



BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING

Environmental Sustainability

***SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY AT
OMULONDO VILLAGE, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY OF OSHIKOTO REGION,
NAMIBIA***

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ACRONYMS:

OTA	Ondonga Traditional Authority
MAWLR DAPEES	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
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
HP	HP Academy
GPS	Global Position Systems
Ha	Hectares
I & APs	Interested and Affected Parties

I. Preface

The HP Academy has commissioned Business Success Consulting cc (BSC), an independent EIA consultant to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Construction of HP Academy Omulondo village in Olukonda Constituency of Oshikoto Region.

The proposed school will be established on communal land at Omulondo Village. The proposed site is located 500 meters South of the B1 Main Road and 12.4 km from Ondangwa Town on the way to Omuthiya Town. The proponent, Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa has been allocated a portion of land measuring **1.96** ha in extent by the Village Headman of Omulondo, Mr. Andreas Igala.

The HP Academy is applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed project 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 is therefore assessing the fulfillment in terms of compliance with the Environmental Management Act as required by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT).

The HP Academy will be directly implement the documentation and operational phases of the proposed development in line with approved EMP. HP will however not be directly involved in the construction phase; however as the employer of the contractor, HP will oversee, supervise, monitor and control all activities at the 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.

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The HP Academy is a project earmarked on a **1.96** ha of land in extent at Omulondo Village, Olukonda Constituency of Oshikoto Region. This project seeks to meet the need of schools in the Oshikoto region. The HP Academy will implement a combination of formal education for grade 4- 12 in line with the National Curriculum for Basic Education (NCBE), as well as Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

The HP Academy has set its target on educating the next generation of leaders in Namibia. This project is in line with Vision 2030, which envision an Industrialised Namibia developed by its own human resources, the 5th National Development Plan and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP)'s pillar on infrastructure development.

The HP Academy is a private educational institution registered with the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade through the Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA). The Academy is 100% Namibian, solely owned by Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa, whose passion is to offer innovative, flexible, accessible quality education as well as to impart practical skills.

The land earmarked for the proposed construction of HP Academy is allocated to HP Academy by the Village Headman and the Ondonga Traditional Authority. *Kindly refer to the attached consents.*

The proposed development of this school will include activities such as the clearance of vegetation, provision of service infrastructure of storm water, water reticulation, 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 the School

The construction of the HP Academy aims to meet the academic and technical skills need in Oshikoto and Namibia at large. The Project will offer employment to members of the community of Omulondo village and beyond.

The HP Academy intends to strategically combine formal and vocational education and training in order to address the two biggest challenges that Namibia is facing;

- i. Lack of general and specific socioeconomic skills and;
- ii. High school dropout mostly by those learners failing grades 10, 11 and 12. In this regard, HP will provide career paths for those that do not meet required points for academic admission to University.

1.3 Purpose of the EIA

Construction is a listed activity which may not be undertaken before an EIA and EMP have been conducted and prepared. The EIA process will ensure that the proposed construction project is carried out in a manner which makes it technically sound, economically feasible, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. The EIA serves an important purpose;

- i. The EIA study serves to determine, analyses and presents the environmental impacts (**Positive** and **Negative**) of the proposed development project and associated infrastructure. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) 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.
- ii. 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 EIA 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.

- iii. The EIA process is expected to provide a mechanism whereby the overall environmental performance of the planned activity is enhanced through:
 - a) Identification of sensitive environmental components likely to be affected by the construction activity.
 - b) Identification and evaluation of the potential impacts associated with the pre-construction, construction and operation,
 - c) 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

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 need to be complied with accordingly;

2.1 Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)

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."

2.2 Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007)

The issuing of an Environmental Clearance Certificate 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.

2.3 Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956)

The Water Act, Act No. 54 of 1956 inherited from South Africa is still in force because the National Water Resource Management Act, Act No. 11 of 2013 is not yet enforced. The Act makes provision for a number of functions pertaining to control and use of water resources, water supply and protection of water resources.

The Directorate of Resource Management within the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) at the MAWLR 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.

2.4 Education Acts (Act No. 16 of 2001)

To provide for the provision of accessible, equitable, qualitative democratic national education service; to provide for the establishment of the National Advisory Council on Education, National Examination Assessment and Certification Board, Regional Education Forums, School Boards, educational development fund, to provide for the establishment of schools and hostels, to provide for the establishment of the Teaching Services and the Teaching Services Committee, and to provide for incidental matters.

In addition, The HP Academy will follow regulatory policies and procedures of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), the National Curriculum for Basic Education (NCBE), the Namibia Training Authority (NTA) and the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA).

2.5 Labour Act (Act No. 11 of 2007)

The purpose of the Act is to “consolidate and amend the labour law; to establish a comprehensive labour law for all employers and employees; to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections; to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment; to ensure the health, 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; to establish the Labour Advisory Council, the Labour Court, the Wages Commission and the labour inspectorate; to provide for the appointment of the Labour Commissioner and the Deputy Labour Commissioner; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.6 National Waste Management Policy (2010)

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.

Section 3

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.0 Overview

The academy will offer innovative, flexible accessible formal education and impart practical skills to Namibian Children, youth and adults.

3.1 Location

The proposed school will be established on communal land at Omulondo Village. The proposed site is located 500 meters South of the B1 Main Road and 12.4 km from Ondangwa Town on the way to Omuthiya Town.

The proponent, Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa has been allocated a portion of land measuring **1.96** ha in extent by the Village Headman of Omulondo, Mr. Andreas Igala.

TABLE 1: GPS COORDINATES FOR THE PROPOSED HP ACADEMY

Waypoint No.	Latitude S	Longitude E
1	-17.97126692	16.0895329
2	-17.9711835	16.0903527
3	-17.9724103	16.0886332
4	-17.973002	16.0897508



FIGURE 1; SITE LAYOUT



FIGURE 2: SITE POSITION

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.0 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 that the proposed construction and operation of HP Academy might have on the environment, and this section put into perspective of how the environment is before the development.

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Climatic

The 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.

4.1.2 Water Source / Supply

The clean drinking water is being supplied by NamWater through major pipelines between Ondangwa and Omuthiya Town, (Mandelhson et al 2000). The new HP Academy will also be connected to a supply point branching from the main pipeline, which is less than 600m from the school.

4.2 Biophysical Environment

4.2.1 Flora observed

The Oshikoto Region is characterised by extensive woodland (Strohbach, 2000) and (Klaassen & Kwembeya, 2013). The piece of land earmarked for the construction of HP Academy is already a disturbed and cleared.

During the screening assessment, only a few tiny shrubs of *Pechuel-loeschea leubnitziae* (locally known as *iizimba*) and patches of grass specie of *Eragrostis trichophora* were observed. There are no trees in the proposed project area.



FIGURE 3: SHRUB OBSERVED - PECHUEL-LOESCHEA LEUBNITZIAE

The area that will host the school has very little in terms of flora, and only 3 tiny shrubs and grass coverage were observed. *See site view foto hereunder;*



FIGURE 4: SITE LAND OVERVIEW

TABLE 4. 1: FLORA OBSERVED AND EXPECTED TO OCCUR IN THE PROJECT AREA.

Species	Present Inside Site	Expected
<i>Hyphaene petersiana</i>		√
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>		√
<i>Terminalia pruinoides</i>		√
<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i>		√
<i>Aristida stipoides</i>		√
<i>Odyssea paucinervis</i>		√
<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i>	√	
<i>Cleome gynadra</i>		√
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>		√
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		√
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>		√
<i>Crotalaria podocarpa</i>		√
<i>Sesamum triphyllum</i>		√

Dichrostachys cinerea		√
Hirpicium gorterioides		√
Kohautia virgata		√
Terminalia sericea		√
Solanum delagoense		√
Tephrosia burchellii		√
Berchemia discolor		√
Tribulus zeyheri		√
Pechuel-loeschea leubnitziae	√	
Sclerocarya birrea subsp. caffra		√
Acacia karroo		√

4.2.2 Fauna observed

The site area does not provide suitable habitats for larger animals but only for small animals like mouse and reptiles. This area is mostly used by the villager for grazing their domestic animals like: cattle's, goats, donkeys and sheep's.

On the day of the screening only locusts (*Acrotylus diana*), spiders and fresh dug mouse burrows were observed. Birds were also observed flying in the project area. 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 2: BIRDS 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

4.3 The Socio-economic Environment

The Oshikoto Region is one of the five regions that is densely populated in Namibia. It has also been experiencing a high passing rate in Grade 10, of which 62 percent of the learners who sit for their Junior Secondary Certificate exam passed. However, even if the passes rate is so high at junior level, their results at Senior Secondary level lags behind at position number two. According to Kafidi (2015), the region is experiencing this results because it is faced with congestion especially at secondary level.

The learner population growth from primary to secondary in relation to the allocation of boarding schools in the region is a point of concern. The region currently has only nine boarding schools (Kafidi 2015) for over 4,197 learners in Senior Secondary (Wils, 2013). Furthermore, the poverty rate which is estimated to stand at 42.6 percent in Oshikoto Region is listed as one of the main social threats facing the region and learners (Mwashindange 2017).

The HP Academy has set its target on educating the next generation of leaders in Namibia and therefore will like to establish its first campus at Omulondo Village. The people of the Omulondo village and Oshikoto Region will be the ones to gain more from this project in terms of employment creation and youth empowerment through quality education.

5. 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 phases and beyond.

5.1 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 3: CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Nature	This criteria indicates whether the proposed activity has a Positive or Negative impact on the environment
Extent	This criteria measures whether the impact will be: Site specific: Confined to the immediate vicinity of the project Local: limited to within 15 km of the project area Regional: limited to about 100 km radius National: limited to within the borders of Namibia International: Beyond the borders of Namibia
Duration	This criteria looks at the time frame for which the impact will be experienced: Short term: days, less than a month Medium term: months, less than a year Long term: years, less than 10 years Permanent: more than 10 years

Frequency	<p>This criteria refers to the return period for impacts which will recur over and over again</p> <p>Less than a year</p> <p>1 to 10 years</p> <p>10 to 100 years.</p>
Reversibility	<p>This criteria refers to the permanence of the impact</p> <p>Reversible: natural</p> <p>Reversible: artificially</p> <p>Irreversible: permanent damage</p>
Likelihood of Occurrence	<p>This criteria refers to the possibility of a particular impact occurring as forecast.</p> <p>Highly likely: Is expected to occur in most circumstances</p> <p>Likely: Will probably occur during the life of the project</p> <p>Possible: Might occur during the life of the project</p> <p>Unlikely: Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful</p> <p>Rare: May occur in exceptional circumstances</p>

5.2 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 minimise the extent of the impacts resulting from various activities during the construction phase and beyond.

The following potential impacts on the environment have been identified: Dust, Landuse, Noise, Health and Safety, Biodiversity Loss, Solid and Hazardous Waste, and Socio-Economic.

These identified potential impacts have been assessed. There have been no threat to the birds that have been identified in this study. Mitigation measures are proposed for each identified impacts in the EMP Section.

5.2.1 Positive Impacts

The construction of HP Academy will increase the number of education institution in the Oshikoto Region. It will create access to quality education and training and employ locals during both the construction and operation phases.

The following are the key likely positive impacts that have been evaluated during the EIA for the proposed HP Academy;

- Provision of Education Infrastructure
- Improved access to quality education and training
- Training and employment of the local people without jobs
- Social and economic benefits

5.2.2 Negative impacts

The following is the summary of potential likely negative impacts associated with the proposed HP project activities that can occur during the preconstruction, construction, and operational phases;

- Dust
- Noise
- sewage
- Health and safety
- Biodiversity loss
- Solid and hazardous waste management

6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The piece of land for the proposed project was allocated to the proponent exclusively for the construction of HP Academy. There is currently a lack of high schools and vocational institutions in the region and therefore the construction of HP Academy at this piece of land will help alleviate this problem.

This piece of land was consider because it is easily accessible, none to very little vegetation to clear and there are no vocational training institutes in the area.

Two type of bricks are taken in to consideration:

- i. Clay bricks are superior building material for both people and the planet. They are supported by the fact that bricks contribute toward green building credits at an international level. They are also mostly used as decorative and therefore save on plaster and paint (Reduces maintenance) during the initial construction of building, they are also environmentally friendly because they regulate temperature.
- ii. Concrete bricks and reinforcement concrete are far from being biodegradable and environmental friendly. However, the concrete bricks have much more compressive strength, and are water resistant and therefore do not absorb water. This makes them almost waterproof and it is beneficial for construction activities.

There are two type of onsite sewage treatment septic tank or aerobic tank:

- i. Septic tank, implies anaerobic conditions (bacterial action in the absence of air). There are two components of a septic tank system: the septic tank itself, which removes the solid matter, and the subsoil disposal system (trench bed, leach field), which receives the effluent from the septic tank (Steven, Walter, & Moberg, 1973).
- ii. Aerobic tank are similar to septic tank however they have three compartments compared to two or one in the septic tank. Aerobic tank can achieve an effluent of lower BOD (biological oxygen demand) than septic tanks, typically in the 20 to 100 mg/l range, but certainly not fully stabilized. Further treatment can be achieved by chlorine and subsurface discharge in soils. Aerobic tanks are expensive to run

compared to septic tanks and require regular maintains but are Environmentally friendly compared to septic tanks (Steven et al., 1973).

Section 7

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE EIA OF HP.

	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 stakeholders. <i>Attached in appendices.</i>	The first notices appeared in the New Era newspaper on the 29 June 2021 and Namibian Sun on 09 th July 2021. The second notices appeared in the New Era newspaper on the 08 July and Namibian Sun on the 13 July 2021.
Community notices	The community was notified with notices placed at Olukonda Constituency Office.	This invitation was done on the 28 June 2021.
Stakeholder notices	The key stakeholder were informed by e-mail and the e-mail contain a copy of the scoping report.	28 June 2021
Public Meeting & Comments Period	Due to Covid 19, public gatherings are prohibited by Public Health Regulations.	The public was invited to register and submit their comments and inputs through emails until 13 July 2021.

	The newspaper advertisement includes the final date for comments attached. Comments are also attached in appendix.	
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8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY

8.0 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. The HP Academy will ensure the successful implementation of the EMP and its administration.

TABLE 5: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Socioeconomic impact	Nature	The proposed school will support the socio-economic development for people of Omulondo village. This school will significantly contribute to meeting the needs of high schools and vocational training institution in the Oshikoto Region. Positive Impact
	Extent	Local
	Duration	Permanent: more than 10 years
	Frequency	10 to 100 years.
	Reversibility	
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Highly likely: Is expected to occur in most circumstances
	Mitigation	There is no strict mitigation measures that have been identified. However it is critical that HP should

		<p>timely and continuously communicate and distribute information to the local community to reduce potential sense of social marginalization but to make the community understand and participate in the benefits associated with the construction of this school. As;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of High Quality and Safe Education Infrastructure for all • Improved access to quality education and training for all • Training and employment of the local people without jobs • Social and economic benefits
	Responsible party	School Management

TABLE 6: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS WITH **DUST** IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Dust Impacts	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. Negative impact
	Extent	Site specific. Depending on the wind speed
	Duration	Short term
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	This impact will mostly be limited to the construction phase, hence This impact is reversible: naturally
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely to occur

	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression techniques should be employed if the specific activity is likely to create dusty atmospheric conditions in excess of the periodic extremes. • Avoid activities that create excessive dust on extremely windy days. Personnel are required to wear personal protection equipment (PPE) such as dust masks if excessive dust is created for prolonged working periods. • Using water to suppress dust is not an option since the country is experiencing a severe drought.
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

TABLE 7: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH NOISE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Noise impact	Nature	Construction vehicles and equipment such as Loader Backhoes, Concrete mixer, other machineries used in the construction phase can be a nuisance and disturbance. Negative impact
	Extent	Site specific
	Duration	Short term
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	Noise will have an impact on animals such as birds and reptiles. For example Birds are known to abandon their nests if subjected to continuous noise. However they can return if the noise stops. Hence, this impact is reversible: naturally
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise should be reduced by switching off machines that are not used and at sleeping hours.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All employees on site must be equipped with proper PPE (ear plugs, ear mufflers) to be used when the noise above 80 Hz. Service equipment and trucks regularly to avoid excess noise
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

TABLE 8 : ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH SEWAGE AND MITIGATION

Sewage impact	Nature	Sewage will be generated by the hostel residents, teacher's houses and the school ablution facilities. It is therefore very important to construct appropriate infrastructure for the management this type of waste. Failure to manage waste properly will result in pollution and this might have a detrimental impact on the people's well-being and the quality of the environment, especially those that live in the vicinity of the HP. Negative impact
	Extent	Local
	Duration	Long term
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	The impact is Reversible: artificially
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likely: Will probably occur during the life of the project
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Septic tank should be constructed and all sewer drainage system should be constructed and connected to that septic tank. The sewer lines should be inspected regularly to look for any leakages. A registered contracted should be hired to remove the solid waste and prevent overload and to do maintenance.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Sewerage Waste Management Plan. • The septic tank capacity should allow additions classrooms, hostel or teacher houses.
	Responsible party	SHE officer, Site Manager and School Management

TABLE 9: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH **HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

Health and safety	Nature	The potential impacts on human health and safety resulting from project activities could include occupational accidents and injuries, vehicle accidents, exposure to weather extremes, adverse health effects from dust generation and emissions, contact with hazardous materials. Negative
	Extent	Site specific
	Duration	Medium term
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rare
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for dealing with injuries or accidents must be in place and all contact details for emergency personnel should be available. • There should be a compulsory safety induction programme (tool box talk) for all employees • Proper PPE should be issued to avoid injury or death.
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

TABLE 10: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH **BIODIVERSITY LOSS IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

Biodiversity loss	Nature	There is no protected plant species that were observed onsite. However one specie of <i>Pechuel- loeschea leubnitziae</i> and patches of grass <i>Eragrostis trichophora</i> specie were observed at the construction site. Negative impact
	Extent	Site specific
	Duration	Long term (resulting in permanent change in the natural biodiversity on site)
	Frequency	1 to 10 years
	Reversibility	Irreversible: permanent damage
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Highly likely
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact will also be low due to the fact that there is no plant species that is endemic to the area. • Avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation. Only clear areas that are in the path where the buildings are constructed. • A fauna and flora survey was conducted to identify the presence of any key flora and fauna species of importance onsite but none was found. Also, no species of fruit bearing trees were identified. • HP should plant more trees to improve the environment.
Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager	

TABLE 11: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Solid and hazardous waste management	Nature	Potential impacts from improper housekeeping practices during construction (such as illegal disposal of waste to land) could contaminate and pollute the soil which in turn could pollute the Environment and the visual appearance. Solid waste (lumber, steel scrap, plastics, cement bags, bricks, general rubbish, domestic waste etc.) will be generated during the construction phase. Negative impact
	Extent	Site Specific
	Duration	Medium term: months, less than a year
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	Waste produced during the construction phase can be reduced by proper housekeeping. Hence it is reversible: artificially
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Possible
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firstly minimize the generation of waste materials, as far as practicable • Cleanup program should be implemented to ensure waste is removed from open areas or construction site • Developing a Solid Waste Management Plan. • Collection and disposal of solid waste should be done by a competent contractor to the approved landfill. • Ensure that there are clearly labelled bins/containers in designated areas for waste with sorting of recyclables, plastic wastes.
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

9. DECOMMISSIONING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Decommissioning

A separate EIA process should be conducted before considering at all the decommissioning of the project.

9.2 Conclusion

The proposed construction of HP Academy is an important project to the development goals and aspirations of the receiving local communities, region, Namibia as a whole as well as to the proponent, Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa.

Overall, 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.

9.3 Recommendations

It is recommended **that:**

- i. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should consider issuing an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Construction of HP Academy at Omulonda Village in Oshikoto Region.**
- ii. The HP Academy 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.**

10. REFERENCES

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

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11. Appendices

11.1 Public Comments by Affected and Interested Parties

Name of Registered Party	Institution Represented & Contacts	Comments /Question	Feedback
1. Mr. Lishoni Collins	Lishoni Investments 0812000553	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are contractors and looking for work to participate in constructing the school 	Comments received. Will be shared with proponent.
2. Edison Hiwanaame	MZ15 Organisation mz15healthconsultants@gmail.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please send me BID documents. Is the Advert in The Namibian the first? 	Bid will be emailed. It is the last notification.

11.2 Letters from Authorities



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM

Tel: (+264 61) 208 7649
Fax: (+264 61) 221 733
Email: ED@mawf.gov.na

Office of the Executive Director
Luther Street
Private Bag 13193
Windhoek

Enquiries: Maria Amakali (maria.amakali@mawlr.gov.na)

The Executive Director
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Private Bag 13306
WINDHOEK

Dear Mr Nghitila

SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY AT OMULONDO VILLAGE, OLUKONDA CONSTITUENCY OF OSHIKOTO REGION, NAMIBIA

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) acknowledges receipt of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the proposed construction of HP Academy at Omulondo Village, Olukonda Constituency of Oshikoto Region, Namibia.

Herewith, please find the MAWLR's comments on the Report in terms of the project's activities which falls within the mandate of the MAWLR.

1. Please note that the proposed area lies in the flood prone area (Cuvclai System) and position of the main buildings must consider water flow routes.
2. The proponent must apply for a wastewater discharge permit with regards to sewage management and handling from the Department of Water Affairs.
3. Given the above consideration, MAWLR does not have any objections to the proposed construction project.

Kindly accept assurance of my highest esteem.


PERCY W MISIKA Namibia
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director.



ONDONGA
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

P. O. Box 70, Ondonga

www.ondonga.gov.sz

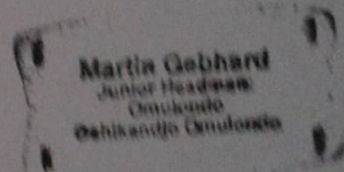
Tel/Fax: 083 242 824

OSHIKANDJO... OMUKUNDA
OMUKUNDA... OMUKUNDA
ESIKU... 30 APRIL 2020

EYINDILO LYEVI

NGAMB... MARTIN GEBHARD... ID. 48070310057... OTANDI
KWASHILIPALEKE MPAKA KUTYA ONDA GANDVA EHALA
LYONGESHEFA LYEPYA LYBUMBOKU:
HILDA... NAKAMANA... ID. 55090600899... LINA
UUNENE WOHKITALA... MOMUKUNDA... UMWENDO
MOSHIKANDJO... EHALA EPE.
EHALA KALINA UUPYAKADHI WASHA.

M. Gebhard
MWENE GWOMUKUNDA



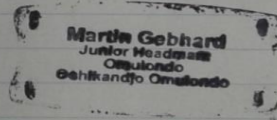
Martin Gebhard
Junior Headman
Omukunda
Oshikandjo Omukunda

OSHIHAKO SHOMUKUNDA

Mukunda: Omulondo
 Shikandjo: Omulondo
 30. April 2020

Dingame mwenegwomukunda, Tate, Martin Gebhard
 I.D 48070310057, mo shikandjo bogololo Olukonda
 mo Region Shikato, etandi kwashilipaleke kutya
 andi zimira meme Hilda Nakakuwa 55090600899
 apo etweetele Ehumo kamoho Shikola yopawumwaw
 momukunda gwandje onkone tse etwa zimira naana
 mukunda gwandje apo tu atelwe ehumo kamoho natika

Tangi kelengelo kumwe lyeni oadimankwa
 gweni kelengelo kumwe lyeni: Martin Gebhard



11.3 Adverts:


11.3.1 NEWERA 29 JUNE 2021

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web.





Public Invitation

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY AT OMULONDO VILLAGE 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 activities.

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY AT OMULONDO VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION

Project Location: OMULONDO VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION

Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure a 1.9 Ha of Land

Proponent: Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa

Environmental Consultant: Business Success Consulting

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. No public meeting will be held due to the current Public Health Regulations for Covid-19. 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 13 JULY 2021



Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council (the Urban Planner-Town House, Fifth Floor, Room 516) and the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (**final date for objections is 29 July 2021**).

Should you require additional information you are welcome to contact our office.

Applicant:
DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS
P O Box 6871
AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK
Tel: 061-248010
Email: planner1@dutoitplan.com



meeting of the Committee the application will be

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
LIQUOR LICENSING ACT, 1992
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 14(1) OF THE LIQUOR LICENSING ACT, 1992**

Notice is given that an application for a licence in terms of the Liquor Licensing Act, 1992, particulars of which application will be made to the Liquor Licensing Commission, Region: OSHA

- Name and postal address of applicant: ONDANGWANA MAGALANDE, HOSPITALITY SERVICES, P O BOX 3591, ONDANGWANA
- Name of business or service to which application will be made: ONDANGWANA MAGALANDE, HOSPITALITY SERVICES, P O BOX 3591, ONDANGWANA
- Address/Location of premises to which application will be made: ERF 1550, BRIAN STREET, EXTENSIVE, ONDANGWANA
- Nature and details of application: SHEET 1, LIQUOR LICENSING ACT, 1992
- Clerk of the court to whom application will be lodged: ONDANGWANA MAGALANDE, HOSPITALITY SERVICES, P O BOX 3591, ONDANGWANA
- Date on which application will be lodged: 30 JUNE 2021
- Date of meeting of the Commission to which application will be referred: 11 AUGUST 2021

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

11.3.2 NEWERA 8 JULY 2021

is notice, i.e. no later than 22 July 2021.

FOR INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west |
t: +264 81 3290584
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek | t: +264 61 251975 |
f: +264 61 304219 |
yelli@kamau-tpds.com w: www.kamau-architects.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST has been appointed by the owner of Erf 3150, Windhoek, to apply to the local authority of Windhoek for the rezoning of the 1.9 Ha of 1900sqm to "Business" with a bulk of 1:0 and subsequently consent to use the respective Erf as "Business" while the rezoning is in progress and consent to use the respective Erf as "Business" while the rezoning is in progress.





Public Invitation

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Proponent: Dr. Hilda Nakakuwa

Environmental Consultant: Business Success Consulting

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. No public meeting will be held due to the current Public Health Regulations for Covid-19. 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 13 JULY 2021

The purpose of the subject application as set out above is to rectify building encroachment onto Erf 815, Lüderitz.

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

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed subdivision, permanent closure and subsequent consolidation as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Lüderitz Town Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before Friday, 30 July 2021.

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
pombili@spc.com.na
PO Box 41404
Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 251189
Our Ref: W/21023

The Chief Executive Officer
Lüderitz Town Council
PO Box 19

applic is for Coun busin

Plea: the a map docu inspe offic Okak (Town SPC Windl

Furth any f the p close subse a sch may l toget there Exec Okak and th writin: 30 Ju

Appli Stub Cons pomb: PO B Wind Tel.: (Our F

The Office Okak Priva

11.33 NAMIBIANSUN 09 JULY 2021

Kalumbi Shangula said the variant was detected in “17 out of 28 samples” as the virus mutation - which first emerged in India - rips through parts of eastern and southern Africa.

“This is the first report on the detection of the Delta variant in Namibia,” the ministry said.

Leadership vacuums

Namibia has lost five recognised traditional leaders in the past three weeks due to Covid-19, leaving huge leadership vacuums in their communities.


Between 18 June and Wednesday, the country lost Ovaherero paramount chief Vekuui Rukoro, Afrikaner Traditional Authority chief Eduard Afrikaner, Ovambanderu chief Kilus Nguvauva, Bakgalagadi Traditional Authority chief Hubert Ditshabue and Vaalgras chief Joel Stephanus.

The deaths of some of these chiefs could stir heated succession battles in communities where such contestations have become commonplace.

During June and July alone, government bestowed 14 state-sponsored funerals, amounting to about N\$1.1 million.

13.34 NAMIBIANSUN 13 JULY 2021

environmental, social and governance



PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY AT OMULONDO VILLAGE IN OSHIKOTO REGION

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Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF HP ACADEMY
Project Location: OMULONDO VILLAGE, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description: THE CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE
Proponent: DR. HILDA NAKAKUWA

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. 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 13 JULY 2021

EPENDA: Ndjai Lucas Petrus Hangula okwa tumbalekwa koyendji kutya okwa dhana onkandangala onene metungepo lyoshilongo oshowo etanga lyaakwiita.
OMATHANO: TUYEIMO HAIDULA



PUBLIC INVITATION

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Proponent: DR. HILDA NAKAKUWA

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