes and erecting of the brick manufacturing plant may result in visual intrusion. This often leaves the landscape in a visually unpleasant state/compromised aesthetic value. There is thus very likely to be done in changing the visual

intrusion of the site, since the site will now undergo alteration with the erected bricks manufacturing plant, heap of sand and piles of bricks and other concrete products. The extent of this disturbance will depend on how highly the interested and affected parties valued the initial aesthetic value of the area.

2.6.7 Heritage impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia on the subject site. However, any discovery an accidental find procedure should be provided for.

2.6.8 Social Impacts

Unemployment is widely experienced across the country including Onanime village. There is an increased demand for job opportunities due to limited economic activities at the village and the prevailing economic uncertainty caused by the prevailing COVID 19. The construction and operation of the proposed brick manufacturing factory will contribute enormously towards addressing unemployment at the village. Real Properties CC will employ more than 15 permanent workers and 10 casual workers. Additionally, the construction project will provide direct and indirect jobs to SMMEs as contractors and service providers. The intended activity will also have positive cumulative impacts such as employment at construction site, reduction of housing shortages and at the same time contributing towards the national economy and thereby attracts more investors into the region.

2.6.9 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase significantly during the construction and operational phase of the brick manufacturing factory; however, it may be slightly impacted due to the types of vehicles (i.e. heavy-duty trucks) being used in transportation and for delivering of the bricks and other concrete products to the market. However, if the deliveries and transportation is done according to a schedule and the vehicles strictly abide to using the demarcated right of ways the impact is expected to be of very low significance as the loads are only done per schedule.

2.6.10 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

The subject area proposed for the construction and operation of the brick manufacturing factory is situated within the proximity of Onanime village, where access to water and electricity is readily available.

2.6.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Due to higher unemployment in the country and experience with other projects, often project of this magnitude attract migrant workers into the area and might 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, MEFT 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 MEFT has also recently introduced a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments.

In addition, the workers should be provided for with Protective Personal Equipment such as overalls, safety boots, gloves, goggles, dust masks and sun hats to be protected from the weather elements and associated work hazards. A full stocked first aid kit must always be on site. The proponent should further ensure that all national regulations & procedures on COVID 19 are followed such as sanitizing, wearing masks and checking temperature for the workers on daily basis when entering the premise.

2.6.12 Municipal Service Impacts

The operation of the brick manufacturing factory will result in additional people on-site such as security personnel, who will require provision of the following services:

- Potable water for domestic (drinking and cleaning) purposes.
- Ablution facilities toilets during the operations.
- Solid waste management (domestic and hazardous waste).

2.6.13 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances

Chemicals are regarded as 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 by nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. During the operations the brick manufacturing factory, the use; storage and disposal of these types of hazardous substances, such as detergents, and additives types of solvents to strengthen bricks and concrete products could have negative impacts on the surrounding environment, if these substances spill and enter the environment.

2.6.14 General Waste and Waste-Water Management

General waste, wastewater and organic solid by-product will be generated during the operation of the brick manufacturing factory. Enough assorted waste bins should be made available at the facility and a local SMEs company should be contracted to handle all solid waste. A reputable company should be contracted to manage all hazardous waste generated from the facility. The proponent should minimise or eliminate the release of waste products on the environment. Manage waste correctly by placing it in refuse bags and disposing waste at a designated landfill site. Wastewater water should be efficiently managed throughout and ensure regular maintenance of wastewater systems. Sufficient storm water should be made available at the factory.

2.7 Environmental Management Plan

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained in **Appendix 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 operation of the brick manufacturing factory and decommissioning phases of the project to ensure that negative impacts associated with the project are avoided or mitigated.

2.8 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impacts of the proposed brick manufacturing factory are not yet determining and therefore are very difficult to rate. If all proposed mitigation measures and suggestions brought forward 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 operation and management of the brick manufacturing factory.

3. Summary of Potential Impacts

A summary of the significance of the potential impacts for the proposed brick manufacturing factory assessed above is included in following; **Table 8**. The table provides a summary of the mitigation measures suggested for the impacts. Distinction in the magnitude of the likely impacts would result from the proposed alternatives and this variance was not considered to be significant for any of the potential impacts. Hence, the table underneath applies to all proposed alternatives.

Table 8: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation the brick manufacturing factory.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION										
Biodiversity Impacts (Fauna & Flora)	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Very- High	Medium term	High	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	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
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	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
Waste Management Impacts		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-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
Social Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
OPERATION IMPACTS										
Traffic Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Brick manufacturing factory	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
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts		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
Surface and Groundwater Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Brick manufacturing factory	Mitigation	Local	Medium	Medium term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		No mitigation	Local	Low	Medium 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
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Municipal Service	Brick manufacturing factory	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Medium term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-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
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Brick manufacturing factory	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)
Social impact	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	High ++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low(-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	High ++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	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
General waste and waste-water management	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

4. Conclusion

The establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory will have both negative and positive impacts to the subject area. However, the positive impacts will outweigh the negative impacts provided that the proposed environmental management plan is effectively implemented, this will result in the impacts being reduced to negligible levels. Localised impacts to the physical environment will occur (i.e. clearing of vegetation to allow the construction of the proposed factory). Mitigation measures will be applied to all potential impact to lower high and medium impacts significance to low. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will be implemented to effectively implement the management plans and recommend improvement where necessary. It is required of Real Properties CC to be accountable for the socio-economic and environmental consequences caused as a results of the construction and operational of the proposed brick manufacturing factory, and to complement its project deeds with policies, legal frameworks as well as local inhabitants' and other stakeholders recommendations.

To achieve best environmental management practice that promote continuous improvement, it is recommended that Real Properties CC take effort to employ and support environmental management officers/experts to ensure fully implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the proposed environmental management plans.

The following recommendations are further suggested:

- Protect, restore and enhance the environment by operating in a way that maintain the eco-balance,
- Engage with all stakeholders pertaining to environmental and socio-economic issues,
- Promote and support environmental stewardship.

It is therefore recommended that the proposed establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory by Real Properties CC should be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and commit to following conditions:

- The proponent will conform with the environmental clearance conditions;
- The proponent will ensure full commitment in implementing the proposed environmental management plans and adherence to applicable legislation and other requirements.
- The proponent will prepare biannual reports on a regular basis and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Proof of Newspaper Adverts



COVID-19 cases in Africa surpass 2.2 million: WHO

The African continent surpassed the 2.2 million mark for COVID-19 cases on Monday according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The Organisation also says that recoveries stand at over 1.9 million with deaths exceeding 53 000.

South Africa has recorded the most cases on the continent with 817 878 with 3 313 new cases identified in the last 24 hours. The country also has the most COVID-19 related deaths at over 22 000.

Morocco has the second-highest number of cases in Africa with close to 380 000.

Island nation Seychelles has the lowest confirmed cases on the continent with 182 cases and zero deaths from COVID-19.

Eritrea is the other country in Africa that has recorded zero COVID-19 related deaths.

WHO launches AIRA

On Thursday last week, WHO launched a new alliance, the Africa Infodemic Response Alliance (AIRA), to coordinate actions and pool resources in combating misinformation around the COVID-19 pandemic and other health emergencies in Africa.

In a statement, the WHO says digital platforms have been inundated with COVID-19-related information since the pandemic began in late 2019.

Information about the virus has been shared and viewed over 270 billion times online and mentioned almost 40 million times on Twitter

and web-based news sites in the 47 countries of the WHO African Region between February and November 2020, according to UN Global Pulse, the United Nations' Secretary-General's initiative on big data and artificial intelligence.

A large proportion of this information is inaccurate and misleading and continues to be shared by social media users intentionally or unknowingly every day.

The COVID-19 infodemic is amplified online through social media but health misinformation is also circulating offline.

Measuring precisely how much of what is circulating is misinformation is difficult, but fact-checking organisations in Africa say they have debunked more than 1000 of such misleading reports since the onset of the pandemic. Some of the widely shared misinformation include conspiracies around unproven treatments, false cures and anti-vaccine messages.

WHO Regional Director for Africa, Dr Matshidiso Moeti says, "In health emergencies, misinformation can kill and ensure diseases continue to spread.

People need proven, science-based facts to make informed decisions about their health and wellbeing, and a glut of information – an infodemic – with misinformation in the mix makes it hard to know what is right and real. This crucial new alliance brings unique reach, knowledge and skills to help stop the impact of dangerous misinformation."-SABC

Huge jump in South Africa's economy

South Africa's grew by 13.5% between July and September this year, the country's statistics agency has just reported.

This growth comes after a 17% contraction in the second quarter of the year, which has been put down to measures imposed to contain the

spread of coronavirus.

That was the fourth quarterly contraction in a row.

Today's figures show that the economy is bouncing back and if this rate was repeated through the year it would amount to a 66.1% increase. -BBC



VMMC Registered Nurse
Grade 8
Fixed term contract

The Organisation

Our client is a donor-funded organisation and partner in development in Namibia working closely with the Ministry of Health and Social Services' (MoHSS) Directorate of Special Programmes (DSP). Their goals are to implement evidence-based, responsive programs to expand access to HIV prevention and testing, strengthen Namibian health systems, harness the private sector, and help the government make sustainable decisions. They are dedicated to assist Namibia to reach its' goal of 80 percent Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) coverage as part of a national strategy to control the HIV epidemic, and the team will provide a comprehensive VMMC service package tailored to the unique characteristics and challenges of each targeted region.

The Region

Kavango- East Region| Nyangana District Hospital

The Position

The VMMC Registered Nurse will report directly to the PHC Supervisor and will be responsible for performing male circumcision procedures, management and follow up of patients in the district.

Key focus areas:

- Provide VMMC clinical services and create demand in accordance with the National Policy and Guidelines.
- Assist with the planning, implementation, and monitoring of VMMC activities in the assigned facilities.
- Ensure that emergency trays are checked every day and contents are verified including the functionality of oxygen cylinders.
- As part of the team that provides VMMC services, you will provide professional and comprehensive patient care, including health education.
- Screen patients for Sexually Transmitted Infections, treat or/and refer for further treatment.
- Assist with the development and implementation of Standard VMMC Operating Procedures for the provision of male circumcision and post-operative care in assigned health facilities.
- Ensure that records and files are maintained thoroughly and accurately and assist in providing relevant reports when required.
- Assist in entering, analysing and compiling site data and writing reports.
- Assist in reviewing quality assurance tools, programme indicators and targets, and update periodically, guided by realities emerging from implementation.
- Ensure that supplies and consumables for VMMC are consistently available and replenished at the health facilities.
- Assist with VMMC training, in collaboration with training partners.
- Participate in local capacity building workshops and meetings on VMMC and share information.
- Assist in documenting best practices, experiences and lessons and share this at relevant forums, such as the VMMC Technical Working Group meetings.
- Perform any other duties as assigned.

The Person

Minimum requirements:

- Four-year Degree/Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery from an internationally recognized training institution.
- Registered with the Namibian Nursing Council.
- 3 years' experience of VMMC service delivery.
- Competency in Dorsal Slit technique.
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- Ability to create and set goals which are inclusive of the diverse needs of the group and motivate individual team members.
- Computer literacy with knowledge of Microsoft Office products.
- In addition to English, preferably speaks at least one local language.

Interested?

Closing date for applications: 17 December 2020
e-mail your CV to admlh7@potentia.com.na

Please be advised that all applications will be handled exclusively by Potentia Namibia Recruitment (Pty) Ltd and all selected candidates will be required to undertake an assessment test. Only electronic CVs will be accepted.



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NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a brick manufacturing factory at Onanime Village, Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The proposed brick manufacturing factory is located at Onanime Village, approximately 12 Km north of Oshakati along the D3609 road from Oshakati to Omungwelume, within Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a brick manufacturing factory at Onanime village within the Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.


PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Real Properties CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 08th January 2020.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs: Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.



HEEC
HEALTHY EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CC (Pty) Ltd
REGISTERED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2007

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Arsenal last won a Premier League game on 1 November at Manchester United

Arteta: Arsenal manager says Gunners must be 'brave' to reverse poor form

Arsenal manager Mikel Arteta says his critics have the "right to hit me" and his team must be "brave" and put their "face and body on the line" to reverse their poor form.

The Gunners have lost four of their past five Premier League matches and slipped to 15th during their worst start to a season for 46 years.

Arteta dismissed talk of a relegation battle, describing the run as "a blip".

"At the moment, I'm sorry, but we have to take the bullets," he said.

"Dropping and dropping down the table is not the situation we want to be in. But this is our reality right now and we have to face it.

"We have to face it being brave, fighting and no-one giving up or anything.

"It's not time to hide - it's time to put your face and body on the line."

The Gunners face high-flying

Southampton on Wednesday (18:00 GMT kick-off), seeking to avoid losing five consecutive home games for the first time in their history.

Arsenal's technical director Edu has called for patience from supporters as the club rebuilds under Arteta, while Manchester City boss Pep Guardiola has also offered a ringing endorsement of his former assistant.

However, Arteta, who succeeded fellow Spaniard Unai Emery in December 2019, says he is happy to assume responsibility for their failings on the pitch.

"We are not winning football matches and I have to put my chest there and you have to hit me," added the 38-year-old former Gunners captain in a news conference on Tuesday.

"You have the right to hit me because I'm not winning.

"So what else can I do? Put my

head down, work harder and try to do things better and improve. That's how we have to approach things, in my opinion.

"It's natural. I accept the criticism and it's part of the job.

"You can explain whatever you want but, at the end of the day, you have to win football matches and this club is too big to accept this many losses in the last weeks.

"So my chest is here - hit me, guys."

Khaka 'deserves protection'

Arteta also defended midfielder Granit Khaka who was sent off during Sunday's 1-0 home loss to Burnley.

Before the Spaniard took charge at Emirates Stadium, Switzerland international Khaka was stripped of the club captaincy and his latest transgression has seen him linked with a move away in January.

But Arteta says the 28-year-old

warrants his support. "He has had tough times here and he's not the only one, there's a lot of players that have had rocky moments," he said.

"But what I can say about Granit is that his professionalism and his commitment with the club and with his team-mates is maximal.

"He knows - and we all know - that he had a moment where he's lost it and I know the reason why. But what I cannot do is just throw everything that he has done away because he's made a mistake.

"We all make mistakes and I am here as well to protect the players when I see that they deserve that.

"And, for sure, Granit is one of them - for the way that he approaches every training session, for the way he wants to do things in the right way all the time and for the professional that he is."

Southampton are keen to sign Manchester United's English left-back Brandon Williams, 20, on loan in January. (Telegraph)

Wales forward Gareth Bale, 31, is keen on a swansong season at Real Madrid following his loan spell at Tottenham Hotspur. (AS)

After saying last week Paul Pogba's time at Manchester United was "over", the France midfielder's agent Mino Raiola will look to engineer a move for the 27-year-old next summer rather than in January. (Mail)

Arsenal are ready to listen to offers from Switzerland midfielder Granit Khaka, 28, after he was sent off for grabbing Burnley's Ashley Westwood by the throat during Sunday's defeat. (Mail)

West Ham United can sign Lyon's Brazilian centre-half Marcelo, 33, for free next summer. (Sun)

Inter Milan's Denmark midfielder Christian Eriksen, 28, is ready to turn down a Premier League return and hold out for a move to Paris St-Germain. (Star)

Manchester United's plans to sign Bayern Munich winger Kingsley Coman have been dealt a blow by the German club's chief executive Karl-Heinz Rummenigge saying the 24-year-old Frenchman is not for sale. (Kicker, via Sun)

Arsenal playmaker Mesut Ozil, 32, has not agreed a deal with Turkish side Fenerbahce and is still open to a move to Major League Soccer in the United States. DC United, LA Galaxy and Inter Miami all interested in the German. (ESPN)

Bayern Munich are still keen on signing Barcelona's Netherlands midfielder Frenkie de Jong. However, the Spanish giants are refusing to consider selling the 23-year-old, despite needing to offload players to ease their financial pressure. (ESPN)

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Proponent: Real Properties CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th January 2020.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs: Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Township Establishment on Portion 136 Of Rundu Town And Townlands No.1329, Rundu, Kavango East - Namibia

Project Description: The project involves the development of a 15ha land into 178 residential stands, business, institutional and Public Open Space erven.

Project Location: The proposed land development is situated approximately 8km from Rundu Town along the Rundu-Nkurenkuru road opposite Sauyemwa Township.

Proponent: Kayunyi Investments Pty Ltd

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

NB: I&APs are further invited to a public meeting that will be held on Saturday 19 December at Satotwa Public Meeting point, near the Methodist Church in Rundu, Time 09:00AM. The participation and commenting period is effective until 09 January 2021.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to:

Mr. Tendai E. Kasinganeti
Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Consultant
Tel: +264813634904
Email: tendai@enviroplanconsult.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a brick manufacturing factory at Onanime Village, Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The proposed brick manufacturing factory is located at Onanime Village, approximately 12 Km north of Oshakati along the D3609 road from Oshakati to Omungweluwe, within Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a brick manufacturing factory at Onanime village within the Okatana constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Real Properties CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th January 2020.

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED IRRIGATION FARM AT THE HARDAP IRRIGATION SCHEME, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Harambe Agri Produce (Pty) Ltd (HAP), intends to apply and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed irrigation scheme. HAP ventures in the production and trading of agronomic products involving cultivation of Livestock Fodder crops which includes forage sorghum, pennisetum, millet, lablab, cowpeas, soybeans, grain sorghum and maize.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting therefore invite all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (PID) for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **31 December 2020**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Vilho Mtuleni, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 232 6843

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC
Enviro Leap Consulting cc, P.O. Box 25874, Windhoek, +264 81 232 6843, www.trigen.com

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Cell: + 264816481270
Email: eyakulocarrentals@gmail.com
Email: reception.eyakulocarhire@gmail.com

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Wiseman Anyata Business Consultants has been in existence since the 14th of February 2013 as a subsidiary company of the Wiseman Anyata Holdings group (Pty) Ltd, which was established in 2009 by a Multi-award-winning Namibian business entrepreneur.

Wiseman Anyata Business Consultants has rendered company registration services for local as well international clients from as far as Dubai, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Israel, The UK, Brazil, Mexico, China, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and many other countries.

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Company Income Tax Certificate
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Company Letterhead
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- Accountant Consent Letter

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- Accountant Consent Letter
- Social Security Certificate
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- SME Certificate

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- Employment Equity Certificate
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- Lawyer (Notary Letter)
- Social Security Certificate
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- Company Letterhead
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Pty Bronze pack: N\$7599.95

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PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Paradigm Building
12 Independence Avenue
First Floor, Ausspansplatz, Windhoek opposite Windhoek Dry cleaners a Near Universal Church

CONTACT DETAILS
Tel: +26481307352
Cell: +264815839995 / Cell: +264816481270
Email: wisemananyata.com

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Proponent: Real Properties CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

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Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th January 2020.

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+264 81 236 1902 // +264 81 236 8380
EMAIL: dsmc2018@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED IRRIGATION FARM AT THE HARDAP IRRIGATION SCHEME, HARDAP REGION

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Mr. Vilho Mtuleni, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 232 6843

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CEGEOR

CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

PROPOSED MINING LICENCES, ML 222 & ML 231 ERONGO REGION

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Title Wave Investments 105 (pty) Ltd is proposing to conduct full scale dimension stone Quarry mining over two (2) mining licences application areas: **ML222 & ML 231** at farm NAVACHAB (MON REPOS) Karibib area Erongo Region, Republic of Namibia.

CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007) and it Regulations (2012).

Background Information Document (PID) can be requested from **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc**, after registration. All Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register with CEGEOR to receive the PID so as to raise their concerns related to the project. Furthermore, Interested and Affected Parties are requested to register with the consultant before 15th January 2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak we encourage online communication, unless otherwise.

All comments and concerns should be submitted to **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc**. For further information regarding the project, and/or registration as an Interested and Affected Party, please contact:

Mr Mulife Sikalumbu Siyambango (EAP)
CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc
P.O. Box 31423 Pioneerspark
Windhoek, Namibia. 128A Bach Street
Cel: 0856419511
Fax: 061-307156
Email: cegeomam@gmail.com

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- Social Security Certificate
- Employment Equity Certificate
- SME Certificate

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- Company Profiles (Pty) N\$2999.95
- Company Amendment (cc) N\$450.00
- Company Amendment (Pty) N\$3100.00

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CONTACT DETAILS
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Cell: +264815839995 • Cell: +264816481270
Email: business@wisemananyata.com

Appendix B: Consent letter for the allocation of land by the Traditional Authority



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

UUKWAMBI	TRADITIONAL	AUTHORITY
Tel: 065 - 225313 Fax: 065 - 225313		P/Bag x5514 Oshakati Uukwangula
Your Ref		
Our Ref.		

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

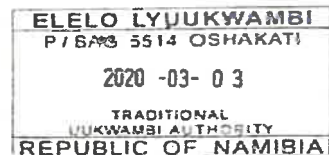
I, Iipumbu H. Iipumbu, Chief of Uukwambi Traditional Authority hereby testifies that Modestus Ashipala Evaristus ID NO: 66030100866 and has been allocated a portion of land for the rights of leasehold by Mr Tshivute Tsha Hango ID No: 43121900072 the Headman of Onanime Village in Okatana Constituency in Oshana Region. The approximate size of land is ±1 hectares.

He applied for right of leasehold for Brick making.

The Uukwambi Traditional Authority has no objection to the allocated land. Therefore, you may render him the necessary assistance he may require.

Yours Truly,

Signature: *I. Iipumbu*
 Name: *I. Iipumbu H. Iipumbu*
 King/ Chief/ Chairperson/ TA Councillor/ Secretary
 Date: *03.03.2020*



All correspondence should be address to the Chief of Uukwambi Traditional Authority

Appendix C: Proof of no objection to the project by the headman

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT
PROJECT ONANIME VILLAGE

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION, REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO NAMIB HEALTH CONSULTANCIES (NHC)

PERSONAL DETAILS

Title..... Headman First Name..... Primus Shigwedha
Surname..... HANGO
Telephone..... +264-811276543 Fax..... primushango@nema.com
Organisation (if applicable)..... Village Onanime
Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member etc.)..... Headman
Physical Address..... Onanime Village
Town..... Oshakati Code..... 9000
Postal Address..... P.O. Box 1676

1. What is your main area of interest with regards to proposed project?
Job creation and proximity
of bricks supply
local brick making training
2. Do you have any socio-environmental concerns or support with regards to the proposed project?
YES/NO . If "yes" please list them in point form

None

3. How do you think your concerns may be addressed?

see above in # 2

4. Are there any additional stakeholders who you feel should be consulted with regards to the project?
If "yes" please list their names and contact details:

Yes

- ① Simon Kondjashili : 0812530537
② Alesius Sheehama : 0811291196

.....TSHIGWEDHA TSHA.....

HANGO

Signature: 

Headman

Date: 2020-09-30

Please add more pages if necessary

(STAMP)

Primus Hango

Appendix D: Proof of no objections to the project by the immediate neighbours

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT

PROJECT IN ONANIME VILLAGE

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION, REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO HEEC

PERSONAL DETAILS

Title: MR First Name: Kondjashiki U

Surname: Simon

Telephone: 0812530537 Fax: 065 2221705

Organisation (if applicable): Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)

Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member etc.): Producer

Physical Address: Onanime Village

Town: Oshanaabi Code: 9000

Postal Address: P.O. Box 15536 Oshanaabi

1. What is your main area of interest with regards to proposed project?

Community development
Employment Creation
Brick availability in our Community
Water and Electricity Transformer
Installation.

2. Do you have any socio-environmental concerns or support with regards to the proposed project?

YES/NO . If "yes" please list them in point form

.....
..... No

3. How do you think your concerns may be addressed?

.....
..... None

4. Are there any additional stakeholders who you feel should be consulted with regards to the project? If "yes" please list their names and contact details:

..... Yes

..... Amalwa Nita (neighbour)

..... +264 8573 81073

Signature: 

Date: 27/01/2021

Please add more pages if necessary

(STAMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT

PROJECT IN ONANIME VILLAGE

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION, REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO HECC

PERSONAL DETAILS

Title MR First Name Amolisa

Surname Tita

Telephone 1264857381073 Fax N/A

Organisation (if applicable) UNEMPLOYED

Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member etc.) Neighbour [Homestead owner]

Physical Address Onanime Village

Town Oshakati Code 9000

Postal Address N/A

1. What is your main area of interest with regards to proposed project?
 - Development in the area (eg. electricity and water)
 - Brick availability for community use
 - Employment opportunities for unemployed youth and training in brick making.
2. Do you have any socio-environmental concerns or support with regards to the proposed project?

NO

YES/NO . If "yes" please list them in point form

..... NO

3. How do you think your concerns may be addressed?

..... NONE

4. Are there any additional stakeholders who you feel should be consulted with regards to the project? If "yes" please list their names and contact details:

..... YES

- Kondjashile N Simon: 0812530537
He is a neighbour to me and to the brick Project

Signature: *M. Malwa*

Date: *27/01/2020*

Please add more pages if necessary

(STAMP)

Appendix E: Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed establishment and operation of the brick manufacturing factory.