

# Environmental Scoping Report for:

The Rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 from “Single Residential”  
with a density of 1:600 to “Business” with a bulk of 1.0.

## **Proponents:**

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Page 1 of 24



# Table of Contents

List of Figures .....	3
List of Tables .....	3
List of Acronyms .....	4
<b>1. Chapter One: Background Information .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1. Introduction .....	5
1.2. Projection Location and Description .....	5
1.2.1. Proposed Development .....	6
1.2.2. Infrastructures and Services .....	7
1.3. Need and Desirability .....	7
1.4. Objectives of this Study .....	9
1.5. Terms of Reference .....	10
<b>2. Chapter Two: Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1. Introduction .....	11
<b>3. Chapter Three: Receiving Environment .....</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1. Climate .....	15
3.1.1. Rainfall and Precipitation .....	15
3.1.2. Temperatures .....	15
3.2. Geology, Soils and Geohydrology .....	15
3.2.1. Geology & Soils .....	15
3.2.2. Geohydrology .....	16
3.3. Terrestrial Ecology: Fauna and Flora .....	16
3.3.1. Fauna .....	16
3.3.2. Mammals .....	16
3.3.3. Birds .....	16
3.3.4. Amphibians, Reptiles and Invertebrates .....	16
3.3.5. Trees/ Shrubs and Grasses .....	17
3.4. Socio-Economic .....	17
3.5. Culture and Heritage .....	17
<b>4. Chapter Four: Public Consultation .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5. Chapter Five: Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts .....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1. Overview .....	19



5.2.	Key Potential Positive and Negative Impacts and Issues .....	19
5.3.	Impact Assessment Methodology .....	19
5.4	Impact Assessment .....	21
6.	<b>Chapter Six: Conclusion</b> .....	23
6.1.	Conclusion .....	23
6.2.	Assumptions and Conclusions .....	23
7.	References .....	24

## List of Figures

Figure 1,	Erf 159 and surrounding erven.....	6
Figure 2,	Current Zoning of Erf 159 Block D, and the surrounding erven.....	7
Figure 3,	Depicts that are existing structures on the property. ....	8
Figure 4,	Depicts that the Road's Authority currently operates on the property. ....	8

## List of Tables

Table 1:	The Proposed Project Site Coordinates .....	6
Table 2:	Legislation Applicable to the Proposed Development .....	11
Table 3:	Date of Advertisement.....	18
Table 4:	Positive and Negative Impacts and Issues .....	19
Table 5:	Impact Screening Criteria .....	20
Table 6:	Impact Rating Criteria.....	20
Table 7:	Environmental Impact Assessment Matrix.....	21



## List of Acronyms

BID: Background Information Document  
DEA: Directorate of Environmental Affairs  
EA: Environmental Assessment  
EAP: Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
EM: Environmental Management  
ECC: Environmental Clearance Certificate  
ECO: Environmental Control Officer  
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment  
EMA: Environmental Management Act  
EMP: Environmental Management Plan  
GG: Government Gazette  
GN: Government Notice  
I&APS: Interested and Affected Parties  
IMP: Impact Management Plan  
MEFT: Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism  
ToR: Terms of Reference



# 1. Chapter One: Background Information

## 1.1. Introduction

Harmonic Town Planning Consultants was appointed by the proponent, Mr. Johann & Mrs. Enda Van Wyk, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 from “Single Residential” with a density of 1:600 to “Business” with a bulk of 1.0

The above development is listed activity in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012).

## 1.2. Projection Location and Description

Erf No. Rehoboth Block D 159 Extension 1 is located in a well-established neighbourhood surrounded by “Residential” erven and is across the Dr. Lemmer High School. Erf 159 Extension 1 measures  $\pm 1\,099\text{ m}^2$  in extent and is zoned “Single Residential” with a density of  $1:600\text{m}^2$  as per the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. There are existing structures on the Erf.

The area is predominantly characterized by residential developments and institutional developments like the Dr Lemmer High School. The erf is also within close proximity to the Rehoboth Shopping Centre. Although Erf 159 is located in a predominantly residential area this rezoning to “Business” with a bulk of 1.0 will not change the nature of the neighbourhood, as residential erven remain the majority, and the proposed office use will fit into the existing residential use.





Figure 1, Erf 159 and surrounding erven.

Table 1: The Proposed Project Site Coordinates

<b>Co-ordinates: Decimal Degrees</b>
-23.311039
17.074483

### 1.2.1. Proposed Development

The owners intend to rezone their property to “Business” with a bulk of 1.0. The proposed zoning will allow the owners to operate an administration office and a coffee shop in line with the Rehoboth Town Council regulations. This proposed development will ensure that the owners utilise their property to its fullest potential.

The rezoning to “Business” is the preferred option as it opens a range of opportunities for development and usage. According to the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme, business erven are designated for primary uses including business buildings, offices, general residential units, hotel accommodation establishments, service stations, places of entertainment, funeral parlours, and chapels.

No immediate building improvements are envisaged, the existing building will be modified internally to accommodate the proposed office. In the future, the owners intend to use their Erf as a mixed-use development that will consist of an office space and associated activities. For their short-term goal, the office space will be utilised as an administration office that is currently being rented out to the Roads Authority. Therefore, the office space will avail



employment opportunities to the community and will bring vital services closer to the residents of Block D.

For the long-term goal, the owners intend to provide a more mixed-use facility. The mixed-use development will add value to the town as a whole as more options will be available in a town as such services are in short supply.

### 1.2.2. Infrastructures and Services

Erf 159 is located in an area that has existing services such as roads, water, and electricity. In this regard, no major work will be conducted on the property. The proponent will be responsible for the internal services and access at their own cost.

Erf No. Rehoboth Block D 159 Extension 1 will continue to get access from a 14 m wide street.

### 1.3. Need and Desirability

Erf 159 has existing structures on the property and is zoned Single Residential. The majority of the surrounding erven are zoned Single Residential. The proposed rezoning of Erf Rehoboth D 159 to “Business” will add more convenience and mixed-use options to the neighbourhood. This proposed development will also bring vibrancy to the neighbourhood and ensure that we move away from monofunctional neighbourhoods. In addition, the presence of a business erf within the neighbourhood will mean shorter travel distances to access commercial facilities. Further, in order to achieve a liveable and convenient neighbourhood, services need to be in close proximity to the consumers, which this rezoning aims to achieve

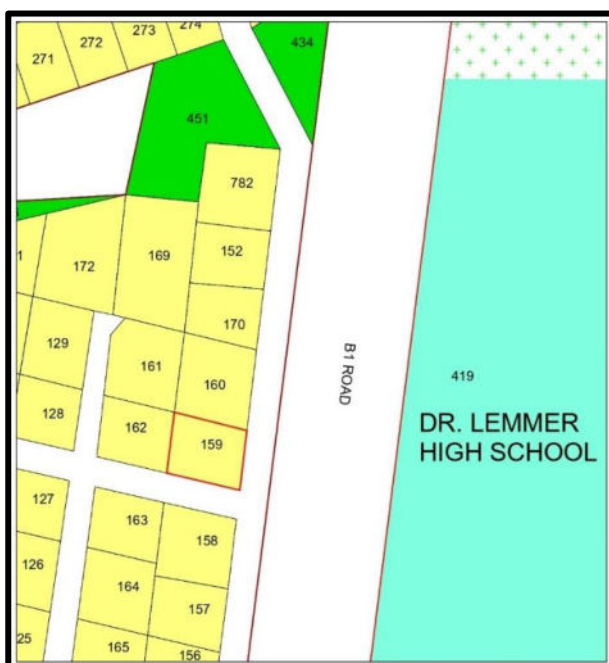


Figure 2, Current Zoning of Erf 159 Block D, and the surrounding erven.







*Figure 3, Depicts that are existing structures on the property.*



*Figure 4, Depicts that the Road's Authority currently operates on the property.*

Below are key points that underscore its desirability:

- Strategic Location for Economic Growth

The Erf in question is strategically located in close proximity to the National B 1 Road, making it highly accessible and visible to both residents and visitors. This ensures maximum exposure and foot traffic, which are critical for the success of any business venture. The increased accessibility will attract a diverse customer base, fostering a dynamic and bustling marketplace.

- Job Creation and Income Generation

The proposed development will create much-needed jobs for the local community. In its operational phase, permanent jobs will be created for those managing and maintaining the





facility. This influx of jobs will provide stable income sources for many households, contributing to poverty alleviation and improved living standards.

- Equitable Use of Land and Improved Service Delivery

The rezoning of the erf from “Single Residential” to “Business” will enable a more equitable use of the available land. The rezoning will maximize the potential of the Erf. Additionally, the increased economic activity and revenue generated by the business will enable the Council to improve service delivery, benefiting the broader community.

- Support for a Diverse and Mixed-Use Neighborhood

This proposed development will bring vibrancy to the neighbourhood and ensure that we move away from monofunctional neighbourhoods. In addition, the presence of a business erf within the neighbourhood will mean shorter travel distances to access commercial facilities.

#### 1.4. Objectives of this Study

This Environmental Impact Assessment is being undertaken in compliance with the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the EIA Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012). It is a prerequisite by the law to have an Environmental Impact Assessment carried out before the implementation of the prescribed projects as elaborated in the EIA Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012). The main objectives of this study are to:

- identify and provide mitigation measures of the expected impacts of the proposed project to protect the environment;
- brief the Project Proponent on the legal and policy framework governing the proposed activity;
- identify the possible changes in the biodiversity index that might be because of the project implementation in the area;
- reflect on the various public concerns which will help the National Environmental Action Planners, economists, and concerned stakeholders to make decisions; and
- develop preventive and precautionary measures for the expected physical and biological environmental negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities.



## 1.5. Terms of Reference

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

The aim of the environmental impact assessment is:

- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012). To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity;
- To inform I&AP's and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activities 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 identifying specialist investigations required; and
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, and social.



## 2. Chapter Two: Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

### 2.1. Introduction

This EIA is identifying and reviewing the administrative, policy, and legislative situation concerning the proposed activity, to inform the proponent about the requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking the rezoning. The section is a presentation of the legislative framework within which the proposed development-related activities will be established and operated. The focus is on compliance with the legislation during the planning, construction, and operational phases. All relevant legislation, policies, and international statutes applying to the project are highlighted in Table 1. Below as specified in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No.7 of 2007) and the regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment as set out in the Schedule of Government Notice No. 30 (2012).

Legal provisions that have relevance to various aspects of these developments are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 2: Legislation Applicable to the Proposed Development

<b>Legislation/Policies</b>	<b>Relevant Provisions</b>	<b>Project Implication</b>
<b>The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990)</b>	<p>The articles 91I and 95(i) commit the state to actively promote and sustain the environmental welfare of the nation by formulating and institutionalizing policies to accomplish the sustainable objectives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guarding against overutilization of biological natural resources,</li> <li>○ Limiting over-exploitation of non-renewable resources,</li> <li>○ Ensuring ecosystem functionality,</li> <li>○ Maintain biological diversity.</li> </ul>	<p>Through the implementation of the environmental management plan, the proposed development will be in conformant to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability.</p>
<b>Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA)</b>	<p>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;</p> <p>to provide for a process of assessment and control of projects that may have significant effects on</p>	<p>The development should be informed by the EMA.</p>



	<p>the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.</p> <p>The Act gives legislative effect to the Environmental Impact Assessment Policy. Moreover, the act also provides the procedure for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to voice and register their opinions and concerns about the proposed project.</p>	
<b>Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)</b>	The Policy seeks to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood, and incorporated into the planning process and that the term ENVIRONMENT is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical, and political components	This EIA considers this term of Environment.
<b>EIA Regulations Government Notice 28, 29, and 30 of EMA (2012)</b>	Government Notice 29 Identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. Government Notice 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process.	The following listed activity is triggered by the proposed development: Activity 5.1 (a) Land Use and Development Activities
<b>Draft Procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)</b>	Part 1, Stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines.
<b>Water Act No. 54 of 1956</b>	Section 23(1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during the construction and operation of the development.
<b>Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013</b>	Part 12 deals with the control and protection of groundwater Part 13 deals with water pollution control	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during the construction and operation of the development. Should water need to be abstracted, a water abstraction permit will be required from the Ministry of Water, Agriculture, and Forestry.



<p><b>Town and Regional Planners Act, 1996 (Act No. 9 of 1996)</b></p>	<p>This Act establishes the Namibian Council for Town and Regional Planners, defines the 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 A registered Town Planner has been appointed for this project. The subdivision and consolidation of land and the establishment and extension of urban areas.</p>	<p>A registered Town Planner has been appointed for this project.</p>
<p><b>Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018</b></p>	<p>To consolidate the laws relating to urban and regional planning;</p> <p>to provide for a legal framework for spatial planning in Namibia;</p> <p>to provide for principles and standards of spatial planning;</p> <p>to establish the urban and regional planning board;</p> <p>to decentralise certain matters relating to spatial planning;</p> <p>to provide for the preparation, approval, and review of the national spatial development framework, regional structure plans, and urban structure plans;</p> <p>to provide for the preparation, approval, review, and amendment of zoning schemes;</p> <p>to provide for the establishment of townships;</p> <p>to provide for the alteration of boundaries of approved townships,</p> <p>to provide for the disestablishment of approved townships;</p> <p>to provide for the change of name of approved townships;</p>	<p>The proposed development must adhere to the provisions regarding the rezoning of land.</p>



	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.	
<b>Land Survey Act 33 of 1993</b>	To regulate the survey of land; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	Surveying procedures must be applied accordingly.
<b>Local Authorities Act (No. 23 of 1992)</b>	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council.	The Proponent should ensure that the rezoning and related activities are in compliance with the relevant requirements the local authority by-laws.
<b>Labour Act No.11 of 2007</b>	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protections. Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment.	Given the employment opportunities presented by the development, compliance with the labour law is essential.
<b>Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969</b>	Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the combating and prevention of soil erosion, the conservation, improvement, and manner of use of the soil and vegetation, and the protection of the water sources	The proposed activity should ensure that soil erosion and soil pollution are avoided during construction and operation.





## 3. Chapter Three: Receiving Environment

### 3.1. Climate

The climatic conditions of Rehoboth are classified as semi-arid- shrub Savannah, lying to the North of the Kalahari Desert, with hot summers and relatively cold winters (with warm days and cool nights). The brief climatic conditions of Rehoboth are as follows, according to Matrix Consulting Services (2020).

#### 3.1.1. Rainfall and Precipitation

Rehoboth receives more rainfall as compared to other places in the Hardap region, receiving a mean annual rainfall of 240-300 millimeters, although in 2010/2011 a record of 731 mm (28.8 in) was measured.

#### 3.1.2. Temperatures

Rehoboth has records of extremely high maximum temperatures above 36 degrees Celsius during summer as well as the rest of the region, with the coldest average minimum temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius, except for areas around the Oanob dam which can get to a negative during winter.

### 3.2. Geology, Soils and Geohydrology

#### 3.2.1. Geology & Soils

Rehoboth area has a wide range of granitic-related geologic formations and soils that are a result of its geological makeup. Hoffmann, 1987 notes that the granitic formations in the north of Rehoboth comprise a thick sequence of mixed clastic sediments and minor carbonates and meta evaporites exposed in a large tectonic half-window below allochthonous nappes of the internal, metamorphic zones of the Southern Damara Thrust Belt.

The thickness of the sequence is estimated to be at least 6,700 m. The Kalahari sands in the area especially around Acacia Park and most parts of Rehoboth are a result of the dispersed red dunes as well as weathering over time. The EIS, 2014 inventory reveals that the area has Alberta, Elim, and granite rocks and Acacia Park sits on an area of deep Namib sands related to the Kalahari sands.



### 3.2.2. *Geohydrology*

The area is generally flat with very little evidence of surface erosion. The surrounding area is relatively flat giving limited chance for surface drainage

## 3.3. Terrestrial Ecology: Fauna and Flora

### 3.3.1. *Fauna*

Rehoboth area has been growing and expanding into the peri-urban environments, this results in the movement of wild animals away from the urban area. The proposed project area has already experienced human encroachment and disturbances.

### 3.3.2. *Mammals*

The proposed project has no wildlife as the project area is already disturbed as the area is already developed. The area's fauna includes large mammals like Rhino Endangered, Kudu, Gemsbok, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, Springbok, Red Hartebeest Endangered, Springhare, Lynx Endemic, Mongoose and Oryx. However, these species are not present on the specific Erf.

### 3.3.3. *Birds*

Hardap Region has a little over 280 bird species according to Gamsberg Nature Reserve and Hardap Conservancy information fact sheets. Consultation around the Rehoboth and Gamsberg nature reserve gave a list of commonly occurring bird species around the Rehoboth area and these include mainly the following: Starks Lark, Bradfield's Swift, Osprey, Yellow-billed Stork Red-billed and the Francolins Hartlieb Endemic. However, the project proposed poses no threat to these bird species or any bird species.

### 3.3.4. *Amphibians, Reptiles and Invertebrates*

Rehoboth is known to have different types of lizards and other dry Savannah reptiles depending on the terrain, vegetation cover, and the type of soil. The baseline studies also discovered the existence of species of snails, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, and several types of species associated with the savannah environment.



### 3.3.5. *Trees/ Shrubs and Grasses*

The most important larger trees/shrubs expected to occur in the general area are Acacia Erioloba, Acacia Hebeclada, Acacia Mellifera, Acacia Nilotica, Acacia Karoo, and Alban Albizzia Anthelmintic. The most important grass expected in the area is the endemic Eragrostis Hardapnsis associated with disturbed areas. The development will have minimal impacts on flora species.

No plants/vegetation will be removed for the construction and operational phases since the majority of vegetation has already been cleared for previous uses. Should any trees be removed, it will be done in a properly managed, planned, and responsible manner to avoid the destruction of unnecessary ground cover or protected species.

### 3.4. Socio-Economic

The area surrounding the Erf has developed into a mixed-use zone over the years. The proposal to rezone the erf to “business,” is not expected to have any negative impact. Given that the majority of land uses in and around Block D are characterized by residential, commercial, and business activities, the proposed development will blend seamlessly into the existing environment without any negative social impact.

### 3.5. Culture and Heritage

The area has a predominantly Damara and Afrikaans-speaking population, which is composed of mainly Damaras and Basters whose history of settlement in the area can be traced to 1885 (Shampapa, 2011).

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 in the area. However, the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects and provides for incidental matters.



## 4. Chapter Four: Public Consultation

Public Consultation forms an important component of the Environmental Assessment process. It is agitated that in the EIA Regulations (2012), Section 21 of the Regulations details steps to be taken during a given public consultation process and these have been used in guiding the EIA process.

The public consultation process has been guided by the requirements of Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and the process has been conducted in terms of regulation 7(1) as well as in terms of the EMA Regulations of GN 30 of 6 February 2012.

The proposed development was advertised in two local newspapers for two consecutive weeks.

*Table 3: Date of Advertisement*

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Date of Advertisement</b>
New Era	25 October 2024
	01 November 2024
Confid�ente	25 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> of October 2024
	01 <sup>st</sup> – 07 <sup>th</sup> of November 2024

Key stakeholders and public engagement consultation meetings were not held as there was no objection received either through the Rehoboth Town Council Office or Harmonic Town Planning Consultants.



## 5. Chapter Five: Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts

### 5.1. Overview

The Project Proponent is committed to sustainability and environmental compliance by coming up with a corrective action plan for all the anticipated environmental impacts associated with the project. This is also in line with the Namibian Environmental Management legislation and International best practices on township establishment and associated activities.

The Proponent shall implement the hereto attached Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to prevent, minimise and mitigate negative impacts. The EMP developed by the consults to address all the identified expected impacts, the plan will be monitored and updated on a continuous basis, with the aim for continuous improvement to address impacts.

### 5.2. Key Potential Positive and Negative Impacts and Issues

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

Table 4: Positive and Negative Impacts and Issues

<b>Positive Impacts</b>	<b>Negative Impacts</b>
The project will involve the development and improvement of existing infrastructure	An existing house that was occupied by the owner will be altered into an office for administrative purposes.
The administrative office will create skilled and semi-skilled employment opportunities. This will provide income-generating prospects for residents, contributing to economic empowerment and poverty alleviation efforts within the community.	Increase in traffic as a result of clients visiting the administrative office
The site's appearance may improve with the addition of new infrastructure, enhancing the overall visual appeal of the area.	The business will generate increased waste, requiring proper waste management practices
The development will lead to more efficient land use, maximizing the area's potential.	

### 5.3. Impact Assessment Methodology

An impact assessment matrix was used to assess all possible impacts of the project on the environment. In line with NEMA No. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impacts Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) with the direction on impacts analysis, the following impact assessment criteria were identified by the team and deemed suitable.



Table 5: Impact Screening Criteria

Aspect	Description
Nature	Focuses on the type of effect that the proposed project will have on environmental components. Addresses questions related to “what will be affected and how?”
Extent	Spatial extend of the project and anticipated spatial extend of impacts indicating whether the impact will be within a limited area (on-site where construction is to take place); local (limited to within 15km of the area); regional (limited to ~100km radius); national (extending beyond Namibia’s borders).
Duration	This looks at the temporal issues pertaining to time frames e.g. whether the impact will be temporary (during construction only), short-term (1-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years), long-term (longer than 10 years, but will cease after operation) or permanent.
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether it exceeds set standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements)
Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as uncertain, improbable (low likelihood), probable (a distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
Significance	Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if the impact will not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design, Medium if the impact could have an influence on the environment which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation (the route can be used, but with deviations or mitigation) High where it could have a “no-go” implication regardless of any possible mitigation (an alternative route should be used).

The application of the above criteria will be used to determine the significance of potential impacts using a combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, augmented by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follows:

Table 6: Impact Rating Criteria

Aspect	Description
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/ magnitude, if at a local scale/ extent and of temporary duration/time.
Medium	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the event of a negative impact the activity(ies) causing it, should not be permitted (i.e. there could be a ‘no-go’ implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.





## 5.4 Impact Assessment

By subjecting each of the potential impacts to the matrix above, the consultants established the significance of each impact prior to implementing mitigation measures and then after mitigation measures have been implemented. Some of the mitigation measures are mentioned but detailed descriptions of management actions are contained in the accompanying EMP.

Table 7: Environmental Impact Assessment Matrix

Impact	Status/Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance		Post Mitigation
						Before Mitigation	Mitigation Applied	
<b>Servicing and Construction Phase</b>								
No construction is envisaged during the immediate future.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Operational Phase</b>								
Pollution from solid waste and sewerage	Failure to manage waste properly results in general pollution of the environment and this might have a detrimental impact on people's well-being and the quality of the environment	Local	Long term	Low	Low Probable	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Erf must be serviced and connected to the Council's Sewer reticulation system.</li> <li>○ Regular collection of solid waste by the municipal (either directly or through the appointed contractor)</li> <li>○ Provisions of domestic solid waste collection bins to the residents</li> </ul>	Low



<i><b>Impact</b></i>	<i><b>Status/Nature</b></i>	<i><b>Extent</b></i>	<i><b>Duration</b></i>	<i><b>Intensity</b></i>	<i><b>Probability</b></i>	<i><b>Significance</b></i>		
						<i><b>Before Mitigation</b></i>	<i><b>Mitigation Applied</b></i>	<i><b>Post Mitigation</b></i>
Community development	Employment creation	Regional	Long term	High	Definite	High	Promote local businesses and employ locals	High



## 6. Chapter Six: Conclusion

### 6.1. Conclusion

The objective of the Scoping Report is 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 environmental 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.

### 6.2. Assumptions and Conclusions

- The proposed rezoning will not compromise the environmental integrity of the surrounding environment;
- There are no objections or critical issues to the proposed activities; and
- The findings of the Scoping Assessment are considered sufficient, and no additional specialist study is required.

It is therefore recommended that the Environmental Commissioner 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 rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 in the Hardap region.



## 7. References

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