

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO FINALISE THE TOWN PLANNING PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF 19 RESIDENTIAL PORTIONS, A BUSINESS PORTION AND STREET PORTION ON PORTION A OF PORTION 34 OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193, OUTJO, KUNENE REGION

2022

**GREEN EARTH Environmental Consultants** 

Project Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO FINALISE THE TOWN PLANNING PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF 19 RESIDENTIAL PORTIONS, A BUSINESS PORTION AND STREET PORTION ON PORTION A OF PORTION 34 OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193, OUTJO, KUNENE REGION	
The Proponent:	Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC PO Box 94 Outjo	
Prepared by:	1st floor Bridgeview Offices & Apartments, No. 4 Dr Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Namibia PO Box 6871, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek	
Release Date:	October 2022	
Consultant:	C. Du Toit C. Van Der Walt Cell: 081 127 3145 Email: charlie@greenearthnamibia.com	

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Green Earth Environmental Consultants* were appointed by the Proponent, Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance to finalise the town planning procedures for the creation of 19 residential portions, a business portion and street portion on Portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region. The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by residential, commercial, and farming activities. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of (b) public roads
10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where (a) It is a public road

(b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or

(c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Impact on environment	Nature of impact
More efficient and intensive use of land.	Positive for Outjo and Namibia in
	general.
Creation of employment and transfer of	Positive as employment will be created
skills.	during construction and operation.
Provision of additional commercial land.	Positive as commercial land is
	required.
Impact on utilization of municipal and other	Negative during construction due to
infrastructure and facilities.	municipal infrastructure which must be
	relocated to accommodate the facilities
	but positive due to the better utilization
	of existing municipal infrastructure.
The creation of dust.	Negative during construction and use
	as some of the roads will be gravel
	roads.
There will be an impact on traffic.	Negative during construction and once
	operational as the site will result in the
	increase in traffic in the town and on
	the main roads in the area.
The creation of noise.	Negative during construction but low

	and on par with the noise levels associated with the residential uses on the neighbouring land.
Possible impact on cultural/heritage aspects.	No items of archeologic value or graves were observed during the site visit which means the impact will be low. If any items or graves are found during construction, the impact will be high and irreversible.
Impact on fauna and flora.	Animals, reptiles, and birds will be disturbed during the clearing of the land to be used for road construction. Vegetation must be removed to construct the roads. Permits must be obtained to remove protected tree species.
There might be a possible visual impact.	Medium to high as land will be cleared for the alignment and construction of the roads.
Impact on groundwater, surface water and soil.	The impact will be negative in case of spilling of hazardous materials during construction and operation.
Impact on health and safety.	Low if mitigated during construction and operations.

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the vegetation, the natural drainage systems, noise and dust during construction and operation, the danger of residents and visitors being injured during construction, the transmission of diseases from people or to people involved in construction and the loss of land during the alignment and construction of roads. However, mitigation measures will be provided that can control the extent, intensity, and frequency of these named impacts in order not to have substantial negative effects or results.

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring portions or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report.

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

- 1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan.
- Issue an Environmental Clearance to finalise the town planning procedures for the development of ±19 residential portions, a business portion and street portion on Portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region and for the following "listed activities":

### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of -

(b) public roads

10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where -

(a) It is a public road

(b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or

(c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN	Central Area of Namibia	
EC	Environmental Clearance	
ECO	Environment Control Officer	
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties	
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	
SQM	Square Meters	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance to finalise the town planning procedures for the creation of 19 residential portions, a business portion and street portion on Portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region.

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan is required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of (b) public roads
10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where (a) It is a public road
(b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or
(c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

The Environmental Impact Assessment below contains information on the proposed project and the surrounding areas, the proposed activities, the applicable legislation to the study conducted, the methodology that was followed, the public consultation that was conducted, and the receiving environment's sensitivity and any potential ecological, environmental, and social impacts.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the proposed project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance is required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.

- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, socio economic impact, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. The Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

## 3. NEED, DESIRABILITY AND MOTIVATION

The following information was obtained from *Du Toit Town Planning Consultants*:

The proposed portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, a portion of Portion 4, is ideal for the intended development. It is flat, covered with beautiful natural vegetation and has its own groundwater to support the proposed development.

The location of Portion 34, on the intersection of Roads C38 and C40 which link Outjo with O*kaukuejo* and Kamanjab respectively, is ideal for the proposed uses of the developer.

The uses which will include a 4 X 4 fitment centre, farmstall, restaurant, conference centre, plant nursery, residential erven and staff accommodation. The proposed development will create employment for local people, both during construction and afterwards when the facilities are fully operational.

As Portion A and subsequent subdivided Portions 1 - 19 and Remainder, upon which the development will be undertaken, will be incorporated into the Outjo Municipal area, Council will earn additional rates and taxes which will assist them in the further development of the Town.

Larger residential erven (1ha – 3ha in extent) will be created attracting people looking for larger residential erven as well as retiree's intending to live in the rural area although close to the amenities of a town.

The restaurant/conference/social functions facility will attract groups for weddings, social functions, conferences, and retreats and bring people and income into the area.

The location of the newly created portions on a major access route between Outjo, Kamanjab and Okaukuejo make it accessible and ideal for the establishment of the proposed development.

According to the information mentioned above, it is believed that there is a need and desirability for the project. The proposed project is desirable as the study area is suitable for the proposed operations, the activities will have a limited impact on the bio-physical environment, enough water is available for construction and proper accesses can be provided to the proposed operations.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g., land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.* 

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system will be constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only **GREEN EARTH Environmental Consultants** 12 have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for noise, traffic, roads, electricity and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the size of the proposed development. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were constructed will remain and may be visually unpleasing to surroundings.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named items/processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

# 4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

# 4.1.PROPOSED PROJECT

Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is 771,4294ha in extent. The Portion is located outside of the proclaimed municipal boundaries of Outjo as well as the Town Planning Scheme and is thus not zoned. Portion 34 is located directly northwest of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and C40 (to Kamanjab)  $\pm 10$ km north of Outjo Town. The purchaser agreed to purchase Portion A from the current owner and intends to subdivide Portion A into 20 new portions. Portions 1 - 19 will be used for a residential estate. The current activities (restaurant, conference, wedding, and social gatherings facility and a 4X4 fitment/service centre) will be accommodated on the Remainder of Portion A to be used for 'general business' purposes with consent for a service industry. Staff accommodation and a nursery will also be on site. Overnight accommodation will be added to this facility in the future. Access will be obtained from Road C38. See below the locality plans of the project site:



Figure 1: Area where Outjo is situated

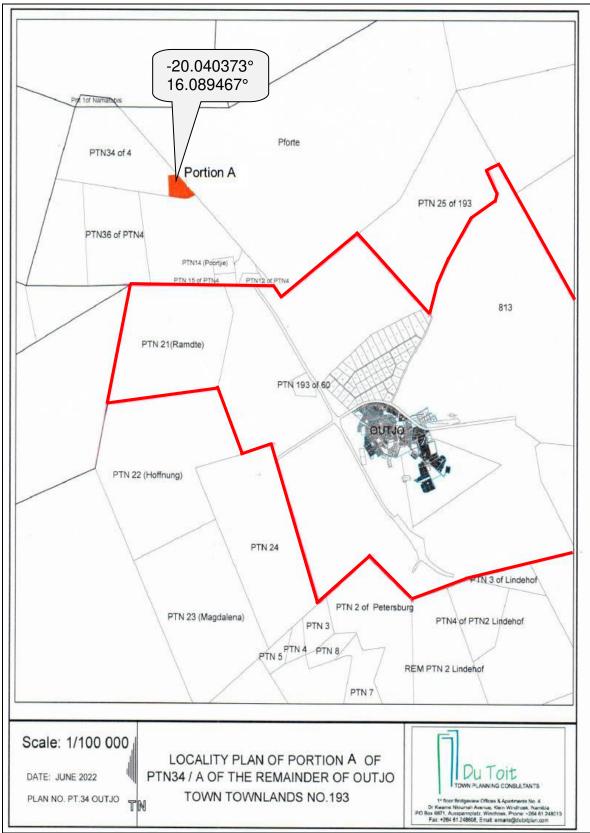


Figure 2: Locality of the site

See below infrastructure already on site:



Figure 3: Infrastructure on site

## **4.2.SITE INFORMATION**

Portion A and the proposed subdivided portions are part of Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 which is located directly northeast of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and C40 (to Kamanjab) ±10km north of Outjo Town.

The current activities in proposed Portion A are a restaurant, conference, wedding, and social gatherings and a 4X4 fitment/service centre. There are also a number of residential dwellings on the Portion.

## 5. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC, the purchaser of Portion A and ultimately the developer of new land portions, on 25 October 2019, signed a Deed of Sale with the owner of the property. The Purchaser took occupation of the portion as per the conditions of the Deed of Sale and is currently residing on the Portion.

The purchaser has, since occupation, constructed the following facilities on the proposed Portion A:

- A restaurant/conference/social venue facility.
- A workshop for the fitment of accessories and repairs to 4X4 vehicles.
- Two residential dwellings and supporting infrastructure.
- Staff accommodation and a nursery will be added to the facilities.

The photos below show the infrastructure created on the site:



*Figure 4: Photo showing the 4x4 fitment centre and restaurant/conference facility* 



Figure 5 : Photo of the residential dwellings

It is the proponent's intention to develop the purchased Portion A further for residential and hospitality purposes. The development will be called Etosha Corner. To be able to do this, the following procedures need to be done:

- Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) needs to be subdivided into Portion A (± 44,5378 ha) and Remainder (± 726,8916 ha).
- Portion A needs to be incorporated into the Municipal Area of Outjo.
- The incorporated Portion A needs to be subdivided into Portions 1 19 and the Remainder of Portion A (as per the table below).

The table below shows the size and use of the portions to be created:

Portion	Size (ha)	Intended Use
1	1,7462	Residential
2	1,2853	Residential
3	2,6365	Residential
4	2,371	Residential
5	3,0096	Residential
6	1,3956	Residential
7	1,3263	Residential
8	1,3470	Residential
9	1,3049	Residential
10	1,5964	Residential
11	1,1249	Residential
12	1,040	Residential
13	1,1874	Residential
14	1,1625	Residential
15	1,1857	Residential
16	1,1674	Residential
17	1,1547	Residential
18	1,1847	Residential
19	1,5451	Residential
Re/Ptn A	15,7658	Business
Re/Ptn 34/4/193	726,8916	

Table 1 : Size and use of proposed portions

- It is the intention to sell the residential portions to customers who want to settle in the rural area close to the Etosha National Park as well as to the Town of Outjo.
- The Remainder of Portion A will continue to be used for business purposes for the 4X4 fitment and maintenance centre, the restaurant/conference/social functions facility, staff accommodation and a nursery. Overnight accommodation will be added to this facility in the future.

See below plans to show the proposed subdivision:

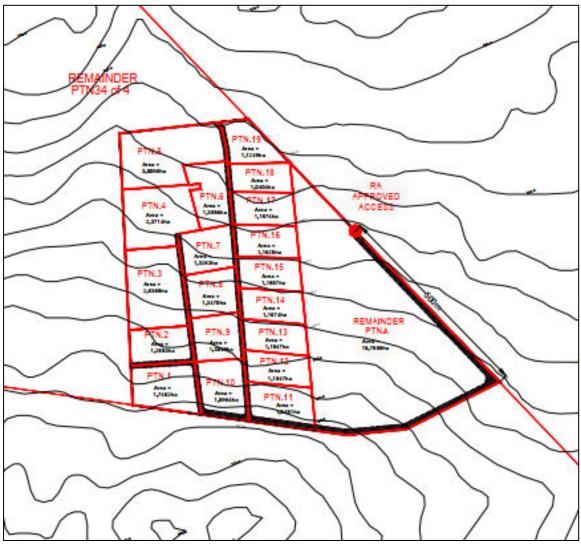


Figure 6 : Proposed subdivision plan



Figure 7 : Photo showing the proposed subdivision and access

It is proposed to include the new uses in the Title Conditions using the descriptions of the current Town Planning Scheme. When a new revision of the Scheme is done, the Scheme boundary can be extended to the new Local Authority boundary (after the incorporation of Portion A and the new subdivided portions) and the conditions converted to zonings.

## **5.1.IMPACT ON SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD**

It is believed that the proposed use of the new subdivided portions will not impact negatively on the surrounding landowners. The business area is located next to the road and away from the farming area. It will also be separated on the western side by the large residential erven to be created.

## 5.2. PORTION SIZE, ZONING AND USE

In terms of Section 115 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act 5 of 2018), the operators of Etosha Corner Facilities and purchaser of a portion of Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, intends to apply to the Municipality of Outjo and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Subdivision of Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into Portion A (± 44,5378 ha) and Remainder (± 726,8916 ha).
- Incorporation of Portion A of Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into the Local Authority Area of Outjo.
- The subdivision of incorporated Portion A into Portions 1 19 and the Remainder of Portion A.
- Amendment of the Title Conditions to include the use of Portions 1 19 for 'Residential Estate' (nature estate) purposes and the Remainder of Portion A for 'general business' purposes and consent for a 'service industry' since the Portions does not fall within the proclaimed Scheme Area of Outjo.

Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is close to the current proclaimed Municipal area but not directly adjacent.



Figure 8: Entrance to the site

## 5.3. APPROVALS OBTAINED

The following approval for the proposed project has been obtained:

## 5.3.1. OUTJO MUNICIPAL APPROVAL

The proposed development has been approved by Outjo Municipality. See below a copy of the approval letter:

Municipality of Outjo

7 Hage G. Geingob Ave. P.O. Box 51, Outjo, Namibia TeL +264 - 67 - 313013 / Jax: +264 - 67 - 313065 E-mail: <u>volande@outjomun.com.na</u>

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Ref: 15/8/1/2 Date: 14 September 2022

Du Toit Town Planning Consultants P. O. Box 6871 Ausspannplatz WINDHOEK Email: elmarie@dutoitplan.com

Dear Sir/Madam

#### RE: SUBDIVISION, INCORPORATION OF PORTION 34 INTO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA OF OUTJO

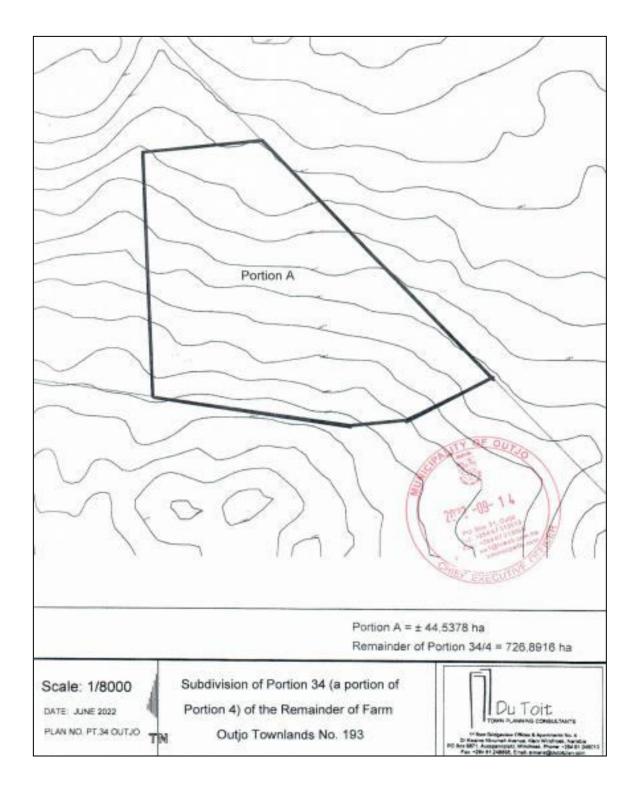
With reference to your letter of application on the above matter dated 04 July 2022.

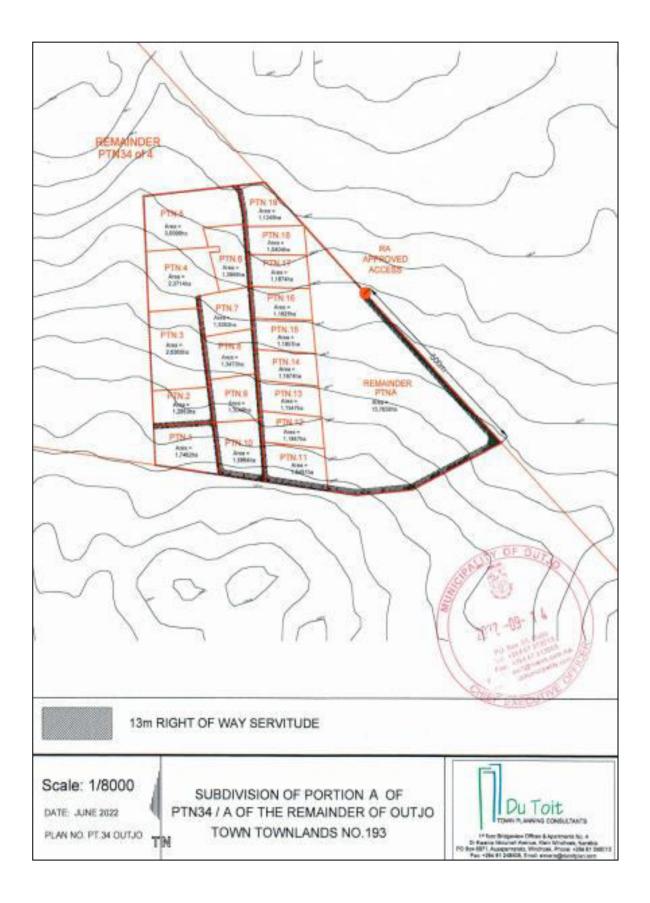
The Council during its meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022 took note of the contents of your letter of application and as per Item 14.4, Resolution no: **39/11-07-2022** resolved to approve as follows.

- The subdivision of Portion 34 (A portion of Portion 4) of the farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into portion A (± 44,5378 ha) and remainder (± 726,8916 ha).
- Incorporation of portion A of Portion 34 (A portion of Portion 4) of the farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into the Local Authority area of Outjo.
- Subdivision of incorporated portion A into portions 1 19 and the remainder of Portion A.
- Amendment of the Title conditions to include the use of portions 1 19 for "Residential Estate" (Nature Estate) purpose and RE/PTN A for "General Business" purposes and consent for a "Service Industry" since the portions do not fall within the Proclaimed Scheme area of Outjo.

All correspondence must be address to the Chief Executive Officer

2 I trust that you find this approval in order. Yours faithfully J.A /URIB CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER All correspondence must be address to the Chief Executive Officer





## **5.3.2. ROADS AUTHORITY APPROPVAL FOR ACCESS**

The Roads Authority approved the access to the proposed development. See below a copy of their approval letter:

	1	
100	ROADS TO PROSPERITY	ROADS AUTHORITY Private Bag 12030 Ausspannplatz Windhoek NAMIBIA
Your	Ref.: RA14/19/2/68 Ref.: une 2021	Enquiries: EN Lumbu (Ms) Telephone: 061-284 7427 E-mail: <u>Lembee@rs.org.na</u>
Mr 0 P.O Outj Nan	3 J Nieuwoudt Box 94	
м	AIN ROAD 68: APPLICATION FOR AN ACCES	OF A BUILDING LINE RESTRICTION ALONG
You	application of 02 February 2021 on the sub	
at a An a	position as confirmed during an on-site ins	one Type A access point onto Main Road 68 spection, which is about 500 m from M0067 relaxation of a building restriction from 100 e line of the main road.
Road	access is to be designed and constructed ts Authority, at no cost to the Authority, nitted to and approved by the Roads Authori	I to the standards and specifications of the and detail drawings will first need to be ty before construction work may begin.
The	approval is subject to the following condition	s: -
•	Before commencing with any excavat need to be determined whether any set are present.	ions inside the road reserve, it will first rvices such as telecommunication cables
•	competent Contractor to the specifications	water structure(s), is to be carried out by a s of the Roads Authority and to be arranged he relevant specifications may be obtained regional / District Engineer.
•	All necessary precautions must be taken travelling public during the construction pro	n to ensure the safety and comfort of the ocess.
•	Suitable warning signs complying with th regulations must remain erected for as Ion	he Road Traffic and Transport Act and its g as the works are in progress.

Established in terms of the Roads Authority Act. 1999 (Act 17 of 1999) Board of Directors: Mr. B. Kaljacrup (Chairperson), Ms. E. Motinga, Ms. L. Brandt, Mr. C. Smith

The local Chief Engineering Technician of the Roads Authority (Outjo Office) must be ٠ informed at least two days in advance of the commencement and completion dates of the works in order to allow for the necessary inspections, if any, to be carried out

2

- It is of paramount importance that all aspects of the works be carried out in close cooperation with the office of the Regional / District Engineer and in accordance with his/her instructions.
- The road reserve must, at the completion of the works, be left in a clean and tidy state and all rubble and excess construction material must be gathered and carted away from the site.
- · The Roads Authority will not accept responsibility for any damage, injury or loss of life that may occur as a result of negligence, inadequate warning signs or the inadequacy of any other precautionary measures needing to be taken while the works are in progress.

100

2021-06-15

Private Drg 13070

ALVE TO THE OW

Yours sincerely

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER Conrad Mutonga Lutombi AccessionActions Namerica Ten + 114-1-12/2017/1-1-144 +2842-01-28411421

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Established in terms of the Roads Authority Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999) Board of Directors: Mr. B. Katjaerua (Charperson), Ms. E. Motinga, Ms. L. Brandt, Mr. C. Smith

## **5.3.3. FURTHER APPROVALS TO BE OBTIANED**

The finalisation of the town planning procedures, to obtain approval for the creation of the new land portions, are subject to obtaining an Environmental Clearance as due to the following listed activities which forms part of the project:

### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of (b) public roads
10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where (a) It is a public road
(b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or
(c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

# 6. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed development is located some distance from the existing Outjo Municipal services. Services will thus be provided by the homeowners' association as follows:

## 6.1.ACCESS / PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Access to the proposed Portions 1 - 19 and the Remainder of Portion A will be from Road C38 which link Outjo with Okaukuejo as supported by the Roads Authority. The erven to be created from the subdivision will get access from a 13m wide right of way servitude as is indicated on the subdivision plan. Enough on-site parking to support the proposed land uses will be provided.



Figure 9: Entrance gate to the Project Site

## 6.2.WATER SUPPLY

Water will be supplied from existing boreholes on Portion 34. The developer and homeowners' association will be responsible for the supply, distribution, and maintenance of the water reticulation system (*Du Toit Town Planning Consultants, 2022*). If additional boreholes are required, permits will be obtained from the Department of Water Affairs of the MAWLR.

## 6.3. ELECTRICITY

The prospective owners have the option to link up with NamPower or to generate their own energy via solar (*Du Toit Town Planning Consultants, 2022*).

## 6.4.SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewer will be accommodated by French Drains on each newly created portion. Plans of the sewer systems to be constructed must be approved by the homeowner's association and Outjo Municipality to ensure that it conform to the municipal standards (*Du Toit Town Planning Consultants, 2022*).

## 6.5. SOLID WASTE

Solid waste will be sorted and stored in a dedicated place on the Remainder of Portion A for collection to be disposed of at the approved Outjo Municipal landfill site. An agreement will be signed by Council in this regard (*Du Toit Town Planning Consultants, 2022*).

## **6.6. FIRE PROTECTION**

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure as per requirements.

# 7. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the portion and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) Public participation

The public were invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices were placed in the Republikein and New Era (see Appendix) on two consecutive weeks (14 and 21 July 2022) inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. Notices were also displayed on the Municipal notice board of Outjo (see Appendix). A notice was also placed at the project site (see Appendix). The closing date for any questions, comments, inputs or information was 5 August 2022. No objections towards the proposed project were received.

d) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visit and public participation, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented during planning, construction, and implementation. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the planning, construction and operation of the development which can also be used by the relevant authorities to ensure that the project is planned, developed, and operated with the minimum impact on the environment.

## 8. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC), Du Toit Town Planning Consultants and Outjo Municipality is accurate. No alternative portions for the proposed project were examined. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

## 9. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed project are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act 5 of 2018)
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

### THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

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

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory." This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

"Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia". This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as "law of the land". These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, Westcoast Four by Four Namibia CC (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a "zero-harm" policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of (b) public roads
10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where (a) It is a public road

- (b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or
- (c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. These need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

### Cradle to Grave Responsibility

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

### **Precautionary Principle**

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

#### The Polluter Pays Principle

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

#### **Public Participation and Access to Information**

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

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

Some of the surrounding portions have been cleared from vegetation and structures have been constructed on the portions or are in the process of being constructed. The proposed activity will thus fit in with the surrounding activities and not have a negative impact on the prevailing environment. It will be ensured that all protected trees and plant species will be retained where possible.

#### THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT, 2018

The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), consolidate the laws relating to urban and regional planning; to provide for a legal framework for spatial planning in Namibia; to provide for principles and standards of spatial planning; to establish the urban and regional planning board; to decentralise certain matters relating to spatial planning; to provide for the preparation, approval and review of the national spatial development framework, regional structure plans and urban structure plans; to provide for the preparation, approval, review and amendment of zoning schemes; to provide for the establishment of townships; to provide for the alteration of boundaries of approved townships, to provide for the disestablishment of approved townships; to provide for the subdivision and consolidation of land; to provide for the alteration, suspension and deletion of conditions relating to land; and to provide for incidental matters.

Application for the finalisation of the town planning procedures for the creation of 19 residential portions, a business portion and street portion on Portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region was submitted to Outjo Municipality who is the competent authority in terms of the Act. Outjo Municipality approved the following:

The Council during its meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022 took note of the contents of your letter of application and as per Item 14.4, Resolution no: **39/11-07-2022** resolved to approve as follows.

- The subdivision of Portion 34 (A portion of Portion 4) of the farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into portion A (± 44,5378 ha) and remainder (± 726,8916 ha).
- Incorporation of portion A of Portion 34 (A portion of Portion 4) of the farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into the Local Authority area of Outjo.
- Subdivision of incorporated portion A into portions 1 19 and the remainder of Portion A.
- Amendment of the Title conditions to include the use of portions 1 19 for "Residential Estate" (Nature Estate) purpose and RE/PTN A for "General Business" purposes and consent for a "Service Industry" since the portions do not fall within the Proclaimed Scheme area of Outjo.

### CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

Subdivision of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Town and Townlands has been approved by Outjo Municipality in terms of the stipulations of The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018). The future use and provision of services will thus be as per the Outjo Municipality's Policies and Rules. The proposed portions to be created and land use is supported by Outjo Municipality.

### OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:			
Electricity Act	In accordance with the Electricity	The Proponent must abide to	
(No. 4 of 2007)	Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides	the Electricity Act.	
	for the establishment of the		
	Electricity Control Board and		
	provide for its powers and		
	functions; to provide for the		
	requirements and conditions for		
	obtaining licenses for the provision		
	of electricity; to provide for the		
	powers and obligations of licenses;		
	and to provide for incidental		
	matters: the necessary permits and		
	licenses will be obtained.		

Table 1: Laws. Acts, Regulations and Policies

Pollution	The Pollution Control and Waste	The Proponent must adhere to
Control and	Management Bill is currently in	the Pollution Control and
Waste	preparation and is therefore	
		Waste Management Bill.
Management	included as a guideline only. Of	
Bill (guideline	reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7	
only)	and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that	
	no person shall discharge or cause	
	to be discharged, any pollutant to	
	the air from a process except	
	under and in accordance with the	
	provisions of an air pollution	
	license issued under section 23.	
	Part 2 also further provides for	
	procedures to be followed in	
	license application, fees to be paid	
	and required terms of conditions	
	for air pollution licenses. Part 7	
	states that any person who sells,	
	stores, transports or uses any	
	hazardous substances or products	
	containing hazardous substances	
	shall notify the competent	
	authority, in accordance with sub-	
	section (2), of the presence and	
	quantity of those substances. The	
	competent authority for the	
	purposes of section 74 shall	
	maintain a register of substances	
	notified in accordance with that	
	section and the register shall be	
	maintained in accordance with the	
	provisions. Part 8 provides for	
	emergency preparedness by the	
	person handling hazardous	
	substances, through emergency	
Water	response plans. The Water Resources	The Act must be consulted.
Resources	Management Act (No. 11 of 2013)	Fresh water abstraction and
Management	stipulates conditions that ensure	waste-water discharge permits
Act	effluent that is produced to be of a	should be obtained when
	certain standard. There should	required.
	also be controls on the disposal of	
	sewage, the purification of effluent,	
	measures should be taken to	
	ensure the prevention of surface	
	and groundwater pollution and	
	water resources should be used in	
	a sustainable manner.	

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992 Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste. The <b>Ordinance</b> applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.	The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions. The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the <b>Ordinance</b> governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.
Forestry Act	The <b>Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)</b> specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is	No removal of protected tree species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should

	of great importance, the Forestry	be consulted when required.
	Act especially stipulates that no	be consulted when required.
	living tree, bush, shrub or	
	indigenous plants within 100m from	
	any river, stream or watercourse,	
	may be removed without the	
	necessary license.	
EU Timber	-	The Propagant is advised to
	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) came into effect in March 2013,	The Proponent is advised to
Regulation:		adhere to the regulation.
FSC (2013)	with the aim of preventing sales of	
	illegal timber and timber products	
	in the EU market. Now, any actor	
	who places timber or timber	
	products on the market for the first	
	time must ensure that the timber	
	used has been legally harvested	
	and, where applicable, exported	
	legally from the country of harvest.	<b>T</b>
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007)	The proponent and contractor
	contains regulations relating to the	should adhere to the Labour
	Health, Safety and Welfare of	Act.
	employees at work. These	
	regulations are prescribed for	
	among others safety relating to	
	hazardous substances, exposure	
	limits and physical hazards.	
	Regulations relating to the Health	
	and Safety of Employees at Work	
	are promulgated in terms of the	
	Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156,	
	GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	
Communal	Communal land is land that	
Land Rights	belongs to the State and is held in	from Traditional Authorities,
	trust for the benefit of the	Communal Boards, Chiefs,
	traditional communities living in	Kings, Queens etc. if required.
	those areas. Communal land	
	cannot be bought or sold, but one	
	can be given a customary land	
	right or right of leasehold to a part	
	of communal land in accordance	
	with the provisions of the	
	Communal Land Reform Act	
	(No. 5 of 2002) and Communal	
	Land Reform Amendment Act	
	(No. 13 of 2013). The Communal	
	Land Reform Act provide for the	
	allocation of rights in respect of	
	communal land to establish	

	Communal Land Desure to musuide	
	Communal Land Boards to provide	
	for the powers of Chiefs and	
	Traditional Authorities and boards	
	in relation to communal land and to	
	make provision for incidental	
	matters. Consent and access to	
	land for the proposed project	
	should be requested from the	
	relevant traditional authority	
	through the Regional Council and	
	Regional Communal Land Boards.	
Traditional	The Traditional Authorities Act	Traditional Authorities should
Authorities	(No. 17 of 1995) provide for the	be consulted when required.
Act (No. 17 of	establishment of traditional	
1995)	authorities, the designation and	
1000)	recognition of traditional leaders; to	
	define their functions, duties and	
	powers; and to provide for matters	
Public and	incidental thereto.	The propercent and contractor
	The Public and Environmental	The proponent and contractor
Environmental	Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides	should adhere to the Public
Health Act	with respect to matters of public	and Environmental Health Act.
	health in Namibia. The objects of	
	this Act are to: (a) promote public	
	health and wellbeing; (b) prevent	
	injuries, diseases and disabilities;	
	(c) protect individuals and	
	communities from public health	
	risks; (d) encourage community	
	participation in order to create a	
	healthy environment; and (e)	
	provide for early detection of	
	diseases and public health risks.	
Coronavirus	The current global <b>Coronavirus</b>	The proponent, contractor and
(Covid-19)	(Covid-19) pandemic and the	workforce should adhere to
Pandemic	associated State of Emergency	the restrictions and
	and health restrictions globally may	regulations.
	<b>0</b> , , ,	
	result in some delays and logistic	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite set-up, traveling of	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite set-up, traveling of personal/workers and building of	
	result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite set-up, traveling of	

National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	should adhere to all the international, regional and local Covid-19 health restrictions and protocols. All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.	The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.
National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979	No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia: (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or (e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds, material or object; except under the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section.	The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance are identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119: "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."	The proponent will ensure that all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP. Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow

		requirements and specifications in relation to water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969)	The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating and prevention of soil erosion; Promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;	Only the area required for the operations should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the minimum impact on the soil through clearance for construction.
Air Quality Act (N0. 39 of 2004)	The Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) intends to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Air Quality Act.
Vision 2030 and National Development Plans	Namibia's overall development ambitions are articulated in the Nation's Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP's) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased income equality; and employment creation.	The proposed project is an important element in employment creation.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which specifically guide and governs development will be followed and complied with in the planning, implementation and operations of the activity.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the Figure below.

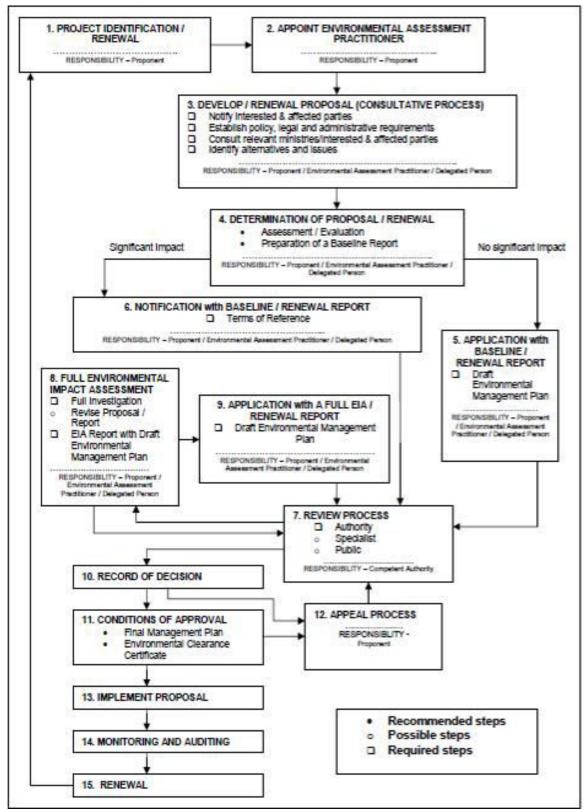


Figure 10: Flowchart of the Impact Process

# **10. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT**

# **10.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION**

Portion 34, Outjo forms part of the Tree and Shrub Savannah Biome (specifically the Highland Savannah). The project site is showing evidence of some human interference namely informal tracks are present and vegetation was cleared on some areas of the Portion and a few gravel roads are present on the site.

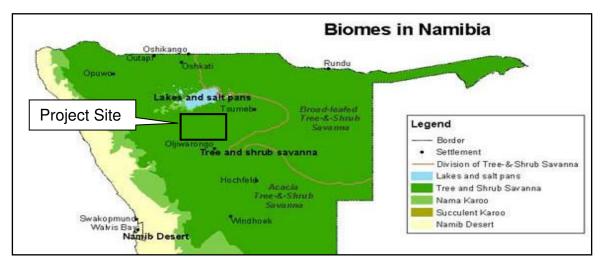


Figure 11: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

Only the necessary plants/vegetation will be removed for the construction phase. The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low.



Figure 12: Vegetation on the site (1) GREEN EARTH Environmental Consultants



Figure 13: Vegetation on the site (2)

# **10.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

Portion 34, Outjo is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. The surface geology of the area consists of formations of mainly the Kalahari Group which has a thickness of up to 30m in the study area. The Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex and Oldest Rocks are also present in the study area. See Map below:

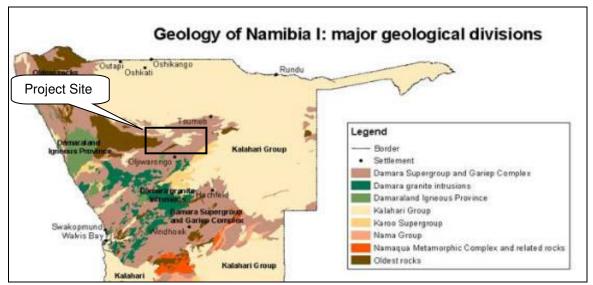


Figure 14: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

The Khomas Trough was formed during sedimentation of the Late Proterozoic Damara Sequence. The basin that was filled by a thick sequence, now preserved as metagreywackes and pelites of the Kuiseb Formation, which were subsequently multiply deformed and thrusted during the Damaran Orogeny. Minor lithologies included are graphite schists, calc-silicates and scapolite schists (*Grunert, 2003*).

The project site is generally even with some higher areas at places. Natural slopes are seen near natural drainage courses on the project site. The soil is suitable for development however the soil is also erodible and should not be cleared unnecessarily from vegetation if not required for the placement of buildings or roads. Unnecessary clearing of soil will lead to erosion (*Grunert, 2003*).

## **10.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

The majority of land uses in and around the Outjo area are characterized by residential, commercial and business activities, therefore the development will not have a negative impact on the social environment. The socio-economic characteristics of the area changed as more economic activities were established within the Outjo area.

The proposed development will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment. Positive impacts associated with the project will be in the form of additional job opportunities during construction as well as in operation. The community will also benefit from skills and technology transfer. The spending power of locals is likely to increase because of employment during the construction and operational phase. The construction impacts will be minimum if mitigated by the Environmental Management Plan.

## 10.4. CLIMATE

In broad terms the climate can be described as semi-arid, with summer rainfalls and highest temperatures occurring during October and February. Maximum temperatures recorded in the area vary just under 40 degrees Celsius with an average annual temperature of more than 22 degrees Celsius (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012).

Rainfall in the form of thunderstorms is experienced in the area during the summer months between October and April. It is further characterised by relatively high average mean annual rainfall of 400 - 600mm in comparison to 250mm for the entire country. Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the period between November and March with mean annual gross evaporation of 2600-2800mm (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012).

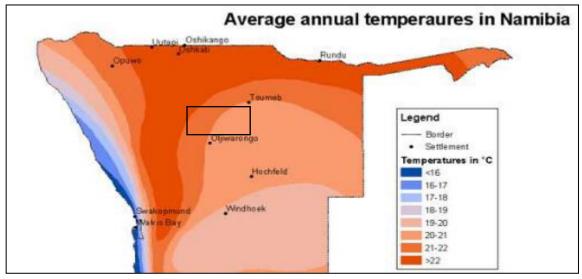


Figure 15: Average temperatures (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

# **10.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

## 11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified:

Criteria	Rating (Severity)				
Impact Type	+	Positive			
	0	No Impact			
	-	Negative			
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)			
	М	Medium (Manageable impacts)			
	н	High (Adverse impact)			

Table 2: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

# 11.1. IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Some of the impacts that the development has on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be constructed and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

# 11.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited in order to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed project might make use of water in its construction phase and operations.

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

Impact Evaluation

## 11.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed infrastructure will be constructed in a semi disturbed natural area which is partly covered with vegetation. Special care should be taken to limit the destruction or damage of the vegetation. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

## **11.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY**

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	2	2	М	L

### 11.1.4.NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated. It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	М	L

# 11.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace.

Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that these are available on site, at all times. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	Μ	L

## 11.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of

staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	М	L

# 11.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

The area is covered by vegetation. The vegetation is stabilizing the area against wind and water erosion. Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the proposed area. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The proposed construction activities will increase the number of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase. If proper storm water management measures are not implemented this will impact negatively on the water courses close to the site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	cance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

## 11.1.8.GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. The waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

# 11.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Oil spills may form a film on water surfaces in the nearby streams causing physical damage to water-borne organisms.

Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

## 11.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
	71-					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

## 11.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all firefighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor. Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	2	4	2	М	L

## 11.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed project should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring portions and it will not be visually unpleasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-	1	1	2	2	L	L

# 11.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

## 11.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. No firewood may be collected on the site. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

# 11.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer

odour, due to sewer system failure of maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	М	L

# 11.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a heath impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exits.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

# 11.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	М	L

# 11.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the *GREEN EARTH Environmental Consultants* 52

environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	1	1	4	2	М	L

# 11.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	1	4	2	М	L

# 11.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Signific	ance
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	М	L

## **11.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar of diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project include sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	71					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

## 12. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.
- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ To ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See Appendix for EMP.

### 13. CONCLUSION

Portion 34 (a portion of Portion 4) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is located close to the town but does not form part of the local authority area. Given the intended creation of smaller plots for residential use, it is more logical to alter the boundaries of the local authority area to include the proposed Portion A. Once Portion A of Portion 34/4/193 has been incorporated, the portion can be subdivided, registered, and sold. The intended residential and business uses can be supported and accommodated under Council's Policies. The proposed subdivision and uses will also not have a negative impact on the surrounding landowners and will positively contribute to the economy of the Town.

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the specific site identified namely Portion A of Portion 34 of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

### 14. **RECOMMENDATION**

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance to finalise the town planning procedures for the development of  $\pm 19$  residential portions, a business portion and street portion on Portion A of Portion 34 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Outjo, Kunene Region and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 The construction of (b) public roads
10.2 The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where (a) It is a public road

(b) the road reserve is more than 30m wide, or

(c) the road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions

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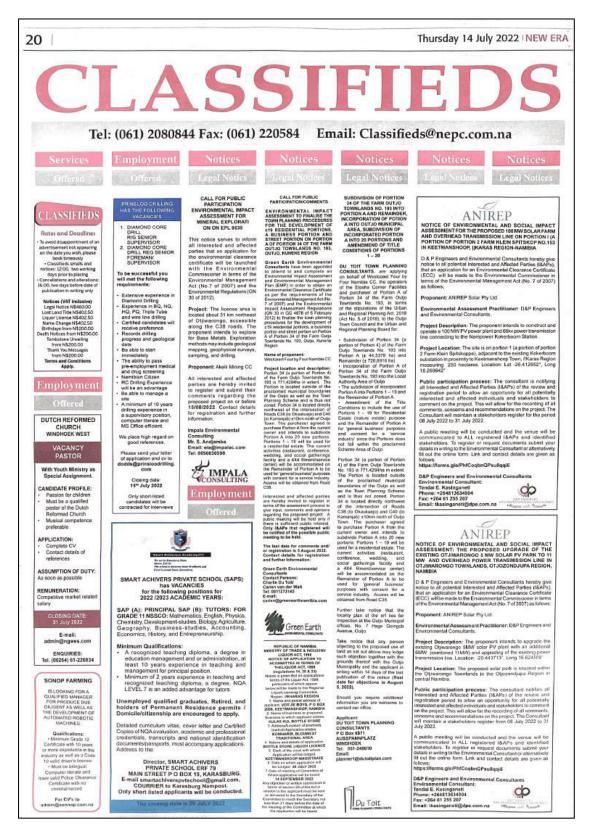
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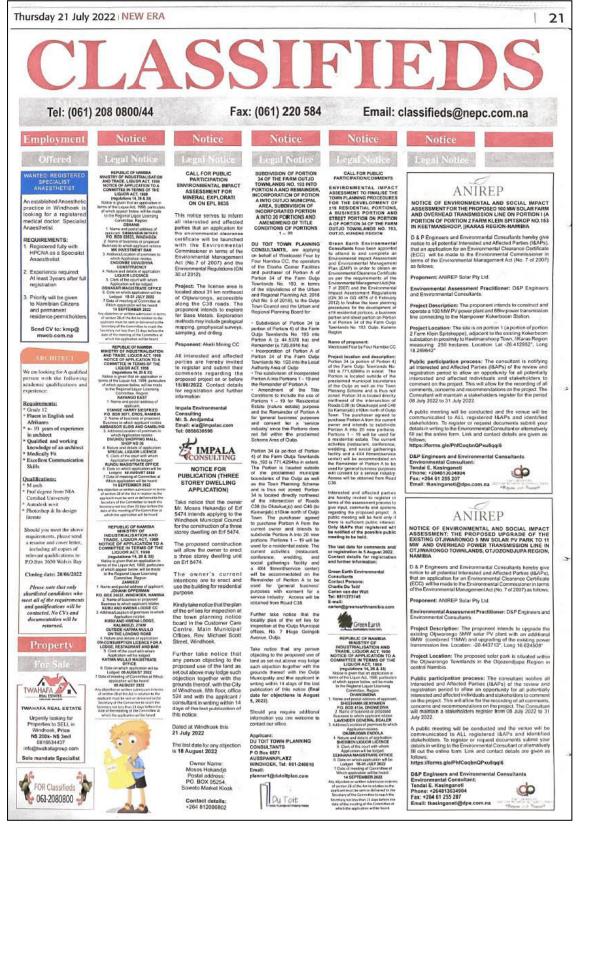
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#### APPENDIX A: NEWSPAPER NOTICES

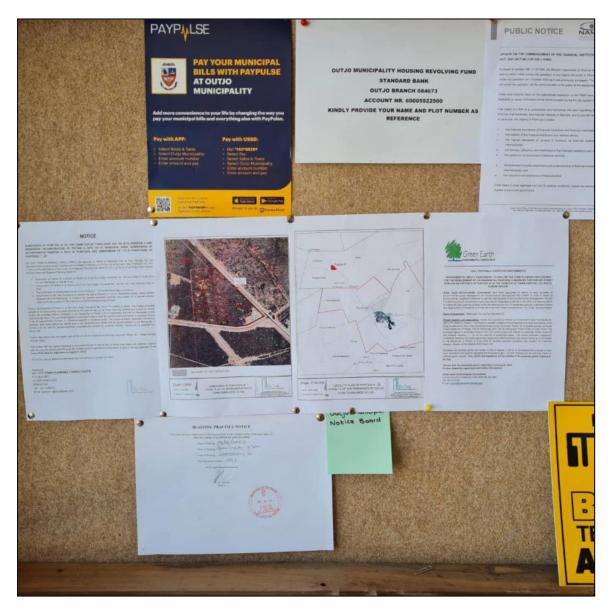


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Reformed Church Musical competence preferable APPLICATION: Compiler CV Compiler CV Confact details of seferences	Encode Andreas	Offered	give input, comments and opinions regarding the processed project. A public meeting will be held only its only I&AR* that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held. The last date for comments and/ or ngistration is 5 August 2022. Conduct, details for ing islandon and now information.	GS (6) Olsevise(i) and C40 (5) Kampai)ai 2100m noth of Oxfp Toren. The parthaser agreed to punchane Portins A from the current owner and insteads to subdivide Portins A into 20 new portons. Portions i no 19 will be urend for a selectini discibiliti and conference, weeding, and social gatherings facility and a 404 filterelivenzo conterty	ANTREP NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE PROPOSED UPDRADE OF THE EXISTING OTWINARONG OF WWW SOLAR PV PARK TO II MW AND OVERHEAD POWER TRANSMISSION LINE IN OTJIMARONGO TOWINALANG, OTJOZO NAJMA REGION,
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CLOSING DATE: 31 July 2022 E-mail: admin@ngwes.com	GRADE 11 NSSCO: Mat Chemisty, Development- Geography, Business Economics, History, and		Green Earth	Further take notice that the locality plan of the of less for inspection at the Outjo Municipal offices, No. 7 Hage Geingob Avenue, Cutjo. Take notice that any person	Proponent: ANIREP Selar Pty Ltd. Environmental As sessment Practitioner: D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants. Project Description: The proponent intends to upgrade the
ENQUIRIES: Tel. (00264) 61-226834 SONOP FARMING	education management least 10 years exprime management for prince Minimum of 2 years e	ng diploma, a degree in nt and or administration, at erlence in teaching and	REFU BLC OF INABILITY MINISTIY OF TRADE & INOUSTRY LUDIOR ACT: 930 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO ACOMMUTTEE IN TER MIS OF THELIGUOR ACT: 1998 (regulations 14, 24 & 23) Refor is gene that an application in three of the Lique Act, 1999, in discuss of white a gover	objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Outjo Municipality and the applicant in witting within 14 days of the last publication of this notice thrul date for objections is August	existing Operating Statistics of the second state of the second st
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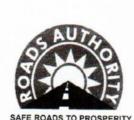
#### APPENDIX B: NOTICE AT MUNICIPALITY



### APPENDIX C: NOTICE ON SITE



#### APPENDIX D: ROADS AUTHORITY APPROVAL



Our Ref.: RA14/19/2/68

Your Ref.:

11 June 2021

Mr G J Nieuwoudt P.O. Box 94 Outjo Namibia ROADS AUTHORITY Private Bag 12030 Ausspannplatz Windhoek NAMIBIA

Enquiries: EN Lumbu (Ms) Telephone: 061-284 7427 E-mail: <u>lumbue@ra.org.na</u>

Dear Sir

#### MAIN ROAD 68: APPLICATION FOR AN ACCESS TO SERVE PORTION 4 OF FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO 193 AS WELL AS RELAXATION OF A BUILDING LINE RESTRICTION ALONG M0068: OUTJO DISTRICT – OTJIWARONGO MAINTENANCE REGION

Your application of 02 February 2021 on the subject matter has reference.

Approval is herewith granted for the creation of one **Type A** access point onto Main Road 68, at a position as confirmed during an on-site inspection, which is about 500 m from M0067. An approval is as well hereby granted for the relaxation of a building restriction from 100 metres to 70 metres as measured from the centre line of the main road.

The access is to be designed and constructed to the standards and specifications of the Roads Authority, at no cost to the Authority, and detail drawings will first need to be submitted to and approved by the Roads Authority before construction work may begin.

The approval is subject to the following conditions:

- Before commencing with any excavations inside the road reserve, it will first need to be determined whether any services such as telecommunication cables are present.
- Access, together with any required storm water structure(s), is to be carried out by a
  competent Contractor to the specifications of the Roads Authority and to be arranged
  by yourself at no cost to the Authority. The relevant specifications may be obtained
  from the office of the local Roads Authority Regional / District Engineer.
- All necessary precautions must be taken to ensure the safety and comfort of the travelling public during the construction process.
- Suitable warning signs complying with the Road Traffic and Transport Act and its
  regulations must remain erected for as long as the works are in progress.

Established in terms of the Roads Authority Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999) Board of Directors: Mr. B. Katjaerua (Chairperson), Ms. E. Motinga, Ms. L. Brandt, Mr. C. Smith

- The local Chief Engineering Technician of the Roads Authority (Outjo Office) must be informed at least two days in advance of the commencement and completion dates of the works in order to allow for the necessary inspections, if any, to be carried out.
- It is of paramount importance that all aspects of the works be carried out in close cooperation with the office of the Regional / District Engineer and in accordance with his/her instructions.
- The road reserve must, at the completion of the works, be left in a clean and tidy state and all rubble and excess construction material must be gathered and carted away from the site.
- The Roads Authority will not accept responsibility for any damage, injury or loss of life that may occur as a result of negligence, inadequate warning signs or the inadequacy of any other precautionary measures needing to be taken while the works are in progress.

Yours sincerely

Confad Mutonga Lutombi CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Private Bag 12030 Ausspannplatz, Nanibia Tel: +264-01-2047/074 + Fax: +264-61-2847147 www.ia.org.na

Established in terms of the Roads Authority Act, 1999 (Act 17 of 1999) Board of Directors: Mr. B. Katjaerua (Chairperson), Ms. E. Motinga, Ms. L. Brandt, Mr. C. Smith

#### APPENDIX E: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

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1. 2. 3. 4.	Position: Name/Surname: Date of Birth: Nationality:	Environmenta Charl du Toit 29 October 19 Namibian		ior	ier		
5.	Education:	Name of Institution Degree/Qualification Date Obtained Name of Institution Degree/Qualification Date Obtained Name of Institution			<ul> <li>University of Stellenbosch, South Africa</li> <li>Hons B (B + A) in Business</li> <li>Administration and Management</li> <li>1985-1987</li> <li>University of Stellenbosch, South Africa</li> <li>BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)</li> <li>1979-1982</li> <li>Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl,</li> </ul>		
		Degree/Qualif Date Obtained			South Africa Grade 12 1974-1978	l	
6.	Membership of Professional Association:	EAPAN Memb	ber (Mei	mb	ership Numl	oer: 112)	
7.	Languages:	English Afrikaans		G	beaking bod bod	<u>Reading</u> Good Good	<u>Writing</u> Good Good
8.	Employment Record:	<u>From</u> 2009 2005	<u>To</u> Preser 2008	nt	Employer Green Earl Environme Consultant Elmarie Du	ntal s	<u>Position(s) held</u> Environmental Practitioner Manager
		2003	2005		Town Plan Consultant Pupkewitz Megabuild	•	General Manager
		1995	2003		Agra Coop Limited	erative	Manager Trade
		1989	1995		Namibia Developme	ent	Chief Agricultural Consultant

		Corporation	
		Ministry of	Agricultural
1985	1988	Agriculture	Researcher

#### Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.

IMA.

Charl du Toit

#### APPENDIX F: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

- **1. Position:** Environmental Consultant
- 2. Name/Surname: Carien van der Walt
- 3. Date of Birth: 6 August 1990
- 4. Nationality: Namibian
- 5. Education:

Institution	Degree/Diploma	Years
University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and	2009 to 2011
	Development	
University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental	2012 to 2013
	Management	

#### 6. Membership of Professional Associations:

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

#### 7. Languages:

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

#### 8. Employment Record:

From	То	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental
			Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental
			Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental
			Consultant

#### 9. Detailed Tasks Assigned:

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

#### Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

Carien van der Walt

#### APPENDIX G: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN