



BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YVETTE'S GUESTHOUSE AND
RETAIL STORE AT OSHALI VILLAGE IN ONIPA CONSTITUENCY OF
OSHIKOTO REGION, NAMIBIA**

Prepared for:

YVETTE'S SUBWAY CENTER

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ACRONYMS

YSC	Yvette's Subway Center
OTA	Ondonga Traditional Authority
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
NamWater	Namibia Water Corporation
NBRI	National Botanical Research Institute
NORED	Northern Regional Electricity Distributors
OEC	Office of the Environmental Commissioner
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
BSC	Business Success Consulting
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWA	Directorate of Water Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
F	Forestry Protected
GPS	Global Position Systems
Ha	Hectares
I & APs	Interested and Affected Parties

I. Preface

Yvette's Subway Center (YSC) has commissioned Business Success Consulting cc (BSC), an independent EIA consultant to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the existing small business center at Oshali village in Oshikoto Region. The business center comprises of guesthouse and retail store.

The business (YSC) is located in a communal area at Oshali Village, 6 km from Ondangwa (along the B1 main road between Ondangwa and Omuthiya).

Yvette's Subway Center is hereby applying for an **Environmental Clearance Certificate for its operations at Oshali Village. At this point in time, only the bar is functional, but the proponent would like to upgrade the facility to a guesthouse and retail store establishment**, and therefore the owners want to ensure that the business' operational activities are permitted as provided for by the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007 and related regulations. This EMP is therefore assessing the partial fulfillment in terms of compliance with the Environmental Management Act as required by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT).

YSC is directly involved in the operational activities of the business. If MEFT approves the EMP, YSC shall assume the responsibility of overseeing, supervise, monitor and control all activities at the center thereby ensuring that the implementation is conducted in an orderly, safe manner and adhering to the Environmental Management Plan and consequently safeguarding the environment.

II. Structure of the Report

This report covers the following sections. It is worth noting that the purpose of this exercise is to prepare the EMP component, and also to briefly presents the baseline environment, in order highlighted below;

Section 1: Background Information

Section 2: Biophysical Environment

Section 3: Environmental Impact

Section 4: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Section 1

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

This report presents the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Yvette's Subway Center for the management of the business operational activities.

The proponent started this process to formalize the business, convert the existing facility to lodging facility and to create more jobs. Only the bar section is currently operating. The center also comprises of an ablution facility. The ablution is connected to a septic tank. The proponent has intention to formalize the center and introduce a guesthouse and retail space in order to offer more services to the community and create more jobs.

The land where the business operates is **1,446.00 m² or (0.14 ha)**. The land is allocated to Yvette's Subway Center by the Ondonga Traditional Authority. Hence, the occupational land right in terms of the Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002 is vested in YSC.



Figure 1: Aerial view foto

This EMP Plan assesses and evaluates those impacts which the business operation might have on the physical, natural and socio-economic environments. Where the operational activities poses negative impacts, mitigation measures are proposed to minimize such negative impacts and where the operation makes positive impacts, recommendations are made to maximize such benefits.

This EMP is developed in line with the Environmental Management Act, Act 7 of 2007, which list Tourism Development Activities (lodge) as one of the activities that requires an EIA. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 as gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), requires that an EIA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project should be undertaken in order to apply for ECC from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). Since this is an existing small development, this EMP is developed with an aim to aligns the project with Namibia's Environmental Law Framework.

1.3. Purpose of the Environmental Management Plan

The EIA process provides precautionary measures in the form of an Environmental Management Plan in which mitigation measures are provided.

The overall objective is therefore to ensure that the business operational activities are carried out in a manner which makes it technically sound, economically feasible, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. In this regard, the EMP process is expected to provide a mechanism whereby the overall environmental performance of the planned activity is enhanced through:

- i. Identification of sensitive environmental components likely to be affected by the business operation.
- ii. Identification and evaluation of the potential impacts associated with the operation,
- iii. Preparation of recommendations regarding measures that minimize adverse impacts and enhance beneficial impacts.

In a nut shell, this phase of assessment determines the key elements of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Project and to anticipate, prevent, minimize and manage potential negative impacts that the YSC proposed lodge may have.

1.3 Description of Activities

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

- YSC proposed lodge and retail construction activities
- YSC proposed lodge and retail operational activities
- Maintenance of lodge activities

Section 2

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

This section provides an overview of the aspects of the natural environment that may be impacted by the business operation.

It is worth noting that this is a disturbed site where site clearance activities have already taken place to make way for the construction of the business center. Hence the natural environment is already disturbed.

No.	ASPECTS OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT
1	Location
2	Accessibility to the site
3	Topography
4	Climatic Conditions
5	Geological Aspects
6	Land Use and Capabilities
7	Hydrology (Surface and Underground water)
8	Air Quality & Dust Disturbances
9	Noise Disturbances
10	Visual Intrusions Aspects
11	Archaeological, Heritage & Cultural Aspects
12	The Ecosystem (Flora and Fauna) and
13	The Human Environment (the Social-economic Environment)

2.1 Location

The Yvette’s Subway Center is located within the communal land, 6 km from Ondangwa Town along the Ondangwa –Omuthiya B1 road. The GPS coordinates for the business site are as follows;

TABLE 1:YSC'S GPS COORDINATES

Waypoint No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	17.96060	16.07818
2	17.07818	16.07839
3	17.96008	16.07813
4	17.96051	16.07795

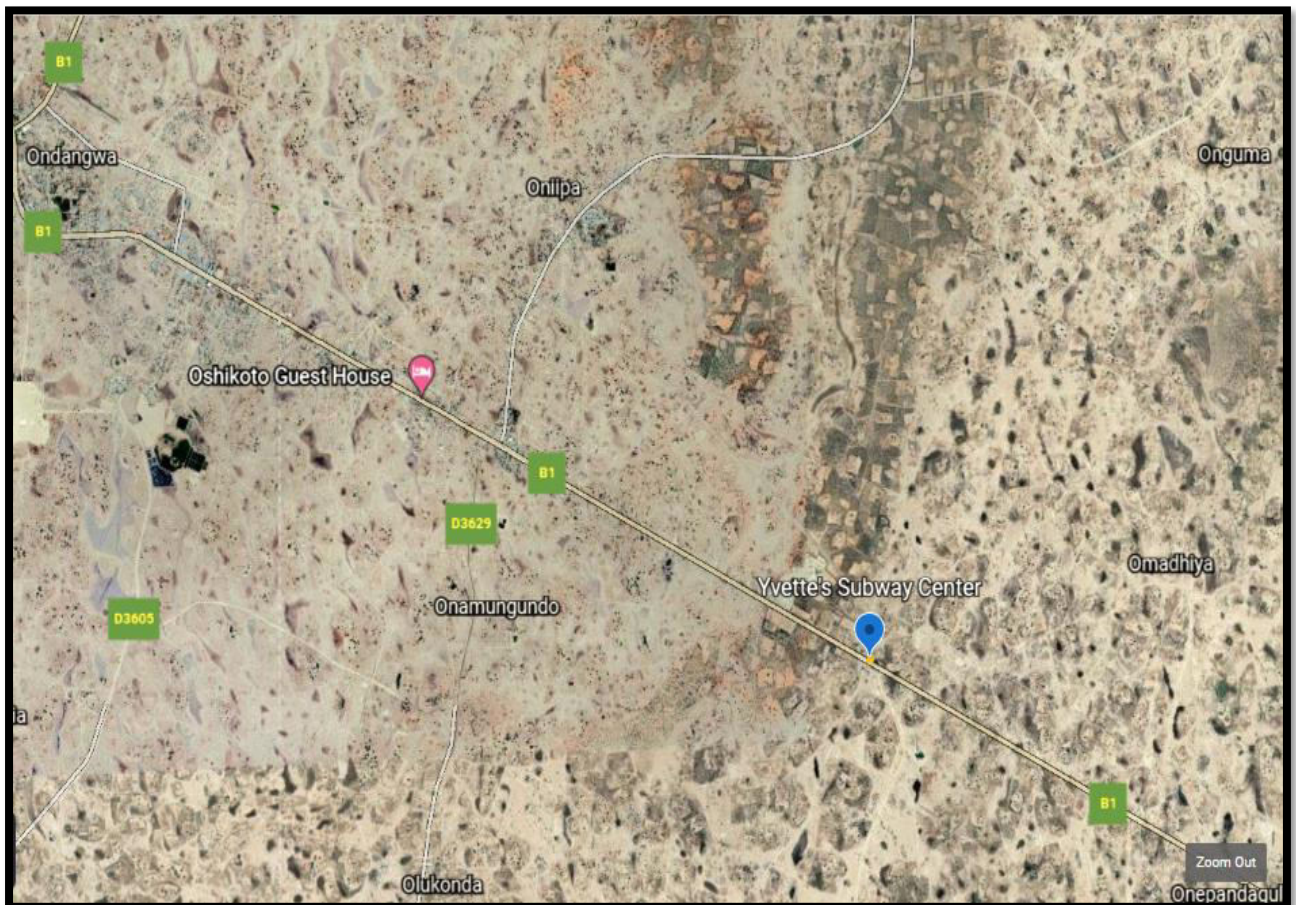


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF YVETTE’S SUBWAY CENTER

2.2 Accessibility

In terms of accessibility, the business is residing next to the main road (B1 man road) and therefore easily accessible.



FIGURE 3: EASE ACCESS TO THE SITE

2.3 Topography

The business is located on a flat topography without significance difference in the elevations across the entire site. Rainwater is likely to accumulate on the surface, but with little chance of causing soil erosion.

2.4 Climatic Conditions

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

In Ondangwa, the wet season is mostly cloudy, the dry season is mostly clear, and it is hot year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from $49^{\circ}F$ to $98^{\circ}F$ and is rarely below $45^{\circ}F$ or above $103^{\circ}F$.

2.5 Geological Aspects

There are no geological rocks encounters anywhere on the surface, near or around the business area.

2.6 Land Uses and Capabilities

The entire site is a parcel of land allocated to the proponent in terms of the Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002 exclusively for the business operation. No environmental features of significance were observed on the proposed land.

2.7 Hydrology

2.7.1 Surface Water

There were no permanent potable sources of surface water observed around the establishment. The business and surrounding businesses in the village is supplied with piped potable water by NamWater.

2.7.2 Groundwater

There are no known boreholes or any form of groundwater sources around the establishment.

2.8 Dust Disturbances

No dust will be generated during the operational activities of the business. Therefore, the operational activities are not expected to have significant impact negatively on the ambient air quality in the area.

2.9 Noise Disturbances

The bar has no music jackpots that might generate noise. However since this is an entertainment area, it is expected to generate minimal noise during the operational hours as per the approved liquor licence for the establishment. Continuous noise above 85 dh shall not be permitted.

3.0 Visual Intrusions

Visual intrusions will be limited to the existing facilities. The significance is therefore considered to be negligible.

3.10 Archaeological, Heritage & Cultural Aspects

There are no sites of archaeological, cultural, historical and social significance known or reported around the business site.

3.11 The Ecosystem

3.11.1 Flora observed

The vegetation in the Oshikoto Region varies greatly from the north to the south and from the east to the west.

The area within the establishment is disturbed and has few trees that were observed during the site visit as per table below. None of the tree species occurring at the site have been identified as having any special status of being restricted to the project site and as such no tree species will be threatened by the project activities. There are no forestry protected trees at the site. The table below indicates the trees identified during the day of site screening;

TABLE 2: OBSERVED TREES

Scientific Name (Local Name)	Present	Occurrences
Acacia Karroo	Yes	2
Terminalia pruinoides	Yes	1



Figure 4: Acacia Karroo and Terminalia pruinoides

3.11.2 Animals and birds observed in the area

During the field visit, the team has observed birds in the project area around the observed flora. According to Newman’s birds by colour, commonality in Southern Africa (Keneth Newman, 2000), the following birds are to be found in the area. However this list is not exhaustive because birds have no boundaries. Besides birds, no livestock (cattle, donkeys, goats) were

observed grazing around on the site during the site inspections, although they are to be found in the area.

TABLE 3: BIRDS IN THE PROJECT AREA

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

3.12 The Socio-economic Environment

This section presents a description of the socio-economic receiving environment. The secondary information contained herein was sourced from various sources such as the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census, which states that like other parts of the region, the socioeconomic status of the Oshali area is characterized by high unemployment rate at 32%, high level of poverty and slow economic growth due to slow rural development.

The proper management and future development of Yvette's business establishment is therefore expected to further contribute to the Local Economic Development of Oshali Area. Oshali is a growth centre in Oshikoto region, and if businesses flourishes, it has the potential to improve the socio-economic status of the surrounding populace through job creation and value addition to local products.

Section 3

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

3.1 Method of Assessment

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

TABLE 4: CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS.

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

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

TABLE 5: DEFINITION OF THE VARIOUS SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

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

3.2 IMPACTS

The following potential impacts on the environment have been identified:

- i. Socio-economic
- ii. Water pollution
- iii. Soil pollution & salination
- iv. Site Topography and Soil erosion
- v. Noise pollution
- vi. Air quality
- vii. Dust emission
- viii. Loss of biodiversity
- ix. Health and safety
- x. Visual intrusion
- xi. Archaeological and cultural heritage sites
- xii. Solid waste and hazardous waste management

These identified potential impacts have been assessed. There have been no threats to the birds that have been identified in this study. Mitigation measures are proposed for each identified impacts in the subsequent section of Environmental Management Plan.

Section 4

4.0 Consultations:

4.1 Public Consultation Process

Efforts were made to consult the public through community notices placed at the Cucashops at the Oshali Location. All residents and cucashop owners in the vicinity have been consulted to provide comments on the operation of the Yvette Bar.

	Notification process	Date of Notification
Community notices	The community was notified with notices placed at Oniipa Constituency Office and Oshali Cucashops. The operation of Yvettes business was explained to the surrounding business owners, and their inputs were obtained on 16 February 2022.	This invitation was done on the 15 Feb 2022.
Stakeholder notices	The key stakeholder were informed by e-mail and the e-mail contain a copy of the scoping report.	15 th Feb 2022
Public Meeting & Comments Period	Due to Covid 19, public gatherings are prohibited by Public Health Regulations. The newspaper advertisement includes the final date for comments attached. Comments are also attached in appendix.	The public was invited to register and submit their comments and inputs through emails and telephonically until 03 th March 2022

5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YVETTE’S GUESTHOUSE AND RETAIL STORE AT OSHALI VILLAGE, ONIIPA CONSTITUNCY OF OSHIKOTO REGION

5.1 EMP Administration

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

This section also outlines the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented. The Management of Yvette’s Subway Center will ensure the successful implementation of the EMP and its administration. It will also take full responsibility and accountability to consequences of non-adherence to the EMP.

5.2 Socio-economic impacts and mitigation

The YSC business establishment will continue supporting the socio-economic development of the surrounding villages by providing employment creation, infrastructure development and contribute to the Local Economic Development (LED) in Oshikoto Region.

TABLE 6: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Impact	Employment opportunities, Infrastructure development and LED
Nature	The development of the proposed lodge and retail will create job opportunities and this will have a positive economic impact on surrounding communities.
Extent	Regional
Duration	Long term
Intensity	n/a

Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Positive
Significant rating before mitigation	Low
Timing	operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the local people • Hire employees from within the local community during lodge construction and operational activities • Support and contribute to local social upliftment programs • Attend to any possible complaints from the community regard the operation. • Comply with the EMP.

5.3 Water quality and mitigation

There may be possibility of surface water contamination resulting from water runoff containing chemical residues of oil from business vehicles, construction vehicles and lodge's kitchen etc. On ground water will be affected since water for rural community rely on rain water.

TABLE 7: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WATER POLLUTION

Impact	Water pollution
Nature	The fuel and oil spills if not properly handled can be washed way into oshana's during the rainy season reducing the water quality.
Extent	Regional
Duration	long term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Operation

Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no permanent water bodies near the project area however it is advisable to check and control the parameters for water quality during the rainy season. • An effective drainage system should be constructed and consistently maintained to capture all waste water from the lodge, ablutions, and retail facilities. • Oil spillages from lodge vehicles, construction vehicles will be avoided on site. Compliance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations will be priority. • A good and effective monitoring system will be put in place during construction and operations. • Drip trays will be used when removing used oils from business vehicles. • No littering of any waste in the area is permissible. Refuse should be disposed off at approved dumping sites. • Comply with EMP
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5.4 Soil quality and mitigation

TABLE 8: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOIL POLLUTION

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil pollution • Salination of soils
Nature	Poor management of new and used oils will result in soil pollution.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Operation

Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drip trays will be used when removing used oils from equipment and construction vehicles. • Maintenance and servicing and inspections for oil leaks from business, construction and tour guide vehicles • Compliance with EMP
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5.5 Soil erosion, soil topography and mitigation

Soil erosion may be caused by storm water and or high velocity winds. However, this impact will be local as it will be restricted to the business site. Soil erosion will eventually result into poor soil fertility as the nutrients will be leached out.

TABLE 9: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOIL EROSION

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Soil Fertility and natural nutrients • Loss of cultivable land • Vegetation & plant clearing • Soil erosion
Nature	Poor soil management will result in loss of soil fertility.
Extent	Local
Duration	Permanent
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Probable
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confine vehicle movement strictly to vehicle roads/tracks • Topography rehabilitation to be done consistently • Allow vegetation to grow on topsoil • Where possible, trees on site should not be removed during lodge establishment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with EMP
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5.6 Noise pollution and mitigation

The musical equipment at the business establishment might produce high noise levels. Noise will also have an impact on animals like insects and birds that might temporary migrate to other areas.

TABLE 10: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NOISE POLLUTION

Impact	Increase in noise levels
Nature	Noise and vibration can become a nuisance to workers, animals and nearby shops. The health of the workers is also at risk if they are subjected to continuous noise above 85 dh.
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The musical equipment at the proposed lodge establishment will have little impact on the local surrounding community as the noise levels to be emitted will be within the acceptable audible levels. • Construction should be limited exclusively to working hours. • The communal houses around the business are at reasonably good distance, and therefore unlikely to receive destructive noise levels. • The Management will avoid generating noise levels that are above the recommended limit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations will be limited to working hours as per liquor license.
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5.7 Air Pollution and mitigation

The gaseous emissions from braai area, kitchen and business vehicles used in the operation are expected to impact negatively on the ambient air quality. However, the operation is conducted in an open air environment (not a confined space like underground) which allows emissions to escape to the atmosphere.

The environmental Impact Significance Rating for this activity is therefore low to negligible with mitigation.

TABLE 13: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AIR POLLUTION

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious emissions braai areas, kitchen and business vehicles and therefore health hazard to workers and community
Nature	The gas emission has long term repercussions on the greenhouse layer and a health hazard for workers
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Low
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all the gas emitting machines, vehicles used in the operation are regularly serviced and well maintained. • All refuse should be dumped at approved dumping site and no burning of refuse at lodge site is permissible • Comply with EMP

5.8 Dust and mitigation

The movement of vehicles to the business will certainly generate small amount of dust. The wind can create a dusty atmosphere at the business

TABLE 11: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DUST EMISSION

Impact	The health effect of dust to the workers, effect of dust on the ecosystem and nearby residents.
Nature	High wind velocities may also result into dust generation from the bare land that has been cleared of its vegetation.
Extent	Local
Duration	Medium term
Intensity	Medium
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Low
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant more trees at the lodge premises • Make use of environmentally friendly landscaping techniques to suppress dust on the access roads and premises.

5.9 Loss of biodiversity and mitigation

Flora and fauna: There is no protected plant species that was observed onsite. There are no plants and animal species that are endemic to the area. All plant species found here also occur in other areas of Namibia. There will be no site clearance that may lead to destruction of flora and fauna but operational activities can also have low impact on biodiversity.

The environmental Impact Significance Rating for this activity is therefore low to negligible with mitigation.

TABLE 12: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

Impact	Loss of Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary migration of birds, insects due to noise • Destruction of glass covering at the establishment
Nature	Operational activities such as noise might compel birds and insect to migrate from area
Extent	Local
Duration	Permanent
Intensity	Medium term
Probability	Definite
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Low
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent should avoid unnecessary clearing of remaining trees during lodge establishment • Planting more trees should be considered • surrounding areas should be profiled and rehabilitated • No littering of plastics and papers

5.10 Health and safety impacts and mitigation

The health and safety of the employees and the villagers should be taken into consideration during the operation phase as it may negatively affect them and the environment.

TABLE 13: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Impact	Injuries to employees or other health risk associated with the construction and lodge and retail operation
Nature	The potential impacts on human health and safety resulting from project activities could include occupational accidents and injuries, vehicle accidents, dehydration, exposure to weather extremes, adverse health effects, long working hours

Extent	Local
Duration	Short term to medium term
Intensity	Low
Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Negative
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Operation
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to the Labour Law of Namibia (working hours and remunerations) • Develop a Health and Safety Plan for the employees • Train all employees on such a safety plan • Develop an Emergency Response Plan and Procedure • Suitable PPEs should be provided and worn by employees • Procedures for dealing with injuries or accidents must be in place and all contact details for emergency personnel available. • There should be a compulsory safety induction programme for all employees in place and rigorous awareness campaign to the community to avoid injury or death. • Workers provided with protective equipment such as helmets, safety shoes, gloves and eye glasses as appropriate.

5.11 Visual Intrusion

The impact Significance Rating for this activity is very low with and without mitigation.

5.12 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

There are no known sites of Archaeological interests or cultural heritage on the site, near and around the site. The environmental Impact Significance Rating for this activity is very low with and without mitigation

5.13 Solid Waste, Sewerage and Hazardous Waste and mitigation

Differate waste (solid/ refuse, sewerage, biomass) will be generated during operational phase. This impact will be local.

TABLE 14: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOLID AND SEWERAGE WASTE

Impact	Solid waste and hazardous impact
Nature	<p>Solid Waste & hazardous</p> <p>Potential domestic waste like plastics, boxes etc can end up polluting the environment. Hazardous (used oil, engine oil, paint cans etc.) waste will be generated during maintenance.</p> <p>Sewerage Waste</p> <p>Sewage will be generated at the business. It is therefore very important to have appropriate sewer infrastructure to management this type of waste.</p> <p>Failure to manage waste properly will result in pollution and this might have a detrimental impact on the people’s well-being and the quality of the environment, especially those that live in the vicinity of the YSC business area.</p>
Extent	Local
Duration	Short term to medium term
Intensity	Low
Probability	Highly probable
Status of the Impact	Negative and positive
Significant rating before mitigation	Medium
Timing	Construction
Mitigation	<p>Solid & Hazardous Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firstly minimize the generation of waste materials, as far as practicable,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup program should be implemented to ensure waste is removed from open areas by Developing a Solid Waste Management Plan • Collection and disposal of solid waste should be done by a competent contractor to the approved landfill. • Ensure that there are clearly labelled bins/containers in designated areas for waste with sorting of recyclables, plastic wastes. <p>Sewerage waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current septic tank concrete cover should be slightly elevated above the natural ground level (NGL), and upgraded to accommodate proposed lodge operation. • The existing septic tank should be consistently inspected and all sewer drainage system should remain connected to that septic tank. • The sewer lines should be constructed and inspected regularly to look for any leakages. • A registered contracted should be hired to empty the tanks regularly
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6. DECOMISSIONING

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

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The existing Yvette's Subway Business Center which proposes the establishment of a lodge, and retail space is an important business investment to the proponent, present potential for local economic development and an aspiration of the Oshali community receiving services as well as to Namibia as a whole.

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

7.2 Recommendations

- It is recommended *that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should consider issuing an Environmental Clearance Certificate to Yvette's Subway Center for its proposed activities of Constructing a Lodge, and Retail Space as well as related operational activities.*
- Yvette's Subway Center will oversee, supervise, monitor and control all activities at the business establishment thereby ensuring that the operation is conducted in an orderly and safe manner, hence safeguarding the environment in the interest of the current and future generations to come. Yvette's Subway Center will also take full responsibility and accountability to consequences of non-adherence to the EMP. Business Success Consulting will conduct periodic inspection to ensure adherence.

8. REFERENCES

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9. Appendices

9.1 Annexure A:



Front: Existing Yvette Bar

9.2 Public Comments by Affected and Interested Parties

Name of Registered Party	Institution Represented & Contacts	Comments /Question	Feedback
1. Simon Kamati Tuhafeni	Neighbouring business, 0812582529	No coments. BID shared with party	-
2. Selma Namutenya Iyambo	Neighbouring business, 0812755190	No coments. BID shared with party	-
3. Victoria Ndinelago	Resident, 0812733232	No coments. BID shared with party	-
4. Ghephard Shifotoka	Resident, 0812262700	No coments. BID shared with party	-
5.	Neighbouring business,	No coments. BID shared with party	-

9.3 Advert placed at Vicinity



**PUBLIC INVITATION
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF YVETTE'S SUBWAY CENTRE (BAR) AT OSHALI VILLAGE IN OSHIKOTO
REGION**

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

Project Name: OPERATION OF YVETTE SUBWAY (BAR OPERATION)
Project Location: OSHALI, OSHIKOTO REGION
Project Description: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY OF A LINCENSED SHEBEEN
Proponent: MRS. MIINA GAHUTU

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. If you want to register as I & Aps and receive the Background Information Document, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154

Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com

BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR. ONGWEDIVA

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 03 MARCH 2022