

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
SCOPING REPORT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A RECREATIONAL PARK AND
ACCOMMODATION FACILITY AT
OSHONDO VILLAGE, ANAMULENGE CONSTITUENCY, OMUSATI REGION





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CONSULTANTS CC**

Title	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A RECREATIONAL PARK AND ACCOMMODATION FACILITY AT OSHONDO VILLAGE, ANAMULENGE CONSTITUENCY, OMUSATI REGION		
Application Number	APP - 004415		
Proponent	NAMTRASLATION SERVICES CC P. O Box 2921 WINDHOEK		
Report period	MAY 2021		
	Name	Signature	Date
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RESUBMISSION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Namtranslation Services cc has proposed to establishment and operates a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village, approximately 3 km east of Outapi town within the Anamulenge constituency in the Omusati region.

Considering the nature of the proposed development and its activities, the EIA has been undertaken with respect to the requirements of some imperative regulations namely: Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations of 2012 and the National Environmental Assessment policy (1995).

A comprehensive assessment methodology was utilized to assess impacts identified from baseline studies, site visits and consultation with the traditional authority. The significance of impacts was assessed based on the nature, extent, duration, probability and intensity.

Some of the impacts of the proposed development are: soil, surface and groundwater impacts, air quality impacts, noise impacts, ecological impacts, vehicular traffic impacts, heritage and archaeological impacts, generation of wastes, health and safety impacts, risks of fires and explosions. These impacts are assessed in both construction and operational phases.

Apart from negative impacts, the proposed development will trigger positive impacts such as creation of temporary and permanent jobs, promote cultural tourism and boost the economy of the village, nearby town, the region at large.

Generally, impacts of the proposed development are expected to be low to medium and they are mostly short-lived and site specific. The proposed mitigation measures or action plans listed in the Environmental Management Plan will serve as a guide to the proponent, contractors and employees to minimize impacts of the development during both the construction and operational phases

List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CC	Close corporation
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
NTS	Namtranslation Service
OTA	Ombalantu Traditional Authority
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Namtranslation Services cc (NTS) is a wholly Namibian owned company established in 2005. NTS intends to establish and operate a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village within Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region. The planned development will be established on a land measuring approximately 3 hectares at Oshondo village. The land had been granted by the Ombalantu Traditional Authority (OTA) to NTS after following all the correct procedures. The Traditional Authority has given NTS a permission to construct and operate a recreational park and accommodation facility at the village, since it will contribute immensely to cultural tourism in the area as well as economic upliftment of the village. The envisioned recreational park and accommodation facility will enhance recreational activities and cultural tourism in the community and at the same time create the much-needed employment opportunities to the local people. Oshondo village is situated within the Anamulenge constituency and has been identified as the potential area due to its proximity to the town of Outapi including surrounding villages in the proximity of Anamulenge. The place has accessibility to electricity and water and schools which make the proposed recreational park available to the intended users due to its strategically location. The construction of the proposed development will include listed activities in terms of Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012). Therefore, an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Office of the Environmental commissioner, Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is required and this prompted the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

Table 1: List of triggered activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project.

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant Activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 7 (Agriculture activities)	The introduction of alien species into the local ecosystem.	The proposed project entails the introduction and planting of alien species within the recreational park to improve the aesthetic value of the area.
Activity 6 (Tourism development activities)	The construction of other tourism and hospitalities facilities.	The proposed project entails the construction of a campsite and accommodation facility for tourism purposes.

The above activities will be discussed in more detail in the Environmental Scoping Report. Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) intends to undertake an independent Environmental Assessment (EA) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the above activities on behalf of the proponent. The competent authority is the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (MEFT: DEAF). The EA process was undertaken in terms of the gazetted Namibian Government Notice No. 30 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (herein referred to as EIA Regulations) and the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA). The EA process investigated if there are any potential significant bio-physical and socio-economic impacts associated with the intended activities. The EIA process would also serve to provide an opportunity for the public and key stakeholders to provide comments and participate in the process, i.e. Integrated Environmental Principles will be adhered to.

1.2. SCOPE OF THIS WORK AND ASSESSMENT APPROACH

In line with the environmental regulatory requirements and project registration, HEEC was appointed by NTS to carry out an environmental scoping assessment for the proposed establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village within the Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region. The following is the summary of the activities associated with the preconstruction, construction, operational and rehabilitation stages of the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility that have been considered in the impact assessment as potential sources of impacts (impact factors):

- Existing access road re-grading and creation of a new access road that goes straight to the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility;
- Planting vegetation (landscaping);
- Water pipelines (galvanised) establishment to supply water to the recreational park and accommodation facility
- Digging of trenches for civil works
- Civil construction works of the recreational park and accommodation facility and associated activities
- Maintenance (every year);
- Decommissioning / Upgrade of the Facility.

The primary objective of the scoping is to identify potential impacts associated with the different development phase of this project. The assessment consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The consent letter obtained from the traditional authority have been attached (**Annexure C**).

1.3 NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Oshondo Village is strategically located because of its proximity to Outapi town and Anamulenge. The town of Outapi is expanding at a fast rate, hence the demand for recreational and accommodation facilities are also escalating. Currently the town has limited recreational facilities and as results many people in particular the you are deprived to experience recreational activities and limited opportunities to indulged as well experiencing cultural tourism activities. The establishment of a recreational park and accommodation facility is to create employment opportunity to the local community, increase cultural tourism and create recreational activities among the youth.

The proposed site is considered ideal given it easy accessibility and due to the fact that basic infrastructural services such as electricity and water supply are easily accessible and can cater for the proposed development.

1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The terms of reference for this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are to determine the potential Environmental, Social and Economic Impacts arising from the construction and operation for establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility. The scope of this study is in line with the EIA process as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (Act No.7 of 2007) and it's Regulations of

February 2012. The study made use of multidisciplinary approach which include: baseline assessment of the project site through collection of both primary and secondary data, consulting relevant stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and review of relevant literatures and legal instruments. This resulted in the preparation of this Scoping Report and its Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

1.5 SITE SELECTION PROCESS AND ALTERNATIVE SITES

The site for the establishment of the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility was selected by the project proponent. The site has been allocated by Ombalantu Traditional Authority (OTA) to the proponent after following the correct procedures. The proponent is also in possession of the proof of land ownership document. The development and establishment of an establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility would provide direct and indirect employment to the local people in and around the Oshondo village and surrounding villages. Employment will be created during construction and operation phases of the recreational park and accommodation facility. The facility will empower unemployed youth and prevent rural-urban migrations. Furthermore, the facility will equip unemployed youth and community members with skills in crop production and animal husbandry and promote entrepreneurship in agriculture. Enhance the quality of life of the community members and employees and contribute to economic development of the area, nearby town and the region. Other considerations taken into account during the selection process are; that the area is strategically located, easily accessible and the area have access to water and electricity. The site is ideal for the establishment and operation of the recreational park and accommodation facility because it is situated few kilometers from the town of Outapi. Outapi is one of the fastest growing towns in the country (First Capital Treasury Solutions (Pty) Ltd, 2018). This development will contribute to the economic development of Oshondo village and surrounding villages to provide recreational activities and accommodation facility to the local's people and tourists visiting the area.

Additionally, Outapi has diverse sceneries for tourism notably; Ombalantu Baobab tree which have been used as a hideout, post office and chapel in the past, but now serves as one of the tourists attracting sites in town. The famous Olufuko Annual Cultural Festival also attracts visiting tourists to the town thus this development is proposed to offer accommodation and recreational activities to visiting tourists. Moreover, the proposed development will create employment opportunities to the locals thus improving their quality of life.

1.6 SUMMARY OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Although the preliminary costs are expensive during the preconstruction and construction phases of the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility, it does offer direct and indirect employment opportunities and capacity development in the receiving community. However, minor negative impacts in the form of increased noise and vibration levels, air pollution from dust, potential contamination of ground water with oil and lubricants substances especially during the preconstruction, construction, operation and rehabilitation phases will be experienced. The following is a summary of the potential positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility:

- i. Natural Environment: Conservation of environment through planting of trees and improving aesthetic by planting floristic plants and landscaping at the recreational park and accommodation facility.
- ii. Economic: Creation of job opportunities, capacity development, promotion of development activities, creation of market and provision of quality cultural tourism activities.
- iii. Social Impact: Improvement of the living standard of workers through employment, promotion of community development through corporate social responsibility and promoting social development since the area is in the vicinity of the township.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility:

- i. Dust and air pollution as a result of particles emanating from construction activities, (Likely impacts are high but localized and however dust suppressing measures can be employed).
- ii. Impact to soil: soil erosion and degradation (Likely impacts are low and localized).
- iii. Noise (Likely impacts are low as the site is located few kilometers the main road).
- iv. Introduction of alien plants (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- v. Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with correct PPE).
- vi. Solid and hazardous waste generation during construction and operational phases (Likely impacts are low with a solid waste management plan).
- vii. Socioeconomic (Likely negative impacts are low)
- viii. Water pollution risk from oil and grease spills and leakages (Likely impacts are low with a wastewater mitigation regime as prescribed in the environmental management plan and no interference with the ground water table during excavation of trenches).

1.7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It can be concluded that positive impacts for the construction and operation of the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility and related activities outweighs the negatives impacts identified during the process of EIA. In relation to the project mitigation and environmental management measures that will be incorporated during construction and operation phases; and the developments' input to the proponent and the general society, the project is considered beneficial and important. Major concerns should, however, absorbed towards minimizing the existence of impacts that would destroy the general environment. This can however be overcome through close follow-up and implementation of the recommended Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans. Based on the environmental impact assessment of both the identified positive and negative impacts undertaken for the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility and related activities, the positive effects of this project significantly outweigh the negative ones. Most of the negative impacts are localized especially in terms of introduction of certain plant species, dust and water pollution, mitigation measures as prescribed in the Environment Management Plan should be adhered to, so as to minimize these effects as much as possible. The construction and operation of the recreational park and accommodation facility and permission to carry out the related activities have been obtained through following the proper channels and the surrounding community members have been incorporated into the project so as to enable them to sustain their livelihoods.

It is hereby recommended that the proposed construction and operation of the recreational park and accommodation facility shall go ahead. The proponent **Namtranslation Services cc** shall be issued with the Environmental Clearance Certificate for the construction and operation of recreational park and accommodation facility. The Environmental Management Plan and the proposed mitigation measures must be adhered to and it is the responsibility of the proponent to implement them so as to enhance the positive impacts and reduce the negative effects to a minimal. Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC will periodically carry out environmental audits to assure adherence to the EMP of the proposed project.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

The aims of the proposed project are to:

- Promote, coordinate, and provide recreational activities to the local community and tourists.
- Offer standard training through internships and in-service training to students from vocational and hospitality training institutions.
- Empower unemployed youth through internship program in tourism and hospitality industry.

- Equip unemployed youth and community members with skills in crop production and Animal husbandry to see the entrepreneurial side of agriculture and create jobs for themselves.
- Create job opportunities for unemployed tourism and hospitality graduates and unskilled members of the community.
- Contribute to economic development of the area, nearby town and the region.
- Enhance the quality of life of the community members and employees.

3. PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed recreational park and accommodation facility will be established at Oshondo village located approximately 3 Km east of Outapi and 1 Km north of Anamulenge Roman Catholic Missionary within the Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region (see **Figure 1** below for the proposed site).

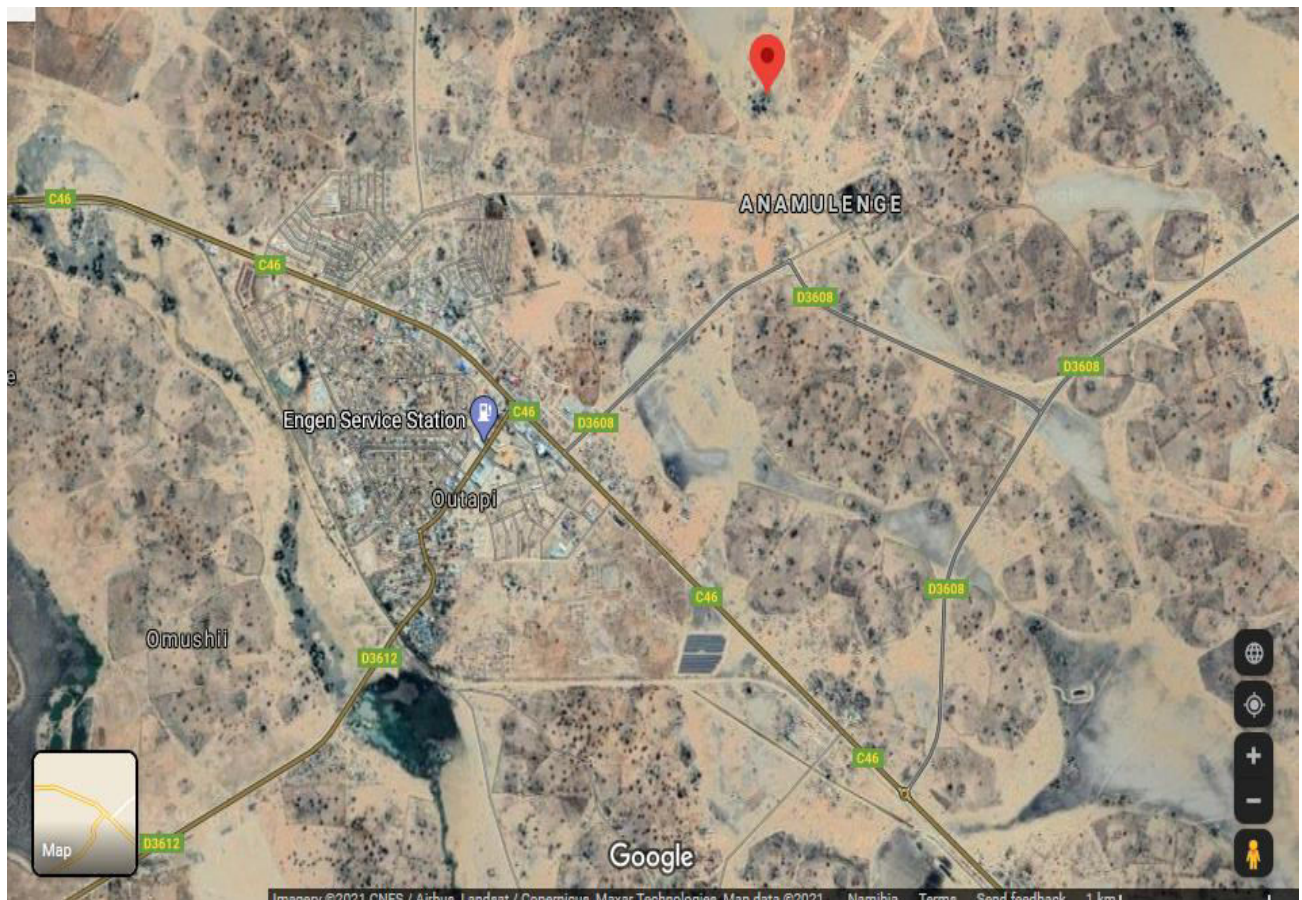


Figure 2: Proposed location of the recreational park and accommodation facility (red pinned) at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region (GPS coordinates 17°.488778 S, 15°. 00775 E).



Figure 2: Proposed area for the recreational park, campsite and accommodation facility (red perimeter) at Oshondo village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region.

Table 2: GPS coordinates for the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region

Way point no.	Latitude S	Longitude E
1.	-17.488252	15.007294
2.	-17.488284	15.008757
3.	-17.489501	15.008312
4.	-17.489128	15.007438
5.	-17.488941	15.007285

4. PROPOSE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The proposed development entails the construction and operation of the recreational park and accommodation facility as well as associated facility. The parcel of land has been rightfully allocated to the proponent after following the correct procedures. The project involves the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility. The facility will comprise of an office, kids play ground, camping site, braai and

entertainment area, swimming pool, 10 bedrooms, conference facility and ablution facilities. In general, the design of the project will include the use of the best available technology to avert or minimize possibly significant environmental impacts associated with the project and to integrate efficient operational controls.

3. LEGAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section provides a review of applicable and relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines regarding the environment which were considered while conducting the Scoping/EIA report for the proposed project.

Table 3: Legislation applicable to the proposed establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region

Legislature/Policies	Relevant provision	Project Implication
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	<p>Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states 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 on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future”.</p> <p>Article 91 (c) provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destructions of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia”.</p>	<p>To undertake the EA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem.</p> <p>The proponent shall advocate for sound environmental management as stipulated in the Constitution through the implementation of the environment management plan prepared for this project.</p> <p>The operation for a recreational park and accommodation facility should be done in a sustainable manner to ensure that the beauty of the area and/or Namibia is maintained.</p>

<p>Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)</p>	<p>Section 2 outlines the objective of the Act which is to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment; to provide for a process of assessment and control of projects which may have significant effects on the environment. The Act gives legislative effect to the Environmental Impact Assessment Policy.</p> <p>Additionally, the act also provides procedure for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to raise and register their opinions and concern about the proposed project.</p>	<p>The management of this project must be informed by the EMA.</p>
<p>EIA Regulations GN 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)</p>	<p>GN 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without obtaining an environmental clearance certificate. GN 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.</p>	<p>Construction and clearing of vegetation are one of the listed activities hence this EIA study.</p>

<p>Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)</p>	<p>The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.</p>	<p>This EA should consider the term “Environment”.</p>
<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;</p>	<p>Safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties. Occupational Health is intended at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<p>The construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility should comply with the guidelines outlined.</p>
<p>Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)</p>	<p>Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.</p>	<p>The EA should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.</p>

<p>Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919</p>	<p>The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states 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.</p>	<p>The construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility should adhere to this regulation.</p>
<p>Namibian Vision 2030</p>	<p>Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets.</p>	<p>Care should be taken that the construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility; do not lead to the degradation and destruction of the habitat.</p>
<p>Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013</p>	<p>Section 13(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.</p> <p>The Act also provides provision for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes. In addition, the Act clearly gives provision that pertain with license or permit that required abstracting and using water as well as for discharge of effluent.</p>	<p>The pollution of water resources should be avoided at all costs during both the construction and operation of a Recreational park and accommodation facility</p> <p>The use of mobile toilets during the construction phase should be properly positioned while placement of permanent ablution facilities for the recreational park and accommodation facility should be far from watercourse to avoid any see page into existing water course, or infiltration into soil.</p>
<p>The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Policy on HIV & AIDS</p>	<p>MET has recently developed a policy on HIV and AIDS. In addition, it has also initiated a program aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender</p>	<p>The proponent is required to adhere to the guidelines provided to manage the aspects of HIV/AIDS.</p>

	issues into environmental impact assessments.	
Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002	Section 36 B. Stipulates the allocation of rights in respect to communal land to anyone who seek to occupy land for the purposes of providing public services.	The proponent acquired land from the relevant traditional authority.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007		Given the employment opportunities presented through the construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility, compliance with the law by contractors and sub-contractors is necessary.
Public and Environmental Health Act of 2015	This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979).	The construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility should comply with these legal requirements.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and	The proponent should comply with this legislation.

	exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants.	Indigenous and protected plants must be managed within the legal confines.
Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	The Act advocates for the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, Improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources.	Soils should not be polluted or left unrehabilitated.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits.	Any material of cultural, heritage or archaeological importance shall be reported in accordance with this act.
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (African Union, 2003)	Article 9 subsection (h) Article IX subsection (h), on Species and Genetic Diversity is particularly noteworthy, stating that signatory states “shall strictly control the international and, as far as possible, accidental introductions, in any area, of species which are not native to that area and endeavor to eradicate	Care should be taken to ensure that the introduction of alien species does not threaten the natural environment and proper management plans should be in place to prevent the alien plants from escaping into the natural environment.

	those already introduced where the consequences are detrimental to native species or to the environment in general.”.	
Forestry Act 12 of 2001 & Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975	Prohibits the removal of protected plants species. The Act further requires any project activity that will result in clearance of certain Forests to obtain a Forest Permit before-hand.	These regulations should be adhered to for the conservation of vegetation. Species protected under this Act must be conserved as per requirements
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	The Bill aims to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will be licensed is charge into watercourses and emissions into the air.	All activities shall be conducted within the framework of this Bill

4. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report included the following activities: Desktop study, site assessment (site visit), public participation and scoping. In line with the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Scoping Assessment needs to be compiled as part of the process to necessitate the proposed establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility. The aim of this report is to provide all the relevant information on the socio-economic and bio-physical conditions in which these activities might take place, inform the local community and any I&APs about the proposed project, and to establish the significance of impacts that these activities might have on the natural and socio-economic environment. A site visits to the sites was conducted to collect information on the natural and socio-economic environment. A call for public participation meeting was made through the placement of advertisements in two local newspapers for two consecutive weeks (**see Annexure D**) but no comment was received during the commenting period.

Table 4: List of prompted activities identified in the Environmental Assessment Regulations which apply to the proposed project.

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant Activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 7 (Agriculture activities)	The introduction of alien species into the local ecosystem.	The proposed project entails the introduction and planting of alien species within the recreational park to improve the aesthetic value of the area.
Activity 6 (Tourism development activities)	The construction of other tourism and hospitalities facilities.	The proposed project entails the construction of a campsite and accommodation facility for tourism purposes.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate baseline

Outapi and its surrounding areas are located at about 1111 meters above the sea level is characterized by a semi-arid climate with summer rainfalls. Rainfall is usually experienced as thunder-storms and is mostly prevalent during summer months between October and April. The average annual rainfall for Outapi is roughly 400-500mm per annum, whereas the average annual rainfall for the entire country is 350mm per annum. Over 70% of the rainfall for the area occurs between November and March. Generally, the proposed area and the surrounding areas have an average groundwater potential from a permeability and yield perspective (Grunert, 2003). Additionally, groundwater is regarded as one of Namibia's vital water sources thus need to be protected. Even though most of the surface water evaporates, runoff can be expected due to the impermeability of the soils (Grunert, 2003). The storage and collection of substances with the potential of polluting the river courses or basins as a result of surface water drainage should be avoided. No potential pollutants should be channeled or directed towards any river or drainage system.

Outapi has a humid subtropical climate of which summers are hot and winters are mild (with warm days and chilly to cool nights). The highest temperatures are recorded mostly in October with an average maximum

temperature of 34°C-36°C. In contrast, the average minimum temperatures are measured in July with the coldest temperature expected to be as low as 4°C-6°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The average maximum temperature varies between 27°C and 34°C with the average minimum temperature between 8°C and 20°C.

Understanding climatic conditions, particularly rainfall is very important in determining the risk of flooding and soil erosion. The area may be subjected to summer rains between December and March. The greatest amount of rainfall can be anticipated to occur in February while the least amount of rainfall is mainly in July.

5.2 Topography Baseline

The topography of Oshondo village and the surrounding areas resemble that of Outapi and is characterized by flat plain, which forms part of the Etosha depression. This depression gradually descends as a shallow trough from north to south towards the Etosha Pan. The combination of flat topography, sandy soils and seasonal flow in the drainage channels has produced a poorly developed drainage system comprising of inter-connected seasonal pans which are wide and shallow watercourses called oshanas. The oshanas have a general north-south alignment and flow occurs as a result of water passing over shallow grassed natural spill-ways between the oshanas. This leads to a slow flow of water in the west and south directions in line with the prevailing gradient of the plain. However, cross flow between oshanas occurs. It is however possible to make estimates of peak water flows based on field observations and engineering judgment for purposes of designing a storm water management system.

5.3 Geology

The geology of the area is typically silt soil characterized by Cambisols, which is mainly a type of soil formed during geological formation, which originate from the medium and fine textured parent material deposited during sporadic flooding. Given that parent materials in Cambisols are slightly weathered, this type of soil has limited organic materials, aluminium and iron. This type of soil's fertility ranges between moderate to high, due to descent holding capacity and inner drainage, therefore the high fertility of eutric Cambisols in the central northern regions of Namibia is one of the main attributing factors to the high potential of crop cultivation (Mendelsohn, 2003). The proposed area of the project is made up of an aeolian sand mantle, covering tertiary calcretes and sediments. The high percentage of sand particles which determines the texture and accounts for a low water retention capacity and due to a high evaporation rate in the Oshana system, the soils are saline.

5.4 Hydrology baseline

Outapi as well as Oshondo village falls within the Cuvelai drainage system which lies on the silt, clay, limestone and sandstone sediments. The area is distinguished by a numerous draining channel known as oshanas, that direct water to Etosha pan. They are often filled with water during the wet season and cut into the underlying sediments (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2000).

Starting from the margin of the marginal areas of the Cuvelai basin, water salinity increases proportionally towards the central areas of the basin appreciating the high concentrations of chlorides, sodiums, fluorides and sulphates. Good quality underground water predominates along the southern edge of the Etosha pan, in the Tsumeb sub-basin, in the Niipele sub-basin to the south west basin of Olushandja and in the area of Uukwaluudhi south-east of Ruacana respectively.

Locally, there are seasonal superficial aquifers in central areas of the basin after rainfall in the Cuvelai surface drainage system. The aquifers in the northern areas of Omusati region belong to the Kalahari Sequence and more especially to the Omusati Multi-Zone Aquifers (KOM) and the Oshana aquifer (KOS). The KOM aquifers lie within the unconsolidated or semi-consolidated sediments of the Kalahari Sequence, mainly consisting of sand, clay and limestone and also evaporate deposits. Water quality is poor because of salinity however; there are local shallow freshwater deposits. The KOM aquifer is distinguished from the KOS aquifer because it is not replenished by the Cuvelai surface drainage system. Replenishment comes from the lateral water courses through the western aquifers. The subsoil sediment is high due to the deterioration of the water quality coming from the center of the basin.

Drinking water for Outapi is supplied by Namwater from the Outapi treatment plant which sources water from the Calueque water canal (Namwater, 2015). The water from the canal originally originates from the Cunene River in Southern Angola. The Namibian and Angolan authorities have agreed on the abstraction rate of 6m³/s however, the actual volumes have been much less. Although Outapi is prone to flooding, the development site is flat and is not susceptible to flooding provided that water management is consolidated in the design of the facility.

5.5 Biodiversity baseline

5.1 Fauna diversity

The proposed area for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility is situated in the proximity of the town and there are no wild animals but since the project area is a communal area livestock may occur.

5.2 Flora diversity

5.2.1 Indigenous Plants

The development area is currently fenced off and there are a variety of plants. The area is characterized by mixed trees, shrubs and grass species. Some of the indigenous plant species occurring in the area includes: *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Acacia hebeclada*, *Acacia arenaria*, *Hyphaene petersiana* and *ziziphus mucronate*.



Figure 3: *Hyphaene petersiana* recorded at the proposed project site

Since the area is poorly vegetated due to anthropogenic activities taking place in the area. There are no plans of cutting down any trees except for the removal of few shrubs and grass during the construction phase. However, the proponent intends to landscape the area using indigenous plants.



Figure 4: *Ziziphus mucronata* recorded at the proposed site of the project.

5.3 Alien Plants

Apart from naturally occurring plants, alien plants and ornamental plants were also taken into consideration and the following alien plants were recorded: *Mangifera indica*, *Citrus limon*, *Passiflora ligularis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Dracaena trifasciata*, *Psidium guajava* and *Azadirachta indica* have been noted to be introduced to increase the aesthetics of the area. The proponent is discouraged to plant alien plant at facility due to their potential infestation and may compete with indigenous plant for resources such as water and nutrients.



Figure 5: *Bougainvillea spectabilis* planted at the proposed project site.



Figure 6: *Citrus limon* planted at the site



Figure 7: *Psidium guajava* planted at the site.

6. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

6.1 Water Supply

The proposed area has access to clean drinking water being supplied by NamWater through a major water pipeline from Outapi to Anamulenge and surrounding schools and villages. The proposed area for the recreational facility is connected to a supply point branching from the main pipeline and supplying water to the settlement of Omulamba between Outapi and Anamulenge.

6.2 Electricity Supply

The proposed area is already electrified and power will be sourced from existing infrastructures of Northern Region Electricity Distributor (NORED) power-line, the custodian of all electricity related activity within the northern region. The existing power supply is considerable for the proposed development. In long term the proponent is of the intention to supplement the energy supply by installing solar panels on the roof-tops of the facility, this will reduce the use of electricity and cutting-down on the carbon footprint.

6.3 Accessibility to the Site

The access to the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility will be gained from the D3608 road from Outapi to Anamulenge Roman Catholic Missionary for about 1 Km and use the existing track which branch out to the north when approaching Omulamba settlement at Omundjalala village, the recreational will be situated about 2 Km north of Omulamba settlement. The facility will be situated between Wayiho, a traditional-well surrounded by many *Diospyros mespiliformis* trees on the south and Farm Green Horizon on the north. The road will be graded on weekly basis and permission for the access road will be obtained from Road Authority (RA).

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

7.1 Regional information

The proposed development will be situated in Oshondo Village approximately 3 Km east and 1 km north of Anamulenge in Omusati region in the northern part of Namibia. Omusati Region is one of the most densely populated regions in Namibia with a total population size of 243,166 as whereas a labour force of 58% of the population employed. About 94% of the population within the region lives in rural areas (Namibia Population and Housing Census, 2011).

7.2 Economic Activities

The main economic activities in Omusati Region are mainly agriculture and tourism. Agricultural activities, both communal and commercial are the main source of income. Most of the households in the communal area engage in subsistence farming. Approximately 58.8% of the household income is generated through subsistence farming (NSA 2018). The sale of agricultural products in the region is mainly dominant in the local markets.

7.3 Unemployment

The unemployment rate for both gender in Omusati Region is recorded at 71.1 %. According to the labour force survey report (NSA, 2018), the overall employment to population ratio by sex and area is higher for females (52.8%) than males (47.2%).

7.4 Tourism

Tourism is one of the major contributors to the region's economy. Oshondo is in close proximity with Outapi which have various places with high tourism attraction such as Ombalantu baobab tree, lodges and is also strategically located because it is reachable to people intend to visit to Ruacana waterfall.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

There are no known heritage sites in the vicinity of the proposed project area of the recreational park. However, if any heritage object(s) that may be encountered during any stage of the development, the National Heritage Council of Namibia should be informed.

9: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

In terms of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at defined stages of the EIA process is required. This entails participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. Public Participation has thus incorporated in the requirements of Namibia's legislation, but also takes account of international guidelines, including Southern African Development Community (SADC) guidelines and the Namibian EIA Regulations. Public participation in this project has been undertaken to meet the specific requirements in accordance with the international best practice. Please see **Table 5** below for the activities undertaken as part of the public participation process.

Table 5: Public Participation Activities

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Notification - regulatory authorities and IAPs		
IAP identification	Notice for Environmental Impact Assessment for public meeting.	
Distribution of BID	Background Information Document (BID) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Outapi, Omusati Region.	
Site notices	Notice for Environmental Impact Assessment for public comments	
Newspaper Advertisements	Notice for Environmental Impact Assessment for public meeting Confidente and Windhoek Observer.	14 – 20 January 2021 & 21 – 27 January 2021 (Confidente Newspaper) & 12 January 2021 & 18 January 2021 (Windhoek Observer)
Public Participation Meeting	Public meeting	Only if there is interest from the I&AP

The public was given time to comment from **12 January 2021** to **29th January 2021**. A Background Information Document was prepared by Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC and made available to stakeholders as part of the public consultation requirements preceding the development of an Environmental Scoping Report. This was in line with the environmental regulatory requirements and project registration. Due to lack of interest from I&AP a public meeting could not take place. However, consultation process with the traditional authority was carried out and the consent letters were granted (**see Annexure B & C**).

10: Assessment Methodology

This chapter intends to describe the assessment method utilized in determining the significance of the construction and operation impacts for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility.

To deal with uncertainties in a comparable manner, a standardized and internationally recognized methodology has been developed. The accepted method is applied in this study to assess the significance of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development. This is illustrated in **Table 6** below.

Table 6: Impact Assessment Criteria

CRITERIA	CATEGORIES
Impact	Description of the expected impact
Nature substantiate the type of effect	<p>Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.</p> <p>Neutral: The activity will have no effect</p> <p>Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect</p>
Extent Substantiate the scale of the impact	<p>Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite)</p> <p>Small: restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1 km of the site (limited)</p> <p>Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local)</p> <p>Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional)</p>
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact.	<p>Temporary: < 1 year</p> <p>Short-term: 1 – 5 years</p> <p>Medium term: 5 – 15 years</p> <p>Long-term: >15 years (Impact will stop after the operational or running life of the activity, either due to natural course or by human interference)</p> <p>Permanent: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular means or in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary</p>
Intensity Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the Impact	<p>Zero: Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes remain unaltered</p> <p>Very low: Affects the environment in such a way that natural and/or social functions/processes are not affected</p> <p>Low: Natural and/or social functions/processes are slightly altered</p> <p>Medium: Natural and/or social functions/processes are notably altered in a modified way</p> <p>High: Natural and/or social functions/processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease</p>
Probability of occurrence Describe the probability of the Impact occurring	<p>Improbable: Not at all likely</p> <p>Probable: Distinctive possibility</p> <p>Highly probable: Most likely to happen</p> <p>Definite: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures</p>
Degree of Confidence in predictions State the degree of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge	<p>Unsure/Low: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%)</p> <p>Probable/Med: Moderate confidence regarding information available (40-80%)</p> <p>Definite/High: Great confidence regarding information available (>80%)</p>
Significance Rating	<p>Neutral: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated</p> <p>Very low: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.</p>

<p>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>	<p>Low: The impacts will have a minor influence on the proposed development and/or environment. These impacts require some thought to adjustment of the project design where achievable, or alternative mitigation measures</p> <p>Medium: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the development and may result in long term changes. The impact can be lessened or improved by an amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.</p> <p>High: Impacts have a high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the development or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no-go proposition on portions of the development despite any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p>
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11: Assessment of Potential Impacts and possible Mitigation Measures

11.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to identify and assess the most significant (biophysical and socio-economic) environmental impacts which may occur due to the construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region. Mitigation measures of possible impacts will be provided in order to minimize the extent of the impacts resulting from various activities during the construction and operation phases.

11.2 Impacts during the construction phase of a recreational park and accommodation facility

The impact during the construction phase are primarily impacting on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that would occur during the construction of the proposed facility. These impacts are temporary in nature but they may have long-lasting effects. The construction phase impacts could potentially include:

11.3 Impacts on the biophysical environment during construction phase

11.3.1 Dust and Emission impacts

During the construction phase, the movements of construction vehicles and excavations are expected to generate dust and contribute to the emission of harmful gases such as carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the atmosphere. These gases are dangerous to the environment and are a threat to human health. Since the proposed project site is located close to where people live, appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented during the construction phase to reduce the effects of dusts and emissions to the environment.

11.3.1.1 Impact Assessment

Dust and emission impacts for the proposed development are considered to be Low (Negative) without mitigation measures and Very-Low (Negative) with mitigation measures.

11.3.1.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impacts of dust and emissions on the environment:

- The contractor should provide construction workers with dust masks and face shields when performing a task that generates dust and or any kind of emissions.
- Dampen the roads or dusty places with water to suppress the dust.
- Excavations and other dust generating activities should be avoided under high wind conditions.
- Stockpiles of construction materials, building sand etc. should be covered or placed in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to erosive effects.

12. Littering or generation of wastes

Wastes in the form of pipe cuttings, electrical cuttings, packaging materials, oil spills and other construction wastes may be generated during the construction phase.

12.1 Impact Assessment

The impacts of the generation of waste during the construction phase are considered to be Medium-Low (Negative). However, with appropriate mitigation measures these impacts can be reduced to Negligible (Negative).

12.1.1 Mitigation Measures

Below are the mitigation measures recommended to reduce the impacts of wastes:

- The contractor or proponent should ensure that there are wheelie bins on site for the disposal of construction waste.
- Bins should be emptied regularly by a reputable service provider at designated landfill at Outapi.
- All construction wastes should be disposed off-site at approved waste management facility at Outapi.
- The contractor should sensitize workers on waste handling, segregation and disposal to avoid incorrect disposal of wastes.

13. Storage and utilization of hazardous substances

The use and storage of hazardous substances such as paints and oils during the construction phase may have negative impacts on the environment if used or stored inaccurately. Hazardous substances may cause injuries or ill-health because of their toxic, corrosive and irritant in nature.

13.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of storage and utilization of hazardous substances is considered to be **Low (Negative)** impacts on the environment. The following mitigation measures should be implemented for the significance rating to be dropped to **Very-Low (Negative) Impact**.

13.1.1 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impacts of wastes on the environment:

- It is highly recommended that construction workers use PPEs when handling hazardous substances.
- The storage of hazardous substances should be done in unreactive containers and in places where there is no direct sunlight.
- Containers containing hazardous substances should be inspected frequently and if any leaks are observed, proper measures should be taken as soon as possible.
- Smoking near storage room or near containers containing hazardous substances should not be allowed.
- The international standards procedures associated with the handling of hazardous substances should be known by all the workers.
- Hazardous wastes should be stored in separate containers and should be disposed-off correctly.

14. Impacts on surface water

There are no surface water bodies in the vicinity of the proposed site however; surface water contamination may occur as surface water run off if construction occurs during the rainy season. Contaminants such as petroleum, chemicals, dust and other hazardous substances may contaminate surface water. Contaminants in the form of oil leakages, lubricants and grease from construction machinery and equipment may also contaminate surface water.

14.1 Impact Assessment

Since there are no surface water bodies in the vicinity of the proposed site, the impact of construction activities on surface water is considered to result in **Low (Negative)** impact. By implementing the following mitigation measures it will be possible to reduce the impacts to **Very-Low (Negative)**.

14.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- In case of spillages of hazardous substances such as paints, oils, fuel or cleaning solvents, clean up should be done immediately, stored and transported off to a designated hazardous waste disposal/management facility.
- Use drip trays, lining or concrete floors as soon as leaking of oils is observed from construction vehicles.
- Prevent discharge of pollutants such as cements, concrete, chemicals and hydrocarbons into the streams or any other water body.
- Prevent contamination runoff from the construction site from entering the water bodies by all means.
- Provide ablution facilities to construction workers and place them 30m away from the water bodies and ensure that they are properly maintained.
- When necessary, washing of equipment should be done in such a way that surface water is not contaminated and only use environmentally friendly detergents.
- It is recommended that construction takes place during drier months to avoid flooding and surface water running off into water bodies.

15. Groundwater Impacts

Ground water quality could be impacted through leachate of petroleum, chemicals and other hazardous substances. Leaks, spills or overflows of portable toilets could also contaminate groundwater.

15.1 Impact assessment

The impact of the construction of a recreational park and accommodation facility is considered to result in a **Medium (Negative)** impact on the ground water. The implementation of the following mitigation measures would be possible to reduce the impacts to **Low (Negative)**.

15.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- In case of spillages of hazardous substances such as paints, oils, fuel or cleaning solvents, clean up should be done instantly.

- In case of spillage, the contaminated soil must be properly and timely rehabilitated.
- Use drip trays, lining or concrete floors as soon as leaking of oils is observed.
- Provide ablution facilities to construction workers and place them 30m away from the water bodies and ensure that they are properly maintained.
- Properly use and maintain on-site septic system.
- Septic tank should be inspected regularly for early detection of overflows.
- When necessary, washing of equipment should be done in such a way that ground water is not contaminated and only use environmentally friendly detergents.

16. Soil Impacts

If construction takes place during the rainy season, soil erosion is likely to be encountered. Also, the constant movement of heavy construction vehicles during the construction phase tends to compact the soil thus reducing the infiltration capability of the soil and increasing surface water runoff.

16.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of soil erosion on the proposed site is considered to result in a **Medium (Negative)** impact on the natural environment during the construction phase this is likely to occur when construction takes place during the rainy season and when appropriate mitigation measures are not implemented. The following mitigation measures could possibly reduce the impacts to **Low (Negative)**.

16.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- It is highly recommended that construction takes place in drier months to limit possible flooding and soil erosion.
- Stabilize cleared areas as soon as possible to prevent and control surface erosion.
- Carry out inspections regularly to identify areas where soil erosion is occurring and act as soon as possible.
- Maintain the grass found on the site and only remove vegetation that hinder construction.

17. Flora impacts

The clearance of some vegetation such as grasses during site preparation is inevitable. This could lead to habitat destruction and land degradation. Small animals will lose their habitats and also at risk of being killed by construction activities.

17.1 Impact assessment

The impacts of the proposed project on flora is **Low (negative)** impact on the natural vegetation due to the fact that there is no a high significant cover of protected and red listed vegetation. The following proposed mitigation measures should be put in place to reduce the impacts to **Very-Low (negative)**.

17.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- Clearing of the entire development site is not allowed. Only remove the plants that are directly affecting the construction. Leave out vegetation outside the construction area.
- Prevent contractors from collecting firewood or other plant products.
- Encourage the planting of indigenous plants to replace the lost plants.
- The removal of vegetation outside the development site should not be allowed.

18. Construction impacts on the Socio-Economic Environment

18.1 Heritage Impacts

The proposed development is considered to result in **Very Low to Negligible (Negative)** impact on the cultural and heritage resources as there are no known heritage and historical areas in the vicinity of the proposed site. However, if the contractors come across archaeological features or objects that possess cultural values during construction, it is strongly advised that the findings are reported to the National Heritage Council of Namibia as per the National Heritage Act 27.

18.2 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Safety and health risks are expected during the construction phase. Construction workers will be exposed to dust, high noise levels, sun exposure and dehydration during summer months, and other potential hazards associated with the use of heavy construction machinery. Therefore, it is recommended that workers are provided for with Protective Personal Equipment such as overalls, safety boots, gloves, hard hats, dust masks and sun hats to protect them from the weather elements and associated work hazards. A fully stocked first aid kit must always be on site.

Safety issues may arise from construction vehicles, earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used during the construction phase. These are a threat to the safety of construction workers and the contractor should make sure that workers are aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. Also, construction materials and building materials may attract criminals, therefore appropriate safety measures should be put in place.

18.2.1 Impact Assessment During the Construction Phase

The proposed development is considered to result in a **(Medium-Low Negative)** impact on the community health, safety and security during the construction phase. However, it is highly recommended that the project manager collaborates with relevant stakeholders such as Outapi Town Council, Ombalantu Traditional Authority and other local agencies such as clinics, fire brigade and police in order to incorporate a health and safety guideline or plan for the local community and construction workers before construction commences. With the implementation of such a plan the following mitigation measures, the significance rating can be dropped to **Low (Negative) Impact**.

18.2.1.1 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- The contractor should provide suitable emergency and safety signage on site, clearly demarcating the dangerous areas and no entry areas on site.
- Contractor should provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to workers and ensure that they are used for the right task or duties at all times.
- Ensure that all equipment and tools are properly stored in such a way that they do not attract criminals.
- It is highly advisable that the workers are equipped with first aid kits and that they are available on site at all times. Also, workers should be trained on how to use first aid kits.
- Proper fencing should be erected around the construction area to avoid entrance of unauthorized persons.
- Sensitize machinery and tools operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machineries not in use.
- A wellness program should be prepared to raise awareness on health issues especially on HIV/AIDS.
- Staff and visitors to the site should be made aware of all health safety measures and emergency procedures.

18.3 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is expected to increase during the construction phase of the project. Given that the site is in the village, no diversion of traffic or closure of the road is expected a slight nuisance might be expected by motorists using the same road. This will most likely be caused by slow moving delivery vehicles.

18.3.1 Assessment Impacts

The impact of increased traffic is considered to be **Low (Negative)** impacts on the community. The following mitigation measures should be implemented for the significance rating to drop to **Very-Low (Negative) Impact**.

18.3.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Avoid peak hours 06h00-08h00 am and 16:30-18:30 pm.
- Speed limit signs should be erected to minimize accidents.
- All construction vehicles should be tagged with reflective tapes or signs to maximize their visibility and reduce accidents.
- Stopping of construction vehicles in the road whether wholly or partially should not be allowed.
- Contractor should ensure that construction vehicles are road worthy and maintained throughout the construction phase.
- Transportation of materials should be done in the least number of trips as possible.

18.4 Noise Impacts

Excessive noise may be experienced during the construction phase primarily from construction vehicles, generators and machineries.

18.4.1 Impact Assessment During Operational Phase

The major negative impact that could result is the noise generated during night hours or early morning. This impact will disturb residents in the neighborhood. Noise impact for the proposed development is considered to be Medium-Low (Negative) impacts on the community. The following mitigation measures should be implemented for the impacts to be reduced to Low (Negative).

18.4.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation Measures are recommended:

- Any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others.
- Construction activities should be limited to acceptable daylight hours (07h00-19h00).
- Amplified music should not be played on site.

- Contractor should inform people living near the proposed site on the commencement of construction activities.

18.5 Fires and explosions

Fires and explosions incidents are not so common at construction sites; however, they may occur when they are least expected. Welding and smoking on-site may ignite combustible materials available onsite. Also, poor handling of electricity systems, faulty electrical equipment, carelessness may result in fire incidents. The impact of these incidences on the workers' health and safety can be devastating.

18.5.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of fires and explosives are considered to be **Low (Negative)** without mitigation measures and **Very-Low (Negative)** with mitigation measures.

18.5.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed to be implemented to reduce the impacts of fires and explosives:

- The contractor should provide fire extinguishers and ensure that they are present on site at all times.
- All construction workers should be trained on how to use fire extinguishers and on fire protection measures.
- Smoking on-site should only be allowed at designated areas.
- Combustible materials should be stored properly to reduce the risk of catching fire.

18.6 Employment Opportunities

The construction of a recreational park and accommodation facility is expected to create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled construction workers from Oshondo village and the surroundings villages.

18.6.1 Impact Assessment

Employment opportunities impacts are considered to be **High (Positive)**.

19. Impacts during the operational phase of a recreational park and accommodation facility

The operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village, can results into many socio-economic benefits to people living in the area and its surrounding. These may range from job creation to decreasing rural-urban migration.

19.1 Impacts on Soil

Soil contamination is likely to occur if the facility uses fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides that contain pollutants or toxic substances in their garden (s). Excess manure piled at one place to be used as fertilizer can be toxic to the soil as soil becomes compacted. Pollution of soils can result in the loss of soil functionality as an ecological driver in the sense that it can create a toxic environment for vegetation, vertebrates and invertebrates that rely on the soil. It may also negatively impact the chemistry of the soils.

19.1.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of the operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility on the soil is considered to be **Low (Negative)** without mitigation measures and **Very-Low (Negative)** with mitigation measures.

19.1.2 Mitigation Measures

- It is highly advisable that the institution uses organic fertilizers (in moderate amounts) and biological methods of reducing pests and weeds in the garden to reduce soil contamination.

19.3 Impacts on Surface and ground water

Surface water contamination may occur during the operation phase. Agricultural contaminants impair the quality of both surface and ground water. Fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides do not remain stationary on the landscape where they are applied. Surface and groundwater may be contaminated through runoff and infiltration of these contaminants in streams as well as oshana and groundwater.

Also, groundwater impacts may be encountered during the operation phase through accidental spillage of vehicle or machinery oils, fuels, wastewater from leakages of sewage water etc.

19.3.1 Impact Assessment

The impacts of operation activities on surface and ground water are considered to result in **medium (Negative)** impact. By implementing the following mitigation measures it will be possible to reduce the impacts to **Low (Negative)**.

19.3.2 Mitigation Measures

- Use drip trays or lining as soon as leaking of oils is observed from vehicles or machineries.
- If possible, parking lots and yard should be paved to make sure that oils or fuels leaking from vehicles do not contaminate the soil, surface and groundwater.

- Prevent discharge of pollutants such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, hydrocarbons or any chemical into the streams or any other water body.
- Ablution facilities should be placed 30m away from the water bodies and ensure that they are properly maintained.
- When necessary, washing of equipment should be done in such a way that surface water is not contaminated and only use environmentally friendly detergents.
- Residual grease accumulated in the braai areas grease traps should be removed and disposed of properly.
- Maintenance of sewage lines and manholes in term of blockages should be done regularly.

19.4 Littering and generation of waste impacts

Waste in the form of solid, hazardous and food will be generated from the operation of a recreational facility. Wastes can contaminate the land, air and water thus it is highly advisable that waste management is taken seriously. Waste is expected to be generated from the offices, braai area, composite and fertilizer application on plants.

19.4.1 Impact Assessment

The generation of wastes impacts for the development is considered to be Medium-Low (Negative). However, with appropriate mitigation measures these impacts can be reduced to Low (Negative).

19.4.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended to minimize the impacts of waste generation:

- The proponent is advised to put in place a waste management plan for the facility and train the employees on waste segregation and disposal.
- Waste bins should be made available at all key locations and they should be clearly marked to indicate the type of waste to be placed in such bins.
- Waste should be properly collected and disposed of at designated waste disposal/ management sites.
- The proponent is highly advised to enter into agreement with waste management service providers like Outapi Town Council to manage the wastes that will be generated by the operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility.

- Ensure regular inspections of littering and ensure that wastes are picked up regularly and handled correctly.

19.5 Impacts on the Air quality

Possible release of unpleasant odor from animal houses and ablution facilities due to sewer system failure or maintenance may be a nuisance to people living in the surrounding area.

19.5.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of the operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility on the air quality is considered to be **Low (Negative)** without mitigation measures and **Very-Low (Negative)** with mitigation measures.

19.5.2 Mitigation Measures

- Sewer system should be inspected and maintained regularly.
- It is highly advisable that ablution facilities be located a distance away from the braai areas, workshops etc. and should have sufficient ventilation.

19.6 Socio-Economic Impacts

The major positive impact of establishing and operating a recreational park and accommodation facility is the creation of job opportunities for the locals and people from surrounding areas, opportunities and potential for marketing cultural tourism. The facility is expected to recruit employees from different fields such as, administrators, landscapers and guards, etc. Local businesses will benefit directly or indirectly from the operation of the recreational park through increased sales and service deliveries.

19.6.1 Impact Assessment

Socio-economic impacts on the operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility are considered to be **High (Positive)**.

19.7 Noise Impacts

Noise may be experienced from the facility and may be a disturbance to the residents in the surrounding areas. This will be mainly felt during the arrival and departure times and during hosting of events.

Fortunately, the noise will only be heard during short periods throughout the day and after the events.

The impact of noise pollution during the operation phase of a recreational park and accommodation facility is considered to be **Very-Low (Negative)** therefore no mitigation measures are required.

19.8 Health and Safety Impacts

The operations of a recreational park and accommodation facility may cause health and safety risk to workers and visitors. Health impacts may be in the form of toxic pesticide and herbicides when controlling pest infesting plant as well as herbs.

Safety issues could arise from movement of vehicles in and around the facility, workshop or garden equipment and tools. The movement of vehicles and handling of equipment and tools increases the risk of injuries to visitors and employees. The facility is also at risk of theft and robberies since it will house valuable tools, machineries and equipment.

19.8.1 Impact Assessment

The proposed development is considered to result in a **Medium-Low (Negative)** impact on the community health and safety during the operation phase. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance rating can be dropped to **Low (Negative) Impact**.

19.8.2 Mitigation Measures

- A wellness program should be prepared to raise awareness on health issues especially on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.
- General cleanliness and hygiene, most importantly the sanitary facilities should be maintained.
- A medical examination room should be made available for employees and visitors suspected with a disease to be isolated and receive first aid.
- Employees handling hazardous substances or working in hazardous chemicals should be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) at all times.
- The facility should be equipped with first aid kits.
- Proper fencing should be erected around the facility to avoid entrance of unauthorized persons on the facility and theft of valuables.
- The premises should be guarded at all times.
- If possible, surveillance cameras should be installed.
- Staff and visitors to the site should be made aware of all health safety measures and emergency procedures.
- Ensure that contact details of emergency service providers in the area are displayed at strategic areas such as reception.

19.9 Impacts of increased vehicular traffic

Increase in traffic will be experienced during the operation phase especially during picking up and dropping off hours. Traffic congestion may become a burden on the residents that are close to the facility. The impacts will be long-lived and this will have a potential impact on traffic movement in the area.

19.9.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of increased traffic is considered to be **Low (Negative)** impacts on the community. The following mitigation measures should be implemented for the significance ratings to be dropped to **Very-Low (Negative)** Impact.

19.9.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Speed limits and road signs should be adhered to in order to minimize accidents.
- Establish traffic control measures when necessary.
- Proper entrances and exits as well as parking spaces should be made available.

19.10 Fires and explosions

Fires and explosions incidents may occur during the operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility. Smoking and electrical faults may ignite combustible materials and cause fire. The impact of these incidences on the health and safety of residents can be devastating. Since the facility will have accommodation facility, fire incidences from braai areas may occur.

19.10.1 Impact Assessment

The impact of fires and explosives is considered to be **Low (Negative)** without mitigation measures and **Very-Low (Negative)** with mitigation measures.

19.10.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed to be implemented to reduce the impacts of fires and explosives:

- Fire-fighting equipment such as fire extinguishers should be made available in every building and camp sites and should be replaced when necessary.
- All workers should be trained on how to use fire-fighting equipment and on fire protection measures.
- Smoking on-site should only be allowed at designated areas.

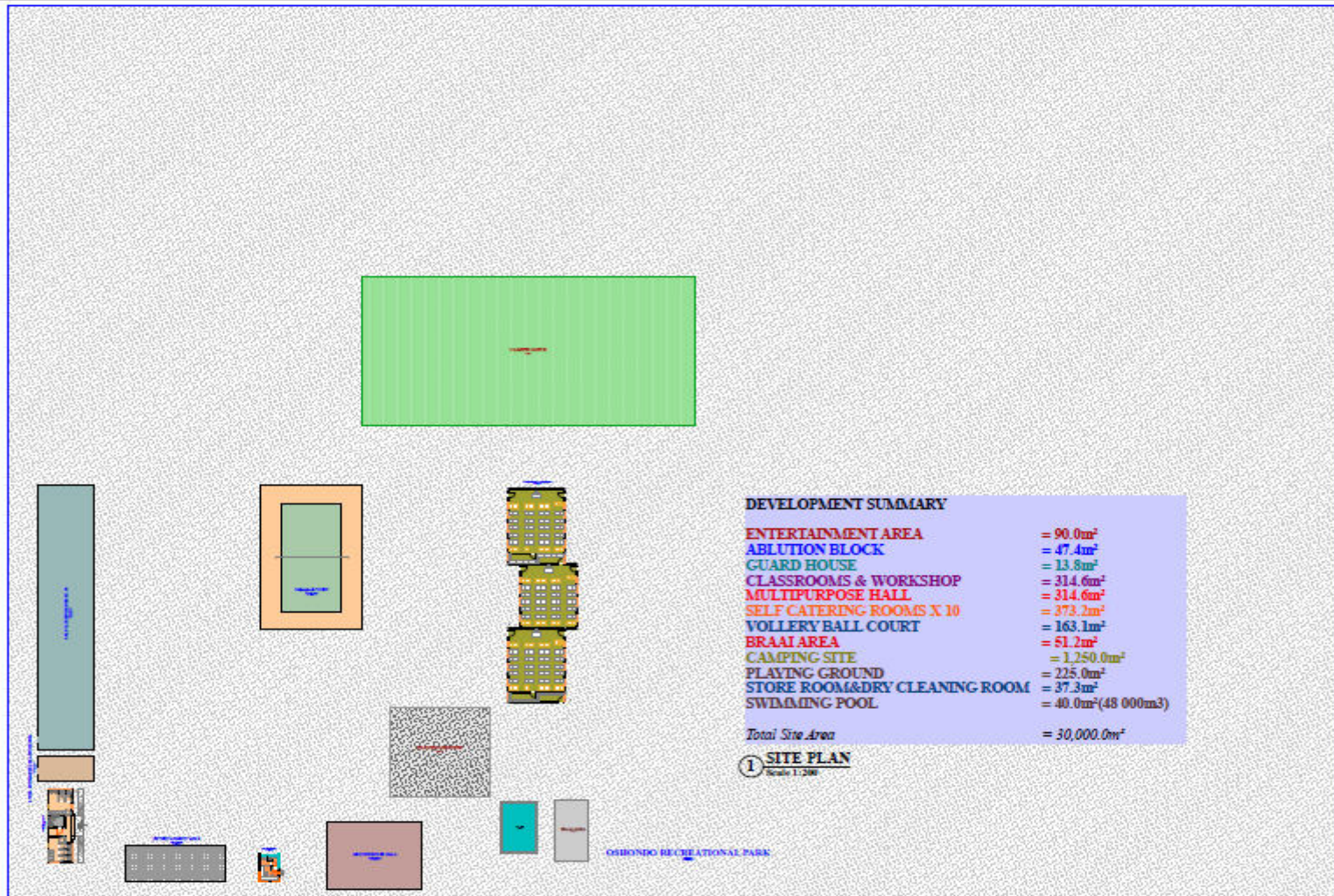
20: Conclusions

This report has considered all potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village in Omusati region. All the legal procedures associated with the project have been followed and addressed. The potential impacts of activities of the proposed development were evaluated of which most of them were negative with low significance. Mitigation measures of these impacts were suggested to mitigate the impacts and it is highly advised that they are put into consideration. It is our opinion that these impacts are not significant enough for the project not to go ahead. The activities of the proposed development are compatible with the area because the proposed site is in communal land where farming is being practiced so trainees will be able to relate. The proponent is however advised to implement the Environmental Management Plan to reduce adverse impacts and boost good environmental practices. Guidelines on environment, health and safety should be followed to reduce incidences of accidents, health problems and compromise to environmental well-being. This project should therefore be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and continuous monitoring from the construction phase until the operational phase should be conducted.

References

- Cunningham, T., Kinahan, J., Marsh, A., Stuart-Williams, V., Hubbard, D., Kreike, E. & Seely, M. (1992). *Oshanas: Sustaining People, Environment and Development in Central Owambo, Namibia*. DRFN & SIDA, Windhoek.
- Geological Survey, 1980. *Namibia Geological Map (reprinted 1990)*. Geological Survey of Namibia, Windhoek.
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- Ministry of Education (2010). *Education Information Management System* Windhoek. Ministry of Education.
- Namibia Statistic Agency, (2011). *Population and Housing Census Main Report*. Windhoek.
- Namibia Statistic Agency, (2018). *Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018 Report*. Namibia Statistics Agency, Windhoek.
- Omusati Regional Development Profile, 2015.

Annexure A: Architectural design for the proposed recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo village, Anamulenge constituency.



Annexure B: Proof of land ownership from Ombalantu Traditional Authority (OTA)



OMBALANTU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Tel: 065-251602

P.O. Box 437

Fax: 065-251315

Outapi

28.12.2016

SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR THE RIGHT OF LEASEHOLD

To whom it may concern

This is to certify that Mr. Modestus Petrus Aipanda bearer of Namibian ID Number 47010110204 the headman of Ohamuyala whose contact number is 0812302119 appear before the Ombalantu Traditional Authority to certify that Namtranslations Services cc company reg. Number CC/2005/1349 whose contact is 0812602270 or 0815733868 is granted a Land for the Right of Leasehold at Oshondo Village in Anamulenge Constituency for the period of 90 years.

Mr. Namtranslations Services cc is intending to run a business of **Trees Planting Project and accommodation facility**. The Ombalantu Traditional Authority has no objection to the allocation and registration of the said land hence, the grant of this consent letter.

Kindly render him the necessary support he may require.

O. Mukulu

Chief Oswin Shifiona Mukulu

Chief of Ombalantu Traditional Authority



Annexure C: Consent letter from Oshondo village headman

The Headman
Oshondo Village
P.O. Box 437
Outapi

Cell no: 0813773395

19 October 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: NO OBJECTION LETTER

The community of Oshondo Village under the leadership of the headman Mr. Sebastian Akwenye have no objection for Namtranslations Services cc (Cell No: 0815733868) to establish and operate a recreational park with accommodation facility to be established on allocated parcel of land measuring about 3 hectares at Owayiho, Oshondo Village, Anamulenge Constituency within the Omusati Region.

Namtranslation Services cc should adhere to all the mandatory requirements. In addition, once the recreational facility is operational, the community of Oshondo Village should benefit from the proposed project through cultural tourism as part of the corporate social responsibility.

Yours faithfully

Name: Mr. Sebastianus Akwenye

Signature:  2020.10.20



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 8 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Ohondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:
The proposed recreational park and accommodation facility is located at Ohondo Village, approximately 3 Km East of Outapi town and 1 Km north of Anamulenge Missionary, within the Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Ohondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proposer: Hamtransation Services CC (HTS)
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 8 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: dxhheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 29th January 2021.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered IAPs. Should a public meeting be held at registered IAPs will be informed accordingly.




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Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 7406, 7406A, AND 7407 AT OJICOMBU VILLAGE IN OJICOMBU REGION

Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially interested and/or Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:

Proposed: Wepes Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd
Project Name: Exploration activities on EPLs 7406, 7406 A & 7407.
Project Location: The EPLs are situated in the vicinity of Ojicombu village, approximately 140km north-east of Oshana, Ojicombu region.

Environmental Consultant: Nam Geo-Enviro Solution (NGES) has been appointed by MRRDM Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf Wepes Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd as an independent environmental practitioner to conduct the environmental impact assessment for the intended project.

All interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are encouraged to register with this study, submit your name and contact details. Background Information Document (BID) can be requested from the environmental consultant.

Public Consultation Meeting:
Date: 25th January 2021
Time: 12:00 AM
Venue: Ojicombu Primary school

Submit all your queries, comments, and opinions to Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions in writing to the email below before 30 January 2021.

Contact person: Ms. Martha Dumont
Tel/Fax: +264 91 462 246,
Email: ppp@geoenviro.com.na



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Cell: +264815839995 / Cell: +264812706453
Cell: +264816481270
Email: eyakulocontactna@gmail.com
Email: reception.eyakulocarhire@gmail.com

POSTAL ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 21441
Windhoek
Republic of Namibia
Africa



WISSMANN'S Business Consultants

WISSMANN'S Business Consultants has been in existence since the 1st of February 2015 as a subsidiary company of the WISSMANN Holdings group (Pty) Ltd, which was established in 2005 by a 100% French-owned Namibian business entrepreneur.

WISSMANN'S Business Consultants has provided company registration services for local as well as international clients from as far as Dubai, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Israel, The UK, Brazil, Mexico, China, Japan, Korea, South Africa, USA, India, Kenya, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and many other countries.

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- Company Amendments (Pty)

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- Employment Equity Certificate: N\$275,00
- Accountant Consent Letter: N\$225,00
- Auditor General: N\$225,00
- Share Certificate: N\$200,00 Per share Certificate
- Close Corporation Resolution Letter: N\$150,00
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- Company Profiles and: N\$100,00
- Company Profiles (Pty): N\$225,00
- Company Amendments (Pty): N\$225,00
- Company Amendments (Pty): N\$225,00

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:
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CONTACT DETAILS:
Tel: +26471307312
Cell: +26471307312 • Fax: +26471307312
Email: businessconsultna@gmail.com

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Ohondvo Village, Anamulange constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:
The proposed recreational park and accommodation facility is located at Ohondvo Village, approximately 3 km East of Outapi town and 1 km north of Anamulange Missionary, within the Anamulange constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Ohondvo Village, Anamulange constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proposed: Implementation Services CC (ITS)
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (2012) of a February 2012, all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: ed@heec.co.na or heec@gmail.com on or before Friday 29th January 2021.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs. Should a public meeting be held it registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.




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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 7405, 7406, AND 7407 AT OTJOZONDU VILLAGE IN OTJOZONDU AREA REGION

Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially interested and/or Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:

Proponent: Wepes Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd
Project Name: Exploration activities on EPLs 7405, 7406 & 7407.

Project Location: The EPLs are situated in the vicinity of Otjozondu village, approximately 140km north-east of Okavango, Otjozondu region.

Environmental Consultant: Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions (NGES) has been appointed by MNRDM Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Wepes Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd as an independent environmental practitioner to conduct the environmental impact assessment for the intended project.

All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register with this study, submit your name and contact details. Background Information Document (BID) can be requested from the environmental consultant.

Public Consultation Meeting:
Date: 26th January 2021
Time: 12:00 AM
Venue: Otjozondu Primary school

Submit all your issues, comments, and opinions to Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions in writing to the email below before 30 January 2021.

Contact person: Ms. Mattha Damsel
Tel/Fax: +264 81 802 246,
Email: ppp@geoenviro.co.na

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE CREATION OF A PUBLIC ROAD (STREET) IN EXTENSION 1, ONIBUKU

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities:

Project title: Creation of a Street at Erf 542, Extension 1
Project location: Oshikuku, Omusati Region
Proponent: Mr. Sevelinus Nakale

Descriptions: Toya Urban Planning Consultants cc has been appointed to apply for the subdivision of Erf 542, Extension 1, Oshikuku, into seven portions and a remainder. As a result of the subdivision, a public road (street) will be created to provide access to the newly created erven. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (act No. 07 of 2007), the creation a public road cannot be done without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.co.na or bookinfo@greengain.co.na. The last day to submit inputs is on the 12 February 2021.

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the registration of I&APs.

For more information:
Tel: Joseph Kondejo Amabile
0049 811 400077 or 00112300114




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Fax 271782
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Whisman Agency Business Consultants has been in existence since the 17th of February 2011 as a subsidiary company of the Whisman Agency Holdings group (Pty) Ltd, which was established in 2005 by a South African leading Member State entrepreneur.

Whisman Agency Business Consultants has received company registration approval to trade as self-incorporated agents from 26 for all: Botswana, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Israel, The UK, South Africa, Greece, Czech, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and many other countries.

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Close Corporation or Bronze pack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company Registration Income Tax Certificate Bank Certificate Employment Equity Certificate Self Certificate General Security Certificate Company Stamp Company Logo Design Company Seal/Stamp Business Card Design and Printing N\$1700.00	Pty Bronze pack: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Limited Registration Company Income Tax Certificate Bank Certificate Employment Equity Certificate Self Certificate General Security Certificate Company Stamp Company Logo Design Company Seal/Stamp Business Card Design and Printing N\$2000.00

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- Income Tax Certificate **N\$100.00**
- Bank Certificate **N\$175.00**
- Self Certificate **N\$200.00**
- Employment Equity Certificate **N\$275.00**
- Company Income Tax Certificate **N\$350.00**
- Company Stamp **N\$425.00**
- Company Logo Design **N\$500.00**
- Company Seal/Stamp **N\$575.00**
- Business Card Design and Printing **N\$650.00**
- Close Corporation Registration Letter **N\$725.00**
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- Notice of Incorporation/Registration and Statutes **N\$875.00**
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- Company Profile (30) **N\$1250.00**
- Company Profile (40) **N\$1325.00**
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SUPPORT DETAILS:
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NATIONAL

Nafau accuses Shoprite of ignoring judgement

FROM PAGE 1

Shoprite Holdings in Windhoek specifically to force the company to address these concerns and remunerate its workers fairly.

"There will be about seven of them in targeted shops of Shoprite and Checkers. We are going to lock down Grove mall, Independent Shoprite, Katutura Shoprite, and Wernhill Shoprite. Capitalism will only listen when the means of production has been disturbed."

He added, "It's unacceptable that Shoprite violates the rules of the strike while people are still struggling to make ends meet."

This comes amidst a nation-wide boycott of Shoprite and Checkers that has been called by the Nafau Secretary General.

Lawyer Uno Katjipuka-Sibolle who represents Nafau on behalf of the striking employees said that it was clear that Shoprite was not adhering to the terms of the judgement, adding that the company which originates from South Africa, feels its above Namibian laws.

"The judgement is clear. Shoprite didn't deny that they were using seasonal workers to do the work of the striking employees. They didn't deny that they're using management to do



the work of the employees. All of that is continuing."

She added, "The judgement is not being followed. Shoprite, which is a

South African company feels that they are not subject to Namibian laws."

Questions sent to Shoprite's Divisional HR Manager in Namibia,

Karen Smith were not responded to by the time of publication.

Permanent employees of Shoprite at certain levels are believed to be

paid between N\$2,000 to N\$3,000 per month. Temporary workers are reportedly paid between N\$1,200 - N\$1,600 for doing the same work.

COVID-19 UPDATES

Confirmed total cases	28 871
Newly confirmed	269
Recoveries	24 938
Active cases	3 664
Total COVID-19 related deaths	48
Total COVID-19 Deaths	216
Total deaths	264
Total samples tested	231 809
Number of people in quarantine	2 089

**Toll free Number
0800 100 100**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Services

Shangula to address spike in COVID-19 cases

FROM PAGE 1

36 percent of the hospitalized confirmed cases.

"The total number of active cases currently stands at 3,664. Of those, 297 remain hospitalized. This is an increase of 8.8 percent compared to the hospitalized cases reported Monday," he said.

In his previous address regarding pandemic regulations, Shangula limited public gatherings to 50 people per event, while a register of attendance was

to be kept with visitors expected to sanitise and observe social distancing.

Sale of alcohol for on sight consumption at shebeens, bars and restaurants will still be allowed from 09h00 to 20h00. No alcohol will be sold on Sundays or public holidays according to the normal law in Namibia.

Wearing of face masks remains compulsory, including in vehicles, while all businesses, including informal markets, were to ensure all patrons sanitise their hands prior to doing business.



President Hage Geingob

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The proposed recreational park and accommodation facility is located at Oshondo Village, approximately 3 Km East of Outapi town and 1 Km north of Anamulenge Missionary, within the Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Omusati Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Namtransation Services CC (NTS)

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askheec@gmail.com on or before Friday 20th January 2021.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered IAPs: Should a public meeting be held all registered IAPs will be informed accordingly.

SPORTS

gossip

Tottenham Hotspur and England midfielder Dele Alli, 24, is "pushing" for a move to French champions Paris St-Germain but negotiations are proving difficult. (Italian journalist Fabrizio Romano, on Twitter)

Manchester City manager Pep Guardiola will have £200m to spend in the summer, with Inter Milan's Belgian and former Manchester United striker Romelu Lukaku, 27, on a list of potential signings. (Telegraph)

Sheffield United remain confident they can sign England midfielder Jesse Lingard, 28, from Manchester United, despite their position at the bottom of the Premier League. (Sheffield Star)

West Ham United are weighing up a move for Montpellier's 26-year-old French striker Gaetan Laborde. (Telegraph)

Barcelona acting president Carlos Tusetts suggested signing Manchester City and Spain defender Eric Garcia, 20, for 8m euros (£7.1m) to the club's three presidential candidates, but any move could not go ahead as not all of them were in agreement. (Marca)

Everton have cooled their interest in Bournemouth striker Joshua King, 29, with the Norway international said to be looking for a £120,000-a-week deal. (Sun)

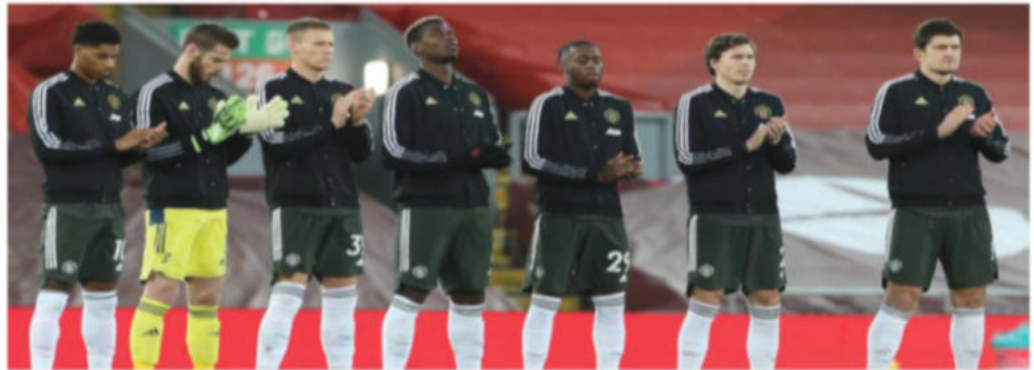
Netherlands forward Memphis Depay, 26, says he and Lyon team-mate Houssain Aouar, 22, want to move to "one of the top three clubs in the world". Depay has been linked with Barcelona, while French midfielder Aouar was reported to be a target for Arsenal. (Canal+)

Marseille manager Andre Villas-Boas has confirmed that French midfielder Morgan Sanson is a target for English teams, with Arsenal, Aston Villa, Tottenham and West Ham linked with the 26-year-old. (Mail)

Inter Milan director Beppe Marotta says the Serie A side are financially stable but will not be making "any investments" during the January transfer window. (Sky Sport Italia - in Italian)

Norwich City are set to sign Greece left-back Dimitris Giannoulis, 25, from PAOK for a fee which could rise to 7m euros (£6.2m). (Pink Un)

Hull City manager Grant McCann says English striker Keane Lewin-Potter is not for sale, despite talks over a new deal for the 19-year-old reaching an impasse. (Yorkshire Post)



United making progress but still have work to do - Keane

Manchester United's battling 0-0 draw with Liverpool at Anfield on Sunday is a mark of their progress under Ole Gunnar Solskjaer but those are the kind of games they have to win if they are to become Premier League champions, former captain Roy Keane said.

United are two points clear at the top as they look to win the title for the first time since 2013.

"The progress they've made over the last six months, and to even discuss that Man United are at the top of the

table... there's been real progress," Keane, who won seven league titles with United, told Sky Sports.

"The next part is the hardest part. If you want to win the league, you have to win these tight games. They haven't quite shown that yet.

"But overall, I'd be pleased with their performance. They showed a good mentality. The back four was brilliant."

Former United defender Gary Neville said reigning champions Liverpool and second-placed Manchester City were still the best two teams in the league.

"The slim chance they have to win

this league will depend on something like Paul Pogba delivering a cameo of two or three months of brilliance, which he is capable of," Neville said.

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"The slim chance they have to win this league will depend on something like Paul Pogba delivering a cameo of two or three months of brilliance, which he is capable of," Neville said. -bbc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 6609

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities.

Location: The mineral license is located 42 km northeast of Arandis and covers farms Hakskeen, Marenica and Sukwes (Coordinates: -22.0650, 15.0966).

Proponent: Davidia Trading (Pty) Ltd



All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 25/01/2021. Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. N Amutenya
Email: ets@impala.com
Tel: + 264856630598



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed recreational park and accommodation facility is located at Oshondo Village, approximately 5 km East of Oshana town and 1 km north of Anamulenge constituency, within the Anamulenge constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a recreational park and accommodation facility at Oshondo Village, Anamulenge constituency, Oshana Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

Proponent: Namakomation Services CC (NTS)

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: edh@eecc.com.na on or before Friday 20th January 2021.

A public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered IAPs. Should a public meeting be held all registered IAPs will be informed accordingly.



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Annexure E: Curriculum Vitae for the EAP