BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

EIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF 12 RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND A SHOP FOR MR. STEFANUS SHIVUTE AT OSHALI VILLAGE, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY OF OSHIKOTO REGION, NAMIBIA

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ACRONYMS

OTA	Ondonga Traditional Authority
MAWF DAPEES	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NamWater	Namibia Water Corporation
NBRI	National Botanical Research Institute
NORED	Northern Regional Electricity Distributors
OEC	Office of the Environmental Commissioner
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
BSC	Business Success Consulting
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWA	Directorate of Water Affair
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
F	Forestry Protected
GPS	Global Position Systems
Ha	Hectares
I & APs	Interested and Affected Parties

I. Preface

The proponent, Mr. Stefanus Shivute has commissioned Business Success Consulting cc (BSC), an independent EIA consultant to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Management for the proposed Construction of Residential Flats and a shop (saloon and restaurant) at Oshali Village in Olukonda Constituency of Oshikoto Region.

The primary purpose of this scoping report is therefore to ensure that the implementation of the construction project activities are permitted as provided for by the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007 and related regulations. This EIA exercise is assessing the fulfillment in terms of compliance with the Environmental Management Act as required by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT).

The proponent has the responsibility to oversee, supervise, monitor and control all activities at the proposed construction site thereby ensuring that the implementation is conducted in an orderly, safe manner and adhering to the Environmental Management Plan and consequently safeguarding the environment. The project can only commence when approval is granted by MEFT through the issuance of the ECC.

Section 1

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The need for housing has been on the increase in Namibia and Mr. Stefanus Shivute has stepped in to fill the gap of limited accommodation facilities for teachers and other workers working in rural areas of Olukonda Constituency. The project sit well within one of the governments pillars of the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) of infrastructural development.

The Proposed Construction of Flats and Shop is a project earmarked on a 1.2 ha of land in extent at Oshali Village in Oshikoto Region. This project primariry seeks to meet the needs of housing for teachers and other workers based in rural areas of Olukonda Constituency. The proposed development also includes a shop which comprises of a saloon and restaurant that will render services to the rural community of Oshali Village.

The land rights to the parcel of land measuring 1.2 ha for the proposed development is owned by the proponent, Mr. Stefanus Shivute. The land is located within communal land under the administration and jurisdiction of Ondonga Traditional Authority Authority.

The land in question has already been disturbed and has no vegetation. Therefore, the development of the residential flats and shop will include activities such as excavations, provision of water pipelines, sewerage lines, septic tank and electricity. These activities are listed in accordance with Government Notice No 29 of 6 February 2012, which requires that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be obtained from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), hence requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

1.2. Purpose of the Construction of Residential Flats and Shop

The construction of Mr. Shivute's complex primariry aims to meet the needs of teachers accommodation in rural areas. The Project will offer employment to members of the

community during both the construction and operation phases. This project also seeks to meet the need of housing and affordable residential units in the Oshikoto region.

1.3 Purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment

Firstly, this scoping report is prepared for the EIA of the construction of the Residential Flats and a shop for Mr. Stefanus Shivute. The objective of the scoping study is to identify a range of potential problems that will be associated with this project, this will be key issues of concern that should be addressed by an EIA. Scoping also assist in identification of information sources and data gaps that may require to be filled by specialists studies.

Secondly, construction is a listed activity which may not be undertaken before an EIA, EMP and ECC have been conducted, prepared and issued respectively. The EIA study serves to determine, analyses and present the environmental impacts (**Positive** and **Negative**) of the proposed development project and associated infrastructure. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves to mitigate the negative impacts and plan in such a way that enables a rational decision to be made regarding the implementation and management of the proposed project.

Thirdly, the EIA further contributes to mitigate the adverse impacts by generating a number of project alternatives for the proposed developments. In general, the purpose of the EIA is to anticipate and prevent, minimise and manage, potential significant negative impacts on development that may: Cost too much money to rectify in future, Pose risk to lives, livelihood or health or current and future generations, Help to seek opportunities to optimise potential benefits of development. Therefore, this Report has been prepared with a view to comply with the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (Section 27(2)(a), Government Notice No 29 of 2012 for Listed Activities and EIA Regulations.

Equally important, the process is conducted to ensure that the proposed construction project is carried out in a manner which makes it technically sound, economically feasible, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. In this regard, the EIA process is expected to provide a mechanism whereby the overall environmental performance of the planned activity is enhanced through:

i. Identification of sensitive environmental components likely to be affected by the construction activity.

ii. Identification and evaluation of the potential impacts associated with the pre-construction, construction and operation,

iii. Preparation of construction plans and recommendations regarding measures that minimize adverse impacts and enhance beneficial impacts.

1.4 Description of Activities

Activities involved in the process of project implementation are indicated hereunder;

- Preconstruction
- Construction
- Operation

FIGURE 1: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1.5 Location of site

The proposed complex will be constructed at Oshali Village, Oshikoto region. The 1.2 ha piece of land was allocated to the proponent, Mr. Stefanus Shivute by the Ondonga Traditional Leadership. The land is located ± 6 km near the B1 main raod from Ondangwa Town in the direction of Omuthiya Town. Below are GPS coordinates of the proposed project site;

TABLE 1: GPS COORDINATES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION.

Way Point No.	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
1	-17.96183	16.07936
2	-17.96149	16.07866
3	-17.96176	16.07839
4	-17.96281	16.07838
5	-17.96305	16.0792
6	-17.96275	16.07917
7	-17.96239	16.07894

FIGURE 2: MR. SHIVUTE PROJECT AREA

Section 2

2. LEGAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The current Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) is based on the need to take an integrated approach to environmental management and the need to work towards the goal of sustainable development. Furthermore, there are other laws that needs to be complied with during the implementation of the proposed Construction of flats and shop for Mr. Stefanus Shivute.

TABLE 2: THE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR PERMITTING, LICENSING AND ENDORSEMENT OF THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT ARE LISTED BELOW.

Relevant Organ of State / authority	**Legislation**	**Aspect of Project**
Namibia	Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	The constitution commits the Government of Namibia to sustainable utilisation of Namibia‟s natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians. Article 95 of the constitution states that “the State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilisation of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future”
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007)	This act promote the management of waste, hazardous substances and pollution in an environmentally sound manner. Monitor and enforce Environmental Management Plans and general measures for environmental protection

		The essence of the National Waste Management Policy, 2010 is to prevent and reduce health risks associated with exposure to healthcare substances, household, radiation and other waste from healthcare workers, waste handlers and public by promoting sound environmental waste management practices. In addition, to design appropriate means of safe and sustainable waste management. In order to achieve lasting positive impact on health and environment, any new program should be subjected to sustainability assessment before implementation. Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is based on the review of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012.
Ministry of Agriculture, water and Land Reform	Water Resources Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 11 of 2013), Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002	The Directorate of Resource Management within the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) is currently the lead agency responsible for management of surface and groundwater utilisation through the issuing of abstraction permits and waste water disposal permits. DWA is also the Government agency responsible for water quality monitoring and reporting. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform is also mandated with the responsibility of managing the Communal Land through the Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002
Ministry of Labour, Industrial	Labour Act (No 11 of 2007)	The purpose of the Act is to to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections; to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment; to ensure the health,

Relations and Employment Creations (MLIEC)		safety and welfare of employees; to protect employees from unfair labour practices; to regulate the registration of trade unions and employers' organisations; to regulate collective labour relations; to provide for the systematic prevention and resolution of labour disputes, and to provide for incidental matters.

Section 3

3. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

3.1 General Overview

This section presents the description of the natural environment that may be affected by activities proposed in the study area. EIA tries to identify the environmental impact a development may have on the environment and this section put into perspective of how the environment is before the development.

3.1. Physical Environment

3.1.1. Climate

Oshikoto Region has rainfall annual average that range from 350 mm in the south-west to 550 mm in the north-east. Usually most of the rain falls between November and April with a peak in February. Temperatures are similar to those reported for Ohangwena region, reaching 45° C in summer, but relatively easy to bear due to high humidity (Mendelsohn, 2003). During April to October, the Oshikoto region does not receive any rain and average minimum temperatures range between 4° and 50° C. In general the summers are hot and winters are mild but the nights are cold.

The climatic condition of the project site is similar to that of Ondangwa. The project area receives an average of 400 mm of rain per year with the highest precipitation received in the summer months (December to February). There are no prevailing wind directions and wind blows in any direction with a slightly greater frequency from the east to the northwest. Calm conditions occur for 70% of the time.

3.1.2 Geology

Namibia has a unique and ancient geological history with great rock formation and the Ovambo basin is no exception (Kangombe, 2010). The region lies on old continental base of graphite,

gniesses, and volcanic rock however most of this rock lies thousands of meters below the current land scape (Mendelsohn, Obeid, & Roberts, 2000). The proposed project will be situated in the Ovambo basin.

FIGURE 3: SHOW A MAP OF THE OVAMBO BASIN. (SOURCES, MANDELHSON, OBEID, AND ROBERTS 2000)

3.1.3 Water Sources / Supply

For many years, people in the region depended on surface water for their needs during the rainy season and on hand dug walls during the dry season. However, as the population grew this source could no longer meet demands. They also became very susceptible to pollution and contamination as a result it was important to supply communities with clean drinking water. Today clean drinking water is being supplied by NamWater through major pipelines from Ruacana to Ondangwa to Omuthiya (Mendelsohn et al., 2000). The new flats and shop development will also be connected to one of this pipes (less than 100m from the site) to supply the operators with clean drinking water.

3.2 Biophysical Enviroment

3.2.1 Flora observed

The vegetation in the Oshikoto Region varies greatly from the north to the south, from the east to the west and is characterised by extensive woodland. The specific site is in Oshali Village, which is where flora is charactrised by *Hyphaene petersiana* plains and *Colophospermum mopane* shrublands (Strohbach, 2000) and (Klaassen & Kwembeya, 2013).

The 1.2 ha piece of land were the project is earmarked, has only two wood plants, Acacia Karoo which are less than 2 meters high. The area is mostly dominated by one type of grass species (*Eragrostis trichophora*) and grass species like *Cynodon dactylon, Helichrysum candolleanum* and *Tribulus terrestris*.

The trees at the site are not forestry protected. These trees will not be cut down because they do not affect an construction in any way. None of the tree species occurring at the site have been identified as having any special status of being restricted to the project site and as such no tree species will be threatened by the project activities. The table below indicates the flora identified during the day of site screening;

TABLE 3: OBSERVED FLORA

Scientific Name (Local Name)	Present	Occurrences
Acacia Karoo	Yes	2
Grass species (Eragrostis trichophora)	Yes	Common
Grass species (Helichrysum candolleanum)	Yes	Common
Grass species (Tribulus terrestris)	Yes	Common
Grass species (Cynodon dactylon)	Yes	Common

FIGURE 4: FLORA OBSERVED: *ACACIA KAROO*

FIGURE 5: GENERAL SITE VIEW

3.2.2 Fauna observed

During the field visit, the team has observed birds in the project area around the site. According to Newman's birds by colour, commonality in Southern Africa (Keneth Newman, 2000), the following birds are to be found in the area. However this list is not exhaustive because birds have no boundaries;

TABLE 4: BIRDS EXPECTED IN THE PROJECT AREA

Item No.	Birds
1.	Laughing dove
2.	Grey backed finchlark
3.	Palm swift
4.	Yellow canary
5.	Streaky headed canary
6.	Monteiro Hornbill
7.	Red eyed bulbul
8.	Black chested prinia
9.	Namaqua sandrouse
10.	Social Weaver
11.	Pied Crow

Besides birds, no livestock (cattle, donkey and goats) were observed grazing around on the site during the site inspections. The short vegetation in the site does not provide suitable habitats for lager animals but only for small animals like mouse and reptiles and are commonly observed on the in the area.

3.3 The Socio-economic Environment

This section presents a description of the socio-economic receiving environment. The secondary information contained herein was sourced from various sources such as the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census. The socioeconomic status of the Oshikoto Region is

characterized by high unemployment rate at 26.4%, high level of poverty at 42.6% and slow economic growth due to the slow pace of rural development (Namibia Labour Force Survey, 2012).

Oshikoto Region is predominantly an Agricultural Region, focusing on both crop and livestock farming. This is due to its fertile soil and the availability of woodland and grazing plains. Among other crops, omahangu is successfully cultivated and consumed as a staple food. According to the Namibia population census of 2011 the Oshikoto region has a total population of 181,973 and Omuthiya Town is the Capital and Administrative Centre of the Region (Steytler, 2011). The majority of the population at 87% lives in rural areas, which is putting pressure development stakeholders to reinforce rural development programmes.

The proposed project is therefore expected to improve the socio-economic status (reduced rural poverty and earning opportunities) of the local communities through jobs creation and infrastructure development.

Section 4

4. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The 1.2 ha piece of land selected for the construction of Residential Flats and Shop was selected by the Headmen of the Oshali village who allocated the land. This was the most favorable site in terms of minimal distance from the B1 road, target schools and it is an open piece of land that is not being utilized for farming.

Other considerations taken into account during the selection process are; that the area is sparsely inhabited, easily accessible and also they are no aquifers that are likely to be used for water abstraction within the immediate vicinity.

According to the proponent any other location is deemed not viable in terms of costs in establishing and operating the residential business. There are no trees that will be cut down for the development of this project as there are only two woody trees which will be preseved.

The development will be served by a septic tank that will be pumped by a contracted specialist on a regular basis and require chlorine to be added in the tanks. An alternative that can be used to reduce the use of chlorine and cut down on pumping the tanks is by adding subsoil disposal system (trench bed, leach field), which will receives the effluent from the septic tank when it gets full (Steven, Walter, & Moberg, 1973). Adding this system will also prevent sewage water from overflowing from the tanks. The system require regular maintains but it is environmental friendly.

Section 5

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public Participation is an important component of the EIA process. A summary of the public consultation process followed during this EIA process is provided below;

TABLE 5: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR MR. SHIVUTE'S PROPOSED PROJECT

	Notification process	Date of Notification
Newspaper adverts	Notices were placed in the media, briefly explaining the development and its locality, and inviting the public to register as Interested/Affected parties. No interested parties registered.	The notices appeared in the New Era newspaper on the 24th and 25th March 2021. The second notices appeared in Kundana (Oshiwambo) newspaper on the 30th March 2021 and 01st April 2021.
Community notices	The community was invited to provide their comments through the Village Headman and via notices placed at the Councillor's Office	This invitation was done on the 23rd March 2021.
Stakeholders notices	The main stakeholders were informed by e-mail and the e-mail contains a copy of the scoping report and an invitation letter to provide comments/enquire. No comments received.	23rd March 2021
Public Meetings	- No public gathering was conducted due to	Stakeholders engagement meetings were as follows;

	COVID19 pandemic restrictions.	

Section 6

6. ENVIROMENTAL IMPACTS

The main purpose of this section is to identify and assess the most significant environmental impacts by describing the measurable aspects of these impacts. The mitigation measures of these possible impacts will be provided in order to minimize the extent of the impacts resulting from various activities during the construction phase and beyond.

6.1 Method of Assessment

The assessment is carried out in tabular form to facilitate the evaluation, followed by mitigation measures. In order to determine significance, each potential impact was subjected to a range of assessment criteria listed below.

TABLE 6: CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS.

Nature	Reviews the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes "what will be affected and how?"
Extent: How far in terms of area will the impact reach. Indicates whether the impact will be within a limited area	
Local	limited to within 25km of the area
Regional	limited to ~200km radius
National	limited to the borders of Namibia
International	extending beyond Namibia's borders
Duration: How long will the a particular impact least once in has occurred	
Short term	1-5 years
Medium term	5-10 years
Long term	longer than 10 years, but will cease after operation
Permanent	irreversible
Intensity: Determine whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether or not it exceeds set standards.	
Low	Where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected.

Medium High	Where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner. Where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently.
Probability: Determine the likelihood of the impact occurring	
Uncertain Improbable Probable Highly probable Definite	 Low likelihood Distinct possibility Most likely Impact will occur regardless of prevention measures
Status of the Impact: A statement of whether the impact is;	
Positive Negative Neutral.	a benefit to the environment, society or the economy a cost to the environment, society or the economy

TABLE 7: DEFINITION OF THE VARIOUS SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

Significance Rating	Criteria
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no mitigations are required.
Medium	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which require some modifications on the proposed project design and/or alternative mitigation.
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the case of a negative impact, the activity causing it, should not be permitted.

6.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

There are different set of activities occurring during the preconstruction, construction, operational and rehabilitation phases, this activities can be negative or positive. Below is a summary of likely impacts that can occur during the life cycle of the proposed development. They have been identified are as follow;

6.2.1: Positive impacts

- Employment creation
- Training of general workers
- Socio- economic development
- Proving a basic need (housing) to the community

6.2.2: Negative impacts

- Loss of biodiversity
- Increase in traffic volumes in the vicinity of the sites
- Solid Waste Pollution and sewage
- Health and safety
- construction equipment
- noise and vibration
- dust

6.3. Potential impacts assessed

6.3.1. Socio-economic impacts

The proposed project will support the socio-economic development of the surrounding villages by providing employment creation and this will significantly shorten the distance for the workers in the vicinity to access bases needs like accommodation and services offered at the saloon and restaurant.

TABLE 8: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Impact	Employment opportunities during the construction of the development. Capacity building programs to training for semi skills locals.
Nature	The construction of the flats and shop will create a few job opportunities and this will have a positive economic impact on surrounding communities and the oshali village.
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Intensity	
Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Positive
Significant rating before mitigation	Low

6.3.2. Loss of biodiversity

There is no protected plant species that was observed onsite and only two woody plant Acacia. Karroo and grasses where observed and might be disturbed during the construction of clearing of vegetation to make way for the infrastructure. The construction might also destroy the habitat of other various forms of biodiversity in this area. However, the impact will be low due to the fact that there is very little fauna and flora, and there is no plants and animal species that are endemic to the area. All plant species found here also occur in other areas of Namibia.

TABLE 9: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY.

Impact	Loss of Biodiversity
Nature	The clearing of land to construct services will result in the destruction of plants and other forms of biodiversity.
Extent	Local
Duration	Permanent
Intensity	Medium term
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

6.3.3. Increase in traffic volumes to the complex and in the vicinity of the sites

The construction of the residential units and shop will result in a lot of truck and delivery vehicle coming in to the construction site. Therefor this will pose a hazard if there is no proper safety signs erected.

TABLE 10: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCREASE IN TRAFFIC VOLUMES TO THE COMPLEX AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE SITES.

Impact	Increased volume of traffic both on and off site may be a hazard like vehicle to vehicle collision or people been run over by vehicles, if there is no clear road sign erected in the vicinity of the construction site.
Nature	Congestion of the road due to an increase in traffic volume.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Most likely

Status of the Impact	Negative

6.3.4. Solid Waste Pollution and sewage

The construction and operation of this housing development will create both solid waste and sewage and this waste can negatively affect the health of the resident and the surrounding environment. Therefor this type of pollution should be manage accordingly.

TABLE 11: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOLID WASTE POLLUTION AND SEWAGE.

Impact	Land and water pollution
Nature	The failure to manage waste properly will result in land and water pollution and this might have a detrimental impact on the health of the employees, residents and the environment
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Probable
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

6.3.5. Health and safety

The safety of the employees should be taken into consideration for the construction of this nature and therefore if not taken into consideration with negatively affect the employees and the environment.

TABLE 12: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Impact	Injuries to employees
Nature	A leak of proper induction for Environmental, health and safety of employees will be at risk and unpreventable environmental impacts could occur. The potential impacts on human health and safety resulting from project activities could include occupational accidents and injuries, vehicle accidents, dehydration, exposure to weather extremes, adverse health effects from dust generation and emissions, contact with hazardous materials.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term to medium term
Intensity	Low
Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

6.3.6. Construction equipment and Materials

Construction equipment and materials can be a great hazard to the environment if not properly sorted or secured.

TABLE 13: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.

Impact	Injuries to employees, erosion and environmental risk
Nature	Incorrect storing of materials can result in water and soil contamination, dust and or erosion.

	Incorrect storage and handling of materials also pose a risk to the environment
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term to medium term
Intensity	Low
Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

6.3.7. Noise pollution and vibration

Construction vehicles and equipment such as drillers, compactors and other machineries that will be used to install services during the services construction phase can be a nuisance and disturbance. Noise and vibrations will also have an impact on animals like insects and birds that temporary migrate to other areas.

TABLE 14: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NOISE POLLUTION AND VIBRATION.

Impact	Increase in noise levels
Nature	Noise and vibration can become a nuisance construction workers, animals and nearby shops. The health of the workers is also at risk if they are subjected to continuous noise above 85 dh.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

6.3.8. Dust

The clearing and the movement of construction vehicle from and to the construction site might cause the soil to become loose and as a result will be blown away by the wind and can create a dusty atmosphere.

TABLE 15: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DUST EMISSION.

Impact	Health effect of dust the construction workers, Effect of dust on the ecosystem and nearby residents.
Nature	Dust might arise during the excavation of trenches were the foundation will be laid, the clearing of vegetation and levelling of land will also result in dust.
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium

Section 7

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 EMP Administration

This section of the report serves to prescribe mitigation measures to reduce, limit, eliminate or compensate for impacts, to acceptable or insignificant levels. In setting mitigation measures, the practical implications of executing these measures are considered. With early planning at all level of implementation, both the cost and the impacts can be effectively eliminated or minimized to insignificant levels.

This section also outlines the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented. Mr. Stefanus Shivute will ensure the successful implementation of the EMP and its administration.

7.1.1. Socio-economic impacts

TABLE 16: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	This development will create employment to the local people. It will also offer capacity building pragammes to local people.
Mitigation measures	• Procurement of materials, goods and services must be from local suppliers, where possible. • Employee local labour for the construction phase, where possible, and therefore the requirement to employ local labour must be incorporated in the contractor`s contract. • Implement training and capacity building programmes to enhance the ability of local community members to take advantage of available employment opportunities like internships.
Monitoring	Preform internal audits.
Responsible party	HR manager/ HSE officer

7.1.2. Loss of biodiversity

TABLE 17: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION MEASURES

Description	The clearing of land to make way for the construction of the facility will result in the loss of flora and fauna. There is no protected species in there vicinity of the construction site or endemic to the area.
Mitigation measures	• Avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation • The *Acacia karroo* should not be removed as they are the only woody plant in the 1.2 ha plot. • Land rehabilitation and re-vegetation must commence immediately upon completion of construction. • Hire an Environmental Officer
Monitoring	Monitor and count all marked plant species to ensure they are not removed without a valid permit. Appropriate punitive measures must be instituted against noncompliance.
Responsible party	Environmental officer.

7.1.3. Increase in traffic volumes in the vicinity of the sites

TABLE 18: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCREASE IN TRAFFIC VOLUMES TO THE SITE'S MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	Increased volume of traffic both on and off site may be a hazard like; vehicle to vehicle collision or people been run over by vehicles.
Mitigation measures	• Access road entrances must be demarcated, both at their exit point from existing roads and the entry point to the site. • Erect signage to warn motorists about construction activities and heavy vehicle movement where appropriate. • Construct a delivery parking for Trucks transporting materials and equipment's, for trucks to enter at night and this way avoid the morning rush hour and therefore reduce congestion.

Monitoring	Regular visual inspection
Responsible party	Site foremen

7.1.4. Solid Waste Pollution and sewage

TABLE 19: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOLID WASTE POLLUTION AND SEWAGE MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	Both solid waste and sewage will be generated by the employees during the construction phase. It is therefore very important to construct appropriate infrastructure to management both waste types.
Mitigation measures	• Sewer drainage system should be constructed as part of the infrastructure and be connected to a septic tanks. • Septic tank should be constructed and all units should be connected to the sewer system. • The sewer lines should be regularly inspected for any leakages. • An appropriate/ registered contractor should be contracted to empty the septic tanks and dispose of at the waste water treatment plant. • Waste bins should be provided and should be clearly labelled for recycling proposes • Waste bins/ containers must be emptied on a regular basis and disposal of this solid waste should be done by a competent contractor dumped at an approved landfill. • Solid waste generated should mininised as far as practicable • Introduce cleanup program to ensure waste is removed from open areas or construction site
Monitoring	Develop a Solid Waste Management Plan with schedules inspection
Responsible party	Environmental officer

7.1.5. Health and safety

TABLE 20: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HEALTH AND SAFETY MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	The health and safety of the employee is very important and appropriate PPE should be provided. Employee should go to medical test.

Mitigation measures	• Potable water must be provided to workers to avoid dehydration. Portable toilets should be available at every construction and campsite in the following ratio: 2 toilets for females and one toilet for males clearly indicated as such. • People responsible for cleaning these toilets should be provided with latex gloves and masks. • An induction room should be constructed for new employees and every week the employees need to have a toolbox talk. • All employees entering the contraction site should be tested for alcohol. • All employees should be offered proper PPE (dusk masks, gloves hard hats, gumboots, etc). Employees should undergo medical test before commencing employment.
Monitoring	Regular visual inspection and records of safety equipment and material issued.
Responsible party	safety officer

7.1.6. Construction equipment and Materials

TABLE 21: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	Construction equipment and materials can pose danger to the employee and can pose irreversible environment damage.
Mitigation measures	• All employees shall be advised about good housekeeping arrangements including areas intended for the stockpiling of materials. • All stockpiling site must be clearly demarcated with fencing or orange construction barrier to prevent unauthorised entry and therefore prevent injuries. • Shelves should be constructed to prevent equipment from lying around at the construction site. • Hazards materials should be stored in appropriate contains or rooms.

Monitoring	Monitoring and measurement of noise and vibration impacts in the surrounding areas as per law or best available standards.
Responsible party	Safety officer

7.1.7. Noise pollution and vibration

TABLE 22: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NOISE POLLUTION AND VIBRATION MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	Construction activities are associated with noise and vibrations generated by the construction machineries and vehicles.
Mitigation measures	• All workers on site must be equipped with ear plugs to be used when the noise becomes unbearable. Employees should only be exposed to noise levels of 85db for less the hours. • Switch off machines that are not in use. • Construction activities which are known to generate vibration should only be operated during the day time and not at night. • Duration of vibration should be kept as short as possible. • A servicing schedule for the all machineries and equipment's should be in place.
Monitoring	Monitoring and measurement of noise and vibration impacts in the surrounding areas as per law or best available standards.
Responsible party	Safety officer

7.1.8. Dust

TABLE 23: IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DUST EMISSION'S MITIGATION MEASURES.

Description	Dust can result from construction activities that can have a negative impact to the employees and surrounding environment. This activities can range from levelling land, movement of construction vehicle resulting in the soil becoming loose and can easily be blown away by wind creating a dust atmosphere and if nothing is done about it reduces the air quality. This will especially be an issue during windy days.

Mitigation measures	• All employee should be provided with dust masks to minimize exposure to dust • Spray the areas that are mostly affected with water to minimize dust. • Minimize activities that can generate dust during windy days. • Limit the speed within the whole construction area to a maximum of 40 km/h.
Monitoring	A combination of visual inspection, pm 10 machine and dust buckets should be used to monitor dust.
Responsible party	safety officer

8. DECOMMISSIONING

In terms of EMA it is necessary to consider the environmental impacts of decommissioning of any development. According to Namibian Legislation, decommissioning is considered as a separate activity which should be dealt with on its own. The decommissioning of the facility would therefore be addressed in a new EIA process to be conducted prior to the site being decommissioned. This section makes recommendations that should be considered in the new EIA process prior to decommissioning.

8.1. Recommended mitigation measures for the decommissioning phase

8.1.1. Ecology

The following mitigation measures are recommended from an ecological point of view as part of the closure phase:

- Rehabilitate all areas impacted on by the infrastructure
- Remove all construction waste and replace the topsoil.
- Re-introduce indigenous vegetation as part of the rehabilitation process.
- Monitor and manage invasive alien plants as well as erosion of the site after activities are completed.

8.1.2. Socio economic

The following mitigation measures are recommended from a socio-economic point of view as part of the closure phase:

- Maximise the use of local labour on decommissioning activities.
- Provide adequate notification to staff and other stakeholders of the pending decommissioning.
- Provide staff with references so that they can pursue work with other companies.
- If feasible, assist staff in finding employment at other operations.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

The proposed Construction of Residential Flats and Shop is an important project to the development goals and aspirations of the receiving communities and the proponent, Mr. Stafanus Shivute as well as to Namibia as a whole.

Mr. Shivute has set his target on providing affordable housing units and shopping space to the rural community of Oshali Village in oshikoto Region. The area that will host the complex has very little in terms of fauna and flora, and only two woody plant were observed. The people of the Oshali Village and surrounding villages will be the ones to gain more from this project in terms of employment creation and youth empowerment through education. This project is in line with the HPP's pillar of housing and infrastructure development.

Overally, the economic benefits of the project outweigh the limited negative impacts on the natural environment. The project is expected to perform positively if all mitigation measures are adhered to.

9.2 Recommendations

It is recommended ***that the project continues and that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate to Mr. Stefanus Shivute in respect of the Construction of Residential Flats and a Shop at Oshali village in Oshikoto Region.***

Mr. Stefanus Shivute will oversee, supervise, monitor and control all activities at the construction site thereby ensuring that the extraction is conducted in an orderly and safe manner, hence safeguarding the environment in the interest of the current and future generations to come.

1. REFERENCES

A, Curtis, Eds.). Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia.

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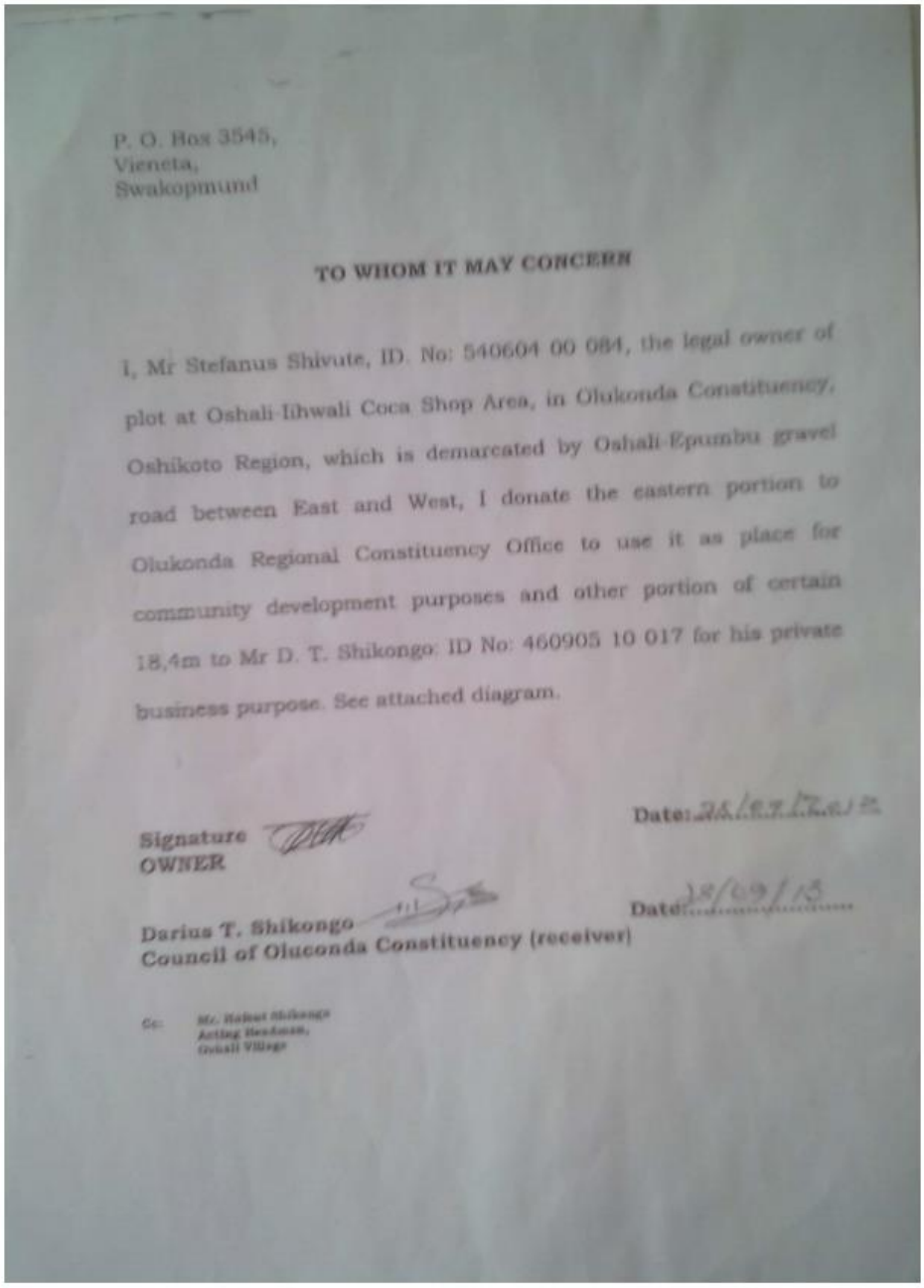
Ohangwena Region : II . The Colophospermum mopane shrublands, (January 2000).

Strohbach, B. J. (2014). Vegetation degradation trends in the northern Oshikoto Region : II. The Colophospermum mopane shrublands Vegetation degradation trends in the northern

9. Appendices

9.1 Proponent's ID

9,2 Consent Letters – Land Acquistion



P. O. Box 3545,
Vineta,
Swakopmund

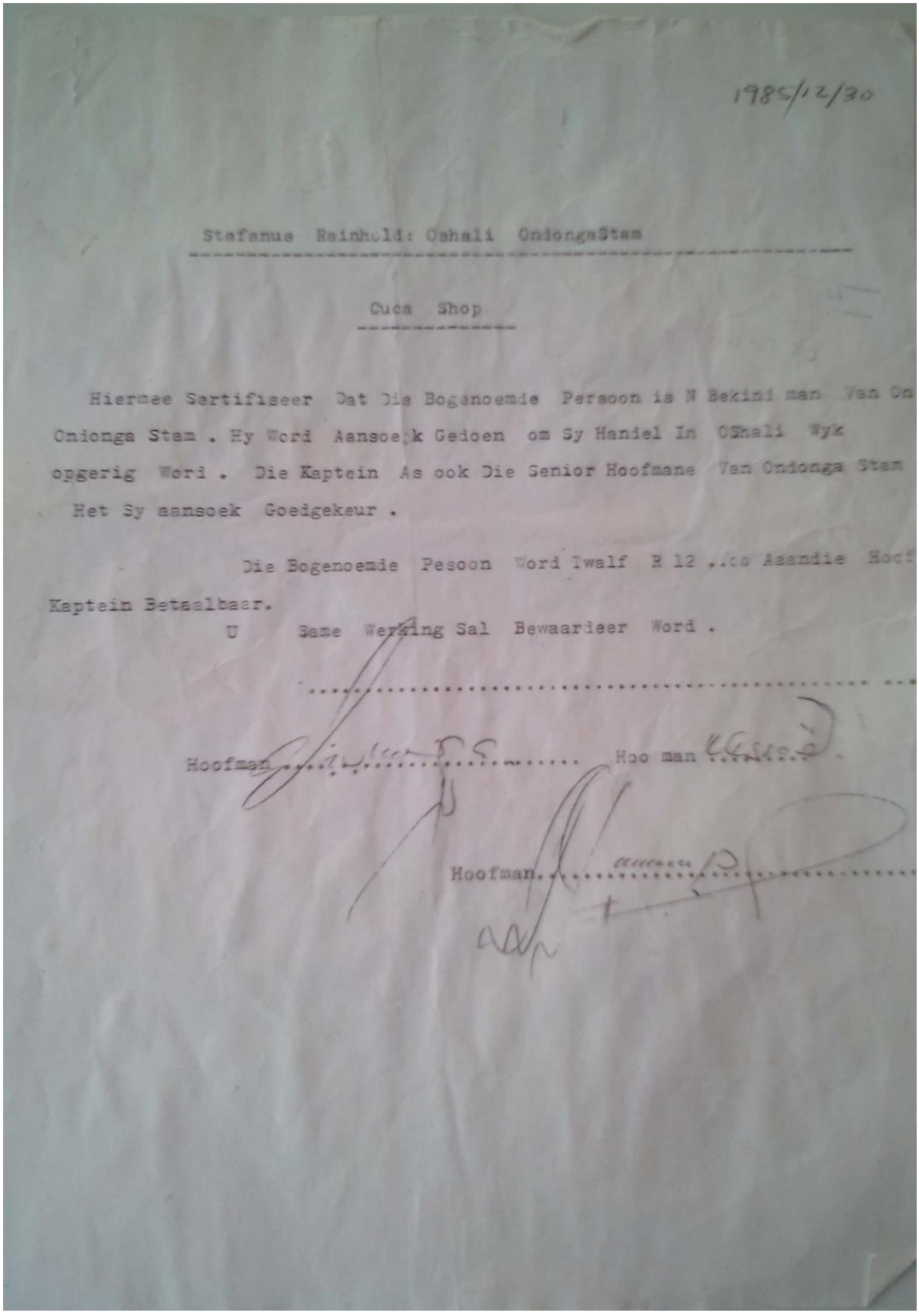
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, Mr Stefanus Shivute, ID. No: 540604 00 084, the legal owner of plot at Oshali-Iihwali Coca Shop Area, in Olukonda Constituency, Oshikoto Region, which is demarcated by Oshali-Epumbu gravel road between East and West, I donate the eastern portion to Olukonda Regional Constituency Office to use it as place for community development purposes and other portion of certain 18,4m to Mr D. T. Shikongo: ID No: 460905 10 017 for his private business purpose. See attached diagram.

Signature **Date:**
OWNER

Darius T. Shikongo **Date:** 28/09/13
Council of Oluconda Constituency (receiver)

Cc: Mr. Hebet Shikongo
Acting Headman,
Oshali Village



1985/12/30

Stefanus Reinhold: Oshali OniongaStam

Cuca Shop

Hiermee Sertifiseer Dat Die Bogenoemde Persoon is N Bekini man Van On Onionga Stam . Hy Word Aansoek Gedoen om Sy Haniel In OShali Wyk opgerig Word . Die Kaptein As ook Die Senior Hoofmane Van Onionga Stam Het Sy aansoek Goedgekeur .

Die Bogenoemde Pesoon Word Twalf R 12 .00 Aandie Hoof Kaptein Betaalbaar.

U Same Werking Sal Bewaarleer Word .

Hoofman..... Hoo man.....

Hoofman.....

9,3 EAP Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae

1. Personal Details

Name:	Matatias Moses
Profession:	Economist, Social Analyst, EAP
Date of Birth:	24 May 1985
Nationality:	Namibian
Marital Status:	Married
Driving License:	Code B
Contacts:	0813097475/ 0811622154 kondjashilimoses@gmail.com

2. Objective

"To be of Outstanding Service to Business Success Consulting for a Better Namibia and Humanity"

3. Education

November 2005:	Grade 12 Certificate, Ekulo Secondary School
April 2011:	B. Tech (Honors) . Economics - Polytechnic of Namibia, Namibia
September 2013:	Certificate in Spatial Economic Development Planning, CSTR South Africa
September 2021:	Master in Management, Atlantic International University (AIU), USA
	Course Certificate: Environmental Management and Pollution , AIU, USA

4. Work Experience

Employer:	**BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING**
Potion:	**SENIOR CONSULTANT**
Duration:	**01 AUGUST 016—TO DATE (4 YEARS)**
Responsible:	**TEAM LEADER ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES, EIA, RESETLEMENT ACTION PLANS, SEP, ESIA, SEA, CONSULTANCY COMPLIANCE AUDITS (EM, RAPS)**
Projects Completed:	**EIA ToR and Compliance Audit for NCF Solar Plant, Oshikoto Region** **EIA ToR and Compliance Audit for TANDII Solar Plant, Oshikoto Region** **EIA, EMP for Northcote Private Secondary School, Oshikoto Region** **Resettlement Action Plan as per World Bank IFC PS5 for NCF Solar Project** **Resettlement Action Plan as per World Bank IFC PS5 for Tandii Solar Project** **EIA, EMP for PORAD Association Irrigation Project, Onanke** **EMP Limbandungila Country Lodge**
Employer:	**MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**
Potion:	**CONTROL OFFICER FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION, HR & IT**
Duration:	**01 JAN 2016**
Responsible:	**JUNIOR MANAGER RESPONSIBLE FOR FINANCE, HR, IT AND ADMINISTRATION**

Contact Details:
Mobile : 0813097475, 0811622154, Email: kondjashilimoses@gmail.com
Postal Address: 3382 Ongwediva, Residential Address: Erf No. 5059 Ongwediva, Namibia

Employer:	OSHIKOTO REGIONAL COUNCIL
Potion:	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNER
Duration:	01 APRIL 2012—30 DEC 2013 (2 YEAR)
Responsible:	TOWN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT PROPOSAL, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS M&E
Employer:	GIZ INTERNATIONAL SERVICES NAMIBIA
Potion:	REGIONAL GIS SUPERVISOR
Duration:	01 APRIL 2011—27 FEB 2012 (1 YEAR)
Responsible:	SUPERVISE THE CADASTRAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNAL LAND SUPPORT PROJECT, TRAINING MINISTRY OF LAND REFORM STAFF AND IMPLEMENT THE CLS GIS SYSTEM OF ARCGIS, PROMOTE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND INNOVATIVE MAPPING TOOLS
Employer:	NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Potion:	ADMINISTRATOR –OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Duration:	01 JAN 2018 –30 JULY 2009 (+1 YEAR)
Responsible:	FILLING, ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGETARY SUPPORT TO THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
Employer:	BEDC
Potion:	TEACHER
Duration:	01 AUGUST 2009–SEPT 2010
Responsible:	TEACHING MATHEMATICS HIGH, ECONOMICS AND COMPUTER
Employer:	NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Potion:	STATISTICIAN
Duration:	01 SEPT 2010— 30 MARCH 2011
Responsible:	SUPERVISE THE CAPTURING OF GIS DATA WITH E-MOBILES, DATA ANALYSIS, PREPARATION OF ENUMERATION AREAS MAPS

7. Languages

English, Oshiwambo: Read, Write and Speak both languages fluently

8. Interests and Activities

Sports, Informatics, Reading economic & financial journals
5. References

Mr. Sedi /Gaoseb, Africa Renewable Clean Power, 0811290665
Chris Botha, Evolution Africa, SA +27871510753
Mr. Leonard Haukongo, Director: General Service, National Planning Commission, 0811241031
Mr. Alois Sander, Project Manager, GIS International Services, 0811272250

9. Computer Skills

ArcGIS, GPS 60CSx,Gsurvey Mobile, E-views, PC-GIVES, SPSS
MS Word 2010, Excel, Access, Power Point, Publisher, E-mail & Internet, Micro Soft Projects

9,4 Drawings

FIGURE 6: DRAWINGS 1

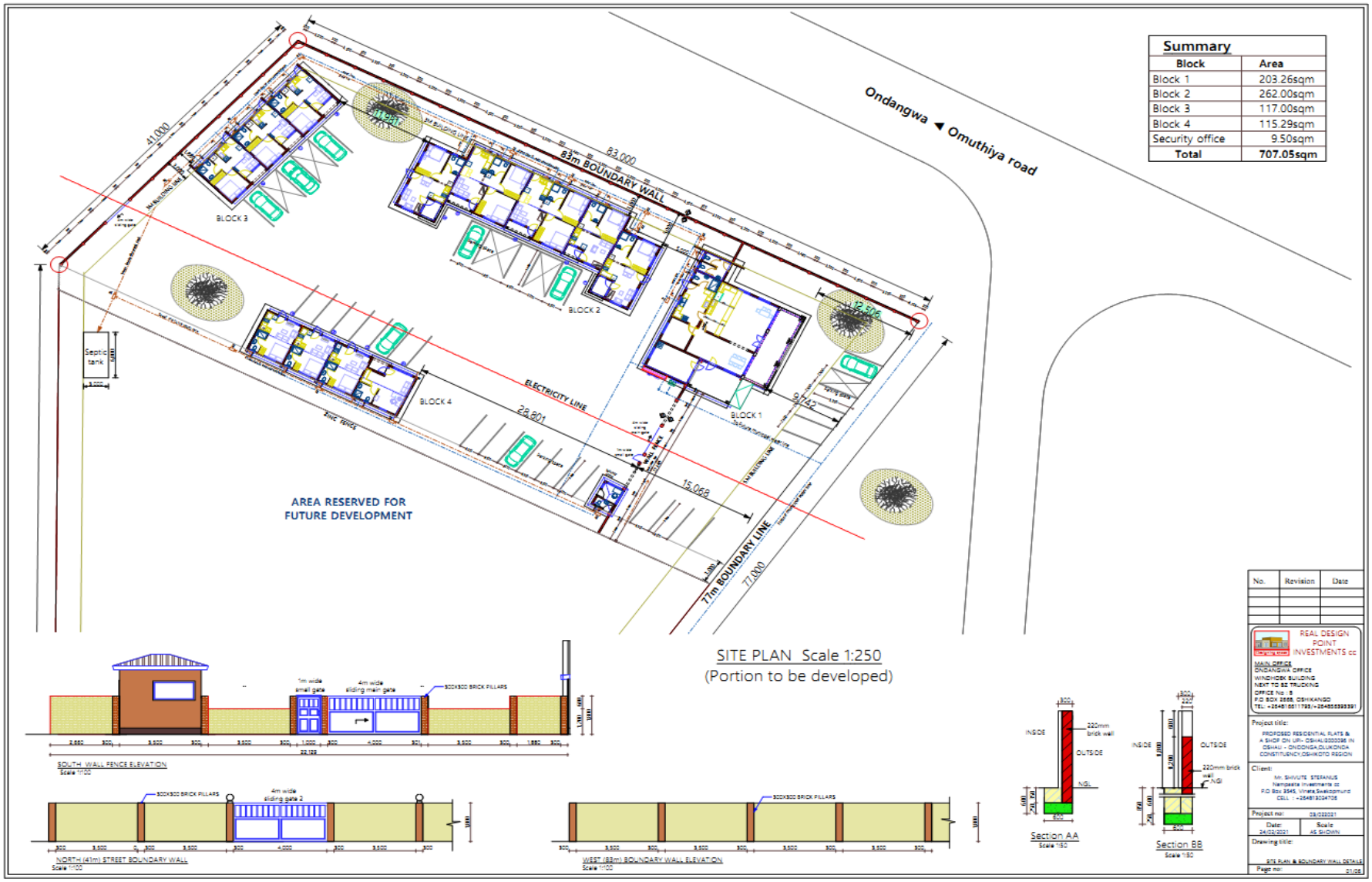


FIGURE 7: DRAWINGS 2

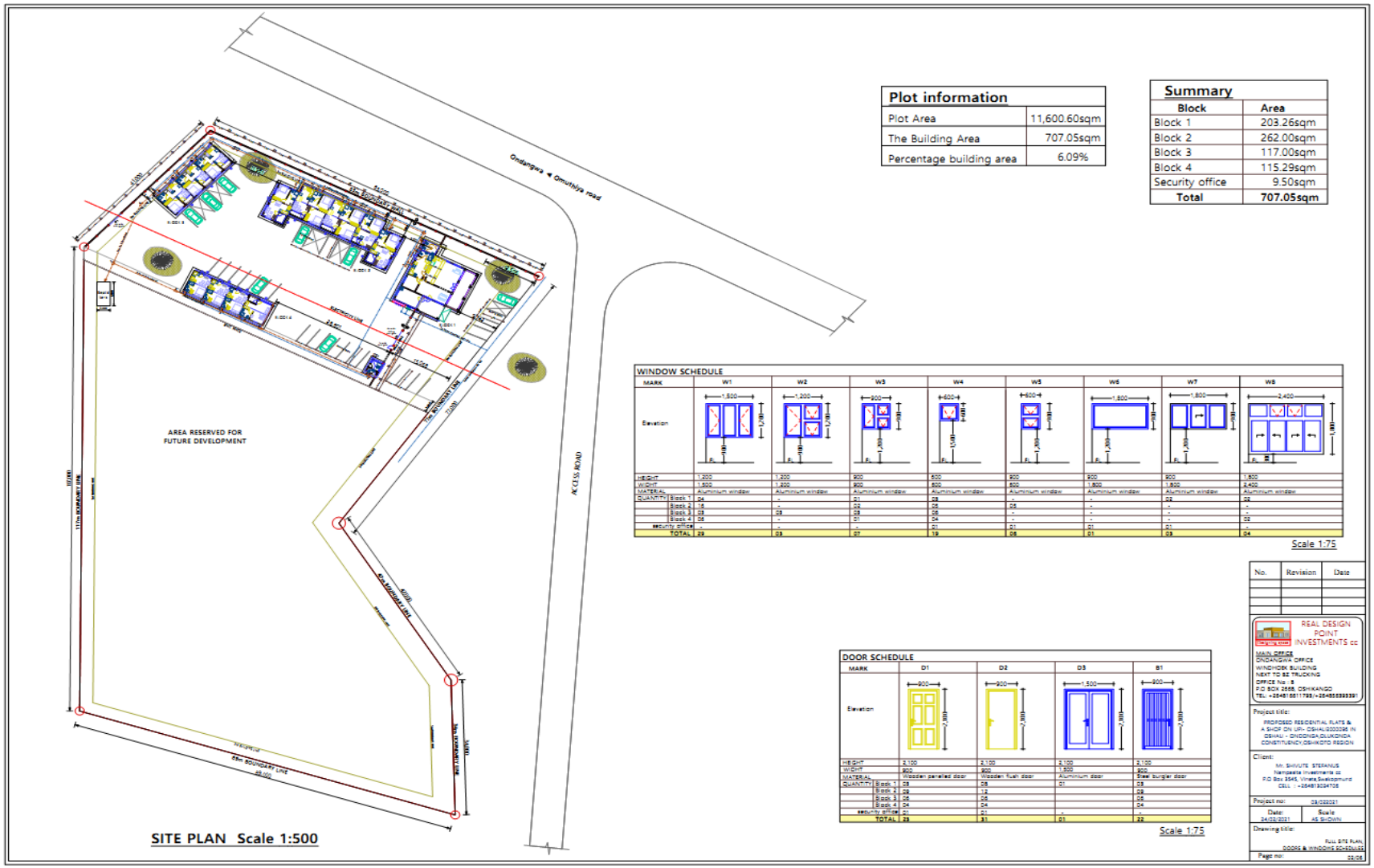


FIGURE 8: DRAWINGS 3

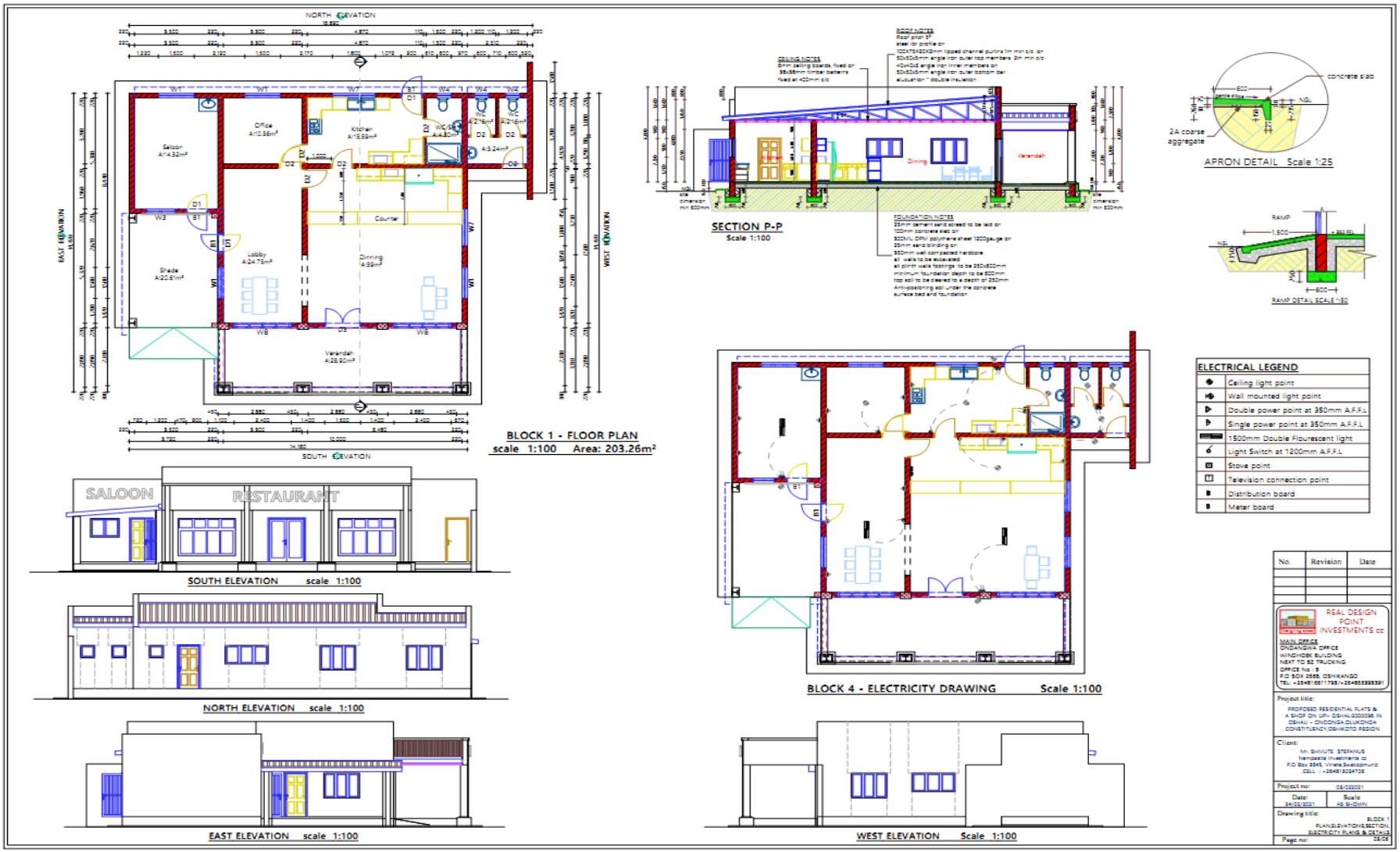


FIGURE 9: DRAWINGS 4

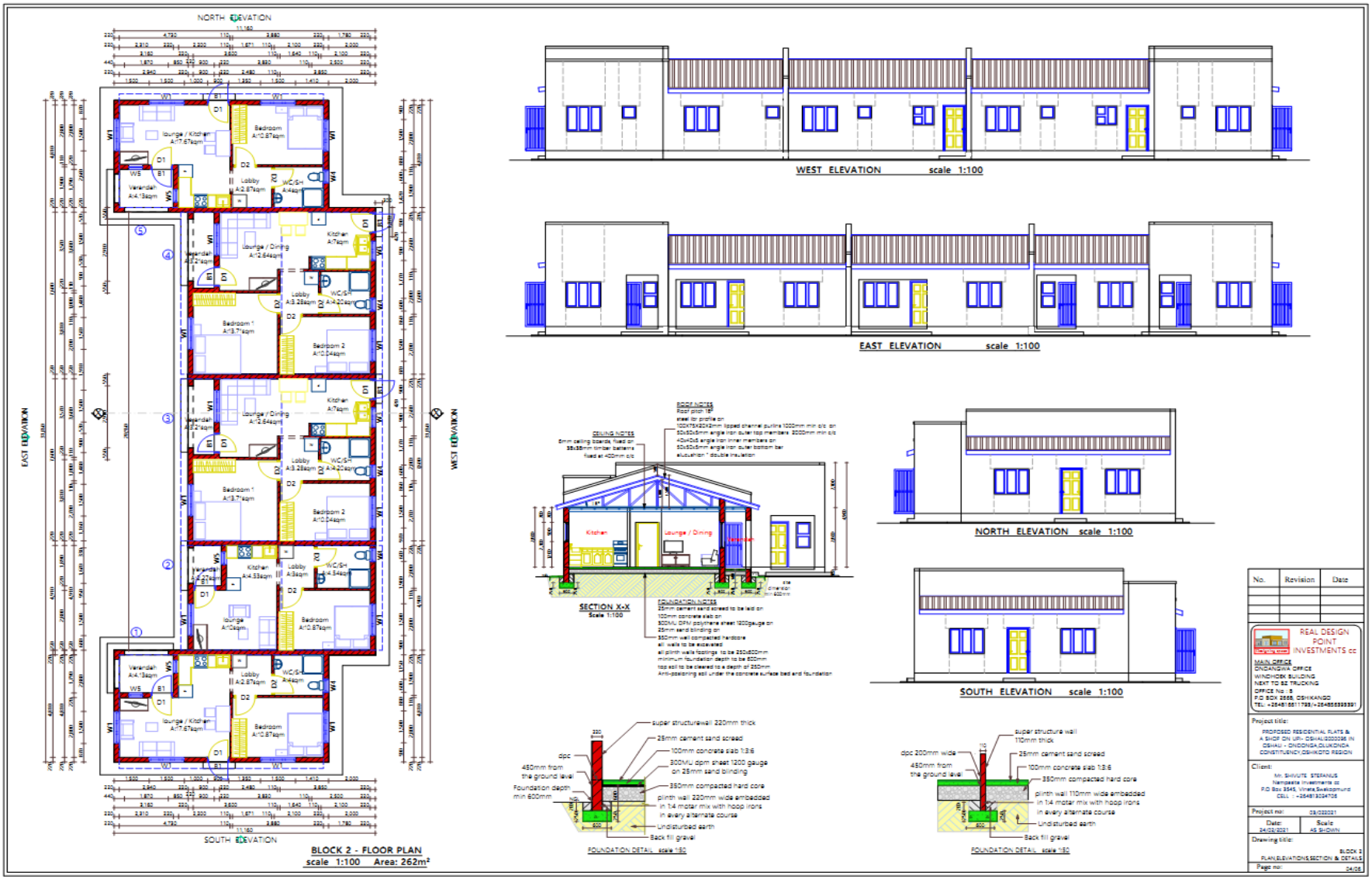


FIGURE 10: DRAWINGS 5

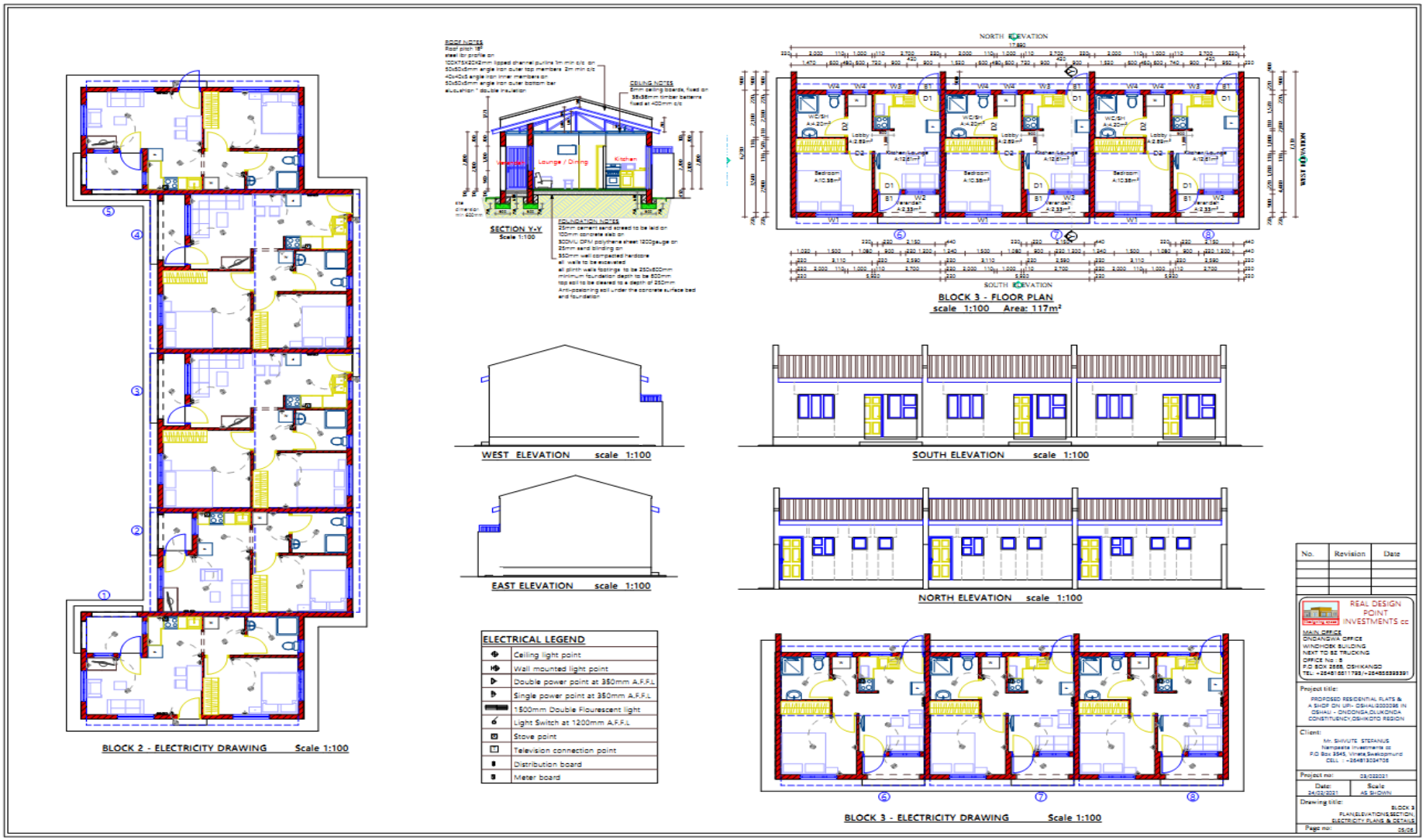


FIGURE 11: DRAWINGS 6

9,5 Newspaper Publications (English and Kundana)

1st April 2021: New Era Classifieds

ark in Windhoek, the Office
the Surveyor-General
Windhoek, and at the
fice of the Chief Executive
ficer, Town Council of
ahao.

ny person who wishes to
ject to the application or
no desires to be heard
the matter, may give
rsonal evidence before
e Urban and Regional
anning Board at the
eeting of the Board which
l be held on **19 May 2021**
09:00 at the Offices of the
nistry of Urban and Rural
evelopment in Windhoek,
centralization Board Room
submit written evidence to
e Urban and Regional
anning Board, Private Bag
289, Windhoek: Provided
at such written evidence
all reach the Secretary
the Urban and Regional
anning Board not later than
April 2021 before 12:00.

D. UYEPA
HAIRPERSON
RBAN AND REGIONAL
LANNING BOARD

writing on or before **Thursday, 22 April 2021.**

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
PO Box 41404, Windhoek,
Tel.: (061) 251189 pombili@spc.com.na

The Chief Executive Officer
Outapi Town Council
PO Box 853, Outapi
Our Ref: W/21014

(SPC) in writing on or before **Thursday, 22 April 2021.**

Should you require any additional information in this regard or wish to discuss the matter further with us please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189,
pombili@spc.com.na
Our Ref: W/21009

BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MR SHIVUTE'S RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SHOP AT OSHALI VILLAGE, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY IN OSHIKOTO REGION

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

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF MR. SHIVUTE'S RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND A SHOP AT OSHALI VILLAGE IN OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Location: OSHALI, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description: The Construction of Residential Flats and a Shop on a 1.2 Ha of Land at Oshali Village

Proponent: MR. STEFANUS SHIVUTE

Environmental Consultant: Business Success Consulting

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions. All Interested and Affected Parties will be provided with the Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended development.

If you want to register as I & Aps and receive a BID, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154
Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com
BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR, ONGWEDIVA

• CHANGE OF SURNAME •

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

I,(1) **ERASSO AFETA WAKJIRA** residing at **OSHAKATI, STATE HOSPITAL FLAT NO.7** and carrying on business / employed a (2) **PHARMACIST** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **THE SURNAME AFETA** for the reasons that (3) **MY SON BEAR THE SURNAME WAKJIRA WHICH IS ,MY SURNAME.** I previously bore the name(s) (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor child(ren) **MILKESSA ERASSO WAKJIRA** to **MILKESSA ERASSO AFETA.** Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **AFETA** should as soon as my be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK
19-03-2021

also appoint an address, not being a post office box or *poste restante*, for service on you of all documents in this action within a flexible radius from the office of the registrar or if you elect to be served by electronic means indicate your electronic address and in that case service thereof at the address so given is valid and effectual, except where by any order or practice of the court personal service is required.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that if you fail to give such notice, judgment may be granted against you without further reference to you.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that simultaneously with the delivery of the notice of intention of defend, the defendant must deliver the return in terms of rule 6(4), which contains the following information about the defendant:
"(a) in the case of a natural person, his or her full names, identity number where available and if a Namibian citizen or any other person ordinarily resident in Namibia, his or her physical address and where

has been made for the establishment of the township Kashenda situated on Portion 7 of the Remainder of the Farm Okahao Townlands Extension No.1213 and that the application is lying open for inspection at the Office of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development: Division: Planning, 2nd Floor, Room No. 237, GRN Office Park in Windhoek, the Office of the Surveyor-General in Windhoek, and at the Office of the Chief Executive Officer, Town Council of Okahao.

Any person who wishes to object to the application or who desires to be heard in the matter, may give personal evidence before the Urban and Regional Planning Board at the meeting of the Board which will be held on **19 May 2021 at 09:00** at the Offices of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development in Windhoek, Decentralization Board Room or submit written evidence to the Urban and Regional Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, Windhoek: Provided that such written evidence shall reach the Secretary of the Urban and Regional Planning Board not later than **23 April 2021 before 12:00.**

L.D. UYEPA
CHAIRPERSON
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the CEO of the Mariental Municipality and the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Thursday, 22 April 2021.**

Should you require any additional information in this regard or wish to discuss the matter further with us please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189,
pombili@spc.com.na
Our Ref: W/21009

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants SPC

TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region:
KAVANGO EAST
1. Name and postal address of applicant: **PHILLEMON MATEUS, P O BOX 5002, DIVUNDU**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
SOLO SHEBEEN
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
DIVUNDU
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
RUNDU MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be Lodged:
31 MARCH 2021
7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
12 MAY 2021
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 26 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MR SHIVUTE'S RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SHOP AT OSHALI VILLAGE, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY IN OSHIKOTO REGION

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

Project Name:	CONSTRUCTION OF MR. SHIVUTE'S RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND A SHOP AT OSHALI VILLAGE IN OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Location:	OSHALI, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description:	The Construction of Residential Flats and a Shop on a 1.2 Ha of Land at Oshali Village
Proponent:	MR. STEFANUS SHIVUTE
Environmental Consultant:	Business Success Consulting

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions. All Interested and Affected Parties will be provided with the Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended development.

If you want to register as I & Aps and receive a BID, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154
Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com
BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR. ONGWEDIVA

24th March 2021: Kundana (Oshiwambo)

yompilamena moCongo ya hulitha mepipi lyomomvo 61

Omunapolitika ngoka a li a kutha ombinga momahogololo gomasiku 21 gwongundu yompilamena moCongo Republic Guy Brice Parfait Kolelas, ngoka a li a taambelwa moshipangelo mowlomukithi gwoCovid-19 okwa sa mepipi lyomimvo 61, omupopiliko osho a koleke ngaaka mOmaandaha. Ookuume kopapolitika yaKolelas mOsoondaha oya ti ominista ndjika onkulu oya li moshipangelo ya kwatwa koCovid-19 nokwa li e na okuya koFrance a ka mone epango.

Omupopiliko Justin Nzoloufoua okwa li a tindi okupopya osheetithi sheso, ashike okwa ti Kolelas okwa sa pethimbo a li ta zi moshilongo a ka mone epango lyopaunamiti.

Kolelas okwa li a pititha okavidio e li moshipangelo mOlyomakaya. Ta fudha nuudhigu, ta ti ota kondjo nomwenyo ashike okwa li a pula Aacongo ya ka hogolole yo ya ete elunduluko.

Kolelas, omonamati gwOmuprima omukulu Bernard Kolelas, okwa li e ya omutiyali momahogololo gopaupresidente mo2016. Okwa li a talika ko onga oye omukondjithi omunene gwaPresidente Denis Sassou Nguesso ngoka a lela Congo uule woomvula 36. -*Reuters*

Windhoek, **Namibia**
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Windhoek

BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SHOP AT OSHALI, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY IN OSHIKOTO REGION

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

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND A SHOP AT OSHALI, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Location: OSHALI, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description: The Construction of Residential Flats and a Shop on a 1.2 Ha of Land
Proponent: MR. STEFANUS SHIVUTE

Environmental Consultant: Business Success Consulting
All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions. If you want to register as I & Aps and receive the Background Information Document, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154, Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com
BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR. ONGWEDIVA

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 7TH APRIL 2021

30th March 2021: Kundana (Oshiwambo/ Khoekhoegowab)

ge ǀgaisa ǁgoaǂuis ase ī

■ **Paheja Siririka**

ǀGamǀkhāb !nâ ǀōs tarekhoedi dis tsî ǀoasa ǁkhâgu ǀkha !naes ai!â ra ǀō îaron di !gôagu

Merwes ge ǂnāti i proxrammi hîa !Norasa ǀgora!gâsa ǂGûdi !aroma, ǀasase ra !nae îarona kō!gâs tsî ǂGûsa xu ǂGôa-i ǂga hâ ǁkhā ǂHīgusa ǁkhaubas !ereamsa ministeris ǂurusib dis tawa tani hâ.

"ǂGaoǀkhāsa !harib ai ǂâuǀoasasib ǁkha hâ kō!gâs ge ǂnāti ī !gâi tama sîsenǂuib hîa ǀgamǀkhāb, ǀgôatsûb tsî ǀorab !nâ ra hâb, ǀaeb ai!ân îarona ra !naes tsî ǀoasa ǁkhân ǁkhan îarona ra ǀōsa ra !aromana a ǀoroǀoro ǁkhā tsî ǁkhāti !amku kō!gâs ǃēsa ra mā. ǂUrusib Ministeris ge daoǀgauga ūhâ nē mâsiga !hūb !nâ ǂhanuse oe-ams !aroma," tis ge !gôao!nâ ǀae!khōs kaise !norasao!nâsiba ǀgûdi tsî îarona !khō!gāba hâsa.

ǁǀs ge a mîs ge, aoǀguigu hîas ge Hoa !Hūbaisi ǂUrusib ǂNûiǂgāsa (WHO) 2018ǀî kurib !nâ a ǀgonǀgon!gaogu ge !gāsase ra mî, !gâi sîsenǂareb nî ǁkhamǀkhā taradi tsî ǁîdi ǂurusib !oabadi mā-aon ǂaegu hâsa, !gâi sîsenǂuiba ǀams ai nî māse. "ǁOraǀgûsa khoeo!nâ ǀgaub !nâ tsûb âs !nâ tsî ǀorab âs !nâ ûi-ūs ge ǂnā khoes di khoesi !gao!gao ǂhanuga !ûǂams ti ra ǂâibasen, tsî ǂkhawusa kō!gâs ǀkha ra !gaeǀarehe," tis ge noxopa ge mî. ǁKhāǁkhāǂuisens âs Hoa !Hūbaisi !Gaelares ǀora!khō-aon dis !nâ-ūse.

Nē sîsenǀareǁkhā!khāsens ge 28 ǀora!khō-aodi hîa senior tsî studentde ge !khōǂgā hâ i di tsî !kharaga ǀgapi ǁkhāǁkhāsens !khaigu ǀgau!nâ-aon tsîn xa. Mbidis ge ge mî, ǁîs ge khoese !hūgu ǂgaiǀons ai Ugandab, Suid-Afrikab, Zambiab, Malawib, Nigeriab, Pakistani tsî Canadab hâgu di ǂkham ǀora!khō-aodi ǀkha ǁOra!khōs ǂGaeǂguis Proxrammi !nâ ǂgaikhâihe tsî nē proxramma 2019î kurib !nâ sîsexatsoatsoa kaisa.

!Hūsis !nâ ge !nae ǀgôan sîsenmās ǀgaub ge a ǂhanuo!nâ

■ **Maria Amakalis**

Kaninets ge a ū mîǀguib in ǀnîkhami kō !gôab sîsenn hîa ǂhanub !naka nî ǂoaxana nē ǀgôan !aroma ǂnûiǂuihe ǁîn ǀguis khami ī ǂgaoǀkhān hîa sîsen-i !nâ !gâi!gâs !aroma ra ǂgaoǀkhāhen !nâ !â tidese, ti hâs ge a ǂhanuo!nâ tsî ǁGapi ǁNâu!gâ!khaib xa !khō!gâhe tama hâ.

ǁGora!gâ-aob Thomas Masukub ge 18 ǁKhūǁkhâb 2021 dis ai ǂHanub !Oabadi Ôa!nâ!nans, ǂguro ministers tsî kabinets xoa-ao-i tsîna ge ǁkhae ai!gûn tidesa, ǂnāti ī mîǀguib kabinets ge ūb in ǀoro toro!khamaon di ôana ǂnāti i sîsensoadi hîa ǂhanub sîsen!khaigu !nâ nî ǂnûdi !nâ !gaeǂgāhe, ǀguis khami i ǁkhāsiba ôa!nâs !aroma ra dīhe dî!nâǀgamǀaredi tamas ka i o ǀnî ǀgauga !kharu!nâ tamase.

ǁGora!gâ-aob ge noxopa a ǀgauǂuis ge, Kabinets mîǀguib nē !khais ǂnamipeb a ǂhanuo!nâ tsî kaise ǀgaisase ra !omgusa ǂHanumāra 10 tsî 21(1) (j) hân Namibiab !Hūǂhanub !nâ hân ǁkha. Ombudsmani, John Waltersi tsî Khorixas ǁHûi!nâǂharis ǂKhamkhoen ǁHûs ǂnâu!gâ!khaib kōse ge sī-ū, ǂnāpan ge ǂui !gaesendi tsî ǂkhîo!nâsiba khaohâ kaisa tsî ai!gûsa !hâumaisa Namibiab ǂanǂgāsabena xu a !khō!oas khao!gâ.

Ombudsmani beros ge nē ǁhōba ôa!gao tsî ǀgauǀgauna ge hō, ǀorokam toro!khamaon ôan !aromagu ǁkharaǀgauga gere sîsenūhesa, ǁîn di !gaehes ǂnamipe.

Hoa !kharaga Namibiab !hūǀîn hîa hâ ka sîsensoa-i ǂhanub berodi !nâ-i di ǂgaoǁkhādi ai ra dīǀoaloa, xawe ǀorokam toro!khamaon ôa taman ge ǂnā sîsensoadi !nâ ǂnûgus !ēsa mā-amhe tama hâ. ǁKhāti di nē ôa!gaode !gāsase ge ǂoaxa-ūs ge, Kabinets di xoa-aob George Simataab ǂnāti ī sîsensoade ǀorokam toro!khamaon ôan !aroma gere !khōǀgara tsî ǁîde hâ a sîsenga ǂanǂans, ǂganamsendi !aromas !nâ ǂhaitsise ǂanǂan tama gere isa.

Simataab ge koma ǂnā soadi !aroma ǁîb ūhâ ǀondi ǀguide ǂnā berodi ǀga gere mā!kharu n nē ǀgôana !gaeǂgāhe, ǀguis khami ī ǁgui!ā-I tsîn māhe tama mâpa xu tsî mātidi nē ǀonde go hās tsînase. Ai!â ra !nurihes ge, ǂhanub maris nēti ī khoena !gaes dīǀgaub !nâ ra sîsenūhe xawe i ǀguis khami i ǂhaitsise xūna dīs ǀgau-e nē !gaedi !nâ a ǁkhaisa.

Ombudsmani tsî Khorixas ǁHûi!nâǂharis ǂKhamkhoen ǁHûs tsîn ge !hūǁî ǂnoaba-aob Tinashe Chibwanab xa gere ǂnûǁkhaebahe, ǂhanub Freddy Kadhilab hîa a ǂhanub ǂnoaba-aon dib xa gere ǂnûǁkhaebahe hîa.