



BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

***SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE
SECONDARY SCHOOL ON A 4.2 HA PARCEL OF LAND AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN
OMUSATI REGION, NAMIBIA***

Prepared for (Proponent):

NORTHCOTE PRIVATE SCHOOL -OUTAPI

P. O. BOX 25045, ONDANGWA

CONTACTS: 0812556028 / 0813628091

Prepared By:



Business Success Consulting Cc

Cell: 0811622154

P.O. Box 3382 Ongwediva,

Office 1, No. 5059, Omatando Street – Ongwediva, Namibia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. PREFACE.....	1
1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND	2
1.1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.3 PURPOSE OF THE EIA	3
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	4
2.1 LOCATION	4
3. LEGAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	6
3.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA (1990).....	6
3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007 (ACT NO. 7 OF 2007)	6
3.3 WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT NO. 54 OF 1956).....	6
3.4 EDUCATION ACTS (ACT NO. 16 OF 2001)	7
3.5 LABOUR ACT (ACT NO. 11 OF 2007).....	7
3.6 NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (2010).....	7
4. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	8
4.0 GENERAL OVERVIEW	8
4.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	8
4.1.1 CLIMATIC.....	8
4.1.2 <i>Water / Sources</i>	9
4.1.3 <i>Geology</i>	9
4.2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	10
4.2.1 <i>Flora observed</i>	10
4.2.2 FAUNA OBSERVED.....	12
4.3 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	13
5. ENVIROMENTAL IMPACTS	14
5.1 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT	14
5.2 IMPACTS.....	15
5.2.1 <i>Positive Impacts</i>	15
5.2.2 <i>Negative impacts</i>	16
6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	17
7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	18
8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE	19
8.0 EMP ADMINISTRATION.....	19
9. DECOMISSIONING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
9.1 DECOMMISSIONING	26
9.2 CONCLUSION.....	26
9.3 RECOMMENDATIONS	26
10. REFERENCES.....	27

11. APPENDICES.....	28
11.1 PUBLIC COMMENTS BY AFFECTED AND INTERESTED PARTIES	28
11.2 LETTERS FROM AUTHORITIES	29
11.3 ADVERTS:	1
11.3.1 <i>New Era of 15 July 2021</i>	1
11.3.2 <i>New Era 22 July 2021</i>	2
11.3.3 <i>Observer 19 July 2021</i>	3
11.3.4 <i>Observer 21 July 2021</i>	4
11.4 <i>NPS Company Documents</i>	5
11.5 <i>EAP CV</i>	6

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES:

Table 1: GPS Coordinates -NPS Proposed Location	4
Figure 1: Location map (source good earth).....	5
Figure 2: location map of npss (source: google earth).....	5
Figure 3: climatic graph of Outapi town. (Source: https://en.climate-data.org/africa/namibia/omusati-region/outapi-55824/#temperature-graph)	8
Figure 4: map of the Ovambo basin. (Sources, Mandelhson, Obeid, and Roberts 2000).....	9
Figure 5: piece of land were the new development will take place	10
Figure 6: The Two Fruitbearing PalmTrees to be preserved	11
Figure 7: Shows ONE OF THE ACACIA karroos Found on the land were the new NPSS will be constructed.	12
Table 2: birds expected in the project area	12
Table 3: Criteria used to determine the significance of impacts and their definitions.....	14
Table 4: Assessment of impacts associated with socioeconomic Impacts and mitigation	19
Table 5: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS WITH DUST IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	20
Table 6: Assessment of impacts associated with Noise Impacts and mitigation	21
Table 7 : Assessment of impacts associated with sewage and mitigation	22
Table 8: Assessment of impacts associated with Health and Safety Impacts and mitigation.....	23
Table 9: Assessment of impacts associated with Biodiversity loss Impacts and mitigation.....	24
Table 10: Assessment of impacts associated with Solid and hazardous waste management and mitigation	25

ACRONYMS:

NPS	Northcote Private School cc
OTA	Ombalantu 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
GPS	Global Position Systems
Ha	Hectares
I & APs	Interested and Affected Parties

I. Preface

The Northcote Private School cc has commissioned Business Success Consulting cc (BSC), an independent EIA consultant to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Construction of Northcote Secondary School at Omhembra Village in Anamulenge Constituency of Omusati Region.

The proposed school will be established on communal land. The proposed site is located 6.2 km from Outapi Town on the way to Okalongo. The proponents has been allocated a portion of land measuring 4.27 ha in extent by the Village Headman of Omhembra, Mr. Onesmus Benjamin. Consents is also provided by the Ombalantu Traditional Authority and Omusati Regional Council.

The Northcote Private School 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 Northcote Private School cc will oversee, supervise, monitor and control all activities during 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 need for schools has been on the increase in Namibia since independence and Northcote Private School (NPS) has stepped in to provide quality education in line with the National Curricular for Basic Education. The new Northcote Private School is earmarked for construction on a 4.27 ha piece of land in Omhembra village, Anamulenge Constituency, Omusati region.

The project sits well within Article 20 (1) of the Namibian Constitution which states that all persons in Namibia shall have the right to education. This project is also 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 school will host learners from grade one (1) to grade twelve (12) and will have boarding facilities for the learners. Northcote already has two school in the Oshikoto region, which are leading as the best performing schools in the region, which indicates the quality of education that is offered by Northcote Private School cc.

The Northcote Private School cc is a private educational institution registered with the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade through the Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA). The land earmarked for the proposed construction of the school has already been secured by NPS. *Kindly refer to the attached consents from Village Headman, Ombalantu Traditional Authority and Omusati Regional Council.*

The proposed development of this school will include activities such as the site clearance, provision of service infrastructure of water and 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.

1.3 Purpose of the EIA

This scoping report is prepared for the EIA for the Proposed Construction of the Northcote Secondary School. The objective of the scoping study is to identify a range of potential problems that will be associated with this project. These 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 required to be filled by specialists studies. Therefore, this phase of assessment determines the key elements of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the NPSS and to anticipate, prevent, minimize and manage, potential negative impacts that the development may have like:

- 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.

Section 2

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The proposed school will be established on communal land at Omhamba Village. The portion of land is not occupied and is located 6.2 km from Outapi on the way to Okalongo.

The proponent has been allocated a portion of land measuring **4.27** ha in extent by the Village Headman of Omhamba Village, Mr. Onesmus Benyamin. The GPS Coordinates for the project site are as follows;

TABLE 1: GPS COORDINATES -NPS PROPOSED LOCATION

Points	Latitude	Longitude
A	-17* 29.808' S	15* 02.390' E
B	-17* 29.888' S	15* 02.440' E
C	-17* 29.965' S	15* 02.352' E
D	-17* 29.873' S	15* 02.277' E





FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP (SOURCE GOOD EARTH)



FIGURE 2: LOCATION MAP OF NPSS (SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH)

3. 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;

3.1 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.”

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

In addition, the school should also apply for Waste Water Discharge Permit from the Department of Water Affairs.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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.

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 NPS 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 climatic of the Omhembra village is similar to that of the Outapi town which is just 6.2 km away. It is semi-arid and characterized by high temperature ranging between 25-37 degrees Celsius. The average rainfall per year is about 2- 110 mm between November to April.

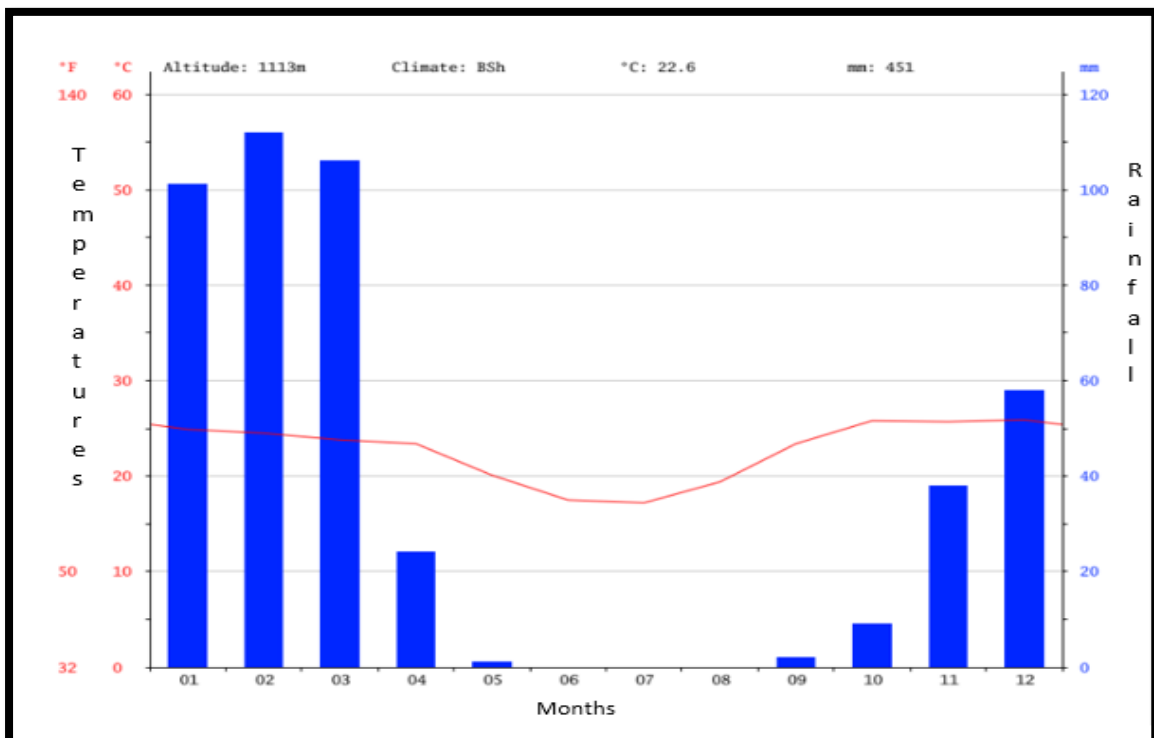


FIGURE 3: CLIMATIC GRAPH OF OUTAPI TOWN. (SOURCE: [HTTPS://EN.CLIMATE-DATA.ORG/AFRICA/NAMIBIA/OMUSATI-REGION/OUTAPI-55824/#TEMPERATURE-GRAPH](https://en.climate-data.org/africa/namibia/omusati-region/outapi-55824/#temperature-graph))

4.1.2 Water / Sources

For many years, people in the Omusati region depended on surface water for their needs. During the dry season they rely on hand dug wells. However, as the population grew this source could no longer meet demands. The sources 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 outapi treatment works (Mendelsohn et al., 2000). The new NPS School will also be connected to one of this pipes (less than 800 m from the school) to supply the school with clean drinking water.

4.1.3 Geology

The proposed project will be situated in the Ovambo basin. 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).



FIGURE 4: MAP OF THE OVAMBO BASIN. (SOURCES, MANDELHSON, OBEID, AND ROBERTS 2000)

4.2 Biophysical Environment

4.2.1 Flora observed

The Region's name Omusati, comes from the Oshiwamo word 'Omusati' which means 'Mopane'. Mopane tree is the dominant species in the region. Other dominated plant species are makalani palms 'omilunga', fig trees 'omikwiyu', baobab trees 'omikwa' and marula trees 'omigongo', especially in the eastern part.

The 4.27 ha piece of land where the project is earmarked, has only two fruit-bearing makalani palm trees (Omulunga). The proposed project site area is also characterized by a few plants, Acacia Karoos and grass species (*Eragrostis trichophora*) and grass species like *Cynodon dactylon*, *Helichrysum candolleianum* and *Tribulus terrestris*.



FIGURE 5: PIECE OF LAND WHERE THE NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE



FIGURE 6: THE TWO FRUITBEARING PALMTREES TO BE PRESERVED



FIGURE 7: SHOWS ONE OF THE ACACIA KARROOS FOUND ON THE LAND WHERE THE NEW NPSS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED.

4.2.2 Fauna observed

The vegetation in the site does not provide suitable habitats for larger animals but only for small animals like mice and reptiles as observed in the area. This area is mostly used by the villagers for grazing their domestic animals like: cattle, goats and donkeys, although they were not observed on the site during screening.

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 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

4.3 The Socio-economic Environment

Omusati Region is predominantly an agricultural Region, focusing on both crop and livestock farming. This is due to its fertile soil and the availability of water from the water canal. Among other crops, omahangu is successfully cultivated and consumed as a staple food.

According to the Namibia population census of 2011, the Omusati region had a total population of 243,166 and the most populated town in the region is Outapi. Outapi is the Capital and Administrative Centre of Omusati Region, which is the third largest region in Namibia (Steytler, 2011). The population of Outapi, as per 2011 population and housing census stands at 6 600.

The majority of the population is between the ages of 15 and 59 years old, which is 49 % of the population. However, 42 % of this percentage is not active in the labour force. The population is largely made up of young people which are between the ages of 0 to 19 and as a result the driving force behind Northcote cc to construct a school in this region. There are 285 schools in the region of which 35 are in the Outapi circuit.

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	This criteria refers to the return period for impacts which will recur over and over again

	Less than a year 1 to 10 years 10 to 100 years.
Reversibility	This criteria refers to the permanence of the impact Reversible: natural Reversible: artificially Irreversible: permanent damage
Likelihood of Occurrence	This criteria refers to the possibility of a particular impact occurring as forecast. Highly likely: Is expected to occur in most circumstances Likely: Will probably occur during the life of the project Possible: Might occur during the life of the project Unlikely: Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful Rare: May occur in exceptional circumstances

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 Northcote Secondary School will increase the number of education institution in the Omusati 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 NPS Project;

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

5.2.2 Negative impacts

The following is the summary of potential likely negative impacts associated with the proposed NPS 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 for the Construction of Northcote Secondary School. There is currently a lack of high schools with boarding facilities in the region and therefore the construction of NPS at this piece of land will help to ease this problem.

This piece of land was considered because it is easily accessible and has none to very little vegetation to clear.

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).

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 NPS.

	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 and Observer newspapers on the 15 th & 19 th July 2021, respectively. The second notices appeared in the Observer on the 21 st July 2021 and New Era on 22 nd July 2021.
Community notices	The community was notified with notices placed at Anamulenge Constituency Office	This invitation was done on the 14 th July 2021.
Stakeholder notices	The key stakeholder were informed by e-mail and the e-mail contain a copy of the scoping report.	14 th July 2021
Public Meeting & Comments Period	Due to Covid 19, public gatherings are discouraged by Public Health Regulations. The newspaper advertisement includes the final date for comments attached in APPENDIX D	The public was invited to register and submit their comments and inputs through newspaper notifications. The deadline for input was 27 th July 2021.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE

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. NPS 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 Omhemba village. This school will significantly contribute to meeting the needs of high schools with boarding facilities in the Omusati 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 NPS should timely and continuously communicate and distribute

		<p>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 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 6: 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. • 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 7 : 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 of 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 NPS. 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"> • The proposed site is prone to flood, therefore the proponent should consider earth filling the low lying areas and install storm water infrastructure to maintain existing natural water flow channels. • A Septic tank should be constructed and all sewer drainage system should be constructed and connected to that septic tank. • The school should also apply for Waste Water Discharge Permit from the Department of Water Affairs. • The sewer lines should be inspected regularly to look for any leakages. • A registered contractor 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.
	Responsible party	SHE officer, Site Manager and School Management

TABLE 8: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH **HEALTH AND SAFETY** IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Health and safety	Nature	<p>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.</p> <p>Given the Main Road, C46 in the proximity of the school, if proper road precautions and safety conditions are not established, the lives of learners and teachers will be risked. Negative</p>
	Extent	Site specific
	Duration	Medium term
	Frequency	Less than a year
	Reversibility	
	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rare
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School to apply to the Roads Authority to install the application traffic flow control road infrastructure, mechanisms and road signage for safe pestitial crossing. 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper PPE should be issued to avoid injury or death.
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

TABLE 9: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH **BIODIVERSITY LOSS** IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Biodiversity loss	Nature	<p>There is no protected plant species that were observed onsite. However the site has two fruit-bearing makalani palm trees (Omilunga). The proposed project site area is also characterized by a few plants, Acacia Karoos and grass species (<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i>) and grass species like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>, <i>Helichrysum candolleianum</i> and <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>.</p> <p>Negative impact</p>
	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. • The two fruit bearing palm trees need to be preserved. The acacia karoos that are not hindering any development should also be preserved. • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS should plant more trees to improve the environment.
	Responsible party	SHE officer and Site Manager

TABLE 10: 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Section 9

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 Northcote Secondary School 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 proponents.

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 Northcote Secondary School in Omahalya Village in Omusati Region.
- ii. **The Northcote Private School** 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

- Kangombe, F. N. (2010). *The vegetation of Omusati and Oshana Regions , central- northern Namibia* © *University of Pretoria*. University of Pretoria.
- Mendelsohn, J., Obeid, S. El, & Roberts, C. (2000). *Profile of north-central Namibia*. Windhoek: Gamsberg Macmillan Publisher.
- Steven, N., Walter, J., & Moberg, J. (1973). *Wastewater Treatment Systems for Rural Communities*. New Jersey: Universal National Demonstration Water Project.
- Steytler, J. (2011). *Omusati 2011 Census Regional Profile*. Windhoek.

11. Appendices

11.1 Public Comments by Affected and Interested Parties

Name of Registered Party	Institution Represented & Contacts	Comments /Question	Feedback
No comments received			

11.2 Letters from Authorities



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



OMUSATI REGIONAL COUNCIL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGIONAL OFFICER

Tel: +264 65 251019
Fax: +264 65 251078 / 088639090
E-mail: info@omusatirc.gov.na
Website: www.omusatirc.gov.na
Reference: 9/2/5
Enquiries: Mr Simeon H Kandjala

Erf 1080 Namaungu Street
Private Bag 523
OUTAPI

01 October 2020

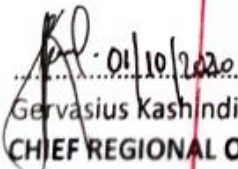
Dr Brian Chaka
Director – Northcote Private School
P O Box 25045
ONDANGWA

Dear Dr Chaka

RE: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF AN UPMARKET PRIVATE SCHOOL

1. Reference is made to the presentation made to the Regional Council (RC) on the above subject matter.
2. During the Ordinary RC Meeting of 18 September 2020, Northcote Private School has made a presentation on the Construction and Operation of an upmarket Private School at Omhembra Village in Anamulenge Constituency.
3. It is against this background that the Council hereby welcomes and in principle supports the project as it has the potential for socio-economic development in terms education and employment creation in the Region.
4. Kindly, accept assurance of our utmost consideration.

Sincerely,


Gervasius Kashindi
CHIEF REGIONAL OFFICER





THE OMBALANTU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Tel: 065 – 251062

www.ombalantu.org

P.O.Box 437

Fax: 065-251315

Outapi

Enquiries: Ms. A. Shilimetindi

05/07/2019

SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR THE RIGHT OF LEASEHOLD

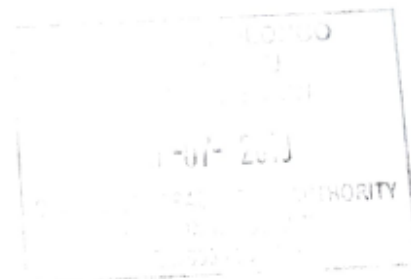
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Onesmus Benyamen bearer of Namibian ID Number 420115 0010 9 the headman of Omhembra Village whose contact number is 0813635504 appear before the Ombalantu Traditional Authority to certify that NORTHCOTE PRIVATE SCHOOL OUTAPI hereby represented by Dr. Brian Chaka Identity Number 08-686965C-38 whose contact is 08133628091 or 065-251373 is granted a piece of Land of approximately (6) ha for the Right of Leasehold at Omhembra Village in Anamulenge of Constituency for the period of 99 years.

NORTHCOTE PRIVATE SCHOOL OUTAPI is intending to operate an upmarket Private School. The Ombalantu Traditional Authority has no objection to the allocation and registration of the said land hence, therefore the TA office has granted this consent letter.

Kindly, lender him necessary support he may requires.


T. Oswin Shilimela
Chief of Ombalantu Traditional Authority



OMUKUNGA Omhemba
OSHAKANDJO Anamulenge
ESIKU 05/07/2019

ELELO LYOSHILONGO
OMBALANTU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

EINDILO LYEVI

NGAME Onesmus Benjamin ID 420115 00109 OTANDI KWASHILIPALEKE
MPAKA KUTYA ONDA GANDJA EHALA KU Dr. Brian Chaka ID
08-6869656-38 LINA UUNENE WOHEKITALA 6h9
MOMUKUNDA Omhemba EHALA I PE.

EHALA KALINA UUPYAKADHI WASHA

O. Benjamin
MWENE GWOMUKUNDA

OSHIKAKO SHOMUKUNDA



11.3 Adverts:

11.3.1 New Era of 15 July 2021

must be formally qualified and Rated. Minimum 8 years' experience. Senior position. Applicants with instruction qualifications and experience will get preference.

E-mail CV to: info@skydiveswakopmund.com

KITENGE TAILORING AND GENERAL SUPPLIERS

Looking for a Designer and Fashionista, must have a Diploma and Experience for 5 Years.

Contact 0812740414

LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT

I'm looking for employment as a truck driver I have Code CE with 3 years' experience +264814464086 / +264814493653 Email: jendjihimisauanivi@gmail.com



PUBLIC INVITATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE S. S. SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN OMUSATI 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 NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION
Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

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 27 JULY 2021
KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK & FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS

EAGLE EYE AVIATION - PILOT

We are looking for A qualified person with the following academic qualifications and experience:

Requirements\Qualifications:

- Grade 12
- Fluent in English and Afrikaans
- Medically Fit
- Excellent Communication Skills
- Valid CPL,MEL,IFR
- Minimum 300 hours total time
- Cessna 210 Rated
- Valid certificates – DG, CRM, SEPT,
- Class one medical
- Class 6 English Language Proficiency

Should you meet the above requirements, please send a resume and cover letter, including all copies of relevant qualifications to: namvacancies2019@gmail.com.

Closing date: 15 Jul 2021

Please note that only shortlisted candidates who meet all of the requirements and qualifications will be contacted. No CVs and documentation will be returned.

11.3.2 New Era 22 July 2021

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: **OMUSATI**

- Name and postal address of applicant:
**ALWEENDO REONHARD N,
 P O BOX 123, OGONGO**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
HEADQUARTER SHEBEEN SHEBEEN
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OGONGO, OMUGONGO
- Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OUTAPI MAGISTRATE
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **19-31 JULY 2021**
- Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
08 AUGUST 2021

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 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.

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
 MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY
 LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF
 APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN
 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: **OSHANA**

- Name and postal address of applicant:
**SHIKULO ONESMUS,
 P O BOX 3969, ONDANGWA**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates
SUNNY SHEBEEN

Courtyard N\$ 950 000
KHOMASDAL
 3 bedrooms, 3
 bathrooms, garage
 only 5 units in
 complex.
N\$ 1 200 000 cost incl
FREEDOMLAND
 2 bedrooms, 1
 bathroom
N\$660 000 cost incl.
SOWETO
 2 bedrooms, 1
 bathroom, Own yard
N\$750 000 cost incl.
0816534437
info@
twahafagroup.com
www.twahafagroup.
com



**Ondangwa Private
 Hospital is an equal
 opportunity employer
 and invites proactive,
 professional, caring,
 ethical person to
 apply for the
 following positions:**

**POSITION 1
 GENERAL**



**PUBLIC INVITATION
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE S. S.
 SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN OMUSATI 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 NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION
Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

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 27 JULY 2021
 KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK &
 FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS**

MONDJILA PROJECT

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
 MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY**



SPORTS

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The license is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,581 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoormond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salsburen Siding, Twilight Umib, and Woodland.



PUBLIC INVITATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA
VILLAGE IN OMUSATI 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 NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

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 27 JULY 2021

KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK & FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS

GOSSIP

There have been no developments with Saul Niguez's proposed move from Atletico Madrid to Barcelona and the Spain midfielder's agent has been contacting several clubs, with Liverpool and Manchester United possible destinations for the 26-year-old. **(AS - in Spanish)**

Arsenal are willing to pay Sassuolo £34m asking price for their Italian midfielder Manuel Locatelli, 26. **(Fabrizio Romano via Sun)**

Chelsea are "leaving no stone unturned" in their pursuit of Borussia Dortmund striker Erling Braut Haaland, 20, although the chance of a swap deal for the Norwegian is said to be low. **(Sky Germany - German)**

The Blues have also offered England winger Callum Hudson-Odoi, 20, to Bayern Munich in a swap deal for the German club's 25-year-old French winger Kingsley Coman. **(L'Equipe - in French)**

Arsenal have entered the race to sign Norwich's 21-year-old English full-back Max Aarons - also linked with Bayern Munich - with the Gunners keen to land a replacement for Spaniard Hector Bellerin, 26. **(Express)**

Everton are closing in on a deal

11.3.4 Observer 21 July 2021

10 | WEDNESDAY 21 JULY 2021

SPORTS

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nootgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,581 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoommond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzhunn Sidina, Twilight Urmuh, and Woodland



PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN OMUSATI 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 NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

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 27 JULY 2021

KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK & FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS

11.4 NPS Company Documents

11.5 EAP CV

