

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED CLOSURE AND REZONING OF ERF 1970 FROM
“PUBLIC OPEN SPACE” TO “INSTITUTIONAL” EXTENSION 9,
OUTAPI, OMUSATI REGION.**

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT

Prepared For



Melrose College Academy

P. O. Box 14285

Outapi

Prepared by



 +264 81142 2927

 info@greegain.com.na

 <https://www.greengain.com.na>

January 2023

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project Name	Proposed Closure and Rezoning of Erf 1970, from “Public Open Space” to “Institutional”, Extension 9, Outapi, Omusati region
Proponent	Melrose College Academy P. O. Box 142 Outapi Mr. Gabriel Wakalenda Cell:+264818768519/+264818768520 Email: admin@melroseca.com
EAP	Green Gain Consultants cc Address: P. O. Box 5303, Walvis Bay Contact: Mr. Joseph K. Amushila Cell: 0811422927 Email: info@greegain.com.na
Report Type	Environmental scoping Report
Application No.	APP00790
Assessment Period	January 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	4
LIST OF FIGURES	4
LIST OF ACRONYMS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	7
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	7
1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY.....	7
1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.....	8
1.4 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	8
2. APPROACH TO THE STUDY	9
2.1 Baseline study.....	9
2.2 Public participation process	9
2.2.1 Notification of IAPs and Stakeholders.....	10
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	11
3.1 Locality	11
3.2 Existing situations	12
3.3 Proposed rezoning	13
3.4 Need and desirability	14
4. THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	15
4.1 Socio-economic	15
4.2 Biophysical settings	17
5. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.....	19
6. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS.....	23
7. ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	25
7.1 Potential Impacts: Planning and Construction Phase	25
7.2 Potential Impacts: Operation phase	26
8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	27
8.1 Assumptions and Conclusions:.....	27
9. REFERENCES	28
10. APPENDICES	29
APPENDIX A: List of I&APs.....	29
APPENDIX B: Proof of Consultations	29
APPENDIX C: EMP	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Details of the EAP.....	8
Table 2: Applicable National Laws	19
Table 3: Significance assessment.....	23
Table 4: Color coding meaning	24
Table 5: Potential impacts during operation phase:	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Public notices	10
Figure 2: Locality map	11
Figure 3: Site overview	12
Figure 4: Current zoning.....	13
Figure 5 Flora and fauna of the area	17

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEAF:	Directorate of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Policy
ECC:	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessments
EMA:	Environmental Management Act
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs:	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and land Reform
MEFT:	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MURD:	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
NSA:	Namibia Statistic Agency
URPB:	Urban and Regional Planning Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proponent intends to apply for the Rezoning of Erf 1970 located in Extension 9, Outapi, from Public Open Space to “Institutional”. Once, rezoned, Erf 1970 will be used for the construction of an institutional building to house the Melrose College Academy.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 (Schedule 5.1) and its regulations (GN No. 30 of 2012), The intended activities (Rezoning) cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) being carried out and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) being obtained.

Green Gain Consultants cc has been appointed to conduct the required EIA study and apply for the ECC for the proposed activities. This study was carried out in line with the requirements of the Environment and Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007) and its Regulations (GN No. 30 of February 2012). Given the scale of the project activities, a Scoping process was deemed sufficient. The process followed a multidisciplinary approach which include collection of baseline information both biophysical environment and socio-economic as well as consultation with potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders.

This Scoping report presents an assessment of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. Also attached is an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which detail a list of mitigation measures to avoid and minimize potential negative impacts and optimize the potential positive impacts. It also outlines roles and responsibilities of the proponent and other different role players.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND

Melrose College Academy were allocated Erf 1970 located in Extension 9, Outapi, Omusati region. Erf 1970, measures approximately and is currently zoned “Public Open Space. The proponent intends to apply for the closure and rezoning of the Erf from Public Open Space to Institutional.

In terms of the Schedule 5.1 (a) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of February 2012, the Closure and rezoning of land from (a) Public Open Space to any other land use, cannot be undertaken without an EIA being carried out and an ECC being obtained, hence this study. Green Gain Consultants cc has been appointed to conduct the required EIA study and apply for the ECC for the proposed activities.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The environmental scoping study was conducted in line with the Namibia’s Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 2012). It indicates a description of the affected environment and the way the proposed activities may affect the environment.

A multidisciplinary approach was used to collect baseline information pertaining to the receiving environment and its social surroundings sourced through site investigations, existing documents, and the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. The study also benefited a great deal from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) contributions.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The aims of this Scoping process are.

- Evaluate the suitability of the proposed activities against the biophysical and socio-economic of the area.
- Propose the appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, mitigate or lessen the negative impacts.
- Consult all I&AP's and relevant stakeholders.
- Above all, comply with the EMA, No. 07 of 2007.

1.4 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Green Gain Consultants cc is a Namibian based professional environmental and natural resources consulting firm established and driven through belief, passion, and dedication to sustainable development. Established in 2012, Green Gain has grown into a substantial team of environmental practitioner in Namibia providing innovative and cost-effective solutions to environmental challenges and help our clients meet regulatory and stakeholder expectations for environmental performances. The table below presents detailed information about Green Gain Consultants cc.

Table 1: Details of the EAP

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Green Gain Consultants cc	
Physical address	Cnr. Joe Davis and Paul van Harte, Narraville, Walvis Bay
Postal address	P.O. Box 5303, Walvis Bay
Contact numbers	0813380114 or 0811422927
Email address	info@greengain.com.na mailto:greengaincc@yahoo.com
Expertise	Name: Mr. J.K. Amushila Qualifications: M. Sc. Environmental Management, B. Honors Agriculture, B. Degree Agriculture, National Diploma in Agriculture. Experience: He is a registered EAPAN member (No.165) He has worked on several EIA and SEA projects. Through his consulting work he gained experience of not only EIA project management, but also environmental specialist experience as well as public consultations.

2. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

Given the nature of the proposed activities, a Scoping study was deemed sufficient. The Scoping process include the followings.

- **Site visits to collect primary data.**
- **Legal and policy review**
- **Gleaning over existing information pertaining to similar developments and issues**
- **Discussions, meetings, and site visits with the Authority and in this case the proponent**
- **Incorporate opinions and concerns raised by interested and affected parties.**
- **Make professional judgment and recommendations.**

2.1 Baseline study

a). Site Visits:

Sites visit was conducted to collect biophysical data such as.

- Roads and traffic information
- Land use and adjacent areas
- Hydrological features
- Soil and Geology
- Topographic features, etc.

b). Review of Policy and Relevant Documents/Literatures

The following Literatures were reviewed.

- **Outapi Town Planning Scheme**
- **Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992)**
- **Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018**

2.2 Public participation process

The Environmental Assessment Regulations specifies that a Public Participation Process must be conducted as an integral part of the EIA study. This was adhered to, as potential I& AP and relevant stakeholders were invited to register and forward concerns / comments to the EAP to ensure an equitable and effective participation.

2.2.1 Notification of IAPs and Stakeholders

Potential I&APs were notified through newspaper advertisements and public notices which provided brief information about the proposed project and the EIA process. Public notices were advertised twice in two local newspapers New Era and Confidante newspaper for 13 and 20 January 2022. Notices were also displayed at the Town Council offices and at the project site. Additionally, adjacent property owners will be consulted during the Planning phase by the Planning Consultant to submit their inputs for consideration in the layout design.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
FOR THE PROPOSED CLOSURE AND REZONING
OF ERF 1970 FROM "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE"
TO "INSTITUTIONAL" EXTENSION 9, OUTAPI,
OMUSATI REGION.**

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following activities:

Project title: Closure and Rezoning of Erf 1970 from "Public Open Space" to "Institutional"

Location: Extension 9, Outapi, Omusati region

Proponent: Melrose College Academy

EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

Project Description: The proponent intends to apply for the closure and rezoning of Erf 1970 from "Public Open Space" to "Institutional" for the construction of a private college. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007), the rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space" to any other land use cannot be undertaken without any EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na on or before **27 January 2023**.

The need for a public meeting will be communicated to all registered I&APs.

Inquiries

 P. O. Box 5303 Walvis Bay
+ 264 81 142 2927
info@greengain.com.na
<http://www.greengain.com.na>




Figure 1: Public notices

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

3.1 Locality

Erf 1970 is in Outapi Extension 9 on the following geographical coordinates -17.503709° S and 14.986403° E.



Figure 2: Locality map

3.2 Site context

The site is located in a mixed township development surrounded mainly by residential properties. The township (Extension 9), where the site is located is fully serviced and is provided with basic municipal services such as street network, water, sewer lines, electricity, communication lines, and stormwater channels. However, the still vacant and undeveloped as depicted in Figure 3 below.



Figure 3: Site overview

The site is surrounded by existing residential properties on its southern and western sides and public open space to the northern and eastern sides. Some of the portion of the site has water depression features which drains towards its northern part which feature a prominent catchment area (zoned public open space) which contains flash flood in the area during rainy season.

3.3 Proposed rezoning

The intention is to apply for closure and rezoning of the Erf1970, from “Public Open Space” to “Institutional “subjected to approval of the Urban and Regional Planning Board



Figure 4: Current zoning

Upon closure and rezoning, the Erf will be used for construction of a Private School/college and associated infrastructure such as service lines i.e., water, electricity, telecommunication, sewer lines and access roads.

3.4 Project alternatives

The EIA Regulations stipulates that the Scoping process should investigate alternative development options to any proposed developments/activities. The following alternatives were considered.

a). Do Nothing

The “Do-Nothing” option will imply that no action will be taken. This option will not be ideal because the intended activities are necessary to ensure compliance to rectify the existing discrepancies in line with the Outapi Town Planning Scheme.

b). Land use options

The proposed layouts as presented in Section above were all considered ideal and in accordance with the Townships and Division of Land Ordinance 11 of 1963 and the Outapi Town Planning Scheme, hence no alternative layouts are required.

3.4 Need and desirability

The “need” and “desirability” for the intended activities is based on the following aspects.

- There are currently discrepancies between the situation on the ground and the General Plan (GP). Hence, there is a need to subdivide all portions into individual erven in line with the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 05 of 2018
- The creation of public road networks is necessary to provide accessibility to the newly created erven.
- The proposed activities would not compromise the integrity of the town spatial development framework.
- The approval of this application would not compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area.

4. THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a brief description of the existing biophysical and built/social environments. It draws on information from site visits, the study team and member's experiences, background literature as well as maps and photographs. It also presents a background against which the positive and negative impacts of the proposed options can be assessed.

4.1 Socio-economic

a). About the town

The town Outapi has a population of 6600 inhabitants according to the 2011 population and housing census. The Outapi town has become the commercial and administrative hub for the whole region and thus the growth in urban residents is taking place at a fast rate, understandably accompanied by development. Before independence in 1990, it has been a growing centre with a secondary school, two private schools, a hospital, numbers of shops and a couple of cucca-shops. Outapi was declared as a town in 1997 and was proclaimed in 1998 as a capital and administrative centre of Omusati region and the Town Council became autonomous in 2002.

Bulk service supply

Infrastructures- Outapi is equipped with all relevant infrastructures which make doing business in the town pleasurable. The town is covered by the national electricity system by NORED. The power lines to the town are connected to a substation located in the road to Okalongo by Nam-Power. The town is also well served with access roads to other towns and villages within northern Namibia and beyond and also direct networks into Angola's southern towns.

Sewage- About 31 percent of the households in the urban areas use flushing toilets and 20 percent use the bush. Outapi's sewer system consists of a pipe network and manholes conveying wet waste under gravity to various pump stations located in the town. The pump station pump water via a piped network to oxidation ponds towards the south of the town. There are also a number of pit latrines in the town, located mostly in the areas that do not have wet sanitation.

Communication-The town has accessibility to selected services/facilities. These include television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. The radio is the most accessible service/facility, with 82.7 % in urban areas.

- **Economic context**

Readily serviced land is available for both residential and commercial use. The town also welcomes Public Private Partnership for developmental projects such as land servicing and other ventures. The good business and investment opportunity in the town is proven by most known retail brands operating within Outapi, such as Shoprite, U-Save, Style, etc. There are also many other local brands operating, offering a good shopping ambiance, especially craft, baskets unique to the town and surrounding villages.

- **Health and Education**

The town is served with a modern public hospital with doctors on duty as well as private clinics, pharmacies and private doctors for general and dental expertise operating during the day. Outapi boasts excellent educational facilities – both public and private. Most schools have accommodation. Individual tuitions can also be arranged. The education qualifications are recognized by the Namibia Qualifications Authority and on par with international standards (Outapi TC, 2015).

4.2 Biophysical settings

- **Climate overview**

The climatic condition of the northern central of Namibia is described as semi-arid to sub-humid with the rainfall confined mainly in summer months (November-March). The area receives a significantly greater amount of precipitation, averaging around 400 mm (15.7 in) per year. The rainfall pattern is highly variable in amount and distribution. The wet and dry spells are thus a normal climatic feature of this environment, and it has been persistent for millions of years. Temperatures are also cooler and more moderate, with approximate seasonal variations of between 10 and 30 °C (Kangombe, 2010).

a) Site topography and Drainage

The town of Outapi is located in a very flat geographical area with a massive baobab, palm and marula trees. The town is surrounded by main natural water courses (oshanas) running from north to south in the west part of the town and several low-lying areas within town borders. The Outapi Extension 9 where this project is located is on a flat slope with some few natural drainage lines.

- **Vegetation and Topography**

There is no vegetation of particular concern observed at the site and thus no vegetation preservation maybe necessary. The local vegetation is mainly thorning bushes and shrubs while the local occurring fauna are ground burrowing animals and domestic animals from the local villages which frequent the town in search for grazing.



Figure 5 Flora and fauna of the area

- **Soil and Geology**

The soil of Outapi is dominated by deep Kalahari and Namib sand that mostly occur in the formation of sands and other sedimentary materials, while the clay sodic sands dominate in the oshanas. The soil type classification is termed to be favourable for crop cultivation and plant growth in general, and this is determined by its physical properties to the nature of water retention, lower salinity and high nutrient level. In principle, the soil comprises of mosaic soil type such as clay and average salty clay (Mendelsohn, 2002).

5. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The following is a brief overview of all relevant legislations regarding the environment which were considered while conducting the Scoping study for the intended activity.

Table 2: Applicable National Laws

LEGISLATION	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)	The articles 91(c) and 95 (i) commits the state to actively promote and sustain environmental welfare of the nation by formulating and institutionalizing policies to accomplish the sustainable objectives which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guarding against overutilization of biological natural resources, - Limiting over-exploitation of non-renewable resources, - Ensuring ecosystem functionality, - Maintain biological diversity. 	The proposed development must be of sound environmental management objectives.
Environmental Management Act No. 07 of 2007	The purpose of this Act 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; and to provide for incidental matters. The Act gives legislative effect to the Environmental Impact Assessment Policy. Moreover, the act also provides procedure for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to voice and register their opinions and concern about the proposed project.	This has been complied with; thus, an EIA has been carried out and an ECC will be applied for prior to the creation of the proposed roads.
Water Resources Management Act 2004	The Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure	The protection of ground and surface water resources should be a priority. Obligation not to pollute surface water bodies.

	the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.	
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. This Bill will license discharge into watercourses and emissions into the air.	All activities shall be conducted in an environmental sustainably manner.
Labour Act (No 11 of 2007)	135 (f): “the steps to be taken by the owners of premises used or intended for use as factories or places where machinery is used, or by occupiers of such premises or by users of machinery in connection with the structure of such buildings of otherwise in order to prevent or extinguish fires, and to ensure the safety in the event of fire, of persons in such building;” (Ministry of Labour and Employment Creation)	Contractors, Sub-contractor shall be guided by this Act when recruiting or handling employment related issues.
Noise Control Regulations (Labour Act)	It is essential to ensure that before any development project is approved and undertaken, an assessment or evaluation of expected noise level is done.	Noise generation during construction/development should be minimized to the satisfactory of neighboring residents and the town Council.
Town and Regional Planners Act, 1996 (Act No. 9 of 1996)	This Act establishes the Namibian Council for Town and Regional Planners, defines functions, and powers of the Council and provides for the registration of town and regional planners and the supervision over their conduct. The Minister may, on recommendation of the Council prescribe the kinds of work of a town and regional planning nature which shall be reserved for town and regional planners. The Act also defines improper conduct and defines disciplinary powers of the Council. Furthermore, the Act provides for the establishment of national, regional, and urban structure plans, and the development of zoning schemes. It also deals with a variety of related land use control issues such as the subdivision and consolidation of	A registered Town Planner has been appointed for this project.



	land and the establishment and extension of urban areas.	
Town Planning Ordinance (No. 18 of 1954)	Subdivision of land situated in any area to which an approved Town Planning Scheme applies must be consistent with that scheme (S31).	Town Planning Procedures will be registered through the URPB
Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018	The Act and Regulations combine the Townships Board and Namibia Planning Advisory Board (NAMPAB) into one to be known as the Urban and Regional Planning Board and delegate the decisions on town planning applications to Local Authorities. However, an LA can only make decisions after the MURD has declared a Local Authority as an Authorised Planning Authority (APA).	Town Planning Procedures will be applied for the proposed subdivision and rezoning Outapi Town Council is not yet an approved APA, approval should be obtained from the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB)
Land Survey Act 33 of 1993	To regulate the survey of land; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	Surveying procedures must be applied accordingly
Local Authorities Act (No. 23 of 1992)	The purpose of the Local Authorities Act is to provide for the determination, for purposes of local government, of local authority councils; the establishment of such local authority councils; and to define the powers, duties, and functions of local authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	The proponent is a Local Authority. The need and desirability for the proposed subdivision has been approved.
Townships and Division of Land Ordinance 11 of 1963	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the establishment of townships and to provide for the regulation and control of the development and subdivision of land and for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent is a Local Authority. The need and desirability for the proposed subdivision has been approved.
Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969	The Soil Conservation Act stipulates that the combating and preventing of soil erosion should take place; the soil should also be conserved, protected, and improved, vegetation and water sources and resources should also be preserved and maintained. When proper mitigation measures are followed along the construction and implementation phase of the project, the natural characteristic of the property	This should be complied with during the construction phase as outlined in the EMP for this project.

	is expected to have a moderate to low impact on the environment.	
--	--	--

6. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The scoping process has identified potential project impacts during its planning and operation phase and examined each of these issues. In assessing the impact of the proposed development, four rating scales were considered. Each issue identified was evaluated in terms of the most important parameter applicable to environmental management. These include the *extent, intensity, probability, and significance* of the possible impact on the environment. The rating scales used are as follows.

Table 3: Significance assessment

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION			
EXTENT	National (4) The whole country	Regional (3) Omusati region and neighbouring regions	Local (2) Within a radius of 2 km of the proposed site	Site (1) Within the proposed site
DURATION	Permanent (4) Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient	Long-term (3) The impact will continue/last for the entire operational life of the development but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.	Medium-term (2) The impact will last for the period of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated	Short-term (1) The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase
INTENSITY	Very High (4) Natural, cultural, and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease	High (3) Natural, cultural, and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease	Moderate (2) Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural, and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	Low (1) Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural, and social functions and processes are not affected
PROBABILITY	Definite (4) Impact will certainly occur	Highly Probable (3) Most likely that the impact will occur	Possible (2) The impact may occur	Improbable (1) Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low
SIGNIFICANCE	Is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is also an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.			

Table 4: Color coding meaning

Low impact	A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction, or operating procedure.
Medium impact	Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs.
High impact	The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment.
Very high impact	Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a “very high impact” is likely to be a fatal flaw.
Status	Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area.
Positive (+)	Beneficial impact
Negative (-)	Deleterious or adverse impact.
Neutral (/)	Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse
It is important to note that the status of an impact is assigned based on the status quo – i.e., should the project not proceed. Therefore, not all negative impacts are equally significant.	

7. ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Potential Impacts: Planning Phase

The first step in avoiding and preventing any possible negative impacts associated with the project should start with the planning and designing phase. The following issues should be considered at the planning and design phase;

ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RATING				
		Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Bio-physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of groundwater due to poor placement of facilities and using of materials that cracks or leaks easily 	Local	Long-term	Medium	Probable	Significant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Issues (fire, disease control, sanitation etc) 	Site	Permanent	High	Low	Significant
Socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual intrusion due to poor design 	Local	Permanent	Low	Low	Significant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of provision of students with special needs with cause stereotyping 	Site	Long-term	Medium	Probable	Significant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor safety 	Site	Short-term	Low	Improbable	Insignificant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection from intruders 	Site	Short-term	Low	Improbable	Insignificant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection from Earthquake 	Local	Less (not known)	High	Low	Insignificant

7.2 Potential Impacts: Construction phase

Table 5: Potential impacts during construction phase:

ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	RATINGS				
		Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Bio-physical	• Pollution of groundwater from spillage or waste discharge	Local	Long-term	Low	Probable	Insignificant
	• Impact on Biodiversity in the form of vegetation clearance	Local	Permanent	High	Medium	Significant
	• Impact on soil (compaction, contamination and erosion)	Site	Short-term	Low	Probable	Significant
	• Visual intrusion from waste stockpiles	Site	Short-term	Low	Improbable	Insignificant
	• Air Pollution	Local	Short-term	Low	Probable	Insignificant
Socio-economic	• Waste generation	Local	Short-term	Low	Low	insignificant
	• Traffic impacts (congestion)	Site	Short-term	Low	Probable	Insignificant
	• Noise (nuisance to residents)	Site	Short-term	Low	Improbable	Insignificant
	• Impact of construction camps	Site	Short-term	Low	Probable	Significant
	• Dust generation	Site	Short-term	Low	Improbable	Insignificant
	• Increase demand on water, electricity and building sand	Local	Medium term	Medium	Probable	Significant
	• Occupational Safety	Site	Short-term	Low	Probable	Significant
	• Employment creation	Local	Short to Long-term	Medium (+ve)	Probable	Significant

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the Scoping Phase was to define the range of the impact assessment and determine the need to conduct any specialist study. It is believed that these objectives have been achieved and adequately documented in the Scoping Report. All possible environment aspects have been adequately assessed and necessary control measures have been formulated to meet statutory requirements thus implementing this project will not have any appreciable negative impacts.

8.1 Assumptions and Conclusions:

- There is ample land zoned “Public Open Spaces “within the Extension 9, hence rezoning Erf 1970 into Institutional will not result in any serious competition towards Public Open Spaces within the township or the Outapi town at large.
- The proposed rezoning will not compromise the environmental integrity of the surrounding environment.
- No major flaws have been identified to prevent the proposed project to go-ahead.
- There are no objections or critical issues to the proposed activities.
- The findings of the Scoping Assessment are considered sufficient, and no additional specialist study is required.
- The Town Council has through its resolution No. C02/02/08/2022/1 has approved the purchase and allocation of Erf 1970 to Melrose College Academy (Appendix A)
- Sufficient information is available to conclude this study at the Scoping phase, hence there is no additional specialist study.

It is therefore recommended that the Environmental Commissioner do consider the findings and recommendations of this Scoping process with mitigation measures as outlined herein and in the Environmental Management Plan and subsequently, consider issuing an Environmental Clearance Certificate to authorize the proposed **Closure and Rezoning of Erf 1970, Extension 9, Outapi, Omusati region.**

9. REFERENCES

- GRN. (2013). 2011 Population and Housing Census Main Report. Windhoek: National Statistics Agency
- Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C., & Robertson, T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia. New Africa Books (Pty) Ltd: Cape Town.
- Republic of Namibia: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, (2012). Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GG 4878, GN 29, Windhoek: MET.
- Ruppel O.C. & Ruppel-Schlichting K. 2013, Environmental Law and Policy in Namibia. OrumbondePress.na & Welwitschia Verlag Dr. A. Eckl, Essen, Windhoek, Namibia.

10. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Proof of property Allocation

APPENDIX B: Proof of Consultations

APPENDIX C: EMP

Appendix A: List of registered I&APs

ORGANISATION	REPRESENTATIVE AND TITLE	CONTACT DETAILS
Outapi Town Council	Ms. Saara iilonga Manager Town Planning	outapitc@iway.na
	Mr. Bonifatius Ausiku Manager Infrastructure	sminfrastructure@outapitc.org.na
	Ms. Maria Aron Town Planning officer	aron@outapitc.org.na
Proponent	Mr. Gabes Wakalenda Manager	Cell:+264818768519/+264818768520 Email: admin@melroseca.com
Town Planner	Simon Shinguto	+264813099839 sshinguto@gmail.com