

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO ALIGN AND CREATE RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES AND ACCESS ROADS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED PORTIONS FROM THE SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 59 OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE No. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION INTO 25 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER

2025

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Project Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO ALIGN AND CREATE RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES AND ACCESS ROADS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED PORTIONS FROM THE SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 59 OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE No. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION INTO 25 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER	
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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Hachrismar CC, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainder. The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by residential 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':

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

The construction of:

- Public roads.

The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where:

- It is a public road;
- The road reserve is wider than 30 meters;
- 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 the area and Namibia in general.	
Creation of employment and transfer of skills.	Positive as employment will be created during construction and operation.	
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 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 general operational activities.	
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.	

	Vegetation will also 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 construction.
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 environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE				
Aspect	Impact Type	Significance of impacts Unmitigated	Significance of impacts Mitigated	
Ecology Impacts	-	M	L	
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L	
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L	
Waste Generation	-	M	L	
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	M	L	
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L	
Safety and Security	-	M	L	

The impact evaluation criterion of the proposed project:

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (DEAT 2006):				
Criteria	Rating (Severity)			
Impact Type	+	Positive		
	0	No Impact		
	- Negative			
Significance of	L	Low (Little or no impact)		
impacts	M Medium (Manageable impacts			
	Н	High (Adverse impact)		

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the vegetation, birds and other animals, the natural drainage systems, ground and surface water, waste production, 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 operations, 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 farms, 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.
- 3. Issue an Environmental Clearance to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainder and for the following "listed activities":

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

The construction of:

- Public roads.

The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where:

- It is a public road;
- The road reserve is wider than 30 meters;
- 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, Hachrismar CC, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainder.

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:

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

The construction of:

- Public roads.

The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where:

- It is a public road;
- The road reserve is wider than 30 meters;
- 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 create right of way servitudes and access roads, 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 Proponent appointed Willie Schutz Town and Regional Planning Consultant (WSTRPC) to attend to the town planning procedures for the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65. The following information was obtained from WSTRPC (2024):

Urbanisation and overcrowding in the major urban centres of Namibia have resulted in some residents aspiring to live in more tranquil and natural surroundings on larger portions of land. This resulted in the rise of several 'life style' developments where specific aspects of a more rural and closer to nature style of living are provided.

Okahandja as a town has a very strategic location. The town lies conveniently close to the capital of the country on the prominent central areas – coastal and northern transportation spines. This strategic location provides ample opportunities to attract various types of private investment.

The district of Okahandja has been identified by the developer as an area with immense potential to accommodate a lifestyle concept development due to the pristine unspoilt nature of the area. The district of Okahandja also has the benefit of being able to provide the location and setting where interested parties can reside out of the bustling

urban areas such as Okahandja and Windhoek without being too far from the required services and amenities these centres provide.

This natural competitive advantage of the town and its surrounding areas must be harnessed to attract private development and investment, which will have multiplier effects for the town of Okahandja and its residents in the long run.

This development may spur other similar private and public developments with no cost implications for the municipality but can enlarge the economic base in the long run. The development will lead to an Inflow of new residents into the extended municipal area. It is expected that this inflow will be from other regions like Khomas Region rather than Okahandja Town itself. This will relief pressure on the fast-dwindling water and other resources of Cities like Windhoek.

This in turn will attract new and more businesses and possible investments to the town of Okahandja.

The development should benefit the inhabitants of Okahandja in the following manner:

It is envisaged that the development will create work for at least 100 people in the construction phase and at least 30 people after completion. Full time personnel will be working to maintain the infrastructure, domestic workers, gardeners, security guards and other related work. The development will give the area a much needed economic injection which will have a multiplier effect in the community regarding sales and services. Services that will benefit from this development in Okahandja are amongst others shops, doctors, garages, and plumbers' and other service providers. The development will also bring in investments and buying power.

It is thus believed that there is a need for the proposed project and that the selected site is desirable for the project. The site is desirable 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 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. SITE INFORMATION AND LOCALITY

Portion 59 (a portion of Portion AA) of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65 is located approximately 10 kilometres to the Southwest of Okahandja, inside the Townlands of Okahandja, northwest of Road D 1972 (M 0087) leading to Gross Barmen. Portion 59 is ±1123 hectares in extent and is presently utilised for agricultural purposes. Access to the portion is obtained from existing accesses from Road D 1972 (M 0087) which links Okahandja with Gross Barmen Resort. It is the intension to subdivide Portion 59 into 25 portions of approximately 1 ha in extent and the Remainder and to use these Portions for a 'nature estate' as defined in the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme. Access to the newly created portions will be via 20m wide right of way servitudes and access roads to be aligned and constructed as part of the development. See locality maps below showing the project site:

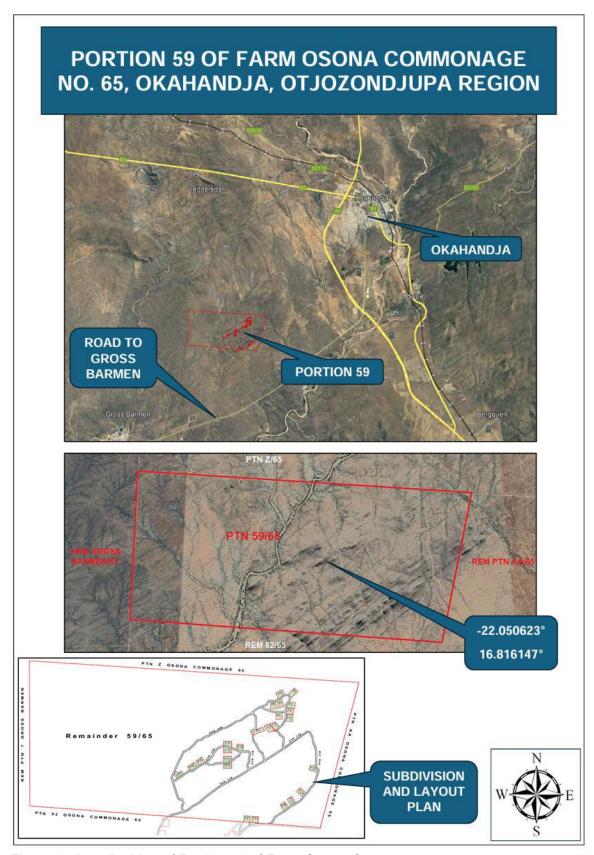


Figure 1: Locality Map of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage

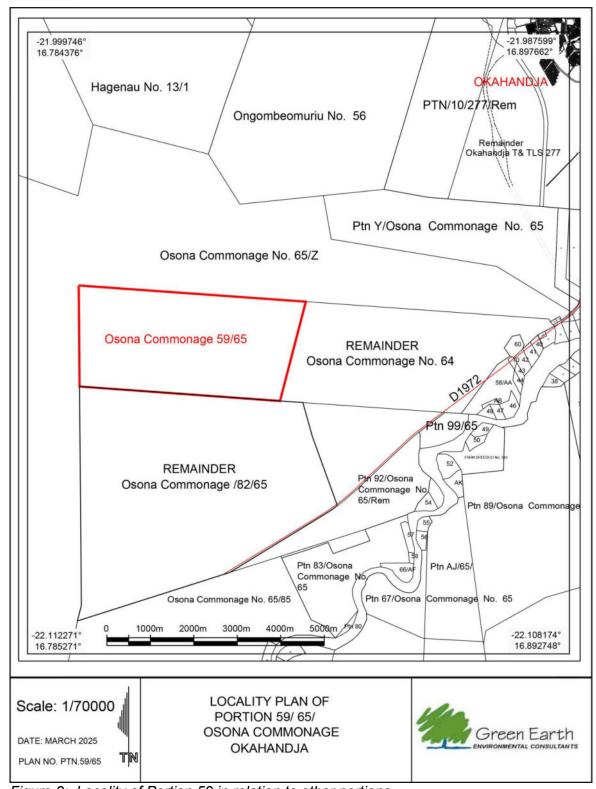


Figure 2: Locality of Portion 59 in relation to other portions

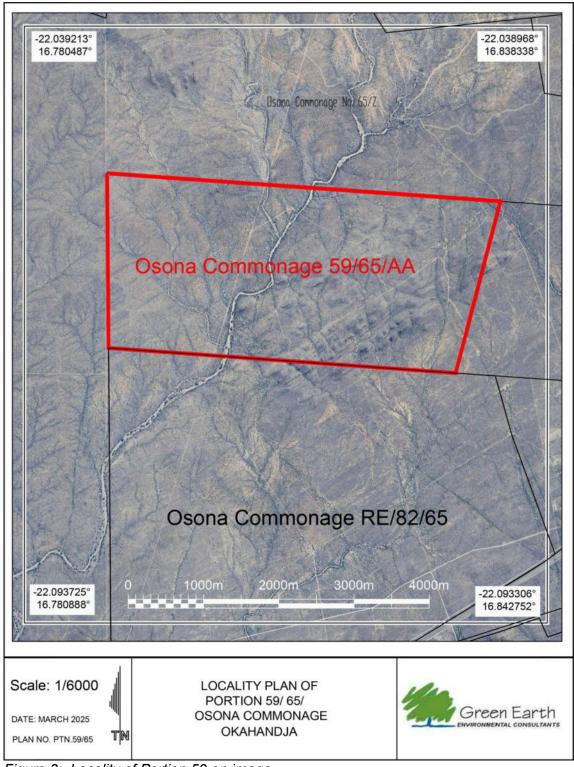


Figure 3: Locality of Portion 59 on image

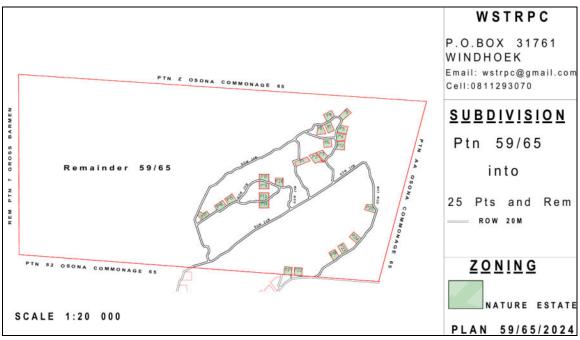


Figure 4: Layout Plan for the development

The Proponent appointed Willie Schutz Town and Regional Planning Consultant (WSTRPC) to attend to the town planning procedures for the subdivision of the Portion 59 of the Farm Osona Commonage No. 65. The following information was obtained from WSTRPC (2024):

The portion is better suited for a low density development as is proposed. The surrounding area is already developed and part of the Okahandja Townlands and therefore this incorporation is a natural process of the town's expansion.

The site is characterised by rolling hills with gentle slopes perennial streams flowing from the north-east to the south-west. A mixture of mica and sand makes the site ideal for development and construction. The site slopes from north-east to south-west with the lowest point being the southwestern corner of the development. The slope is very slight and represents as a slope of 3.0%.

The surrounding area is already developed and part of the Okahandja Townlands and therefor this development is a natural process of the town's expansion.

# 5. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The following information was obtained from WSTRPC (2024):

One of the unique assets that Namibia must sell to its people is its pristine natural environment. The vision for this development is to use the unique natural environmental features to develop the site as a peaceful and tranquil living environment where residents can live harmony with nature.

The intended development will comprise a nature lifestyle development with portions of approximately 1ha in area. The 1ha portions are arranged in groups to make the best use of features such as the breath-taking views, available water, and environmental features, etcetera. The development also has a range of wildlife species such as Eland, Kudu, Giraffes, Zebra, Oryx, and Waterbuck etc.

The development allows for spaces between the individual portions to allow the wildlife to roam freely. The owners of the 1ha plots will be allowed to drive, walk and bike on the larger portion within certain rules that will be included in the homeowners association.

Several lifestyle developments, although on much smaller portions of land, occur on private land outside but near to towns in Namibia of which some of the more known developments are Omeya, Goodhope at Otjiwarongo and Roots development at Stampriet.

These types of developments are popular because they provide living areas closer to nature while not being too far from urban centres where the necessary social, health and economic services are available.

# **5.1.DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

The following information was obtained from WSTRPC (2024):

The nature estate is planned because a market was identified for people wanting to retire as well as live in such a lifestyle complex requiring the tranquillity of the natural setting but do not want to depend on it for a living. It is also identified that the development will attract international buyers. This development is ideally suited for this kind of resident because it is near Okahandja which provides for services like doctors, shops and schools etc.

It is the intention to develop the site as a peaceful and tranquil living environment where residents can safely go about their daily lives. The portions will be approximately 1ha in extent with and will incorporate the natural features of the area into the development.

# **5.2.DESCRIPTION OF LAYOUT**

The following information was obtained from *WSTRPC* (2024):

The layout comprises 25 low density "Nature Estate" Portions of sizes approximately 1ha. The layout is influenced by the longitudinal form and environmental features. The most noticeable feature of the layout as that is not planned in a traditional way but rather into groupings which reflect the available water (boreholes) as well natural features.

The layout is simplistic in nature to meet the intention of a low density development accommodating the nature estate development.

A 20 m wide right of way servitude will be created to provide access to the portions and will be registered over the remainder of Portion 59 in favour of the Homeowners Association.

The existing access off Road D1972 over Portion 82 was incorporated into the layout and will be reconfirmed by the Roads Authority.

The information (zoning and size) of the portions to be created from the subdivision is summarised in the *Table* below:

Table 1: Portion information

Number	Area (Ha)	Zoning	Number	Area (Ha)	Zoning
1	1.0	Nature Estate	14	1.0	Nature Estate
2	1.0	Nature Estate	15	1.0	Nature Estate
3	1.0	Nature Estate	16	1.0	Nature Estate
4	1.0	Nature Estate	17	1.0	Nature Estate
5	1.0	Nature Estate	18	1.0	Nature Estate
6	1.0	Nature Estate	19	1.0	Nature Estate
7	1.0	Nature Estate	20	1.0	Nature Estate
8	1.0	Nature Estate	21	1.0	Nature Estate
9	1.0	Nature Estate	22	1.0	Nature Estate
10	1.0	Nature Estate	23	1.0	Nature Estate
11	1.0	Nature Estate	24	1.0	Nature Estate
12	1.0	Nature Estate	25	1.0	Nature Estate
13	1.0	Nature Estate	Remainder	2186.8	Nature Estate

# 6. MANAGEMENT OF COMMON PROPERTY (SHARED COSTS)

The following information was obtained from WSTRPC (2024):

All erven will have membership of and contribute to a Home Owners Association (or similar legal entity) maintaining fences and other shared projects. The management thereof will function much like a body corporate

The main business of the association shall be the general management and administration of the Development, which business shall amongst others include:

- the employment or contracting of security guards or security services to man the gate and patrol the development;
- the maintenance and upgrading of the security fence and access gate;
- the collection of levies in respect of expenditure incurred by the Association;
- the payment of Municipal accounts in respect of services rendered to the Estate (which cannot be levied by the Municipality to the members individually);
- the entering into contracts with third parties on behalf of the Association which could include contracts for maintenance of roads, services etc.

# 7. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

It is important to note that services will not be transferred to the Municipality of Okahandja but they will be maintained by the residents through their Association until such time as the Municipality can take over the services.

Infrastructural services will be provided by the developer according to municipal standards and the following are envisaged.

# 7.1. ACCESS / INTERNAL ROADS

The existing access point from the D1972 road over Portion 82/65 will provide access to the newly created portions via 20m wide right of way servitude. An application was submitted to the Roads Authority to re-confirm the existing access road to the development. Right of way servitudes will be low impact gravel roads with widths limited to a maximum of 20m. The roads will be shaped in place to maintain the natural character and 'nature estate-lifestyle' as far as possible. Provision is made for river crossings and other minor storm water structures.

# 7.2. WATER SUPPLY / RETICULATION

As it will be impossible for the Municipality of Okahandja to supply water to the development at this point in time, water will be provided from boreholes.

The existing boreholes with sufficient capacity to supply households are existing while owners will be supported to drill boreholes. The Namwater pipeline feeding Gross Barmen and other developments along road D 1972 is running parallel to the development and applications for water can be made to Namwater if needed.

#### 7.3. ELECTRICITY

As the current Nampower bulk supply line is running parallel to the southern boundary of Portion 82 (Road D1972), electricity can be sourced from there. Where possible, solar energy will be utilised.

#### 7.4. STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

As it is a low density development the natural flow of storm water and drainage will be minimally disturbed and the natural flow accommodated where possible. Smaller bridges and storm water structures will be constructed where necessary to allow the natural flow of storm water.

# 7.5. SOLID WASTE / REFUSE REMOVAL

Solid waste removal will be contracted to a private contractor who will remove and dispose the waste at the municipal dumping site.

## 7.6. SEWAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

The collection of waterborne sewage is not economically viable for this type of development given extremely long pipe runs and the risk of blockages and polluting spills not to mention the cost of constructing and maintaining such infrastructure.

It is envisaged to provide each house with a septic tank which will be provided with a well-designed "French Drain" or percolation ditch which will infiltrate the treated effluent from the septic tanks. The final specifications of the waterborne sewage will be discussed and approved by the Municipality, in line with current prescribed standards.

# 7.7. FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent has the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per municipal requirements. A Fire Protection Specialist is introduced a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and is overseeing the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

# 8. 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 was invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices were placed in the Namibian and New Era Newspapers on two consecutive weeks (15 and 22 November 2024) inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. A notice was also displayed on the Okahandja Municipal Notice Board and on the site. The final date for receiving comments was 7 April 2025. See attached copies of the notices.

#### 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.

## 9. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Hachrismar CC) and the town planner (WSTRPC) is accurate. No alternative portions/sites 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.

# 10. 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 Okahandja Town Planning Scheme
- 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, Hachrismar 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:

## *INFRASTRUCTURE*

The construction of:

- Public roads.

The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where:

- It is a public road;
- The road reserve is wider than 30 meters:
- 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**

The proposed activity will 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 OKAHANDJA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

To ensure that development is being driven and guided in Okahandja, the Municipality of Okahandja has endorsed the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme No. 5, approved in terms of section 26(1) of the Town Planning Ordinance of 1954.

The area to which this Scheme applies, is the area as indicated on the scheme maps. The general purpose of the Scheme is the co-ordinated and harmonious development of the area of Okahandja including where necessary the redevelopment of any part thereof which has already been subdivided and build upon, in such a way as will most effectively tend to promote health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy and conservation of the existing character of the town, in the process of such development.

Okahandja Town Planning Amendment Scheme No. 5 defines 'a residential estate' as follows:

"RESIDENTIAL ESTATE" means lands under private ownership managed by a home owners association and includes a Wildlife Estate, Nature Estate, Equestrian Estate, Golf Estate and Retirement Village, with a density restriction for each estate as also prescribed under Table E and can, with special consent of Council include a Resort.

Further provided that:

(a) Nature Estate means residential estate as defined above of which the primary lifestyle theme is related to the residential estate of the natural environment and may include activities based on and land uses incidental to the primary theme, with a density of 1 unit per 1 ha.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

Given that the site is within the Okahandja Municipal Boundaries and that the developmental intentions of the client and intended use is in line with the stipulations of the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme, there is no reason to anticipate detrimental effects to the surroundings of Okahandja in the support of this application by Council. The proposed operations are also subject to an Environmental Clearance which will only be given if there are limited effects on the surrounding area and that it can be mitigated.

# MUNICIPALITY OF OKAHANDJA

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P.O.Box: 15 Okahandja

# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Enquiry: R Matheus Tel: 062 505 110

Date: 23rd April 2025

The Environmental Commissioner and Head Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism Private Bag 13306 Windhoek Tel: (+264) 61 284 2751

Tel. (+204) 61 284 2751

Email: timoteus.mufeti@meft.gov.na

Dear, Mr. Timoteus Mufeti

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO ALIGN AND CREATE RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES AND ACCESS ROADS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED PORTIONS FROM THE SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 59 OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE No. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION INTO 25 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER

Your letter dated 26 March 2025 requesting for a consent letter has reference:

The application for consent has been received by the Municipality of Okahandja on 26 March 2025. Confirmation is hereby granted by the Municipality of Okahandja for Hachrismar CC to start with the process of obtaining approvals, permits, licenses, certificates, etc to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainder.

Please note that this consent does not hold the Okahandja Municipality liable in the event that the application is objected to or not approved, as the assessment process is still pending. For more clarity, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

For more clarity, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Xours sincerely

Alphons Tjitombo Chief Executive Officer 2 3 APR 207

All correspondence to be addressed to the Office of the Chief Executive Officer

**GARDEN TOWN OF NAMIBIA** 

# OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

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

Table 1: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies  Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:				
Electricity Act	In accordance with the Electricity			
(No. 4 of 2007)	Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides	•		
,	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.			
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			

Water	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 response plans.	The Act must be severilled
Water	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	Provides for management and	The Proponent must abide to
Hazardous	handling of industrial, business and	the solid waste management
Waste	domestic waste.	provisions.
Management		·
Regulations:		
Local		
Authorities		
1992		
Hazardous	The <b>Ordinance</b> applies to the	The Proponent must abide to
Substances	manufacture, sale, use, disposal	the Ordinance's provisions.
Ordinance	and dumping of hazardous	
(No. 14 of	substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by	
1974)	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.	
Atmospheric	Part 2 of the <b>Ordinance</b> governs	The proponent should adhere
Pollution	the control of noxious or offensive	to the stipulations of the
Prevention	gases. The Ordinance prohibits	Atmospheric Pollution
Ordinance of	anyone from carrying on a	Prevention Ordinance.
Namibia (No.	scheduled process without a	
11 of 1976)	registration certificate in a	
	controlled area. The registration	

	(6. ( ) ) )	
	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.	
Nature	The Nature Conservation	The proposed project
Conservation	Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers	implementation is not located
Ordinance	game parks and nature reserves,	in a demarcated conservation
	the hunting and protection of wild	area, national park or unique
	animals, problem animals, fish and	environments.
	indigenous plant species. The	
	Ministry of Environment, Forestry	
	and Tourism (MEFT) administer it	
	and provides for the establishment	
	of the Nature Conservation Board.	
Forestry Ast		No removal of protected tree
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)	No removal of protected tree
	specifies that there be a general	species or removal of mature
	protection of the receiving and	trees should happen. The
	surrounding environment. The	Ministry of Environment,
	protection of natural vegetation is	Forestry and Tourism should
	of great importance, the Forestry	be consulted when required.
	Act especially stipulates that no	
	living tree, bush, shrub or	
	indigenous plants within 100m from	
	any river, stream or watercourse,	
	may be removed without the	
	necessary license.	
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007)	The proponent and contractor
	contains regulations relating to the	
	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,	
Communication	GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	Consent about he state !
Communal	Communal land is land that	Consent should be obtained
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 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.	
Public and	The Public and Environmental	The proponent and contractor
Environmental		The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public
	Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides	
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.	
National	All protected heritage resources	The National Heritage Council
Heritage Act	discovered need to be reported	should be consulted when
(No. 27 of	immediately to the National	required.
2004)	Heritage Council (NHC) and	'
,	require a permit from the NHC	
	before it may be relocated. This	
	should be applied from the NHC.	
National	No person shall destroy, damage,	The proposed site for
Monuments	excavate, alter, remove from its	development is not within any
Monuments	excavate, after, remove from its	development is not within any

#### Act of original site known monument site both or export from Namibia (No. Namibia: movable or immovable as 28 of 1969) as (a) any meteorite or fossil; or specified in the Act, however amended until (b) any drawing or painting on in such an instance that any 1979 stone or a petroglyph known or material or sites or archeologic commonly believed to have been importance are identified, it executed by any people who will be the responsibility of the inhabited or visited Namibia before developer to take the required the year 1900 AD; or route and notify the relevant (c) any implement, ornament or commission. structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or anthropological (d) the 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. Public Health Under this act. in section 119: "No The proponent will ensure that Act (No. 36 of person shall cause a nuisance or all legal requirements of the 1919) shall suffer to exist on any land or project in relation to protection premises owned or occupied by of the health of their him or of which he is in charge any employees and surrounding nuisance or other condition liable residents is protected and will to be injurious or dangerous to be included in the EMP. health." Relevant protective equipment provided shall 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 The objectives of this Act are to: Only the area required for the Conservation Make provisions for the combating operations should be cleared Act (No. 76 of and prevention of soil erosion; from vegetation to ensure the 1969) Promote the conservation. minimum impact on the soil protection and improvement of the through clearance for

	soil, vegetation, sources and	construction.
	, , , , , ,	Construction.
	resources of the Republic;	
Air Quality Act	The Air Quality Act (No. 39 of	The proponent and contractor
(N0. 39 of	<b>2004)</b> intends to provide for	should adhere to the Air
2004)	national norms and standards	Quality Act.
	regulating air quality monitoring,	
	management and control by all	
	spheres of government; for specific	
	air quality measures; and for	
\". 1	matters incidental thereto.	
Vision 2030	Namibia's overall development	
and National	ambitions are articulated in the	important element in
Development	Nation's Vision 2030. At the	employment creation.
Plans	operational level, five-yearly	
	national development plans	
	(NDP's) are prepared in extensive	
	consultations led by the National	
	Planning Commission in the Office	
	o a constant of the constant o	
	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.	

# CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which 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.

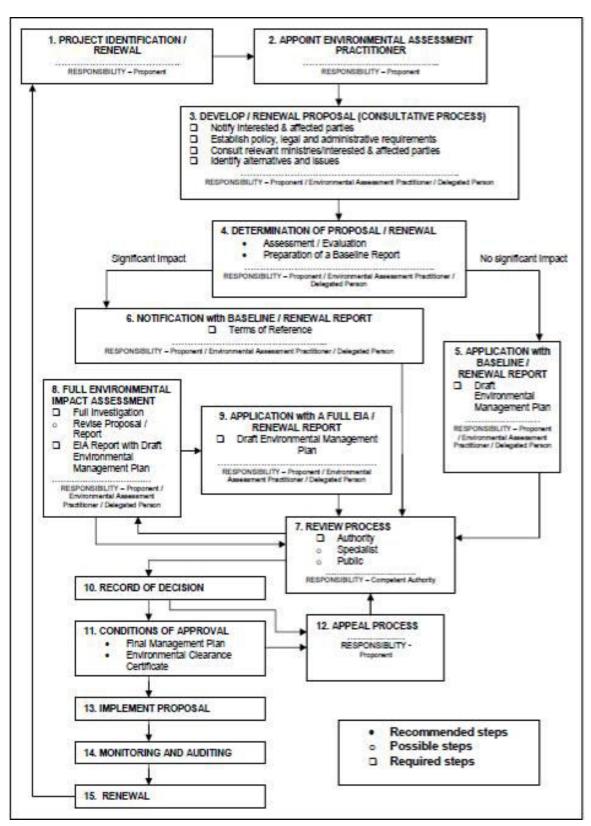


Figure 5: Flowchart of the Impact Process

# 11. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

# 11.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja 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 site and a few gravel roads are present on the site.

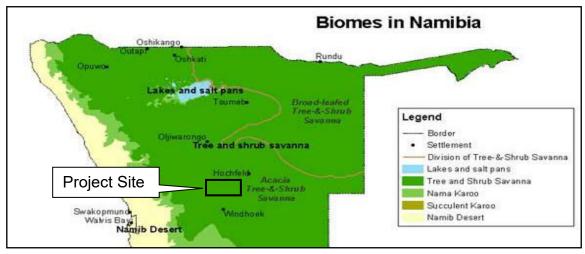


Figure 6: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)



Figure 7: Trees and bushes present on the site



Figure 8: Grasslands present on the Portion

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.

# 11.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. The surface geology of the area also consists of formations of Damara granite intrusions. See *Map* below:

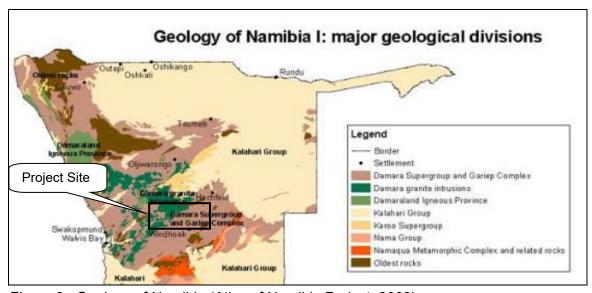


Figure 9: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

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).

# 11.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The majority of land uses around the project site are characterized by residential and farming activities; therefore, the development will not have a negative impact on the social environment.

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.

#### **11.4. 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).

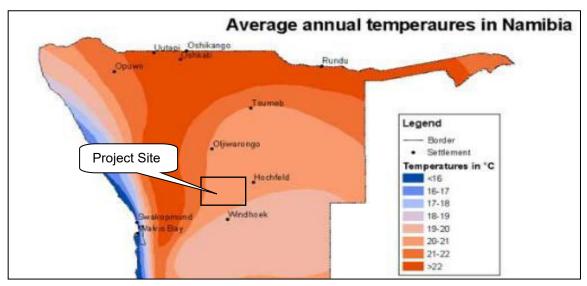


Figure 10: Average temperatures (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

# 11.5. 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.

# 12. 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:

Table 2: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

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)			

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:

# 12.1. 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.

# **12.1.1. 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.

### Impact Evaluation

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

# 12.1.2. 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	Signific	ance
	71					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

# 12.1.3. 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

# 12.1.4. 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	Signific	ance
	31					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	М	L

# 12.1.5. 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	М	L

# 12.1.6. 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	
	3,1					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	М	L

# 12.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

The area is mostly 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

# 12.1.8. 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.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

### Impact Evaluation

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

# 12.1.9. 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	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

# 12.1.10. 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	Significance	
	,,					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	М	L

# 12.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all firefighting devices are in good working order and 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.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

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

# **12.1.12. 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

# 12.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

# 12.2.1. 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

# 12.2.2. 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

# 12.2.3. 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

# 12.2.4. 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.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

# Impact Evaluation

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

# 12.2.5. 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 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

# 12.2.6. 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.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

# Impact Evaluation

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

# 12.2.7. 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

# 12.3. 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 or 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	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

# 13. 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.

# 14. CONCLUSION

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 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, 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.

In general, the construction and operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an onsite tool during the construction and operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

# 15. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainder and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

# *INFRASTRUCTURE*

The construction of:

- Public roads.

The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where:

- It is a public road;
- The road reserve is wider than 30 meters;
- The road caters for more than one lane of traffic in both directions.

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# APPENDIX A: NEWSPAPER NOTICES





CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPA-TION/COMMENTS ENVIRONMEN-TAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO ALIGN AND CRE-ATE RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES AND ACCESS ROADS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED PORTIONS FROM THE SUBDIVISION OF POR-TION 59 OF FARM OSONA COM-MONAGE No. 65, OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION INTO 25 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements

### Legal

of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandia, Otjozondjupa Region into 25 portions and the Remainer. Name of proponent: Hachrismar CC Project location and description: Portion 59 (a portion of Portion AA) of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65 is located approximately 10 kilometres to the Southwest of Okahandia, inside the Townlands of Okahandja, northwest of Road M 0087 leading to Gross Barmen. Portion 59 is ±1123 hectares in extent and is presently utilised for agricultural purposes. Access to the portion is obtained from existing accesses from Road M 0087 which links Okahandia with Gross Barmen Resort. It is the intension to subdivide Portion 59 into 25 portions of approximately 1 ha in extent and the Remainer and to use these Portions for a 'nature estate' as defined in the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme. Access to the newly created portions will be via 15m and 20m wide right of way servitudes and access roads to be aligned and constructed as part of the development. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public intertest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 8 April 2025. Contact details for registration and further information: Green Earth Environmental Consultants Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145

E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com CLAO250000574

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(061) 220 584

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### Services Employment

### Notice

# Notice Notice

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

Tale mode that URBAN DYNAMICS
AFRICA TOWN AND REGIONAL
PLANNERS intends to apply for the
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6. Date on which application will lodged: 26 FEBRUARY 2025 7. Date of meeting of Com-

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA (Main Division – Windhoek)

COT ACUSE/USION TO THE WIT OF EXECUTION for in the matter between: movable properties as assumed on e-justice.

APPLICANT 8.5 On 1.5" of April 2021 and 11" and of March 2021 and 11"

### COMMISSIONER OF OATH PULL NAMES:

1º and 2º Respondents ii ADDRESS:







NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

TWAHAFA

We are urgently in looking in HOUSES to BUY & SELL

0816534437

# #PROPERTY

# Auction

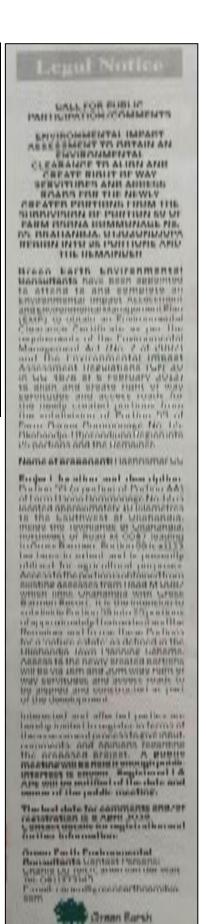
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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IM-PACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO ALIGN AND CREATE RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES AND AC-CESS ROADS FOR THE NEWLY CREATED PORTIONS FROM THE SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 59 OF FARM OSONA COMMONAGE No. 65. OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION INTO 25 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) to align and create right of way servitudes and access roads for the newly created portions from the subdivision of Portion 59 of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65, Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region into 5 portions and the Remainer. Name of proponent: Hachrismar CC Proj-

Remainer. Name of proponent: Hachrismar CC Project location and description: Portion 59 (a portion of Portion AA) of Farm Osona Commonage No. 65 is located approximately 10 kilometres to the Southwest of Okahandja, inside the Townlands of Okahandja, northwest of Road M 0087 leading to Gross Barmen. Portion 59 is ±1123 hectares in extent and is presently utilised for agricultural purposes. Access to the portion is obtained from existing accesses from Road M 0087 which links Okahandja with Gross Barmen Resort. It is the intension to subdivide Portion 59 into 25 portions of approximately 1 ha in extent and the Remainer and to use these Portions for a 'nature estate' as defined in the Okahandja Town Planning Scheme. Access to the newly created portions will be via 15m and 20m wide right of way servitudes and access roads to be aligned and constructed as part of the development. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public intertest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 8 April 2025. Contact details for registration and further information: Green Earth Environmental Consultants Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: UB17273145

E-mail: carien@greenearthnamibia.com CLAO250000574

NOTICE

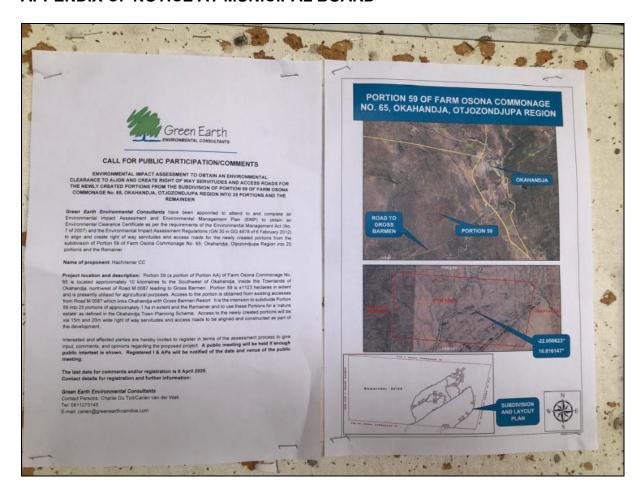


# **APPENDIX B: NOTICE ON SITE**





# APPENDIX C: NOTICE AT MUNICIPAL BOARD



# APPENDIX D: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. Position: **Environmental Practitioner** 

2. Name/Surname: Charl du Toit 3. Date of Birth: 29 October 1960

Namibian 4. Nationality:

5. Education: Name of Institution University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

> Degree/Qualification Hons B (B + A) in Business

> > Administration and Management

**Date Obtained** 1985-1987

Name of Institution University of Stellenbosch, South Africa Degree/Qualification BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy

and Soil Science)

Date Obtained 1979-1982

Name of Institution Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl,

South Africa

Degree/Qualification Grade 12 **Date Obtained** 1974-1978

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

6. Membership of

**Professional** 

Association:

7.	Languages:		<u>S</u> p	<u>peaking</u>	Reading	<u>Writing</u>
		English	Go	bod	Good	Good
		Afrikaans	Go	bod	Good	Good
8.	Employment	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Employer</u>		Position(s) held
	Record:	2009	Present	Green Earl	:h	Environmental
				Environme	ntal	Practitioner
				Consultant	s	
		2005	2008	Elmarie Du	ı Toit	Manager

**Town Planning** Consultants 2003 2005 Pupkewitz General Manager Megabuild 1995 2003 Agra Cooperative Manager Trade

Limited

		Namibia	Chief Agricultural
1989	1995	Development	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.

Charl du Toit

# APPENDIX E: 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 F: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN