

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
TO CREATE 'PUBLIC ROADS' IN THE FORM
OF RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES OVER
PORTION 149 (A PORTION OF PORTION 21)
OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193
TO EXTEND THE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
ACCESS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO PORTION
187 (A PORTION OF PORTION 21) OF THE
FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193
(KUNENE REGION)

2025

App - 250924006477

Project Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO CREATE 'PUBLIC ROADS' IN THE FORM OF RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES OVER PORTION 149 (A PORTION OF PORTION 21) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 TO EXTEND THE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY ACCESS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO PORTION 187 (A PORTION OF PORTION 21) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 (KUNENE REGION)
The Proponent:	Mrs. Maryna Louw P O Box 2292 WALVIS BAY
Prepared by:	Green Earth  ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS  1st floor Bridgeview Offices & Apartments, No. 4 Dr Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Namibia PO Box 6871, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek
Release Date:	October 2025
Consultant:	C. Du Toit C. Van Der Walt Cell: 081 127 3145 Email: charlie@greenearthnamibia.com

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Mrs. Maryna Louw, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance to create 'public roads' in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend the existing Right of Way Access to Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (Kunene Region).

In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes.

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

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

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Aspect	Impact	Significance	Significance of
	Type	of impacts	impacts
		Unmitigated	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

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, the natural drainage systems, noise and dust during construction and operation, the danger of residents and visitors being injured during construction, the transmission of diseases from people or to people involved in construction and the loss of land. 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 erven 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 create 'public roads' in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend the existing Right of Way Access to Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (Kunene Region) and for the following "listed activities":

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

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

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# **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CAN Central Area of Namibia

EC Environmental Clearance

ECO Environment Control Officer

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP Environmental Management Plan

I&APs Interested and Affected Parties

MEFT Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

SQM Square Meters

URPB Urban and Regional Planning Board

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Mrs. Maryna Louw, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance to create 'public roads' in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend the existing Right of Way Access to Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (Kunene Region).

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

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes.

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

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

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

#### 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the proposed project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance are 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 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. MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Primarily, the subdivision is essential to facilitate the transfer of ownership of the subdivided portion to the owner's mother. This process is crucial to ensure that ownership rights are accurately reflected and legally registered, aligning with regulatory requirements and ensuring clarity in land ownership.

Furthermore, the subdivision is designed to harmonize with the existing land use plan without necessitating any alterations or demolitions of current structures. The portion in question is used for agricultural and farming purposes, including a farmhouse of the owner. By subdividing the land, we aim to enhance the efficiency of agricultural operations while maintaining the integrity of the designated use.

According to the information mentioned above, it is believed that there are a need and desirability for the project.

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 either by the proponent, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system might 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 THE PROJECT

# 4.1. SITE INFORMATION (LOCALITY, SIZE AND ZONING)

The Remaining Extent of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is in the Outjo Municipal Area (Townlands), directly southwest of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and C40 (to Kamanjab), northwest of the Outjo Town. It is the intension to subdivide Re/Portion 21 into Portion 187 (±65 hectares) and the Remainder of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (±850,49 hectares). To provide access to newly created Portion 187, the existing right of way servitude of 15m wide, linking neighbouring Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 with Road C 38, must be extended over the eastern boundary of Portion 149. To be able to register the right of way access of ± 159,08m long over Portion 149, an environmental clearance must be obtained.

The Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) of Farm Outjo Townlands No.193 is **915,4933ha** in extent and currently do not have a zoning assigned to it as the Outjo Zoning Scheme Area has not been extended to include the portions that was later included in the Municipal area.

See maps below showing the locality of the Project Site:



Figure 1: The Town of Outjo

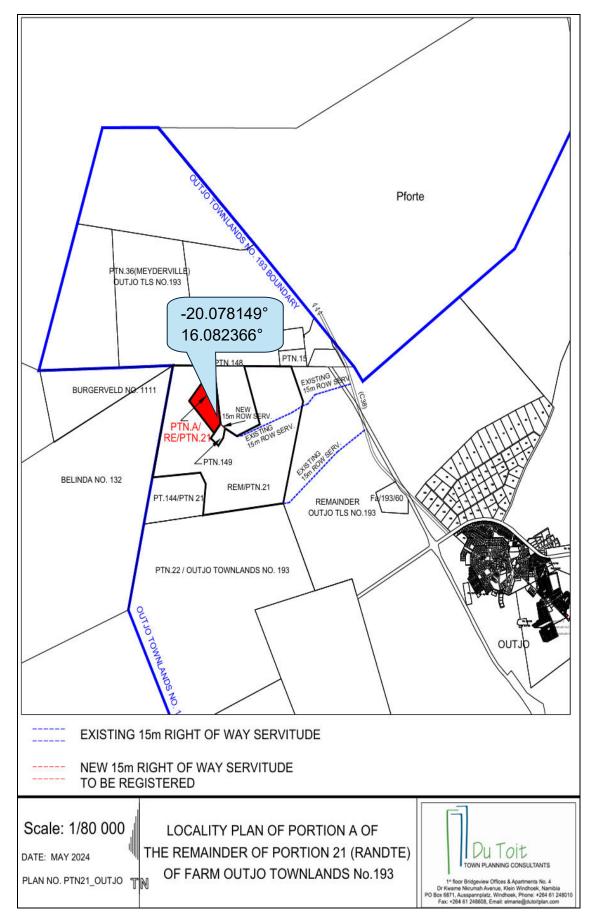


Figure 2: Locality Plan with right of way servitudes and town boundary

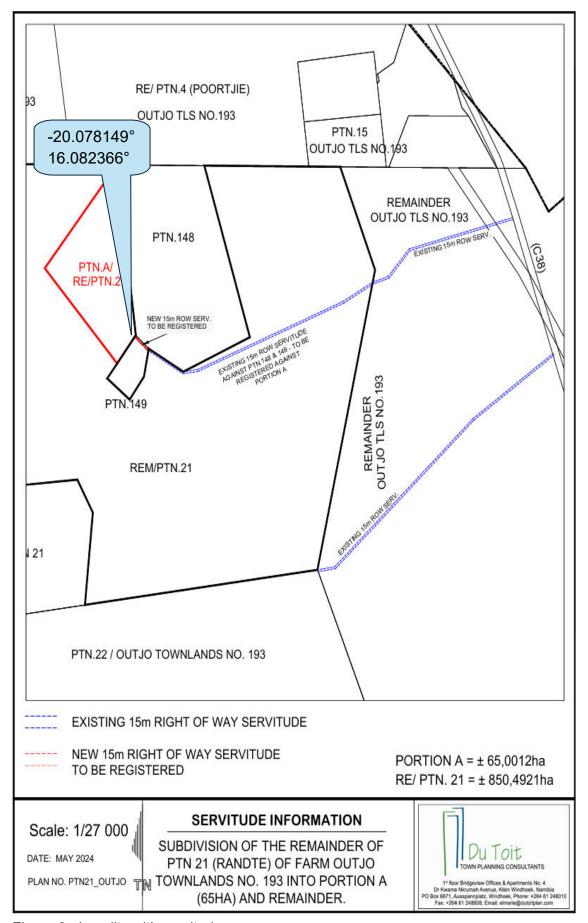


Figure 3: Locality with servitudes

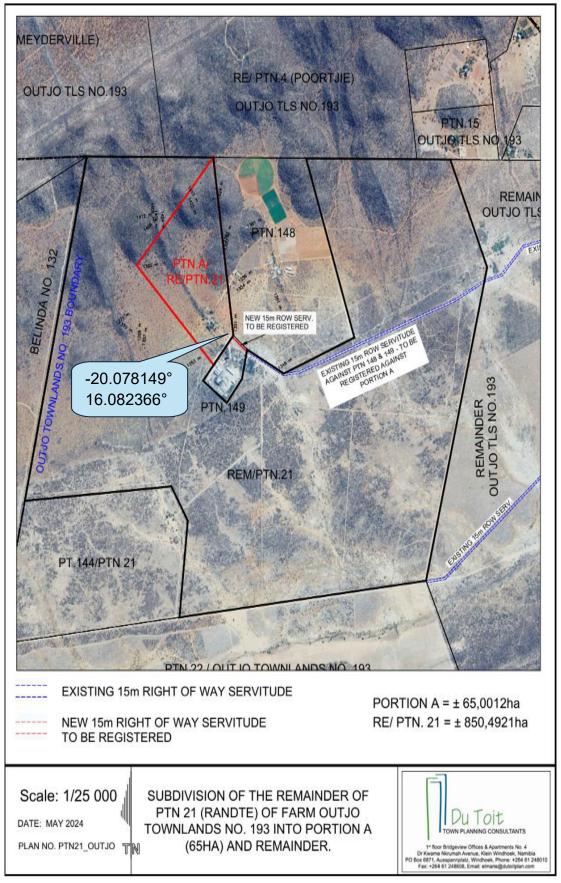


Figure 4: Locality Map on image of area

#### 4.2. CURRENT USE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The larger farm is currently used for farming and agricultural purposes such as crops under irrigation and charcoal manufacturing, but the subdivided Portion A mainly consist of natural veld used for grazing of cattle and small stock and the original farmhouse.

In terms of terrain, the northern portion of the site features a pronounced slope, gradually increasing in steepness as it extends northward. Conversely, the southern part of the site maintains a relatively gentle slope. The range of contours across the site varies between 1353 meters and 1425 meters above sea level.

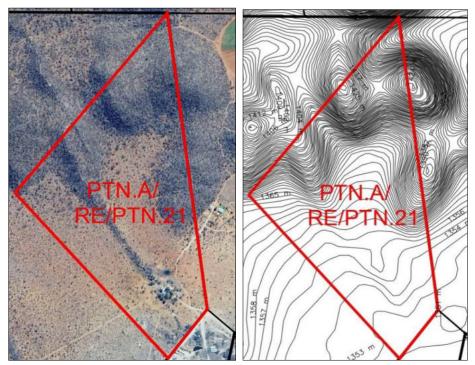


Figure 5: Current development

The proposed subdivision aims solely for transfer purposes and will not introduce any new activities beyond those currently established on the portion.

#### 5. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

All necessary services are already available on the proposed Portion A as the original farmhouse is located on the Portion.

Services will not be transferred to the Municipality of Outjo, the services 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:

#### 5.1.ACCESS/ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE/INTERNAL ROADS

Access to the proposed Portion A will be from the existing 15m-wide Right of Way servitude as indicated on the subdivision plan with an extension of  $\pm$  159,08m along the eastern boundary of Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193.

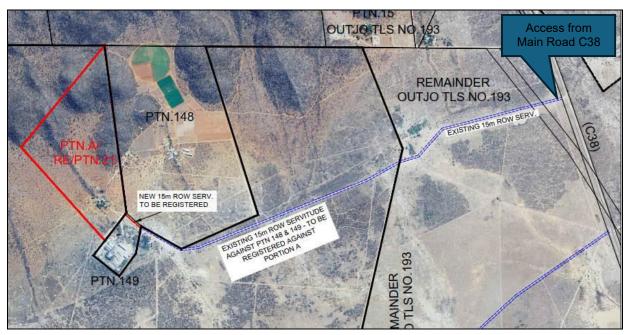


Figure 6: Access Road map

The Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) is entitled to a 15m praedial Right of Way Servitude over the Remainder of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193. The northern boundary is indicated by the figure K L M N on Diagram A166/2017 - see extract below:

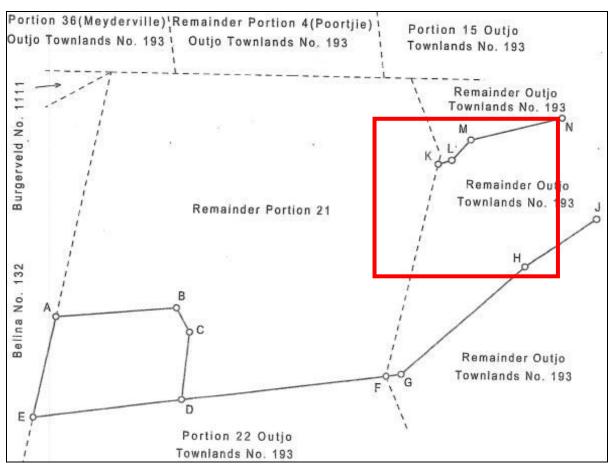


Figure 7: Diagram for Project Site (1)

The Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) is subject to the 15m Right of Way Servitude in favour of Portion 148 and 149 which is adjacent to the new proposed Portion A. This is indicated by line E D G H J on Diagram A664/2018 below:

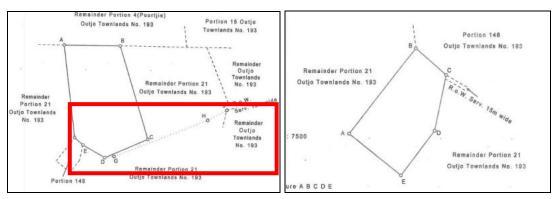


Figure 8: Diagram for Project Site (2)

To provide access to Portion A, it is proposed that both servitudes be registered against the new Portion A as well as an extension along the eastern boundary of Portion 149 in favour of Portion A.

This extension follows the existing gravel road that was established as access for the main farmhouse many years ago.

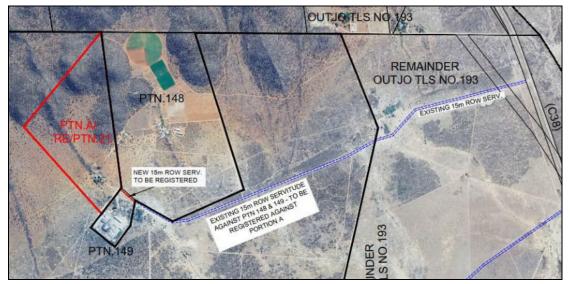


Figure 9: Existing RoW Servitude and extension to be registered against Portion A

#### 5.2. WATER SUPPLY / REQUIREMENTS / RETICULATION

As it will be impossible for the Municipality of Outjo to supply water to the development now, water will be provided by an existing borehole on the portion. The existing borehole has sufficient capacity to supply household and outbuildings.

#### **5.3. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

Electricity is supplied via an existing Cenored supply line.

#### 5.4. SEWAGE DISPOSAL/MANAGEMENT/INFRASTRUCTURE

There is an existing farmhouse with an outbuilding on the portion which is supported by a "French Drain" and percolation ditch.

#### 5.5. 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.

#### 5.6. SOLID WASTE / REFUSE REMOVAL

Solid waste is temporarily stored on site and taken to the Outjo Landfill site for disposal.

#### 5.7. FIRE PROTECTION

The owner takes responsibility to clear their border lines as per the normal farm regulations.

#### 6. APPROVAL ALREADY OBTAINED

The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development recommended the application for approval by letter dated 6 May 2025. See letter below:



# Ministry of Urban and Rural Development

Enquiries: J. Nyalugwe Tel: (+264+61) 297-5186 Fax: (+264+61) 297-5305 Email: jnyalugw@murd.gov.na Government Office Park Luther Street Private Bag 13289 Windhoek, 10001 Namibia

Our Ref.: 17/3/1/O6 Your Ref.:

Messrs. Du Toit Town Planning Consultants P. O. Box 6871 Ausspannplatz WINDHOEK

Dear Mrs. Du Toit,

SUBJECT: ITEM 66/2025: OUTJO: SUBDIVISION OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 21 (RANDTE) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 INTO A PORTION AND THE REMAINDER

Your application letter dated 07 February 2025 has reference

Kindly be informed that the Urban and Regional Planning Board has during its meeting held on 12 March 2025, recommended that the application be deferred to the next meeting.

Please find attached the Urban and Regional Planning Board minutes of the above mentioned meeting.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARIAT URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD



All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

Item Date

66/2025 17/3/1/O6 12 March 2025

OUTJO: SUBDIVISION OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 21 (RANDTE) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 INTO A PORTION AND THE REMAINDER (TOWN COUNCIL OF OUTJO / DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS)

The Board recommended that the matter be deferred to a next meeting to enable the applicant to do the following -

- submit an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the extension of the right of way servitude; and
- 2. obtain portion number from the Surveyor General's office.



The Municipality of Outjo approved the application by letter dated 18 November 2024. See letter below:

# Municipality of Outjo



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

Reference: 15/8/1/2 Date: 18 November 2024

Du Toit Town Planning Consultants P.O. Box 6871 AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK

Email: elmarie@dutoitplan.com

Dear Sir / Madam

RE: THE SUBDIVISION OF REMAINDER OF PORTION 21 (RANDTE) OF FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 INTO PORTION A (65HA) AND REMAINDER

With reference to your letter of application on the above matter dated 15 July 2024.

The Council during its meeting held on 24 October 2024 resolved to approve the application as per Item 15.1 Resolution No. 213/24-10-2024 as follows:

- Subdivision of Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into Portion A (±65ha) and Remainder;
- That the necessary advertisements to be done in the local newspapers and
- That all cost to be borne through the process shall solely be the responsibility of the applicant.

Yours faithfully

I. THPURA

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Municipality of Outjo approved the application by letter dated 24 October 2024. See letter below:

# MUNICIPALITY OF OUTJO

P.O. Box 51 OUTJO Tel. 067 – 313013 Fax. 067 – 313065

MINUTES OF AN ORDINARY COUNCIL

MEETING NO. 06/2024 HELD ON

THURSDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2024 AT

18H00 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS



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#### OPENING, PRESENT AND APOLOGIES

Hon. Mayor //Amamus welcomed all Hon. Cllrs as well as community members to the 6th meeting of the Council. Hon. Cllr B. !Horases opened the meeting with a prayer. The Mayor opened the meeting by welcoming community members present to the Council.

#### Present:

Councillor S. V. //Amamus - Mayor

Councillor K. Gaises - Deputy Mayor/Vice Chairperson

Councillor P. Praetorius - Member Councillor S. !Oë-Amseb - Member Councillor U. B. !Horases - Member Councillor J. Bapello - Member

#### In attendance

Mr. I. Tjipura - Acting Chief Executive Officer
Mr. S.J.D. Labuschagne - Strategic Executive Officer

Mr. V. Nathile - Acting Manager Technical

Infrastructure

Mr. E. Ndjamba - Environmental Health Officer

Mrs. R. R. Roman - Public Relations & Administration Officer

#### Absent with apologies

Councillor Dr. S.!Oë-Amseb - Member Councillor L. Uuvanga - Member

#### 2. OFFICIAL NOTICES BY THE MAYOR

The Mayor informed the meeting that 27th November 2024 has been declared as an official public holiday by His Excellency President Nangolo Mbumba for the Presidential Elections. It's also indicated that 94.6% eligible voters have registered in Outjo which is a good sign.

Further more the Mayor informed the members about the Mayoral Cup whereby a brief report shall be tabled.

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- Geospatial data for administrative units and boundaries at the first and second subnational levels.
- Tables of historical changes in administrative units and names at the first and second subnational level boundaries before 25 October 2024.

Council took note of the request.

#### 15. URGENT MATTERS

# 15.1 The Subdivision of Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into Portion A (65ha) and Remainder

An application has been received from Du Toit Town Planning Consultants for the subdivision of Remainder of Portion 21 (Randte) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 93 into Portion A (65ha) and Remainder. Sub-division of Farm Randte was proposed in 2018 to be subdivided in 3 portions. The Sub-division took place as proposed. Portion A has been sold and therefore they want to sub divide it. Previous decisions were to incorporate the farm into Municipal land.

#### Resolution No.213/24-10-2024

The Council resolved to approve as follows:

- Subdivision of Remainder Of Portion 21 (Randte) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 into Portion A (±65ha) and Remainder;
- That the necessary advertisements to be done in the local newspapers and
- That all cost be borne through the process shall solely be the responsibility of the applicant.

## 15.2 Donation request from Kamanjab Town Council

Kamanjab Town Council requested donation for the Mayoral event, the Kamanjab Beauty Pageant.

Resolution No. 214/ 24-10-2024

The Council resolved as follows:

B. O.

S.A.

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The Council resolved as follows: That approval be granted to make the payments from the N\$800 000.00 received from MURD as reported by the Acting CEO, Mr. Tjipura. DATE OF NEXT MEETING The date for the next meeting will be communicated. CLOSE MEETING The meeting adjourned at 22:00 APPROVED: CHAIRPERSON: ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER: OCM Minutes 24 October 2024 18 | Page

#### 7. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

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

#### b) Site assessment (site visit)

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

#### c) Public participation

The public 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 (21, 28 and 29 August 2025) inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. See attached copies of the notices. Notices were placed on the notice board of the Municipality. A Background Information Document (BID) was sent to I&APs. The final date for receiving comments on the BID was 10 October 2025. No objections were received.

#### d) Scoping

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

#### e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

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

## 8. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

#### 9. 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 are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- 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, the Proponent, should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

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

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

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and

an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes.

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

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

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

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

#### **Cradle to Grave Responsibility**

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

#### **Precautionary Principle**

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

#### The Polluter Pays Principle

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

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

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

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

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.

# 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 & Policies consulted:			
Electricity Act	In accordance with the Electricity	The Proponent must abide to	
(No. 4 of 2007)	Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides	the Electricity Act.	
	for the establishment of the		
	Electricity Control Board and		
	provide for its powers and		
	functions; to provide for the		
	requirements and conditions for		
	obtaining licenses for the provision		
	of electricity; to provide for the		
	powers and obligations of		
	licenses; and to provide for		
	incidental matters: the necessary		
	permits and licenses will be		
	obtained.		
Pollution	The Pollution Control and Waste	The Proponent must adhere	
Control and	Management Bill is currently in	to the Pollution Control and	
Waste	preparation and is therefore	Waste Management Bill.	
Management	included as a guideline only. Of		
Bill (guideline	reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7		
only)	and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that		
	no person shall discharge or		
	cause to be discharged, any		
	pollutant to the air from a process		
	except under and in accordance		
	with the provisions of an air		
	pollution license issued under		
	section 23. Part 2 also further		
	provides for procedures to be		
	followed in license application,		
	fees to be paid and required terms		
	of conditions for air pollution		
	licenses. Part 7 states that any		
	person who sells, stores,		
	transports or uses any hazardous		
	substances or products containing		
	hazardous substances shall notify		
	the competent authority, in		
	accordance with sub-section (2),		
	of the presence and quantity of		
	those substances. The competent		
	authority for the purposes of		
	section 74 shall maintain a register		

	of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.	
Water Resources Management Act	The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.	The Act must be consulted. Fresh water abstraction and waste-water discharge permits should be obtained when required.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992	Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste.	The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	The <b>Ordinance</b> applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.	The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the <b>Ordinance</b> governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best	The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.

Nature Conservation Ordinance	practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.  The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.
Forestry Act	and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.  The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed	No removal of protected tree species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be consulted when required.
Labour Act	without the necessary license.  The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	should adhere to the Labour
Public and Environmental Health Act	The Public and Environmental Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public health in Namibia. The objects of this Act are to: (a) promote public health and wellbeing; (b) prevent injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c)	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public and Environmental Health Act.

	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	10 40
,	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
Act of	original site or export from	known monument site both
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
	commonly believed to have been	archeologic importance are
	executed by any people who	identified, it will be the
	inhabited or visited Namibia before	responsibility of the developer
	the year 1900 AD; or	to take the required route and
	(c) any implement, ornament or	notify the relevant
	structure known or commonly	commission.
	believed to have been used as a	
	mace, used or erected by people	
	referred to in paragraph; or	
	(d) the anthropological or	
	archaeological contents of graves,	
	caves, rock shelters, middens,	
	shell mounds or other sites used	
	by such people; or	
	(e) any other archaeological or	
	palaeontological finds, material or	
	object; except under the authority	
	of and in accordance with a permit	
	issued under this section.	
Public Health	Under this act, in section 119: "No	The proponent will ensure
Act (No. 36 of	person shall cause a nuisance or	that all legal requirements of
1919)	shall suffer to exist on any land or	the project in relation to
	premises owned or occupied by	protection of the health of
	him or of which he is in charge any	their employees and
	nuisance or other condition liable	surrounding residents is
	to be injurious or dangerous to	protected and will be included
	health."	in the EMP.
		Relevant protective

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

## CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

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

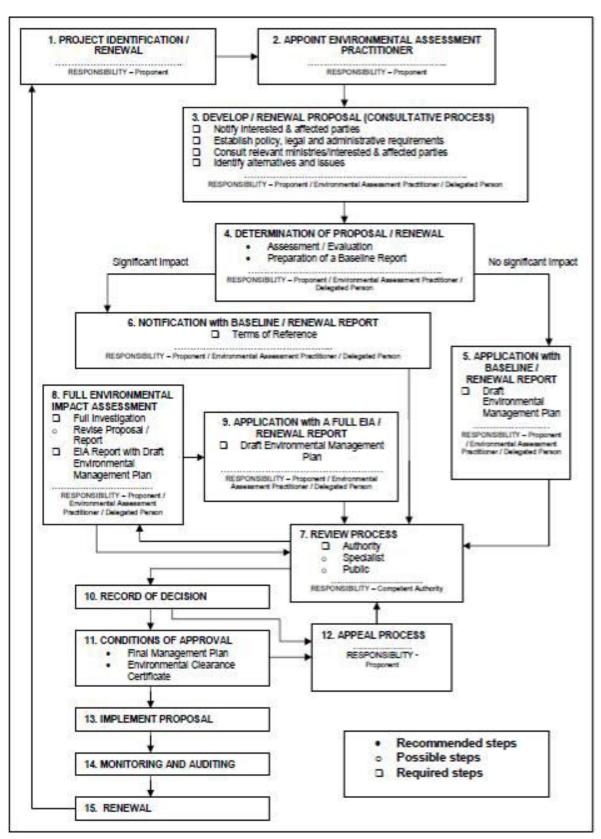


Figure 10: Flowchart of the Impact Process

# 10. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

#### 10.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

The project site is located in the Tree and Scrub Savanna Biome. Although Outjo in general contains a large diversity of annual and perennial grass, it is estimated that there is up to 101 grass species. Four of these species are endemic namely *Eragrostis omahekensis, Eragrostis scopelophila, Pennisetum foermeranum* and *Setaria finite* (*Mannheimer & Curtis, 2009*). See *Map* below:

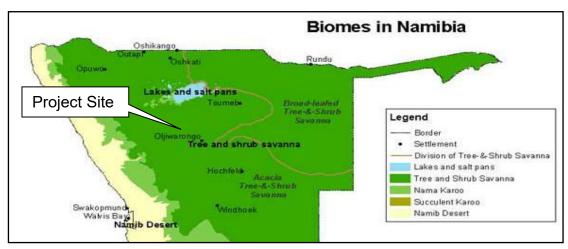


Figure 11: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

The road is expected to have a low impact on the natural environment. There are a few large trees along the road that will be retained.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The activities will have a low impact on vegetation, shrubs and trees.

## 10.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project site area is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. See *Map* below:

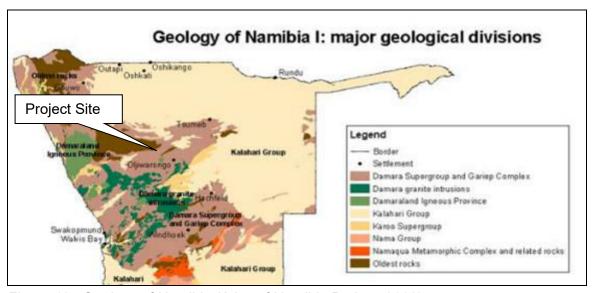


Figure 12: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The activities will not have a large impact on the geology, soils and geohydrology of the area. The surface drainage canals have been kept open in order that water can flow through.

## 10.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The proposed right of way will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment because additional infrastructure will be constructed. This will create additional employment during construction and after construction for workers. The infrastructure will be built with little disturbance to the environment and towards the individuals that are residing in the area. People will benefit from employment created during planning, construction and operation. The construction impacts will be little if mitigated by the Environmental Management Plan.

## **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The activities will have a positive impact on the community since employment and a right of way will be created.

#### **10.4. CLIMATE**

No specific climate data is available for the site however Outjo and surroundings in general is characterized with a semi-arid highland savannah climate typified as extremely hot in summer and moderate dry in winter. The highest temperatures are measured in December with an average daily temperature of maximum 31°C and a minimum of 17°C. The coldest temperatures, conversely, are measured in July with an average daily maximum of 20°C and minimum 6°C (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012). The area therefore has low frost potential.

Rainfall in the form of thunderstorms is experienced in the area during the summer months between October and April. The annual average rainfall for Outjo and surroundings is 500mm however the average evaporation rate is 3 400mm a year (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012). Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the in the summer months' period between November and March. Rainfall in the area is typically sporadic and unpredictable however the average highest rainfall months are January to March.

The prevailing wind direction is expected to prevent the spread of any nuisance namely noise and smell. The predominant wind in the region is easterly with westerly winds from September to December (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia*, 1998 – 2012). Extreme winds are experienced in the months of August and September and thus significant wind erosion on disturbed areas is visible.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The activities will not have an impact on the climate.

## 10.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site on which the road will be aligned and constructed 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.

# **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

No heritage resources or graveyards were observed on the site or in the area.

## 10.6. SENSE OF PLACE

The proposed right of way will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area. An untidy or badly managed site can detract from the ecological well-being and individuality of the area. Unnecessary disturbance to the surroundings could be caused by poorly planned or poorly managed operational activities. The project site should be kept neat and clean where possible. Vegetation should not be

removed or harmed if not necessary since it covers topsoil which prevents erosion. Noise and dust should be limited because of the neighbouring activities.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The impact on the sense of place will be low.

#### 10.7. **HEALTH**

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). A health and safety officer are employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace. The introduction of external workers into the area is sometimes accompanied with criminal activities posing security risks for neighbours. However, the proponent will take certain measures to prevent any activity of this sort. The welfare and quality of life of the neighbours and workforce need to be considered for the project to be a success on its environmental performance. Conversely, the process should not affect the overall health of persons related to the project including the neighbours.

#### **CONCLUSION AND IMPACT**

The proposed activities will have a low impact on the health of the community.

## 11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

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

Table 2: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

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

## 11.1. IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

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

## 11.1.1. WATER USAGE

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

## Impact Evaluation

Aspe	Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
ct	Type					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

## 11.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

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

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

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

#### Impact evaluation

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

### 11.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

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

## Impact evaluation

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

# 11.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

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

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

#### Impact evaluation

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

## 11.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

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	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	Type					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and	-	1	2	4	2	M	L
Sedimentation							

# 11.1.8. GENERATION OF WASTE

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

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

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

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

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

## Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

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

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

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

## Impact Evaluation

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

## **11.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE**

The placement, design and construction of the proposed infrastructure 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 erven / portions and it will not be visually unpleasing.

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

## 11.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure of maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

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

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 11.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

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

### Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	Type					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	M	L

## 11.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the 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	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	Type					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of	-	1	1	4	2	M	L
Reticulation							
Pipeline							

## 11.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

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

## Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
	Type					Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosion s	-	2	1	4	2	М	L

# 11.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective

Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

#### Impact Evaluation

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

# 11.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

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

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

#### Impact Evaluation

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

## 12. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.

- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

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

## 13. CONCLUSION

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 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.

## 14. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Impact Assessment to create 'public roads' in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend the existing Right of Way Access to Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (Kunene Region) and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

#### LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.2 The establishment of land resettlement schemes.

#### *INFRASTRUCTURE*

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

## LIST OF REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

**1. Position:** Environmental Practitioner

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

**4. Nationality:** Namibian

**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

6. Membership of Professional

**Association:** 

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7. Languages:		<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>
	English	Good	Good	Good
	Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8.	Employment	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	Employer	Position(s) held
	Record:	2009	Present	Green Earth	Environmental
				Environmental	Practitioner
				Consultants	
		2005	2008	Elmarie Du 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.

MA.		
Charl du Toit	 ······································	

## APPENDIX B: 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 t	unde	ersigne	d, cer	rtify t	that to	the	bes	t of	my	knowledge	e ar	nd	belief	, th	is C	V co	rrectly
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Carien van der Walt	

#### APPENDIX C: NEWSPAPER NOTICES







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in Mechanical Engineering in English and Mandarin is a prerequisite

Layer works x3, Road Surface Expert x2 bilities:

6. Date on which application will be
6. Date on which application will be
13 SEPTEMBER - OI OCTOBER 2025
7. Date of meeting of Committee at
which application will be heard.
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMES
Main Division Windhook

HERITAGE HILL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION (INC. NOT FOR GAIN)
Execution Creditor/Planetin

GOD LOVE UJAMA KATJAYENJA

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

DU PISANI LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
PER: 1 TOMAS
Legal Practitioners for Execution
Creditor/Plantiff
67 John Meinert Street
Weichoek
Ref: JAN70/0058/ma

Estate Number E758/2025; Full name of decessed. Hendrik Alberhas Steyn. Date of Birth. 28 July 1956; Heintly Number 560728.0015.7, Last Address. MoSs. Karss Region, Date of Dash: 27 June 2024; Probart & Verdoes, No. 17 June 2024; Probart & Verdoes, No. 17 Hample Pilchik Alveruse Kerlmanshop. PO. 8ox 90 Keetmarshop.
E-Malt Info@verdoeslaw.com

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with the Masters connected or longing
the person, the executors will proceed
to make payments in accordance with
the sections.

**GREEN EARTH Environmental Consultants** 

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Green Earth Environmental Contact Persons: Charlie Du Tolt/ Carlen van der Walt Tel: 0811273145

Green Earth

NOTICE OF LOST LAND
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Notice is breeby given that I. WILLIE
SCHETWER intent to apply for a
certified copy of CERTAINE PLAAS KRAMHOEK SUID
NR 594
MEASURING: 1200 SQUARE METRES
SITUATE: REGISTRATION DIVISON
"M"

Consideration of the NEWLY CREATED PROPERTY AND TH



## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/

Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an increasement of the accomplete and complete and

Name of proponent: Mrs. Maryna

Project location and description:
The Remaining Extent of Portion 21
of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is in
the Outjo Municipal Area (Townlands),
directly southwest of the intersection
of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and
C40 (to Kamanjab), northwest of
the Outjo Town. It is the intension to
subdivide Re/Portion 21 into Portion
187 (465 hectares) and the Remainder
of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands
No. 193 (± 850.49 hectares). To provide
access to newly created Portion 187,
the existing right of way servitude of
15m wide, linking neighbouring Portion
149 (a portion of Portion 21) of Farm
Outjo Townlands No. 193 with Road C
38, must be extended over the eastern
boundary of Portion 149, To be able
to register the right of way access
of ± 159.08m long over Portion 149
an environmental clearance must be
obtained.

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, \(\circ\)

The last date for comments and/or registration is 25 September 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/
Carien van der Walt
Fel: 0811273145





CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
TO CREATE 'PUBLIC ROADS'
IN THE FORM OF RIGHT OF
WAY SERVITUDES OVER
PORTION 12) OF THE FARM
OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 TO
EXTEND THE EXISTING RIGHT
OF WAY ACCESS TO PROVIDE
ACCESS TO PORTION 187 (A
PORTION OF PORTION 21) OF
THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS
NO. 193 (KUNENE REGION)

NO. 193 (KUNENE REGION)

Green Earth Environmental
Consultants have been appointed
to attend to and complete an
Environmental Impact Assessment
and Environmental Impact Assessment
(EMP) to obtain an Environmental
Clearance Certificate as per the
requirements of the Environmental
Amagement Act (No. 7 or 2007)
and the Environmental Impact
Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in
GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) to create
public roads in the form of right of
way servitudes over Portion 149 (a
portion of Portion 21) of the Farm
Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend
the existing Right of Way Access to
Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21)
of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193
(Kunene Region).

Name of proponent: Mrs. Maryna

Project location and description. The Remaining Extent of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 139 is in the Outjo Municipal Area (Townlands), directly southwest of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okoukwejo) and C40 (to Kamanjab), northwest of the Outjo Town. It is the intension to subdivide Re/Portion 21 into Portion 187 (465 hectares) and the Remainder of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (485,649 hectares). To provide access to newly-reated Portion 187, the existing right of way servitude of 15m wide. Inking neighbouring Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 with Road C 38, must be extended over the eastern boundary of Portion 149. To be able to register the right of way access of a 159,08m long over Portion 149 an environmental clearance must be obtained.

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 is &Ps will be notified of the date and venue of the public

The last date for comments and/or registration is 25 September 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/
Carien van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVI-RONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO CRE-ATE 'PUBLIC ROADS' IN THE FORM OF RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDES OVER PORTION 149 (A PORTION OF PORTION 21) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 TO EXTEND THE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY ACCESS TO PROVIDE **ACCESS TO PORTION 187 (A PORTION** OF PORTION 21) OF THE FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS NO. 193 (KUNENE RE-GION) 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 create

'public roads' in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 to extend the existing Right of Way Access to Portion 187 (a portion of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193-(Kunene Region). Name of proponent: Mrs. Maryna Louw Project location and description: The Remaining Extent of Por-tion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 is in the Outjo Municipal Area (Townlands), directly southwest of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and C40 (to Kamanjab), northwest of the Outjo Town. It is the intension to subdivide Re/Portion 21 into Portion 187 (±65 hectares) and the Remainder of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 (± 850,49 hectares). To provide access to newly created Portion 187, the existing right of way servitude of 15m wide, linking neighbouring Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 with Road C 38, must be extended over the eastern boundary of Portion 149. To be able to register the right of way access of ± 159,08m long over Portion 149 an environmental clear must be obtained. 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 1 & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 25 September 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@greenearthnamibla.com

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE
TO CREATE 'PUBLIC ROADS'
IN THE FORM OF RIGHT OF
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TOWNLANDS NO. 193 TO EXTEND THE EXISTING RIGHT OF
WAY ACCESS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO PORTION 187 (A PORTION OF PORTION 187 (A PORTION OF PORTION 197 OF THE
FARM OUTJO TOWNLANDS
NO. 193 (KUNENE REGION)
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 create 'public roads'
in the form of right of way servitudes over Portion 149 (a portion
of Portion 21) of the Farm Outjo
Townlands No. 193 to extend the
existing Right of Way Access to
Portion 187 (a portion of Portion
21) of the Farm Outjo Townlands
No. 193 (Kunene Region).
Name of proponent: Mrs. Maryna
Louw
Project location and descripTion. The Remaining Extent of

Project location and description: The Remaining Extent of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No, 193 is in the Outjo Municipal Area (Townlands), directly southwest of the intersection of Roads C38 (to Okaukuejo) and

C40 (to Kamanjab), northwest of the Outjo Town. It is the intension to subdivide Re/Portion 21 into Portion 187 (±65 hectares) and the Remainder of Portion 21 of Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193 Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193
(± 850,49 hectares). To provide
access to newly created Portion
187, the existing right of way
servitude of 15m wide, linking
neighbouring Portion 149 (a portion of Portion 21) of Farm Outjo
Townlands No. 193 with Road C
38, must be extended over the
eastern boundary of Portion 149.
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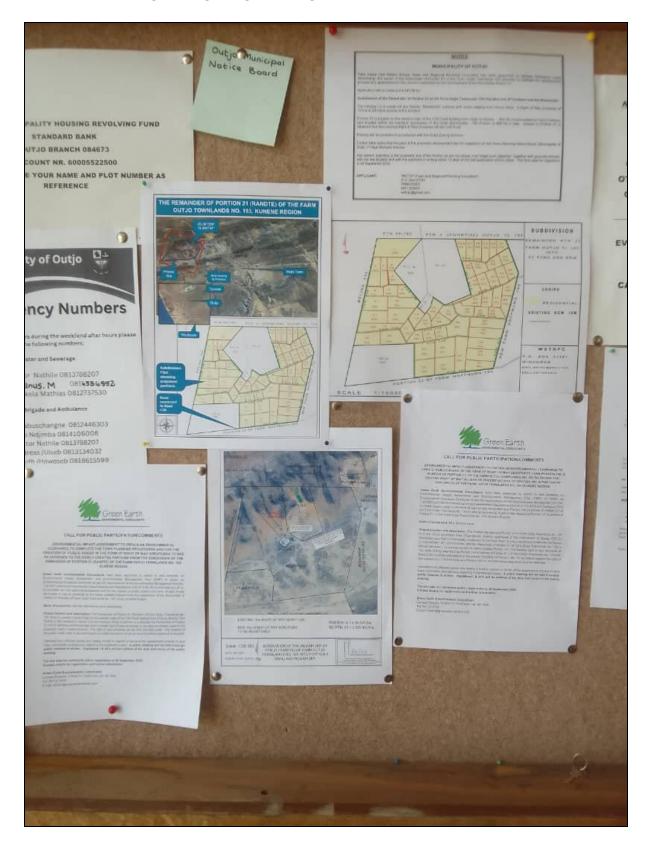
To be able to register the right of way access of ± 159,08m long over Portion 149 an environmental clearance must be obtained. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public intertest is shown. Registered 1 & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 25 September 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Conterms of the assessment process

Green Earth Environmental Con-sultants Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carien van der Walt Tel: 0811273145

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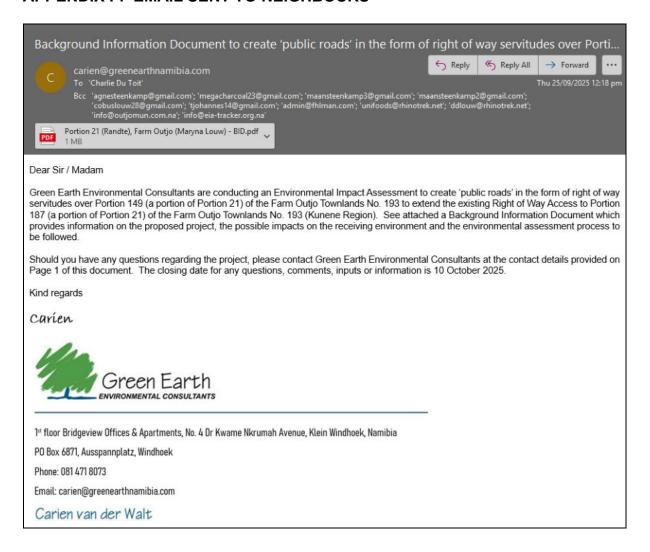
## APPENDIX D: NOTICE ON NOTICE BOARD



# **APPENDIX E: LIST OF NEIGHBOURS**

List of Neighbours						
Agnes Steenkamp	agnesteenkamp@gmail.com					
Remainder Portion 21						
Agnes Steenkamp	megacharcoal23@gmail.com					
Remainder Portion 21						
Maans Steenkamp	maansteenkamp3@gmail.com					
Remainder Portion 21	maansteenkamp2@gmail.com					
Cobus Louw	cobuslouw28@gmail.com					
Remainder Portion 21						
Tiofilia & Michael Albert	tjohannes14@gmail.com					
Re / Portion 4 (Poortjie)						
Ian van Vuuren	admin@fhlman.com					
Portion 148						
Andre Nel	unifoods@rhinotrek.net					
Corridor Charcoal / Union Foods	ddlouw@rhinotrek.net					
Portion 149						
Municipality of Outjo	info@outjomun.com.na					
Simeon Namweya	info@eia-tracker.org.na					
I&AP						

## APPENDIX F: EMAIL SENT TO NEIGHBOURS



#### APPENDIX G: RESPONSE FROM NEIGHBOUR

## Response from I&AP

From: info@eia-tracker.org.na <info@eia-tracker.org.na>

Sent: Monday, 8 September 2025 9:57 am

To: carien@greenearthnamibia.com

Subject: Environmental Impact Assessment To Obtain An Environmental Clearance To Complete The Town Planning Procedures And For The Creation Of "Public Roads" In The Form Of Right Of Way Servitudes To Use As Accesses To The Newly Created Portions From The Subdivision

Dear Sir/Madam

I am also hereby requesting to be registered as an I&AP for the EIA:

Environmental Impact Assessment To Obtain An Environmental Clearance To Complete The Town Planning Procedures And For The Creation Of "Public Roads" In The Form Of Right Of Way Servitudes To Use As Accesses To The Newly Created Portions From The Subdivision Of The Remainder Of Portion 21 (Randte) Of The Farm Outjo Townlands No. 193, Kunene Region.

Would you also forward me the BID including the project site coordinates?

Regards,

Simeon Namweya

EIA Tracking and Monitoring in Namibia (EIA Tracker)

Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society

Cell:+264 81 354 9340 https://eia-tracker.org.na

The EIA Tracker Project keeps track and maps all EIAs countrywide to enhance public access to EIA information and promote transparency within the EIA sector. The information collected is only used for the public to access and the EIA Tracker has no intention and will not use these for financial or any other benefits.

# APPENDIX H: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN