ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMAINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION.

August 2022

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Document Status:	**Final**

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LIST OF ABBRECIATIONS

TERMS	DEFINITION
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
PPPPs	Projects, Plans, Programmes and Policies
NDC	Namibia Development Consultants
SANS	South African National Standards
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
PM	Particulate Matter

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space.

Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project at Eenhana to cater for the Guest House, Conference Facilities and Recreational Facilities for the Monte Carlo Guest House. The study will investigate the biophysical and socio-economic, environmental issues relating to the proposed project. The Environmental Impact Assessment will be conducted to meet the requisites of Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007). See locality map (Figure 1).

In terms of the Namibian environmental legislation (Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)), an EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) before the project can be approved.

1.1. Objectives of the EIA

The objective of EIA is to foresee the potential environmental problems that would arise out of a proposed development and address them in the project's planning and design stage. The EIA process should then allow for the communication of this information to:

- The project proponent;
- The regulatory agencies; and,
- All stakeholders and interest groups.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The proposed project for the Subdivision of Erf 133 into Portion A and Reminder and Permanent Closure of Portion A as a Public Open Space in Eenhana Townlands No 859 in Eenhana, is a listed activity that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate. Therefore, as part of the commissioning process an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. Thus the Monte Carlo Guest House appointed Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions to provide consultancy services to undertake an environmental impact assessment compliant to Environmental Management Act (2007).

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the consultants are, but not limited to the following:

- The collection of all possible data on the environmental, social and natural resource components and parameters of necessity;
- A description of the location of the proposed project including the physical area that may be affected by the project activities;
- Description of the design of the proposed project;
- Description of the activities that will be undertaken during the project construction, operation and decommissioning phases;
- Listing of the materials to be used, products and by products, including waste to be generated by the project and the methods of disposal;
- Identification of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and
- The mitigation measures to be taken during and after implementation of the project;
- Accidents during the project cycle;
- Establishment of a plan to ensure the health and safety of the workers and neighboring communities;
- Identification of the economic and socio-cultural impacts of the proposed project;

- Economic and social analysis of the project including project risk and measures to mitigate them.
- Establishment of an action plan for the prevention and management of possible (EMP).
- The consultant will prepare recommendation on the project for its future use.

3. SCOPE

A Scoping Report was produced by Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution cc July 2022 following a public participation process, site investigation and consultations with certain relevant stakeholders. The report includes full details of the public participation activities and all the issues and concerns raised by the Interested and Affected Parties. There was no considerable support for the project, since no comments were raised and only one person showed up for the public participation meeting who was briefed about the project as well as walked throughout the project site.

EIA thus has three main functions:

- To predict problems,
- To find ways to avoid them, and
- To enhance positive effects.

The potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and addressed in this report. Therefore, the construction and operational of the proposed guest house, conference and recreational facility project will involve;

- The preparation of the site, including excavations no blasting required.
- Transportation of materials supply with road transport trucks.
- Off-loading of materials
- The constructions of the buildings and other substructures

- The constructions of the walkways within the site (Roads).
- The constructions of bulk services infrastructures such as water, electricity power lines and sewage.
- The supplying of bulk services such as water, electricity, waste disposal plan and waste management
- The maintenance of the site by the proponent.
- All services infrastructure once constructed, the proponent will maintain it with the assistance of the Eenhana Town Council were possible.

4. METHODOLOGY OF THE EIA

Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution has been appointed by Monte Carlo Guest House to prepare the EIA Report. The team used both secondary and primary data during the preparation of the EIA Report.

The EIA study has been conducted and the present report prepared based on the information provided by Monte Carlo Guest House as well as all possible secondary information and data collected from all relevant sources and from the field through observation, primary data collection, and public consultation. The following general methodology was used in this EIA of the proposed project in Eenhana Town in Ohangwena Region; to investigate the potential impacts on the social and natural environment due to the construction and operation of the proposed development:

During this process, the following steps have been followed:

Activity	Description
Establishment of the environmental baseline	This chapter involved the study and the descriptions of the existing characteristics of the environment on which the proposed project is to be implemented. It then involved a site visit, physical inspection of the study of the area soil, biology, topography, animal species, water resources, climate and the local socio-economic environment.
Impact analysis	This is the main stage and involved a detailed identification, prediction and evaluation of the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The impacts of the project were analyzed for the construction, operation and the decommissioning phases.
Impacts mitigation	This chapter involved identification of mitigation measures to be undertaken for the identified negative impacts at all stages of the project phases. An EMP was made as framework for mitigation of impacts and environmental monitoring.
Review of alternatives	This entailed a review of the alternatives to the proposed project. This was aimed at determining better ways of avoiding or minimizing environmental impacts while still realizing the project goals. The review of alternatives provided opportunities for environmental enhancement. The alternatives reviewed were alternative sites, alternative designs and the no project alternative.

Public Participation Process (PPP)	PPP was done by conducting stakeholder's consultations with the local authorities such as the Eenhana Town Council office, Ohangwena Regional Council Office, Ministry of Agriculture (Eenhana), Red Cross Eenhana and many more. Business stakeholders in the area, immediate project neighbours, and interested parties were also consulted and involved in the EIA. Newspaper adverts were placed in two (2) local newspapers. Adverts notice requesting all Interested and Affected Parties to raise concerns on the project appeared in New Era newspapers (On 11th & 18th July 2022). A public consultation meeting was held at Eenhana Town at the the Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room on the 25th July 2022 from 14hr00.
Preparation of the report	This report was prepared in accordance with the EIA terms of reference and to comply with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) with its 2012 EIA Regulations

Table 1: Steps followed on EIA Methodology

5. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following are the legal instruments that govern or advocate the construction and operation of the proposed project:

5.1. The Namibian Constitution

The Constitution of Namibia encourages wise and sustainable use its resources. According to Article 95 of Namibia's Constitution provides that the State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the

maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources in a sustainable way for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution stipulates that:

"The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

(l) management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory."

This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

5.2. Environmental Assessment Policy (1994)

The environmental assessment policy details the principles of achieving and maintaining sustainable development that underpin all policies, programmes and projects undertaken in Namibia. This is related in particular, to the wise utilization of the country's natural resources, together with the responsible management of the biophysical environment, which is intended to benefit both present and future generation. The policy also provides guidance on undertaking the assessment procedures.

It further provides a guideline list of all activities requiring an impact assessment. The proposed development is listed as a project requiring an impact assessment as per the following points in the policy:

- Transportation of hazardous substances & radioactive waste.
- Storage facilities for chemical products.
- Industrial installation for bulk storage of fuels.

The policy provides a definition to the term “environment” - broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components and provides reference to the inclusion of alternatives in all projects, policies, programmes and plans. Cumulative impacts associated with proposed developments must be included as well as public consultation. The policy further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

Apart from the requirements of the Draft Environmental Assessment Policy, the following sustainability principles need to be taken into consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

5.3. Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who manufacture potentially harmful products should be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities should be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

5.3.1. Precautionary Principle

There are numerous versions of the precautionary principle. At its simplest it provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach should be adopted.

5.3.2. The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution should, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

5.3.3. Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens should have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

5.4. Environmental Management Act of Namibia (2007)

The Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 specifies the environmental assessment procedures to be followed and the activities that require an EIA. The Act provides a procedure for environmental assessments as indicated under Part VII and Part VIII, which is set out to:

- better inform decision makers and promote accountability in decisions taken;
- strive for public participation and involvement of all sectors of the Namibian community in the environmental assessment process;
- take into account the environmental costs and benefits of proposed policies, programmes and projects;
- take into account the secondary and cumulative environmental impacts of policies, programmes and projects; and
- Promote sustainable development in Namibia, and especially ensure that a reasonable attempt is made to minimize the anticipated negative impacts and maximize the benefits associated with the development.

5.5. Environmental Management Act Regulations (2012)

The Environmental Management Act Regulations have been finalised (February 2012) and have been used as guidance in the compilation of this scoping and EIA reports. Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy was the first formal effort in the country to regulate the application of environmental impact assessment. The regulation set out the process to be followed during the compilation of EIA reports as well as the minimum requirements for such reports.

5.6. National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004

The Heritage Act of 2004 makes provision for the developer to identify and assess any archaeological and historical sites of significance. The existence of any such sites should be reported to the Monuments Council as soon as possible. The Council may serve notice

that prohibits any activities as prescribed within a specified distance of an identified heritage/archaeology site.

5.7. Water Resource Management Act on Namibia (2004)

The Water Resources Management Act, No.24 of 2004 provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources; to establish the Water advisory Council, the Water Regulatory Board and the Water Tribunal; and to provide for incidental matters.

Section 25 imposes an obligation on the Minister responsible for health to ensure that the water supply is healthy and safe.

5.8. Petroleum Products and Energy Act of Namibia (Act No. 13 of 1990)

To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price therefore; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard, in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

Regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy

5.9. Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)

The proposed development at Eenhana Town in reference to the above, only applies to Parts 2, 7 and 8 respectively.

Part 2 states that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution licence issued under section 23.And also further provides for procedures to be followed in licence application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licences.

Part 7 stipulate that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances.

The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions.

Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response strategies.

5.10. Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)

Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.

Regulated by the Ministry of Health and Social Services

5.10.1. Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)

The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.

Regulated by the Ministry of Health and Social Services

5.10.2. Public Health Act (Act 36 of 1919)

Section 111 makes provision that requires the local authorities to take measures for the prevention of water pollution. Section 119 provides that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Section 120 requires local authorities to take measures for maintaining their district at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and for preventing the occurrence therein of, or for remedying or causing to be remedies, any nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Various forms of nuisances are set out in section 122. For present purposes the following are most relevant:

a) any dwelling or premises which is or are of such construction or in such a state or so situated or so dirty or so verminous as to be injurious or dangerous to health or which is or are liable to favour the spread of any infectious disease;
e) any accumulation or deposit of refuse, offal, manure or other matter whatsoever which is offensive or which is injurious or dangerous to health;
g) any public building which is so situated, constructed, used or kept as to be unsafe, or injurious or dangerous to health;
k) any area of land kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive, or liable to cause any infectious, communicable or preventable disease or injury or danger to health;
i) any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling) sending forth smoke in such quantity or in such manner as to be offensive or injurious or dangerous to health;
n) any other condition whatever which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health.

The local authority may serve a notice on the author of the nuisance. Should the author refuse or fail to comply the local authority must approach a magistrate to lodge a complaint where upon the latter is required to issue a summons on the author to appear before court.

6. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to subdivide Erf 133 Eenhana which is currently zoned as a Public Open Space into Portion A and Remainder. Portion A is to be permanently closed as a Public Open Space and rezoned to Accommodation and will be sold to the owner of the Monte Carlo Conference facility. Erf 133 measures 135 321m² in total. Portion A measures approximately 30 350m² in size while the Remainder will measure 104 971m² in size and will be retained by the Eenhana Town Council for storm water management. The part of the proposed site is currently an eyesore and attracts illegal dumping on the northern side of the site. The Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Facilities are currently developed in the middle of the proposed Portion A while the southern side of the Proposed Portion A is currently undeveloped but clearly shows; disturbances by animals and human activities, no much clearing of vegetation will occur. Therefore, the proposed development has a potential to improve the economic value of the study area. This project will eradicate poverty by providing jobs to unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled people from Eenhana and Ohangwena Region.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The project will consist of three (3) phases, namely the construction phase, operational phase and possible decommissioning phase.

7.1. Locality of the project

The proposed Project which is the Erf 133 Eenhana is situated in Eenhana Townlands No 859 in close proximity to the Eenhana Open Market. The Monte Carlo Conference facilities are currently developed on Erf 133 in the proposed Portion A in Eenhana. The

coordinates for the proposed project are Latitude: 17º28'40.63"S and Longitude: 16º20'8.93"E. See locality map (Figure 1).

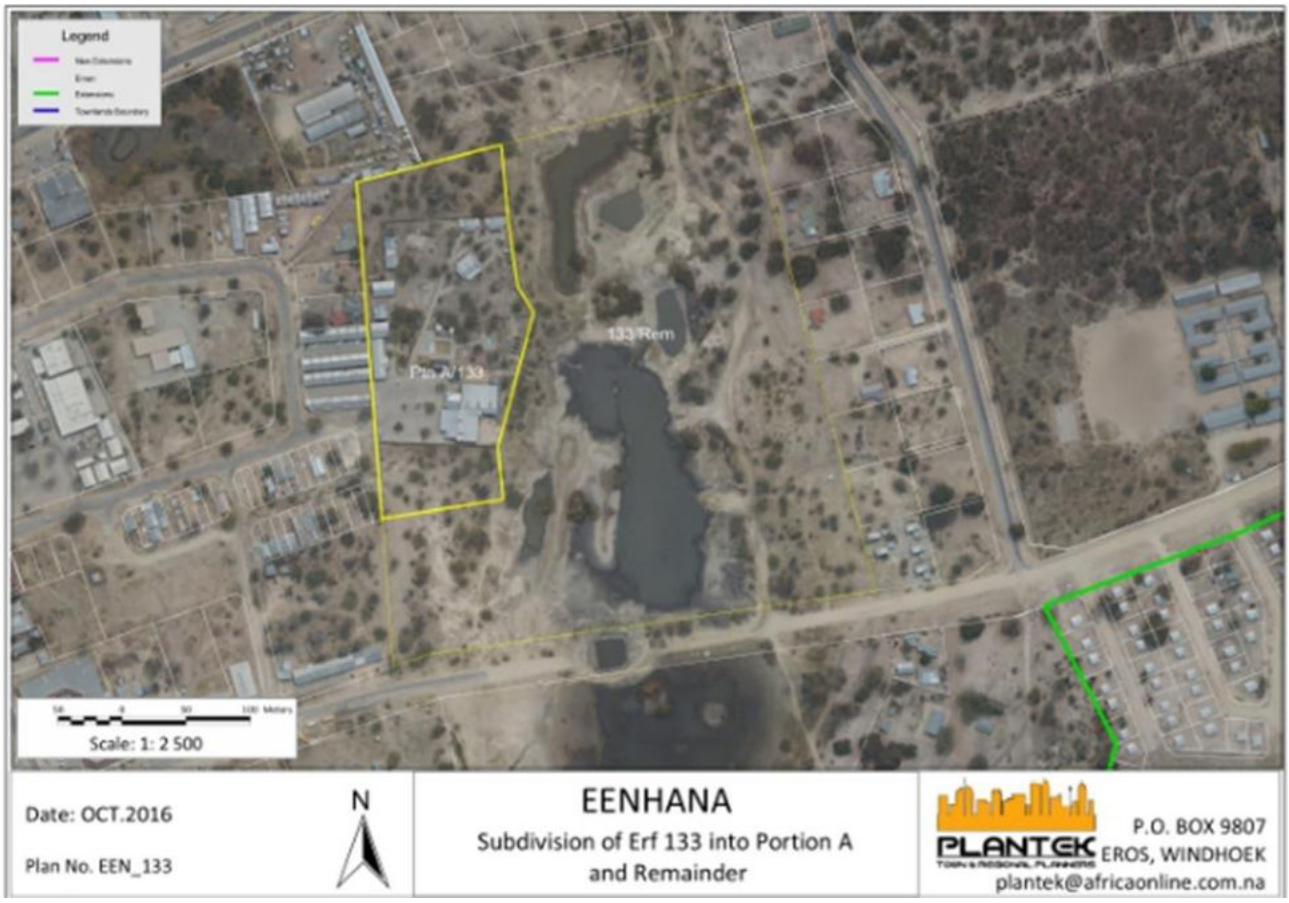

Figure 1: Locality Map of the Project

7.2. Land and project ownership

The Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 belongs to the Eenhana Town Council and is currently zoned as a Public Open Space. The proposed Portion A is to be permanently closed as a Public Open Space and rezoned to Accommodation and be sold to the owner of the Monte Carlo Conference Facility for guest house, conference facilities and recreational facilities. Erf 133 currently measures 135 321m² in total. The proposed Portion A which will be sold to the Monte Carlo Guest House will measures approximately 30 350m² in size while the Remainder of Erf 133 will measure 104 971m² in size and will be retained by the Eenhana Town Council for storm water management.

7.3. Proposed project details

The proposed development will entail the following activities:

- Subdivision of Erf 133 which is a Public Open Space into Portion A and reminder
- Permanent closure of Portion A as a Public Open Space

7.4. Description of the site

The proposed Portion A of the Erf 133 Eenhana Townlands No.859. is measuring approximately 30 350m² in size. The Monte Carlo Conference Facilities are currently developed on part of Portion A and they are incorporated into the Portion A. The portion A will cater for the conference facilities, guest house, entertainment facilities and recreational facilities.

The following are the characteristics of the site observed during the site visit:

- It was observed that the slope of the site is relatively flat.
- The site is few meters from the manmade/ quarried water bodies which was used as a sand mine site and became a water body.

- No characteristics of ground slope instability were observed on site.
- No ground or surface water was encountered during the site investigation.
- No erosion was evident during the investigation.
- Medium excavations can be expected but no blasting operations are fore seen.
- There are Monte Carlo Guest House and Conference Facilities (Permanent buildings) and recreational facilities on the site.
- The small portion on the north of the current existing facilities is an eyesore of the illegal dumping and cannot be zoned as a separate erven since there will be no enterance access to it. Therefore it is best to be part of the Portion A which already has enterance access.
- The southern side of the Proposed Portion A is currently undeveloped but clearly shows; disturbances by animals and human activities, no much clearing of vegetation will occur

7.5. Photographic History of the Site

Below are the photographs indicating the general situation and environment of the proposed site and its surrounds.

Figure 2: Existing recreational facilities on site

Figure 3: Existing guest house facilities on site

Figure 4: Vegetation cover and topsoil on southern side of the site

Figure 5: North-East of the site

Figure 6: Illegal dumping on the North-West of the site

Figure 7: North of the site next to the existing facilities

7.6. Engineering Services

7.6.1. Municipal Services

All major and bulk services such as water, sewerage and electricity are readily available in the town of Eenhana. Water and electricity connections are already available to all of the existing homes and erven in the area including the proposed Portion A.

7.6.2. Access

Access to Portion A will be obtained from the existing access to the facility. The street network is well connected and will result in smooth traffic flow.

7.6.3. Storm water

Based on the site investigation, no storm water system observed in the current facilities and the surrounding ervens, therefore the Remainder of the Erf 133 which will measure 104 971m² in size, will be retained by the Eenhana Town Council for storm water management. The consultant recommended the storm water drainage system to be integrated in the project and be connected to the Town Council's Storm Water network system.

7.6.4. Waste Produced

The waste to be produced during the construction phase, operational phase and the decommissioning phase of the development will be disposed of at the approved dumping site of the Eenhana Town.

7.6.5. Blasting

No blasting is required since the area is relatively flat and sandy.

7.7. Activities during the Construction Phase

Activity	Description
Site clearance and fencing	This will involve clearance of the little vegetation that is currently found on the proposed site. The site will then be isolated for public safety and for the security of construction material and equipment.
Site Office	The contractor shall construct a temporary site office to run and manage all activities at this phase.
Excavation	This will involve excavation of the ground for the pipe working and constructions of bulk services and buildings and other substructures as per the engineering drawings. This will use appropriate excavation equipment.
Construction of superstructures	Based on the proposal of the proponent, this will entail the construction of superstructures of the guest house and the recreational facilities with components that include:- ➢ Constructions of dwelling units, ➢ Creation of pathways, ➢ Recreational areas (Open space) ➢ Sewage reticulation ➢ Electricity power lines ➢ Portable water supply network ➢ Associated piping work and many more

Installation of bulk services	This involves the installations of all the bulk infrastructure such as water supply, power supply and sewage.

Table 2: Activities during the Construction Phase

7.8. Activities during the operation and maintenance phase

Since the proposed development is within the Eenhana Townlands, the Eenhana Town Council will be responsible for the maintenances of the site during operational phase such as waste disposal from site to the recognized waste disposal site, responsible for controlling the noise pollution in the area and doing all the technical maintenance of the bulk services mentioned-above.

7.9. Activities at the decommissioning phase

In this stage of the development, there will be no need for demolishing the project as there are no mineral resources which might lead to the demolishing of the project and replace it with a mine. Therefore, the development of this project would not be affecting any of the locals in a negative way.

8. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives have been considered and addressed in the EIA process:

8.1. Site alternative

The Monte Carlo Guest House, Conference Facilities and Recreational Facilities are already developed on the proposed Portion A. it is than reasonable for the facilities to be incorporated on this project. Hence, no other sites have been considered.

The following reasons justify the use of the proposed site for the development:

- The proposed change in land use was found to be ideal for the proposed development for the recreational facilities and conference facilities.
- No red data recorded on the proposed land which might hinder the development on the proposed land.
- There will be no compensation to be made since the facilities developed on the site are owned by the proponent which is the Monte Carlo Guest House that saves the cost for compensation.
- The proposed site is easily accessible and the Municipal services such as electricity, and water connections are already available.
- The proposed site is located at a very suitable location that will avoid problems associated with traffic system and that no closure of the road is expected.
- It will create job opportunities for the local community in both construction and operational phases in terms of domestic work in the guest house and technical maintenance which will improve their skills.

8.2. No-go alternative

The no project option is the least preferred option from the socio-economic and partly environmental perspective due to the following factors:

- The site would remain in its current state (vacant) on the north and south of the site, undeveloped, thereby providing no immediate or indirect social benefit.
- No employment opportunities will be created for the locals who would work on the project.
- The local skills would remain underutilized.
- Currently the site pose as an eyesore and attracts illegal activities such as dumping especially on the northern part of the proposed site therefore, leaving it in its current situation is not an option.

This is therefore not a desirable alternative as the option of not subdividing the Erven 133 into Portion A which will be utilized and boost the socio-economic benefits of Eenhana Town.

9. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Climatically Ohangwena region is semi-arid, and its natural environment has generally a rather low population carrying capacity. The majority of the rural population is practicing traditional subsistence agriculture with livestock husbandry as an important component. A major constraint to human life in the region is lack of perennial surface water resources and high salinity of many groundwater aquifers.

9.1. Climatic conditions

The climate of the Ohangwena Region is classified as tropical semi-arid with a dry season of 5-6 months. According to the modified Koppen system Ohangwena can be classified as a warm steppe region. Similarities between climatic conditions in northern Namibia and the Sahel region in northern Africa are obvious.

The mean annual rainfall in the Ohangwena Region varies between 450 and 550 mm, increasing from west to east. The rains occur usually between October and May, concentrating mainly on the period January-March. Rainfall is highly variable from year to year and place to place. Most of the rain falling in the region has its origin from moisture transported by trade winds from the Indian Ocean. During their movement across southern Africa these winds lose much of their humidity. Rainfall occurs often during convective thunderstorms and can be very heavy during short periods.

9.2. Geology and Soils

Geologically, Ohangwena Region is in the Kalahari group geological formation, which is floored by mid-Proterozoic crustal rocks of the Congo craton. The formation contains possibly as much as 8600m of sedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Damara sequence, some 360m of Karoo rocks and about 130m of cretaceous rocks overlain by a blanket of unconsolidated Kalahari sequence sediments up to 600m thick. The successive layers of sands, sandy clay, sandstones and conglomerates of the Kalahari group are up to 500 thick and of Tertiary to Quatemary age (30-40 million years). Kalahari sandstones can be seen everywhere in the bottoms of wells, borrow pits and water reservoirs. The soils of Ohangwena Region can broadly be classified into four groups:

1. Aeolian sands (arenosols)
2. Solonetz soil
3. Non-solonetz soils
4. Black clays

9.3. Topography

The topography of Ohangwena Region is characterized by an extremely flat plain between 1090 and 1150m above mean sea level. The gradient of the plain is approximately 1:2500 decreasing from north to south.

There are no perennial natural surface water resources in Ohangwena, but the western parts of the region belong to the drainage system of the Cuvelai delta, consisting of shallow ephemeral drainage basins called oshanas. These oshanas cover about 35 % of the region. Significant water flow occurs only during years of high rainfall in the northern Namibia and southern Angola.

9.4. Wind conditions

Wind conditions in Ohangwena region are rather calm for most of the year. Strong winds occur usually only before and during thunderstorms in the rainy season. Easterly and northeasterly winds are common during most of the year.

9.5. Hydrology, Surface Water Resources and Drainage System

Namibia is an arid country with low rainfall and high evapotranspiration. The only permanent rivers are along the northern and southern borders. Across the country, surface waters are ephemeral after seasonal rainfall, with many of them dammed. However, in Ohangwena Region, there are no permanent rivers or lakes. Groundwater in this region is available throughout the year but saline. The water resources available for the inhabitants and their livestock are the following:

a) Rainfall during the rainy season. Rainwater can be collected from roofs and surface catchment areas into reservoirs and ponds.
b) Surface water which flows during the rainy season in ephemeral rivers and oshanas and collects in natural pans. This water can be channelled and stored in ponds and reservoirs.
c) Groundwater in different types of aquifers. Many of the aquifers in Ohangwena Region contain however saline water, which is unsuitable for human consumption without removal of salts.
d) River water transported from Kunene River in Angola by means of canals and pipelines to major settlements in Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana and Oshikoto regions.

Having said that there are no perennial rivers or surface waters in Ohangwena region, the region receives seasonal flood waters from the Cuvelai system. Therefore, the seasonal flood in the Cuvelai system is very important for the rural economy in Ohangwena region in a way that the fresh surface water, naturally or artificially collected in pans and oshanas, provides high quality water for rural households until it evaporates. Furthermore, the floodwaters also recharge groundwater, bring in fish, which is an important source of protein for the inhabitants, and regenerate grazing for livestock.

9.6. Vegetation Cover

Vegetation cover in the region corresponds with population densities. Sparsely populated areas in the east have still some dense forests and woodlands, while the densely populated western parts are largely devoid of natural vegetation cover. The types of natural vegetation found in Ohangwena region are associated with small changes in topography, rainfall, drainage pattern and soils. Common vegetation types can be broadly classified into following 5 assemblages:

a) Mixed dry woodland and forest
b) Palm and marula savanna
c) Mopane woodland and savanna
d) Mopane-acacia shrub savanna
e) Open grassland

9.7. Fauna

During the site inspection, no animals were seen. However, small burrowing species are expected to occur. The site is partially disturbed due to its vicinity to the town roads/streets and currently used for Commonage (Agricultural use like grazing area) on the southern part of the site thus, no protected animals expected on a disturbed land/town land. Due to the location of the proposed development and according to what was seen during site walkover, it is deemed unnecessary to appoint a specialist to assess the ecology of the area.

9.8. Flora

The vegetation in this area is described as woodland dominated mainly by camelthorn trees/shrubs. The vegetation on site consists of short grass moderately scattered around the site as well as few scattered thorn shrubs/trees. The most part of the project site is currently undeveloped Public Open Space which clearly shows disturbances by animals and human activities, therefore, no much clearing of vegetation will occur.

The proposed site was visited on the 25th of July 2022 and examined for any possible traces of red data or endangered species. It was observed that the proposed site is generally covered with short grass moderately scattered around the site, as well as few scattered thorn shrubs or camelthorn trees/shrubs (see vegetation photo on the historical photos). However, no red data noted / recorded during the site visit, therefore it was decided that it is unnecessary to include an ecological specialist study in the report. There are no protected species onsite that needs to be preserved and be made part of the development. No endangered species were observed present on site; therefore no threat to vegetation was identified.

10. BASELINE INFORMATION

Ohangwena region borders Cunene Province in Angola to the north and Kavango, Oshikoto, Oshana and Omusati Regions in Namibia.

10.1. Demographics

The region has a population of 245 446, of which the vast majority (90 percent) lives in rural areas and thirteen percent (10%) live in urban areas. The Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census estimated that in Ohangwena region, there are 133 316 females and 112 130 males. The population density is 23.0 persons per km2 and the Human Poverty index (HPI) is 29.9% compared to National HPI of 24.7. Life expectancy is 49.8 years for females and 50 years in males, resulting in most houses being head by males at 44% and the remainder by females at 57%. The population was divided into 43 723, with an average size of 5.6 persons. Most eighty-six (98%) of the households residing within the Ohangwena Region, speak Oshiwambo.

10.2. Education Profile

The Ohangwena Region is well placed with regards to academic rates in the whole of Namibia. According to (EMIS, 2012) there are 115 Primary schools, 109 Combines school and 18 Secondary schools in total and 1 other school (special school). The percentage

literacy rates for persons older than 15 years in the Ohangwena Region is 86% compared with that of Namibia which is 81%. There are 243 schools altogether, where 240 are state owned and 3 privately owned. From the 80,703 learners 89,367 are enrolled in public schools while the remaining 1336 attend private schools. Only 147 of all 3421 teachers in the Ohangwena Region are without training.

10.3. Employment Opportunities

By the year 2011, fifty seven percent (57%) of the population older than 15 years, were employed and forty three percent (43%) unemployed. The population outside the labour force comprised of students, homemakers and retired or old age persons.

10.4. Income

According to NPC 2011, the subsistence farming is twenty six percent (26%) and labour migrations are considered the primary livelihood sources of many households. The majority of the employed populations are employed in the formal sector making Wages and Salaries 22% the second main source of income in the region. Pensions 29%, Non-farming business 12%, Cash Remittance 6% is the means of survival for the rest of the population.

10.5. Economic activities

According to the Ohangwena Regional Council, this is attributable to increased economic activity in that region, stimulated by public and private investments which boosted the regional economy. In addition, the past decade has witnessed the successful completion of many infrastructure projects, including road networks, sanitation in rural areas and the construction of public infrastructure – schools, early childhood development centres, shopping complexes, small and medium enterprise (SME) parks and health facilities. The region has also benefitted from a successful roll-out of antiretroviral therapy (ART), as well as cross-border trade with neighbouring Angola, mainly carried out through the

border town of Oshikango. There has been immense commercial and industrial growth in Eenhana and Ohangwena Region as a whole. Various shopping malls, schools and other businesses have opened in the area and have improved both the economic and social stance of the Region.

10.6. Health Profile

In Namibia, the HIV prevalence rate in pregnant women age group 15 to 49 is estimated at 21.3% (UNDP, 2005). While the HIV prevalence rate in the Ohangwena Region stands at 15.9%. Sixty percent of the population in the region has access to safe drinking water 80 % have poor or no access to toilet facilities. Women in the Ohangwena Region could expect to live 49 years on average and men 51 years (NPC, 2011).

11. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process whereby it allows the public to obtain information about the proposed project, to view documentation, to provide input and voice any concerns concerning the project. This section of the report provides details of Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken in the compilation of the EIA final report. Therefore, in terms of Section 26(1)(h) of the Namibian Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012), it is a requirement to provide details of the public participation process conducted in accordance with Section 32 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) forms a key component of the EIA process. The following steps were taken during the PPP:

Ouholamo developed an initial I&AP database consisting of key IAPs and authorities. This database was maintained throughout the duration of the process; and I&APs were notified of the process through:

- Placement of an advertisement (in local newspapers (the New Era of the 11th and 18th July 2022);
- Distribution of a Background Information Document (BID) (BIDs were hand delivered to the identified stakeholders/ I&A Parties at at their working places)
- Public Participation Meeting held on 25 July 2022;
- Placement of notices on notice boards;
- Discussions with key authorities and IAPs

11.1. Aim for Public Participation Process (PPP)

The aims for the Public Participation Process are but not limited to;-

- Informing Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) of the proposed project;
- Identifying issues, comments and concerns as raised by I&APs;
- Promoting transparency and an understanding of the project and its consequences;
- Serving as a structure for liaison and communication with I&APs; and
- Providing local knowledge and input in identifying potential environmental (biophysical and social) impacts and "hotspots" associated with the proposed development.

11.2. Background Information Document

This document provides a short summary of the project and the EIA process. Therefore, a background information document (BID) was prepared and was ready to be distributed to Interested & Affected Parties. However, no body requested for it and it was only distributed to the relevant identified stakeholders by hand delivery before the meeting day and only one person showed up for the meeting. See a copy of the BID in Appendix D

11.3. Compilation of stakeholder database

The first step in the Public Participation Process (PPP) is to identify key stakeholders. A stakeholder database was compiled and the target groups for this project involved, but were not limited, to:

- Eenhana Town Council office,
- Ohangwena Regional Council Office,
- Eenhana Red Cross Office
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform Department of Water Affairs Eenana
- Neighbouring communities such as Welwitchia Bar in Eenhana
- General public.

I&APs were encouraged to register their interest in the project from the beginning of the process, the identification and registration of I&APs has been on-going for the duration of the EIA process.

11.4. Notification of I&Aps

The requirements for the notification of potentially interested and affected parties of this application are set out in detail in section 32(2)(b) of the EA regulation. These requirements have been addressed and include;-

- Forwarding letters to government authorities and other identified relevant stakeholders see Appendix C;
- Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public in English not at the site since it's far from the public.
- A word of mouth invitation by the Managing Director of Ouholamo Trading and Environmental Solution inviting the communities.
- Placing advertisements twice in at least one local newspaper.

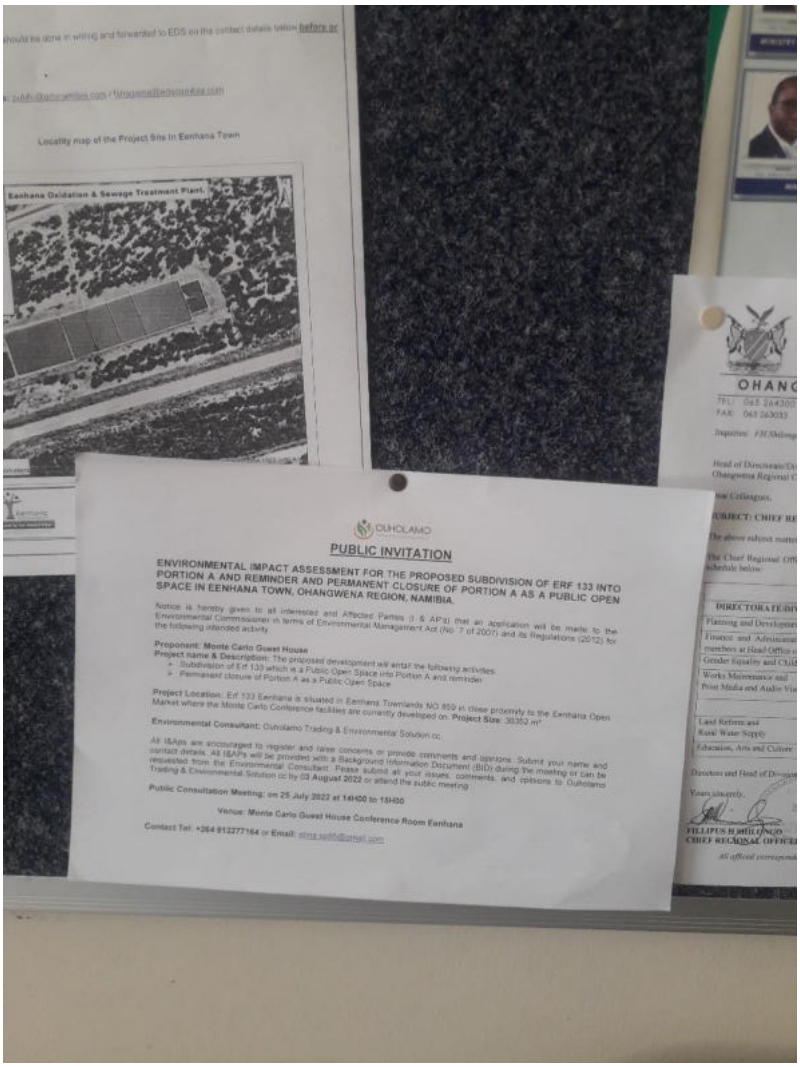

Figure 8: Proof of Public Notice Board Notice

11.5. Advertisement

The advertisement of the public participation and public meeting for the proposed project were placed in the national newspaper, the New Era (dated: 11th and 18th July 2022). Proofs of advertisements are presented in Appendix E.

11.6. Public Meeting held at Eenhana Town

In compliance with the EIA Regulations (2012), public (I&AP) and all stakeholders were notified as a requirement for EIA process. Therefore, to incorporate the varying needs of stakeholders and I&APs, as well as to ensure the relevant interactions between stakeholders and the EIA specialist team, the public was invited to the public meeting at Eenhana Town – as per the itinerary below.

Venue	Date	Time
Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room	25 July 2022	14:00PM

Letters for comments were sent to the identified key stakeholders for comments see copies of the letters for comments in Appendix C. Despite letters sent to the identified stakeholders, no comments received from the identified stakeholders. Meeting attendance register is provided in Appendix G. and only one person signed the attendance register since only one person attended the meeting. Other people did not avail themselves to the meeting.

Figure 9: Proof of Setup of the meeting venue

12. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

12.1. Methodology used in determining impact significance

Low (L 1-4.9): Where the impact would not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design.

Low to Medium (LM 5-9.9): Where the impact could have an influence on the environment and would require to be significantly accommodated in the project design.

Medium (M 10-14.99): Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which would require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation.

Medium to High (HM 15-19.9): where the impact would requires serious attention on the modification of the project design or alternative mitigation

High (H 20-25): Where it could have a no-go implication for the project irrespective of any possible mitigation.

The significance of the impact should be determined through the following criteria:

(a) Nature of Impact

This includes a brief description of how the proposed activity will impact on the environment.

(b) Extent

This refers to the geographic area on which the activity will have an influence and can include the following extents:

- Within immediate area of the activity- within the immediate location of the activity location on the project site.
- Surrounding area within project boundary- Immediate environs within the Study area/ Project site
- Beyond project boundary- District
- Regional – Province
- National – Country/International

(c) Duration

This refers to the expected timeframe of an impact and can be expressed as:

- Less than 1 month or quickly reversible;
- Less than 1 year or quickly reversible;
- More than 1 year or reversible over time;
- More than 10 years

- Beyond life- beyond the project life (Permanent- over 40 years and lasting change that will always be there).

(d) Severity or Intensity

This part describes the level of intensity or severity of the impact in terms of its potential for causing either negative or positive effects and can be described as:

- Negligible or non-harmful (where no environmental functions and processes are affected);
- Minor or potentially harmful or measurable (where environmental functions and processes are reasonable); or
- Moderate/ harmful/ moderate deterioration (where the environment continues to function but in a modified manner).
- Significant/ very harmful
- Irreversible (permanent or might cause death)

(e) Probability

This considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and should be described as:

- 1- Almost impossible (very low likelihood)
- 2- Unlikely (impact would not occur, if might occur, would be low);
- 3- Probable (there is a possibility that impact would occur);
- 4- Highly likely (most likely to occur) or
- 5- Definite (impact would occur regardless of prevention measures).

(f) Frequency

This considers the probability of the impact occurring as to how often it likely to occur and should be described as:

- 1- Less than once a year
- 2- Once in a year (the impact is likely to occur just once in a year)
- 3- Quarterly (the impact is likely to occur quarterly in a year)
- 4- Weekly (the impact is likely to occur weekly)

- 5- Daily (the impact is likely to occur everyday)

(g) Mitigation Measures and monitoring

Where negative impacts are identified, consultants/specialists should set mitigation measures to reduce impacts. If positive impacts are identified, suggestions should be given to enhance those impacts. The specialists should set quantifiable standards against which the effectiveness of the mitigation can be measured. This may include input into monitoring and management programmes (EMP).

Assessment and Rating of Severity

Rating	Description
1	Negligible / non-harmful / minimal deterioration (0 – 20%)
2	Minor / potentially harmful / measurable deterioration (20 – 40%)
3	Moderate / harmful / moderate deterioration (40 – 60%)
4	Significant / very harmful / substantial deterioration (60 – 80%)
5	Irreversible / permanent / death (80 – 100%)

Table 3: Assessment and Rating of Severity

Assessment and Rating of Duration

Rating	Description
1	Less than 1 month / quickly reversible
2	Less than 1 year / quickly reversible
3	More than 1 year / reversible over time
4	More than 10 years/ reversible over time/ life of project or facility
5	Beyond life of project or facility/ permanent

Table 4: Assessment and Rating of Duration

Assessment and Rating of Extent

Rating	Description
1	Within immediate area of the activity
2	Surrounding area within project boundary
3	Beyond project boundary
4	Regional/ Provincial
5	National/ International

Table 5: Assessment and Rating of Extent

Assessment and Rating of Consequence

Consequence is calculated as the average of the sum of the ratings of severity, duration and extent of the environmental impact.

Determination of Consequence (C)	**(Severity + Duration + Extent) / 3**

Table 6: Assessment and Rating of Consequence

Assessment and Rating of Frequency

Rating	Description
1	Less than once a year
2	Once in a year
3	Quarterly
4	Weekly
5	Daily

Table 7: Assessment and Rating of Frequency

Assessment and Rating of Probability

Rating	Description
1	Almost impossible
2	Unlikely
3	Probable
4	Highly likely
5	Definite

Table 8: Assessment and Rating of Probability

Likelihood

Likelihood considers the frequency of the activity together with the probability of the environmental impact associated with that activity occurring.

Determination of Likelihood (L) =	**(Frequency + Probability) / 2**

Table 9: Assessment and Rating of Likelihood

Environmental Significance

Environmental significance is the product of the consequence and likelihood values.

Rating	Description
L (1 - 4.9)	Low environmental significance
LM (5 - 9.9)	Low to medium environmental significance
M (10 - 14.99)	Medium environmental significance
MH (15 - 19.9)	Medium to high environmental significance
H (20 - 25)	High environmental significance. Likely to be a fatal flaw

Table 10: Determination of Environmental Significance

12.2. Impacts Associated with Construction Phase

Potential effects on the environment and their mitigation measures during construction are:

Waste Impacts- The construction phase of the development is likely to generate waste from clearing of vegetation, builder's rubble, general construction refuse and minor hazardous waste including paint tins, cleaning acids, asphalt's and oils. The development could therefore impact on the environment by generating solid waste pollution.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	3	— Ensure that no excavated soil, refuse or building rubble generated on site are placed or dumped on surrounding properties or land. — Contaminated wastes in the form of soil, litter, building rubble and other material must be disposed off at an appropriate disposal site. — The contractor and developer should ensure that all the waste generated by the development is appropriately disposed of at the recommended waste disposal sites close to the area. — Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it possess environmental and public health impacts;	1	Severity
Duration	3		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	3		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		4	Frequency
Probability	4		2	Probability
Likelihood	4.5		3	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7.5 (LM)		4 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 11: Waste Impacts

Air Quality Impacts- These are expected to be site specific, short-termed and will most probably pose a negligible nuisance and health threat to those residing nearby. The construction of the proposed development will have impact on the surrounding air quality as construction vehicle will be frequenting the site and surrounding. The clearing of vegetation in preparation for construction exposes the soil to dust which increases the Particulate Matter concentration in the atmosphere. PM is contributing to respiratory tract infections, especially in rural areas much like the proposed site.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	2	— Dust may be generated during the construction/decommissioning phase and might be aggravated when strong winds occur therefore; dust suppression during the construction process is advised if dust becomes an issue. — Vehicles travelling to and from the construction site must adhere to the speed limits so as to avoid producing excessive dust. A speed limit of 40 km/hr should be set for all vehicles travelling over exposed areas. — Loads could be covered to avoid loss of material in transport, especially if material is transported off site.	1	Severity
Duration	2		1	Duration
Extent	2		1	Extent
Consequence	2		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	5		1	Probability
Likelihood	5		1	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7 (LM)		2 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 12: Air Quality Impacts During Construction Phase

Noise caused by construction activities- Noise levels are expected to rise during the construction phase of the development. Construction activities that cause noise include vehicle trafficking, generator noise, pressure hammers and construction worker's voices, including earthmoving equipment which will be utilized during the construction phase.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	3	— Construction should be limited to normal working days and office hours from 08h00 to 17h00 and 7:30 – 13:00 on Saturdays. — Provide ear plugs and ear muffs to staff undertaking the noisy activity or working within close proximity thereof or alternatively, all construction workers should be equipped with ear protection equipment. — Noise pollution should be addressed and mitigated at an early stage of construction phase.	1	Severity
Duration	4		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	3.33		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	3		1	Probability
Likelihood	4		1	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.33 (LM)		2 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 13: Noise Impacts caused by construction activities

Soil Loss and Erosion- Loss of topsoil during the construction period caused by the clearing and removal of vegetation, the digging of structure foundations, and earthworks may expose soils to wind and rain and could result in localized erosion.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— Removal of vegetation to take place only within demarcated construction site. — No work is to be conducted within 30 meters of all drainage lines; — Topsoil should only be exposed for minimal periods of time and adequately stockpiled to prevent the topsoil loss and run-off. — Planting more indigenous trees on the recreational area and on some open space within the erven should be done. — Reuse topsoil to rehabilitate disturbed areas.	1	Severity
Duration	5		2	Duration
Extent	3		2	Extent
Consequence	4.33		1.66	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	4		3	Probability
Likelihood	4.5		2	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.83 (LM)		3.66 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 14: Soil Loss and Erosion Impact during construction phase

Groundwater Contamination – Leakages from equipment and machinery might occur during the construction phase or mixing of cement and the use of toilets all will lead to the contamination of the groundwater.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— Chemicals used during construction e.g. paint and paint remover is also posing a risk. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. — Ensure no cement or cement containers should be left lying around. — Mixing of cement should be done at specifically selected areas on mortar boards or similar structures to contain surface run-off. — Proper toilet facilities should be installed at the construction site. — The contractor shall ensure that there is no spillage when the toilets are cleaned and that the contents are properly removed from site. — Cleaning of cement mixing equipment should be done on proper cleaning trays. — Prevent spillage of contaminants or of water potentially contaminated by cement, chemicals, sewage	1	Severity
Duration	4		2	Duration
Extent	4		1	Extent
Consequence	4.33		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	4		5	Frequency
Probability	5		3	Probability
Likelihood	4.5		4	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.83 (LM)		5.32 (LM)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 15: Groundwater Contamination Impact during construction phase

Sewage Pollution of environment with waste materials

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	4	- Adequate sanitation facilities e.g. chemical toilets must be provided at the camp depot and construction site. - Adequate sanitation facilities i.e. 15 employees per facility should be provided. - The toilets should be located at least 50m from the construction site. - They should be kept clean and hygienic regularly to ensure that they are usable. - Effluent must not be discharged into natural environment and bush-toileting is prohibited. — Letter of consent from a registered waste facility to allow contractor to empty the toilet facility at their sewer system should be provided.	1	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	3		2	Extent
Consequence	4		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	2		1	Frequency
Probability	5		2	Probability
Likelihood	3.5		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7.5 (LM)		2.83 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 16: Sewage Impact during construction phase

Ecological Impacts

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	1	— The proposed development is in the business industrial zone, therefore there are no known conservation worthy vegetation located on the proposed development. — If trees with stem diameter > 20mm be found within the development site, it should be conserved and be made part of the development.	1	Severity
Duration	1		1	Duration
Extent	1		1	Extent
Consequence	1		1	Consequence
Frequency	1		1	Frequency
Probability	1		1	Probability
Likelihood	1		1	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	1 (L)		1 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 17: Ecological Impacts during construction phase

Heritage Impacts – There are no known heritage areas or artefacts were identified at the project site during the site visit. However, there is a potential damage or destruction to undiscovered heritage sites in the area

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— There were no sites or objects of archaeological finds, Graves, historical and cultural significance identified, however, if during construction any possible finds are made (e.g. Pottery, bones, shells, ancient clothing or weapons, ancient cutlery, graves etc), it should be barricaded off and the operations must be stopped and the relevant authorities should be contacted immediately for the qualified archaeologist to come and do the assessment of the findings. Work may only commence once approval is given from the heritage agency. — No specific mitigation measures are required at the moment.	1	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	5		1	Extent
Consequence	5		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	2		1	Probability
Likelihood	1.5		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	6.5 (LM)		2.5 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 18: Heritage Impacts during construction phase

Employment Creation (Positive Impact) this is a job creation and economic benefit to local community since the construction activities associates with the installation of services infrastructure which will require labourers from the surrounding.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	1	— Various employment opportunities will be created during all phases of the development, ranging from highly skilled to unskilled. — When recruiting, the responsible contractor should ensure gender equality is taken into consideration that both men and women are employed equally and treated equally. — No employment applications may take place at the entrance to the site, formal employment channels must be used. — In terms of human resource development and capacity building, the contractor must enforce training programs that skilled workers should always train unskilled workers when necessary, in order for them to enhance their performances and to gain more knowledge that they might demonstrate at other levels in future.	1	Severity
Duration	2		2	Duration
Extent	5		2	Extent
Consequence	2.66		1.66	Consequence
Frequency	3		2	Frequency
Probability	5		5	Probability
Likelihood	4		3.5	Likelihood
Status	Positive		Positive	Status
Confidence/ Significance	10.64 (M)		5.81	Confidence/ Significance

Table 19: Employment Creation Impact during construction phase

Stimulation of Skills Transfer

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	1	— As the construction and operation of the development requires specialized work and skills it can be expected that experts will be training locals in certain skills during development and operation.	1	Severity
Duration	2		2	Duration
Extent	1		1	Extent
Consequence	1.33		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	5		5	Frequency
Probability	3		3	Probability
Likelihood	4		4	Likelihood
Status	Positive		Positive	Status
Confidence/ Significance	5.32 (LM)		5.32 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 20: Stimulation of Skills Transfer Impact

Safety and Security- During the construction and decommissioning phase, earthmoving equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries. Presence of equipment may encourage criminal activities (theft).

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	3	— The site must be fenced off to prevent unauthorized access during construction. — All visitors must report to the site office. — Ensure that the contact details of the police or security company and ambulance services are available on site. — Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it possess environmental and public health impacts;	1	Severity
Duration	3		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	5		1	Consequence
Frequency	4		4	Frequency
Probability	4.5		2	Probability
Likelihood	4		3	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7.5 (LM)		4 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 21: Safety and Security Impact

Health and Safety- Health and Safety Regulations pertaining to personal protective clothing, first aid kits being available on site, warning signs, etc. is very important and should be adhered to. During construction phase, there is a possibility of injuries to occur if no measures are taken into consideration.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— A health and safety plan is to be developed and implemented as soon as land clearing commences. — During construction, earthmoving equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries and the responsible contractor must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. — Ensure the appointment of a Safety Officer to continuously monitor the safety conditions during construction. — The contractor is further advised to ensure that adequate emergency facilities are available on site. — The construction staff handling chemicals or hazardous materials must be trained in the use of the substances and the environmental, health and safety consequences of incidents. — All construction staff must have the appropriate PPE.	2	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	2		2	Extent
Consequence	4		1.66	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	3		2	Probability
Likelihood	4		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8 (LM)		3.16 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 22: Health and Safety Impact

Traffic - Construction related activities are expected to have a minimal impact on the movement of traffic along the road.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— No diversion of traffic or closure of the road is expected. — Flag mans and traffic controllers should be appointed to regulate traffic flow of vehicle construction. — The responsible contractor must ensure that all drivers employed have valid driver's licenses of vehicle types they employed for, and that they have experience in driving those vehicles. — The contractor must ensure that there is always a supervisor on site to ensure that no driver under the influence of alcohol or narcotics to be authorized to drive company's vehicles. — The vehicle construction should limit speed to 40km/h and also be considerate of the surrounding land users.	2	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	4.33		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	3		2	Probability
Likelihood	4		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.33 (LM)		2.83 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 23: Traffic Impact during construction phase

Increased Spread of HIV/ AIDS- migrant workers with HIV/AIDS may affect local people leading to a high rate of HIV/AID in Eenhana Town.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— The spending power of locals and expatriates working for the developer and/or its contractors are likely to increase, and this might be a perfect opportunity for sex workers to explore. Migrant labourers from other regions and expatriates are normally vulnerable and may use the services rendered by the sex workers. — External construction workers should be housed in secure camp and are to abide by rules of the EMP to prevent public disruption (ie. Spread of HIV/AIDS, crime, public disturbance). — Contractors should be encouraged to source labour from surrounding areas to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDs from external workers who will be sourced from other areas out of Eenhana because sourcing labour from the surrounding will prevents the spread of the HIV/AID as the residents will not vulnerable to new workers in the area. — Condoms as a contraceptive should be distributed to construction employees.	2	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	4.33		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	3		2	Probability
Likelihood	4		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.33 (LM)		2.83 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 24: Increased Spread of HIV/AIDS

12.3. Impacts Associated with Operational Phase

Employment creation

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	1	— Employment opportunities are one of the long-term major impacts of the proposed Commercial and Recreational development that will be realized after construction and during the operation and maintenance of the facility. These will involve working crew such as housekeepers, receptionist, cooks, and security guards among other ancillary staff as may be required. — When recruiting, the responsible contractor should ensure gender equality is taken into consideration that both men and women are employed equally and treated equally.	1	Severity
Duration	2		2	Duration
Extent	5		2	Extent
Consequence	2.66		1.66	Consequence
Frequency	3		2	Frequency
Probability	5		5	Probability
Likelihood	4		3.5	Likelihood
Status	Positive		Positive	Status
Confidence/ Significance	10.64 (M)		5.81	Confidence/ Significance

Table 25: Employment Creation during Operational phase

Storm water- Storm water usually runs off the areas and flow into the water bodies without any kind of treatment. This can pollute the water bodies like creeks, lakes and rivers and have adverse effects on their chemical as well as biological nature. In this project, the building roofs and pavements will lead to increased volume and velocity of storm water or run-off flowing across the area covered. This will lead to increased amounts of storm water entering the drainage systems, resulting in overflow and possible damage to such systems in addition to increased erosion or water logging in the neighbouring.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	4	— A system of drains to be installed to cater for surface run-off. — They would be adequately sized to prevent over flooding of the site. — Surface runoff and roof water should be collected in a reservoir and treated for reuse.	1	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	3		2	Extent
Consequence	4		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	2		1	Frequency
Probability	5		2	Probability
Likelihood	3.5		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7.5 (LM)		2.83 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 26: Storm water impact during operational phase

Increased water utilization - Namibia is a water scarcity country, therefore, the additional development like this one will increase the water demand.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	- The proponent will install water-conserving automatic taps or push type taps. - Any water leaks resulting from damaged pipes and/or faulty taps, should be fixed by qualified staff. - Water saving awareness programme should be in place to inform people/staff on the importance of saving water to reduce water consumption.	1	Severity
Duration	5		2	Duration
Extent	5		1	Extent
Consequence	5		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	5		2	Probability
Likelihood	5		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	10 (LM)		2.83 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 27: Increased water utilization

Improved aesthetic look of the area- The development of this project at this site is essential to improve the visual and aesthetics view of the area. This potential impact of the infrastructure on the economic structure is positive impact.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	3	— No mitigation required because it's a positive impact. However, the developer should create awareness among the personnel working on the development about energy conservation and other resources as well as to implement measures to prevent or minimize any adverse effects on the environment. — It should provide accessibility to the services provided in the building. — Parking areas will be provided with 1 parking bay per 25m². — Ensure proper and regular maintenance of the area. — No illegal dumping of waste should be allowed	1	Severity
Duration	4		4	Duration
Extent	1		2	Extent
Consequence	2.66		2.33	Consequence
Frequency	5		5	Frequency
Probability	4		5	Probability
Likelihood	4.5		5	Likelihood
Status	Positive		Positive	Status
Confidence/ Significance	7.16 (LM)		7.32(LM)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 28: Aesthetic look of the area

Energy Consumption- Namibia is experiencing power shortage, therefore electricity should be used wisely in order to sustain the future generation.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	2	- The proponent should install an energy-efficient lighting system at the proposed conference facilities and Recreational facilities. - Encourage use of renewable energy i.e. Solar lights at parkings and walkways to supplement the electricity supply - Make use of Solar Panels for water heating. - The developments design should be done in such way that natural daylight reaches most areas of the building to reduce the need for excessive additional lighting. - Power should be off in areas that are not in use/avoid unnecessary lights	1	Severity
Duration	5		1	Duration
Extent	5		1	Extent
Consequence	4		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		3	Frequency
Probability	3		2	Probability
Likelihood	4		2.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8 (LM)		3.5 (L)	Confidence/ Significance

Table 29: Energy Consumption

Waste management- The project is expected to generate solid waste during its operation phase. The bulk of the solid waste generated during the operation of the project will consist mainly of organic wastes, packaging wastes amongst others. Such wastes can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	5	— During the operations phase, the Eenhana Town Council waste management will service the proposed project. — Eenhana Town Council to develop a formal waste collection strategy and that the waste is to be collected regularly by disposed of at authorized dumping site or disposal site. — Illegal dumping should be prohibited.	1	Severity
Duration	3		1	Duration
Extent	3		1	Extent
Consequence	3.66		1	Consequence
Frequency	5		1	Frequency
Probability	5		2	Probability
Likelihood	5		1.5	Likelihood
Status	Negative		Negative	Status
Confidence/ Significance	8.66 (LM)		2.5L	Confidence/ Significance

Table 30: Waste Impact during operational phase

Land use -The proposed development will result in a change in land use.

	Unmitigated	Mitigation measures:	Mitigated	
Severity	1	— The land use will be changed from Public Open Space to Accommodation (which is a Guesthouse, conference facility and recreational facility).	1	Severity
Duration	5		2	Duration
Extent	4		1	Extent
Consequence	3.33		1.33	Consequence
Frequency	1		5	Frequency
Probability	5		3	Probability
Likelihood	3		4	Likelihood
Status	Positive		Positive	Status
Confidence/ Significance	6.33 (LM)		5.32LM	Confidence/ Significance

Table 31: Land Use Impact

12.4. Impacts Associated with Decommissioning Phase

At this point, it is difficult to visualise and assess the decommissioning phase, although the procedures for decommissioning phase should be the same as for the construction phase however, there will be possible pollution the demolishment of the project. Furthermore, during the decommissioning phase, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required and the disposal of decommissioned equipment and hazardous contaminated materials should be disposed following the disposal of hazardous material legislation.

13. CONCLUSION

The Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space. The proposed project will cater the Guest House, Conference Facilities and Recreational Facilities for the Monte Carlo Guest House.

Ouholamo Trading and Environmental Solution cc had conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and prepared an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed development. Therefore, potential environmental issues associated with the proposed activities have been identified. A number of potential impacts were assessed and mitigation measures are provided. Therefore, they are considered sufficient and no additional specialist study is required. The area is generally suitable for the proposed development. All environmental risks can be minimised and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems.

It is concluded that the development of this project would not be affecting any of the locals in a negative way. On the contrary there will be abundant opportunities for employment during the construction phase (both skilled and labor), although temporary and there will be permanent employment opportunities during the operational phase of the project. It is then unanimously concluded that the proposed development on Portion A go ahead without any objections.

14. REFERENCES

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- DEAT (2006) Guideline 4: Public Participation in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria
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- Education Management Information System Education Statistics (2011) Environmental Management Act guideline of Namibia. Ohangwena Regional Poverty Profile (2007).
- Mandelsohn J., Jarvis A., Roberts C. And Robertson T. (2013), A Profile and Atlas of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin, RAISON, Namibia.
- Miller R.McG. (2008). Geology of Namibia.
- Namibia Development Consultant 2001/2006 Otjozondjupa Region environmental study.

APPENDIX A

PREPARER'S RESUME

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name of Consultant:	Elina Shangeelao Pelivavali Vakuwile
Profession:	Environmentalist
Date of Birth:	16 June 1985
Nationality:	Namibian
Membership in Professional bodies:	EAPAN(Member #184)
Marital Status:	Single
Health Status:	Excellent
Criminal Records:	None

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

EIA Projects involved on with other consultants

- Environmental Impact Assessment for the Establishment of a Milling Plant on a 2 ha of Farm Irvington No. 744 in Grootfontein for the Irvington Irrigation Project. (May 2020)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, for the Closure of Reminder of Erf 87, Lafrenz as an Open Space and Subsequent Rezoning and Subdivision of Erf 87 within Windhoek City for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (January 2020)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, for the proposed Incorporation and Subdivision of Portion 12 of the Farm Okakarara Townland No. 517, Okakarara Town. Township Establishment in Okakarara for ACH Trading cc (October 2019) Mr. Charles Kaaronda 0812177488
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Omulunga Extension 9 Township Establishment in Grootfontein for the SOK Printing Master Design (November 2018)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, for the construction of a Vocational Training Centre at Erf 16, Nkurenkuru for Namibia Training Authority (August 2018)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Tsandi Sand Mining Activity for Tsandi Village Council (August 2018)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Okonjota Township Establishment in Ruacana for Ruacana Town Council (November 2017)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Melody Service Station for Melody Trading in Oshigambo (August 2017)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Ayesha Service Station for Ayesha Trading (August 2017)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Omutsegonime Service Station for Sinamu Trading (July 2017)

EIA Projects involved on with Nam-Geo Enviro Solution

- Environmental Impact Assessment, Service Station for Three Sisters Nanyeni Investment at Ondangwa (May 2015) Ms. Fenny Nanyeni (0811248805).
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Service Station at Omungwelume (May 2015) Mr. Agrippa Shilongo (0812503125)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Solar 5 (MW) PV Plant for Aloe Investments Number 27 (Pty) Ltd at Rosh Pinah (July 2015) Mr. Shitongeni. 0812942600
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Service Station at Oniipa for J&M Trading Service Station (September 2015) Mr. Joseph Ndjembo 0811485275.
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Service Station at Oniipa for Longa Trailers cc/ Longa Service Station (November 2015) Mr. Darius Kamanya (Ongoing)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Mining Quarry at Okahandja for Baby Face Civils cc (Ongoing)
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Service Station at Ogongo for Sanny Auto Repar cc (SAR Service Station) (December 2015) Mr. Sonia Ambuga 0811247369

EDUCATION

TERTIARY EDUCATION	
Cape Peninsula University of Technology 2014 (CPUT)	**Course: B-TECH Environmental Management (1 YEAR) (January-December 2014)** Environmental Management IV, Environmental Resources IV, Environmental Geotechnology (GIS) IV, Environmental Geohydrology IV, Environmental Project Technology (Research) and Water Quality
CPUT 2009-2013	**Course: ND: Environmental Management** (Extended Curriculum Programme)**(4 Years)** Subjects: See Academic record attached.
CPUT 2013 January- June 2013	Course: **Supervision of Solid Waste Management Practice (Certificate)** Duration: 6 Months January to June
CPUT 2011 JUNE-DECEMBER 2011	Course: **Project Management 1 (Certificate)** Duration: 6 Months June to December
International Qualification Centre (Pitman) Oshakati	Course: **Secretarial and Administration (Diploma)** English for speakers and other languages, Office procedures, Word processing techniques (Microsoft Word), Typing speed, Spreadsheet processing (Microsoft Excel) Duration: 1year

SECONDALY EDUCATION		
Nehale Senior Secondary School	Year: Subjects: Grade:	**2003-2004** Oshindonga as 1st language, English as 2nd language, Agriculture, Environmental Management, Development Studies and Biology 11 - 12
Omuthiya Iipundi Junior Secondary School	Year: Grade:	**2000 – 2002** 8 -10

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Working Experience			
Employer	**Position held**	**Duration**	**Main Duties**
Nghivelwa Planning Consultant	EIA Associate	July 207 up to date	**Environmental Consulting Services e.g.** — Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) — Environmental Management Plans (EMP) — Site visits/ Investigations — Conducting Public Consultation meetings
Gobabeb Research and Training Centre	Trainer (internship)	07 March 2016 – 30 November 2016	— Training Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Students focusing on how organisms adapt to arid-environments. — Tour Guider; giving Station Tour, Nature Walk Tour and Night Walk Tour to Tourists, Guests and Interns — Planning, Budgeting, Organising summits, — Scientific Research — Monitoring long-term In-house Environmental Research Programmes (e.g Dune Morphology, Welwitschia Leaf Growth Monitoring, Borehole Monitoring, Tenebrionid beetles and other species, Daily Weather recording, — Air sampling with NOAA- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration — Operating the EM27 Bruker Spectrometer — Atmospheric Science and Meteorology studies
Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions cc	Environmental Consultant and Practitioner	18 May 2015 to 31 January 2016	**Environmental Consulting Services** e.g. — Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) — Environmental Management Plans (EMP)

Ministry of Agriculture, water and forestry: (Windhoek) Division: Water Planning	Environmental Management Trainee (Internship)	01 September 2013 to 31 January 2014	— EIA Data collector and — Natural Resource Management Assistant — Administration work
Eenhana Town Council	Environmental Management Trainee (Internship)	01 December 2011- 20 January 2012	— Waste Management — Controlling of Environmental Pollutions and Contaminations — Food Hygiene — Ecological Footprint — Epidemiology and Occupational Safety — Administration duties
Ondangwa Town Council	Environmental Management Trainee (Internship)	29 November 2010-18 January 2011 & 01 December 2009- 08 January 2010	— Issuing Business Registration Certificates — Issuing Business Fitness Certificates — Doing inspections — Food Hygiene — Waste Management — Visiting the Municipality Kraal daily — Issuing Fine Letters and other related administration duties
Onamagongwa Trading Enterprises cc	Secretary	20 February 2008- 12 January 2009	— Reception telephone screening — Administrative work — Telephone reconciliation — Preparing tenders

LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE MOTHER TONGUE	**WRITE**	**READ**	**SPEAK**
Oshikwanyama (Oshiwambo)	Good	Good	Good
OTHER LANGUAGES	**WRITE**	**READ**	**SPEAK**
Oshindonga (Oshiwambo)	Good	Good	Good
English	Good	Good	Good

CERTIFICATION:

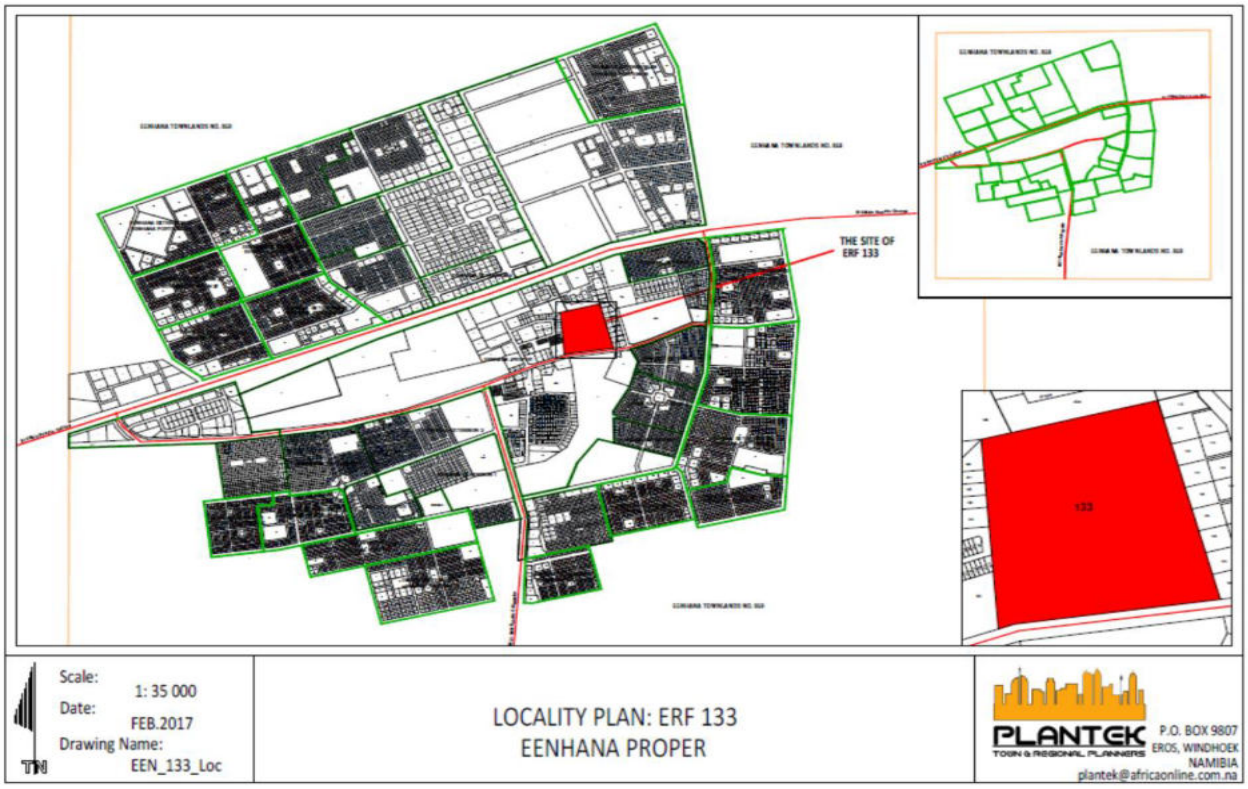
I, Elina Shangeelao Pelivavali Vakuwile, the undersigned that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe me, my qualifications, and experience.

DATE: 10 October 2022
Signature:
Elina Shangeelao Pelivavali Vakuwile

APPENDIX B

THE LAYOUT PLAN


PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PTN A AS PUBLIC OPEN SPACE, EENHANA PROPER
Eenhana Town Council
EENHANA
Erven
Contours
Extension Boundary
Public Open Space
Ptn A/133
133/Rem
EENHANA PROPER
EENHANA EXTENSION 5
Erf No
Zoning
Size m²
Ptn A/133
Public Open Space
30 350 m²
PLANTEK
Scale:
1: 4 000
Date:
Oct 2016
Drawing Name:
Een_133_Clo


THE SITE OF
ERF 133
133
Scale:
1: 35 000
Date:
FEB.2017
Drawing Name:
EEN_133_Loc
LOCALITY PLAN: ERF 133
EENHANA PROPER
PLANTEK
TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNERS
P.O. BOX 9807
EROS, WINDHOEK
NAMIBIA
plantek@africaonline.com.na

APPENDIX C

LETTERS FOR COMMENTS

OUHOLAMO
Trading & Environmental Solution CC

Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform
Department of Water, Eenhana
P/Bag 88013
Eenhana

11 July 2022

Dear: Sir/Madam

INVITATION TO THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.

Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space. Therefore, Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions (OTES) has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development at Eenhana. An EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism before the project can be approved.

You have then been identified as an Interested & Affected Party(s) (I&APs) to the project mentioned-above. OTES has the pleasure to invite you to the meeting on 25 July 2022 at the Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room in Eenhana at 14H00.

You are then requested to provide us with any contact details of those individuals, entities or neighboring the project areas that might be interested in this project or might be affected by this project. Please register as an Interested or Affected party and provide us with comments by writing to Ms. Elina Vakuwile at Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution, Tel: +264(81) 2277164 or Email:elina.sp85@gmail.com.

Please note that only registered Interested/Affected Parties will be updated of the progress on the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Enclosed is the Background Information Document to send in your comments effective from 25 July 2022 to 03 August 2022.

Yours sincerely

11/07/22

Ms. Elina Vakuwile,
Managing Director

12/07/2022
Received

OUHOLAMO
Trading & Environmental Solution CC

The Manager
Red Cross Namibia
Eenhana
Ohangwena Region

11 July 2022

Dear: Sir/Madam

INVITATION TO THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.

Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space. Therefore, Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions (OTES) has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development at Eenhana. An EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism before the project can be approved.

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Please note that only registered Interested/Affected Parties will be updated of the progress on the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Enclosed is the Background Information Document to send in your comments effective from 25 July 2022 to 03 August 2022.

Yours sincerely

Ms. Elina Vakuwile,
Managing Director

DATE RECEIVED
15/07/2022

OUHOLAMO
Trading & Environmental Solution CC

The Chief Regional Officer
Ohangwena Region
P/Bag 88011
Eenhana

11 July 2022

Dear: Sir/Madam

INVITATION TO THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.

Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space. Therefore, Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions (OTES) has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development at Eenhana. An EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism before the project can be approved.

You have then been identified as an Interested & Affected Party(s) (I&APs) to the project mentioned-above. OTES has the pleasure to invite you to the meeting on 25 July 2022 at the Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room in Eenhana at 14H00.

You are then requested to provide us with any contact details of those individuals, entities or neighboring the project areas that might be interested in this project or might be affected by this project. Please register as an Interested or Affected party and provide us with comments by writing to Ms. Elina Vakuwile at Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution, Tel: +264(81) 2277164 or Email:elina.sp85@gmail.com.

Please note that only registered Interested/Affected Parties will be updated of the progress on the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Enclosed is the Background Information Document to send in your comments effective from 25 July 2022 to 03 August 2022.

Yours sincerely
Ms. Elina Vakuwile,
Managing Director

OUHOLAMO
Trading & Environmental Solution CC

The Manager
Welwitchia Bar
Eenhana
Ohangwena Region

11 July 2022

Dear: Sir/Madam

INVITATION TO THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.

Monte Carlo Guest House proposes to subdivide Erf 133 in Eenhana Townlands NO 859 into Portion A and Remainder and to permanently close Portion A as a Public Open Space. Therefore, Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solutions (OTES) has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development at Eenhana. An EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism before the project can be approved.

You have then been identified as an Interested & Affected Party(s) (I&APs) to the project mentioned-above. OTES has the pleasure to invite you to the meeting on 25 July 2022 at the Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room in Eenhana at 14H00.

You are then requested to provide us with any contact details of those individuals, entities or neighboring the project areas that might be interested in this project or might be affected by this project. Please register as an Interested or Affected party and provide us with comments by writing to Ms. Elina Vakuwile at Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution, Tel: +264(81) 2277164 or Email:elina.sp85@gmail.com.

Please note that only registered Interested/Affected Parties will be updated of the progress on the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Enclosed is the Background Information Document to send in your comments effective from 25 July 2022 to 03 August 2022.

Yours sincerely
Ms. Elina Vakuwile,
Managing Director

APPENDIX D

Background Information Document (BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.

OUHOLAMO
Trading & Environmental Solution CC

JULY 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The EIA process for this assessment will be conducted in accordance with Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations. The Environmental Impact Assessment regulations list of activities that may have a significant impact on the environment, and which consequently require authorization from the relevant environmental authority. The regulations further specify the assessment process, and the information, that is required to enable DEA to make a decision regarding the activity.

PURPOSE OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document, the Background Information Document (BID), is intended to provide information about the EIA process being undertaken for the proposed development and provides: An overview of the legislative background and a description of the manner in which the EIA will be undertaken; an indication of how interested and affected parties (IAPs) may become involved in the project; and contact details of the person to whom I&APs may submit their issues and concerns associated with the projects, for inclusion in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The proponent proposes to subdivide Erf 133 Eenhana which is currently zoned as a Public Open Space into Portion A and Remainder. Portion A is to be permanently closed as a Public Open Space and rezoned to Accommodation and will be sold to the owner of the Monte Carlo Conference facility. Erf 133 measures 135 321m² in total. Portion A measures approximately 30 350m² in size while the Remainder will measure 104 971m² in size and will be retained by the Eenhana Town Council for storm water management.

LOCALITY

The proposed Project which is the Erf 133 Eenhana is situated in Eenhana Townlands No 859 in close proximity to the Eenhana Open Market. The Monte Carlo Conference facilities are currently developed on Erf 133 in the proposed Portion A in Eenhana. The coordinates for the proposed project are Latitude: 17°28'40.63"S and Longitude: 16°20'8.93"E. See locality map (Figure 1).

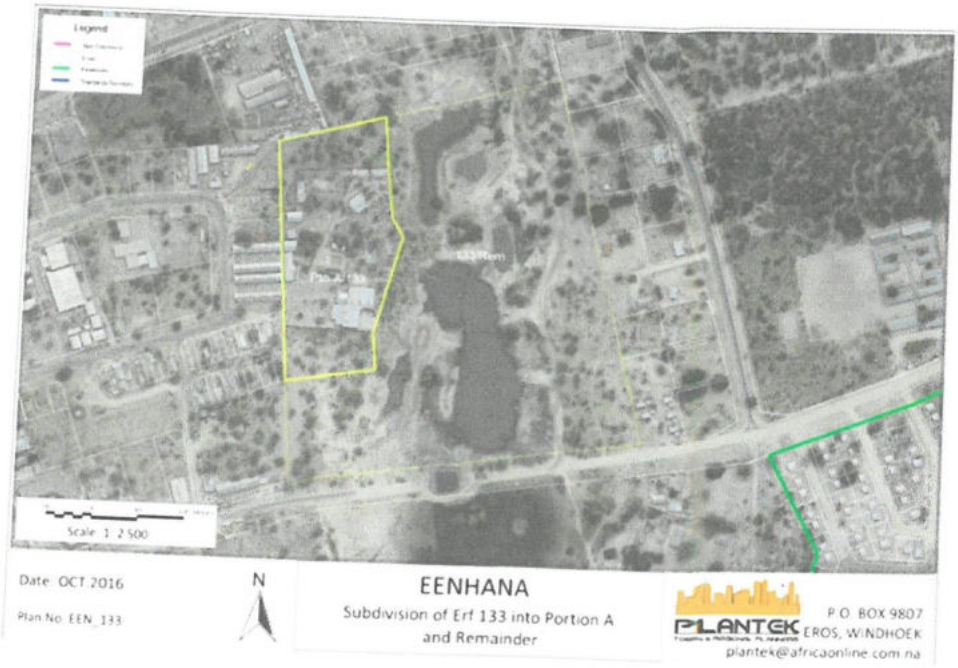

Figure 1 Locality map of the proposed site

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will entail the following activities:

- Subdivision of Erf 133 which is a Public Open Space into Portion A and reminder
- Permanent closure of Portion A as a Public Open Space

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

Positive Impacts

- To improve living conditions
- Security of tenure
- Access to credit facilities
- Quality urban services
- Small number of jobs will be created during construction (temporary) and operation (permanent)
- Diversification of economic activities within Ohangwena Region

Negative Impacts

- Visual impacts
- Impacts on surface water resources including riparian vegetation
- Stormwater impacts including sedimentation and erosion
- Disturbance of flora, fauna and avifauna (poaching of fauna)
- Social impacts (including economic development, employment rates and types, HIV infection rates, theft, etc)
- Noise and dust creation
- Impact of construction waste
- Storage of hazardous substances on site
- Cumulative impacts

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process whereby it allows the public to obtain information about the proposed project, to view documentation, to provide input and voice any concerns concerning the project. The Public Participation Process that will be undertaken will include focused consultation meetings with the local authority, key stakeholders and public meeting in Eenhana Town with I&AP's living around the proposed area.

During the meeting participants will be availed an opportunity to comment, ask questions and raise any concerns be it environmental or social regarding the proposed development. Comments will be recorded and considered in the Environmental Assessment report that will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment for review.

How do you get involved?

- For you to get involved, it is when you are being identified as a potential I&AP for this project, either because you represent an affected organisation or you are directly affected because of your proximity/location to the proposed projects.
- Attend public meeting to be held on the 25 July 2022 at the Eenhana Monte Carlo Guest House Conference Room at 14H00
- You can get involved by registering as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) at the meeting;
- By e-mailing comments form to elina.sp85@gmail.com;
- By telephonically contacting Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution for any queries, comments, or further information on the project 0812277164.
- We encourage Interested or directly affected people, to please register and send us your comments etc. before or on the 03 August 2022.

REGISTRATION FORM INVITATION TO THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.	
I&AP Contacts Details	
Tittle:	
First Name &Surname:	
Capacity/ Interest	
Organization	
Telephone Number (work)	
Telephone Number (Cell)	
Email Address	
Postal /Physical Address	
Comments on the proposed development (You are welcome to use separate sheets)	
1. **Environmental issues:** (such as water, ecology, soil pollution etc.)	2. **Socio-economic issues**:(such as job creation, safety and security)
3. **Any other issues or Comments**	
Date:	Signature:
Please return this registration sheet by no later than the 03 August 2022 via any of the following communication methods, attention to:	
Ms Elina Vakuwile Tel: (+264) 81 2277164 Email: elina.sp85@gmail.com	
Your comments are highly appreciated and they will form part of the final documentation to be submitted to the decision-making authority. NB: This does not serve as an offer of employment.	

APPENDIX E

Advertisements

New MP wants more female politicians

Staff Reporter

Popular Democratic Movement parliamentarian Yvette Araes has cited the lack of women in politics as the major failure, resulting in women's voices not being heard and taken seriously.

"We need women at all levels, including the top, to change the dynamic, reshape the conversation, to make sure women's voices are heard and heeded, not overlooked and ignored," Areas said.

She said this while delivering her maiden speech in parliament last week.

Citing the 2021 edition of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Women in Politics map, Araes said despite increases in the number of women at the highest levels of political power, widespread gender inequalities persist.

"A girl should be two things: who and what she wants to be" is a quote by Coco Chanel.

This shows how female empowerment is a must, and women should feel empowered more and more to do what they wish to accomplish in their lives, related to career, education or politics, she said.

"Female empowerment is important because it is essential that women are able to do everything they set their motivations on," she added.

She said when women are treated unequally to men in terms of rights and designation, it is called gender inequality.

However, she added, even in this modern era, this social issue exists.

"Women empowerment is the process to empower women with their assigned rights and proper place in society," she said.

Increase... PDM's Yvette Araes wants more women in politics. *Photo: Parliament*

Areas said as a part of God's creation, women have the similar rights to live their life freely as anyone on the planet.

However, she said, since ancient times, they are being maltreated and deprived of their rights.

"Today, everything has changed, but this custom has remained unchanged," she said.

She said it is extremely important to empower women in all spaces of society.

"Women deserve empowerment and equal treatment – not just because they are women but because they are capable to lead and deliver quality results just like men," she stresses.

"When we empower women, we empower the entire Namibian nation. Women equally also need to take up leadership roles and cement themselves in spaces that are male-dominated in societies," she added.

She further lamented in the existing parliamentary structure, which has eight parliamentary standing committees, only one of it is presided over by a woman, saying it is unbalanced.

"Out of all 11 political parties within this August House, there are only two female chief whips. We need urgent and proportional representation in leadership roles to comply with the Affirmative Action Act," she added.

Araes is part of six new PDM members of parliament who were recently sworn into the National Assembly.

Charmaine Tjirare, Araes, Maximalliant Katjimune, Reggie Diergaardt, Mike Rapuikua Venaani and Lukas Hamata were declared duly elected as members of parliament by the Supreme Court.

Authorities destroy over 5 000 weapons

Eveline de Klerk

WALVIS BAY – Weapons linked to murders, robberies as well as other illicit crimes were reduced to ashes on Saturday when the Namibian armed forces destroyed 5 532 firearms and 209 933 ammunition at a shooting range outside Walvis Bay.

Some of these weapons destroyed included those that were voluntarily surrendered during the amnesty period last year.

The destruction of the weapons coincides with the International Gun Destruction Day, adopted by the United Nations, which calls on all states to take significant steps to reduce all forms of violence and related deaths within their countries.

Home affairs minister Albert Kawana on Saturday noted that illicit small arms and light weapons continue to pose a serious threat to Africa's peace and security.

"New trafficking channels are being created by criminals, as the security sector in the majority of countries continues to take measures to combat the movement of illicit small arms and light weapons. Africa's porous borders and overstretched border controls make this situation worse," he explained.

He added illicit firearms and ammunition have continued to remain a common feature in most instances, although the causes and factors driving conflicts in the SADC region have changed over the past years.

"In fact, small arms and light weapons continue to be used as weapons of choice for criminals when they infringe human rights of law-abiding citizens and commit crimes, such as murder, gender-based violence and armed robberies," a concerned Kawana said.

He added that SADC, to address these challenges at regional level, adopted the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other related materials in 2001.

Gone... Some of the weapons that were destroyed with explosives on Saturday at Walvis Bay. *Photo: Eveline de Klerk*

In addition, member states also developed and promoted small arms control instruments, best practice guides, and mechanisms to enable cooperation to prevent, detect and address the illicit proliferation of small arms.

Kawana noted it is a daunting task, and member states are facing many challenges, such as limited capacities, particularly in the area of technical personnel.

"However, capacity-building efforts and programmes continue to improve with the support of critical stakeholders, such as Interpol. Hence, today, we accomplish another milestone – the destruction of firearms and ammunition – in order to create a safer society. The last time we witnessed a similar activity of this nature was in 2007 when more than 9 000 firearms were destroyed. Today, Namibia destroyed 5 532 firearms and 209 933 ammunition."

Also speaking at the illicit weapon destruction, Erongo governor Neville Andre said illegal weapons remain hugely problematic in society.

"While we place a lot of emphasis on illegal or unlawfully possessed firearms, we must also bear in mind that violence is also committed with lawfully owned firearms, albeit on a lesser scale," he said.

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Stock theft accused remanded in custody

Loide Jason

A former Brave Warriors and African Stars footballer and four other co-accused, who were arrested last week over stock theft charges in the Dordabis area, have been remanded in custody, following their court appearance last Friday.

Riaan Cloete (40), Isaack Gomaxab (38), Michael Khawaxab (31), Wesley Khawaxab (21) and Ali Khawaxab (22) appeared in the Katutura Magistrate's Court on Friday.

Their case was postponed to 29 July for further police investigations.

The accused may in the meantime apply formally for bail.

According to Khomas police spokesperson Silas Shipandeni, a case of stock theft was registered at Dordabis on Tuesday.

He said, while members of the police were on patrol, they came across a white Hyundai with a whole beef carcass.

"It was only the driver who was in the above-stated car at the time of interception by authorities. Upon preliminary investigations, it led to the arrest of other four suspects, who are employees of Farm Brack, where the cow is alleged to have been stolen. Investigations further revealed that the vehicle in question belongs to a certain police officer from VIP Directorate," said Shipandeni.

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Strike could stop Cheetah in its tracks

Edgar Brandt

The management of Cheetah Cement have called demands by the Mineworkers Union of Namibia unrealistic, and labelled threats of industrial action by the 200-strong workforce as counter-productive.

The MUN on Friday informed Cheetah Cement, owned by Whale Rock Cement (WRC), of a strike scheduled to start tomorrow, 19 July 2022, at 07h30.

According to a letter from MUN's Northern Regional Organiser Brian Tjihero to Cheetah Cement, the strike will be in compliance with agreed striking rules. Employees will also gather at the demarcated picketing area at the entrance to the cement factory.

The cement company and the MUN have been in protracted wage negotiations since October 2020 at its Otjiwarongo plant. However, thus far, these negotiations have failed to yield positive results. This led to a Certificate of Unresolved Dispute being issued by the Office of the Labour Commissioner. On 8 February 2022, the majority of the employees thus voted in favour of industrial action.

According to WRC, their offer to workers, which the company said will be backdated to January 2021, includes an 80% company contribution towards employees' medical aid, minimum N$500 housing allowance across the board, N$800 salary increase for all employees earning less than N$6 000 per month, and a N$500 salary increase for those earning more than N$6 000 per month. The company is also willing to provide a meal allowance of N$30 per every working day as well as a shift allowance as per exemption certified conditions currently at 10% of basic salary, going up to 15% in the next two years as an added benefit.

Imminent... Workers at the Cheetah Cement factory outside Otjiwarongo. Unresolved wage disputes have resulted in workers planning to down tools from tomorrow, 19 July 2022. Photo: Nampa

WRC currently pays an 8% night shift allowance, which the company pointed out is 2% more than stipulated in the Labour Act 11 of 2007.

"WRC also puts it on record that during the entire Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdowns that affected the company's operations, no amount of money was deducted from the employees for not being at work. As a measure to ensure that employees had enough money to survive, WRC utilised leave days, going as far as to pay employees their full remuneration even if they did not have enough leave days to cover the lockdown period," read a statement from WRC general manager, Kevin Lee.

Lee added that WRC also paid employees half salary bonuses at the end of 2020 and full salary bonuses at the end of 2021, although the company did not make any profit during this time.

Meanwhile, the WRC statement shows that Cheetah Cement employees are demanding a 9% salary increase across the board; 15% pension contribution across the board; 100% medical aid cover (including cover for two dependents); an increase of a N$2 500 housing allowance across the board; salary adjustment to market-related salaries, and for these increases to be backdated to April 2020.

"WRC is disturbed by the position taken by MUN and the workers' representatives, in particular taking note of the fact that Cheetah Cement has not operated for six consecutive months in each year that it has been in existence. Despite being affected by the pandemic and nationwide lockdown, WRC was also affected by the unstable economy since 2016, which had negatively affected the Namibian construction industry, and led to a reduced demand for cement. Moreover, all the increases and benefits offered to employees by WRC translate to an average increase of at least 45% cost-to-company, an increase that is unheard of in the prevailing Namibian economy," Lee stated.

He said the WRC is committed to retaining all its current employees, and improving on work conditions as revenue improves.

"However, these unrealistic demands and the threats for industrial action are counter-productive and could result in unwanted job losses," he added.

- ebrandt@nepc.com.na

Government ends Covid regulations

Paheja Siririka

The Namibian government has removed all restrictions imposed on account of Covid-19 but insists on citizens to voluntarily comply with public health and social measures and ensure that good hand hygiene becomes part of the new normal.

President Hage Geingob announced this at the 45th, and for now, the last monthly Covid-19 public briefing until further notice. He said the Covid-19 public updates would be withdrawn (unless the situation necessitates such interventions). The health ministry will brief the public on the pandemic-related issues on Thursdays through the government information centre.

Geingob added there is no doubt the physical and emotional toll of what we went through, as a nation will remain a scar that will be felt for many years to come.

"We are now at a stage where we can significantly lower the scale of our investment in the fight against Covid-19," he said, adding that the control of the pandemic will be carried out in the same way as was for Hepatitis E.

On 2 March 2022, the health ministry announced the end of the Hepatitis E outbreak in Namibia after it was declared a plague in 2017. The liver disease cost 66 lives in the country, leading up to September 2020. Hence the need to replicate measures under Hepatitis E when handling Covid-19. With no regulations in place, the ministry will continue doing more awareness raising, promoting hygiene and all other measures until the pandemic is eradicated.

"The government will intensify the vaccination campaign. We believe that vaccination is necessary to protect the nation against any outbreak of new variants of Covid-19.

Foreign travellers must present vaccination certificates at point of entry," said Geingob.

He said Covid-19 necessitated lockdowns with far-reaching implications on the economy and that in due course, the government will provide, in the National Assembly, a detailed accountability report related to interventions in the fight against the pandemic. There have been numerous concerns and doubts about the spending of Covid-19 funds.

Individual responsibility... President Hage Geingob has called on Namibians to take personal responsibility against Covid-19 as all measures have been removed. Photo: Contributed

"Companies closed down, supply-chain disruptions affected business operations and many jobs were lost as a result. As a government, through various relief measures, including a grant to more than 500 000 citizens, we endeavoured to limit the economic scarring from Covid-19," recalled Geingob.

Health minister Dr Kalumbi Shangula said Namibia's approach to combating Covid-19 has been and continues to be focussed on saving lives, restoring livelihoods, and contributing to the recovery of the economy.

"Sadly, the total number of deaths is 4 060 since the beginning of the pandemic. The number of deaths decreased from 18 deaths reported during the preceding 29 days, to 13 deaths reported during 30 days of the dispensation ending at 00:00, 15 July 2022," he said.

Shangula stated that the decision to remove the Covid-19 restrictions gazetted does not mean the pandemic is over.

"Our data continues to illustrate consistently that the overwhelming majority of Covid-19 cases being hospitalised, those in high care and ICU, and those succumbing to Covid-19 are invariably unvaccinated persons! So please, fellow Namibians, I implore you to get vaccinated, protect yourselves and those around you," he pleaded.

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APPENDIX F

PRESENTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED

SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN,

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

25 JULY 2022

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name: Subdivision of Erf 133 Into Portion A and Reminder and Permanent Closure of Portion A as a Public Open Space in Eenhana Town.

Proponent: Monte Carlo Guest House

Environmental Consultant: Ouholamo Trading & Environmental Solution cc

EAP Team: Elina Vakuwile

AGENDA

- RULES OF THE MEETING
- WELCOME & INTRODUCTION
- WHY THE PROJECT? (Subdivision and Closure)
- WHERE?
- LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES
- TECHNICAL DETAILS
- POTENTIAL IMPACTS & MITIGATIONS
- ADDITIONAL ISSUES, QUESTIONS & DISCUSSIONS
- CONCLUSION

RULES OF THE MEETING

- All cell phones switched off/on silent.
- Complete the attendance list before leaving the meeting

WHY THE PROJECT

Why the subdivision and closure?

WHERE THE PROJECT?

Legal and regulatory framework

The following are the legal instruments that govern/advocates the proposed project:

- Environmental Management Act 2007
- Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation
- EIA Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878) (February 2012)
- Water Act .....
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Youth
- Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976
- Electricity Act, 4 of 2007 and Regulated by the Electricity Control Board (ECB) of Namibia
- Town Planning Ordinance 18 of 1954

TECHNICAL

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- Site Preparation Works
- Storage of materials
- Concrete work and related activities
- Municipal Services

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The facility users
- Solid waste
- Water, Electricity and Storm water Drainage System Storm
- Access

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

- To improve living conditions
- Security of tenure
- Access to credit facilities
- Quality urban services
- Small number of jobs will be created during construction (temporary) and operation (permanent)
- Diversification of economic activities within Ohangwena Region

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

- Visual impacts
- Impacts on surface water resources including riparian vegetation
- Stormwater impacts including sedimentation and erosion
- Disturbance of flora, fauna and avifauna (poaching of fauna)
- Social impacts (including economic development, employment rates and types, HIV infection rates, theft, etc)
- Noise and dust creation
- Storage of hazardous substances on site
- Cumulative impacts

Any Additional issues, Questions and Discussions?

Discussion now open..

Please say full name before any comment or question

APPENDIX G

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

ATTENDENCE REGISTER FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 133 INTO PORTION A AND REMINDER AND PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN EENHANA TOWN, OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA.OHANGWENA REGION, NAMIBIA. EIA PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT EENHANA TOWN (AT MONTE CARLO GUEST HOUSE), ON THE 25 JULY 2022

Name of Participant	Organization/ Affiliation (if applicable)	Contact Details		
		Telephone	Address	Signature
LAZARUS TSHILOLOLO	DWSSC - OHANGWENA	081167695	EENHANA	