ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

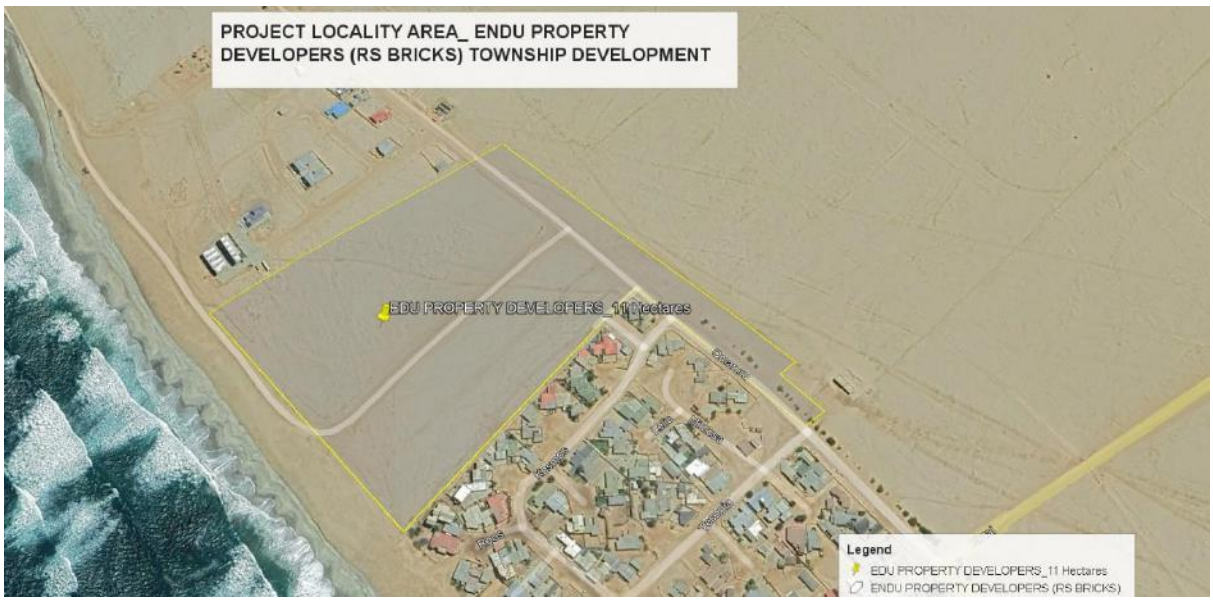
Proposed Mixed-Use Township Development on Portion X, Henties Bay Townland No. 133, Size 10-11 Hectares, Henties Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia

FOR

Endu Property Developers

P.O Box 1175, Swakopmund, Namibia

MEFT Application Reference # 240216002826



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EXPERT CERTIFICATION

Erongo Consulting Group cc, a well-experienced registered EIA Lead expert company, primed this report. The report was prepared in accordance with Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2012 for submission to Ministry of Environment & Tourism, through the directorate of Environmental Affairs.

I certify that the report contains fair disclosure from the proponent, views of neighbours and recommendations to be undertaken by the proponent.

LEAD EXPERT

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Signature .....
Date .....

PROPONENT CERTIFICATION

I, ... , on behalf of Endu Property Developers submit this Environmental Impact Assessment report for Township Development in Henties Bay Townlands. All information contained herein in this report is assumed to be accurate and truthful representation of all the findings in relation to the project.

Signature .....

Date .....

Designation .....

ABRREVIATIONS

m - Metres

km - Kilometres

Ha - Hectare

TA - Trading as

bgl - below ground level

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment

IEA - Initial Environmental Audit

EMC - Estate Management Company

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

IMCE - Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment

KVA - Kilo Volts Amperes

LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas

NEC - National Environment Council

EMA - Environmental Management Act

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

NPEP - National Poverty Eradication Plan

PEC - Poverty Eradication Commission

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment

EC - Environmental Commissioner

TOR - Terms of Reference

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Endu Property Developers Pty Ltd is the entity responsible for acquiring a portion of land from Henties Bay municipality through a private sale. They intend to develop a mixed-use township project on the acquired land, known as Portion X, Henties Bay Townland No. 133, spanning 10 to 11 hectares near the beachfront. This land, within the jurisdiction of Henties Bay Local Authority, is currently vacant but has basic utility services nearby.

The company, registered with the Namibian Ministry of Trade and Industry, is committed to employing qualified individuals and adhering to legal standards. The proposed development, approved by both the municipality and the Minister of Urban & Rural Development, aims to utilize environmentally sustainable materials to minimize carbon footprint and promote recycling and waste management.

Aligned with Namibian government strategies such as the National Development Plan (NDP) and Harambee Prosperity Plan, as well as Vision 2030, the project aims to stimulate economic growth by creating jobs and enhancing agriculture and industry. It aims to generate employment for 100 Namibians during construction and up to 150 during operation.

Endu Property Developers has engaged Erongo Consulting Group, registered Environmental Impact Assessment/Audit Experts, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as mandated by the Environmental Management Act of 2007. The EIA, required for category 2 projects, aims to identify both positive and negative impacts on the environment and propose measures to mitigate adverse effects.

The assessment involved ground surveys, stakeholder interviews, and literature review. Identified impacts include effects on air and water resources, biodiversity, and socio-economic factors. Mitigation measures have been developed, along with an environmental management plan, to ensure successful implementation of these measures.

Table 1: *summary of potential significant environmental impacts and mitigation measures*

Potential impact	Mitigation measure
Construction phase	
Dust	• Sprinkling water on the ground • Regular water addition to unpaved roads to be used by trucks • Controlling the speed and movement of construction vehicles
Noise	• Restrict construction activities to day time hours • Machines should be serviced to reduce noise
Destruction of the physical environment	• Landscaping and replanting that will blend with the environment • Levelling of soils at the end of earth works. • Proper disposal of the excavated soils
Health and safety Hazards	• Document an emergency response procedure • Use of suitable personal protective equipment (PPEs) • Use of approved and tested stable ladders and climbing support structures. • Training of construction workers on safety measures • Fencing/covering of risky areas such as deep pits • Putting safety signs before the project commencement.
Contamination of Water Resources by sewage	• Provision of sanitary facilities for the construction staff • Installation of adequate water supply
Increase in traffic flow	• Put up adequate road traffic signage • Temporary access from the Northern bypass
Fire hazards and accidents	• Installing of firefighting facilities during the construction and operation phases. • Sensitize workers on fire safety during all project phases • First aid box to be kept on site as well as training on its use • Conduct fire drills to test preparedness of staff
Operation phase	
Destruction of the physical environment	• Site landscaping and planting of tree belts to prevent soil erosion and to reduce wind velocity
Haphazard disposal of solid waste	• Provision of adequate number of solid waste containers • Contract a licensed solid waste transporter
Disposal of liquid waste	• Connecting to the sewerage system
Increase in traffic flow	• Put up adequate road traffic signage

Storm water	• In consultation with other developers to provide adequate measures to channel storm waters to storm water drains

INTRODUCTION

Endu Property Developers, a Namibian close corporation registered under the Companies Act through the Ministry of Trade & Industry, is the driving force behind the project. The chosen site, Portion X, Henties Bay Townland No. 133, covers approximately 10 to 11 hectares near the Henties Bay beachfront. It falls under the jurisdiction of the Henties Bay Local Authority and is presently undeveloped, though it has basic utility services readily available.

The envisioned township will encompass several key components:

- Construction of approximately one hundred residences catering to middle and high-income segments.
- Development of General Residential zoned plots featuring landscaping and designated parking areas.
- Establishment of student accommodation alongside a convenient shopping mall comprising various compartments, ablution facilities, and office spaces.
- Allocation of land for institutional purposes and commercial properties.
- Implementation of lifts within the apartment blocks and office buildings to serve upper floors.
- Designation of public open spaces and street layouts to enhance community connectivity and accessibility.

NB:
Note: Endu Property Developers is a close corporation registered in Namibia. Its main purpose is to serve as an investment vehicle in rapidly expanding markets, aiming to maximize returns for its shareholders and the broader community. The company is fully owned, operated, and overseen by indigenous Namibians who have previously faced disadvantages.

Endu Property Developers' primary goal is to generate wealth and contribute to Namibia's economic self-reliance. The founder is deeply committed to achieving

the company's strategic objectives while adhering to principles of good corporate governance and ethical business practices.

The company envisions continuous value creation and long-term enhancement of its assets. Its mission is to achieve outstanding investment returns through a well-diversified portfolio of high-performing, high-value businesses.

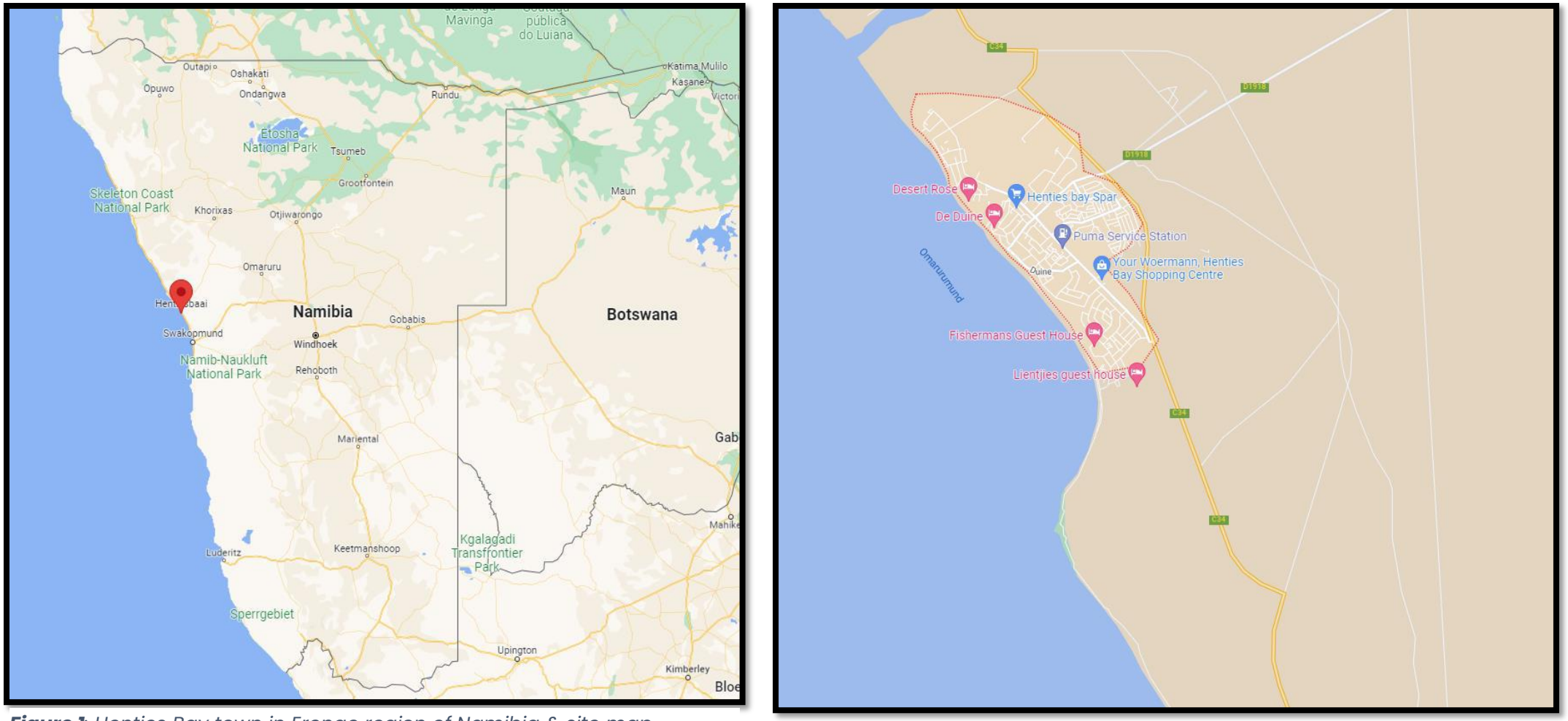


***Figure 1**: Henties Bay town in Erongo region of Namibia & site map*

Nature of the Proposed Project

The proposal entails a mixed-use township development aiming to utilize the available townland in an environmentally sustainable manner. The goal is to minimize disruption to existing residents while preserving the natural green environment.

Legal Requirement

As per section 27 (2) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2007 and Regulation 2 of the Environmental Management Act Regulations 2012 (Legal Notice No. 4878), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report is mandated for projects listed under the second schedule of EMA 2007.

Purpose of the EIA Study

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) serves as a crucial tool for identifying and managing environmental impacts on a specific site. Through scientific analysis and stakeholder engagement, the EIA process helps identify social and environmental issues associated with a project. Its primary aim is to capitalize on positive outcomes while mitigating negative impacts. An effective EIA process can enhance community perception, trust, and project viability. Early EIA stages are cost-effective for resolving issues before significant capital investment. Operational phase assessments are equally vital for identifying improvement areas and rehabilitation alternatives. The EIA for the proposed mixed-use development aims to evaluate potential impacts and foster harmony with stakeholders, addressing concerns from relevant authorities and interested parties. An Environmental Management Plan will ensure the project coexists with other socio-economic activities.

EIA Methodology

The EIA study methodology involved physical observations, site visits, aerial photography, stakeholder interviews, and review of legislation and literature relevant to mixed-use development. The study comprised several stages, including a preliminary meeting, site survey, desk study, EIA report preparation, development of terms of reference, in-depth impact evaluation, stakeholder consultation, and report submission adhering to EMA guidelines

SECTION 1:

1.0 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE EIA STUDY REPORT:

1.1 Screening to determine whether EIA is required:

The proponent (Endu Property Developers) is proposing a mixed-use development Township on portion X, Henties Bay Townland No. 133, spans 10 to 11 hectares near the Henties Bay beachfront. It lies within the jurisdiction of the Henties Bay Local Authority and is currently vacant, with basic utility services nearby.

The proponent is aware that it is an offence to implement a project likely to have a negative environmental impact, or for which an EIA is required by EMA or regulations issued under it, unless an EIA has been concluded and approved in accordance with the law. Endu Property Developers has contracted Erongo Consulting Group o conduct an EIA study and prepare a comprehensive report for submission to Ministry of Environment (The Environmental Commissioner).

1.2 Scoping:

The scoping process was carried-out with a view to identify significant concerns, reasonable and feasible project alternatives such that available resources will be channeled on the assessment of those issues and alternatives. The first step was to identify all interested parties relevant to the project. The second step was to gazette necessary information on the resource to be affected, potential concerns and proposed alternatives. The scoping process involved discussions with the proponent, verbal interviews with the neighborhood and on-site surveillance.

1.3 The objectives (purpose and need) of the project:

The main objective of the study was to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed project in order to ensure that the developments take into consideration appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the environment.

The assessment identified existing and potential environmental impacts and possible concerns that the affected parties may have with the proposed development, as well as prevention and mitigation measures for the negative impacts. It is stipulated in the proposed Environmental Management Plan (EMP), the National Housing Policy for Namibia of 2003 that, "improvement of housing for

the Namibian population is a major concern to the Government. This concern has been influenced by the fact that the improvement in housing stock is a strategically important social and economic investment.

Furthermore, carefully designed housing and infrastructure meeting acceptable standards and offered at affordable costs, along with essential services, provide dignity, security, and privacy to individuals, families, and the community at large. Access to adequate shelter also helps prevent social unrest stemming from the hardships and frustrations faced by those living in slums and informal settlements. Beyond its social impact, housing serves as an investment, directly and indirectly contributing to poverty alleviation by generating employment, increasing incomes, improving health, and enhancing labor force productivity (GoK 2004).

SECTION 2:

2.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 General Overview

Namibia has a policy, legal and administrative framework for environmental management. Under the framework, the National Environment Management Authority (EMA) is responsible for ensuring that environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are carried out for new projects and environmental audits on existing facilities as per the environmental management Act 2007. EIAs are carried out in order to identify potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed project with a view to taking advantage of the positive impacts and developing mitigation measures for the negative ones. The guidelines on EIAs are contained in Sections 27 to 35 of the Act.

According to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2007, the Authority shall be responsible for carrying out environmental audits on all activities that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Environmental auditing (EA) is a tool for environmental conservation and has been identified as a key requirement for existing facilities to ensure sustainable operations with respect to

environmental resources and socio-economic activities in the neighbourhood of the facilities.

The government has established regulations to facilitate the process on EIAs and environmental audits. The regulations are contained in the Namibian Gazette No 28/2012. In the past, the government has established a number of National policies and legal statutes to enhance environmental conservation and sustainable development. *Endu Property Developers will need to observe the provisions of the various statutes in order to maintain a clean and healthy environment.* Some of the policy and legal provisions are briefly presented in the following sub-Section.

2.2 Policies

This section, in table format, describes the environmental framework of the project.

Figure 2: environmental framework of the project.

LEGISLATION/GUIDELINE/POLICY	APPLICABLE CLAUSE/POLICY	COMMENTS
Namibia 's Environmental Assessment policy (1995)	List of activities that require EA.	Tourism facilities need to be assessed in terms of the impact on the natural and social environmental and resources.
Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018.	Consolidate the laws relating to urban and regional planning; to provide for a legal framework for spatial planning in Namibia; to provide for principles and standards of spatial planning	To establish the urban and regional planning board; to decentralise certain matters relating to spatial planning
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007	Section 2 outlines the objectives of the Act and means to achieve that; Section 3 details the principles of environmental management	The development should be informed by the EMA
EIA regulations GN 28,29 and 30 of EMA (2012)	GR 29 identifies and lists certain activities that cannot be undertaken without the environmental clearance certificate GR 30 provides the regulations governing the environmental assessment (EA) process	**Activity 10.1 (a)** The construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemicals and other bulk supply pipelines **Activity 10.1 (b)** the construction of public roads **Activity 10.2 (a)** the route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructures where it is a public road
Convention on biological diversity (1992)	Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention	The project should consider the impact it will have on the biodiversity of the area
Draft procedures and Guidelines for conducting EIAs and compiling EMPs (2008)	Part 1, stage 8 of the guidelines states that if a proposal is likely to affect people, certain guidelines should be considered by the proponent in the scoping process.	The EA process should incorporate the aspects outlined in the guidelines
Namibia Vision 2030	Vision 2030 states that the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought after commodities and must be regarded as valuable natural assets	Care should be taken that the development does not lead to the degradation of the natural beauty of the area

Water act no. 54 of 1956	Section 23 (1) deals with the prohibition of pollution of underground and surface water bodies	The pollution of water resources should be avoided during construction and operation of the development
Henties bay Zoning Scheme 2021	Provides for the clear description of land uses within Walvis Bay local authority together with restrictions of use	Statutory document serving as a strategic guide tool to control land use and ensure/enforce compliance
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the town or municipal council; Section 34-47 makes provision for the aspects of water and sewerage	The development has to comply with the provisions of the Local Authority Act
Labour Act no. 11 of 2007	Chapter 2 details the fundamental rights and protection; Chapter 3 deals with the basic conditions of employment	Given the employment opportunities presented by the government, compliance with the labour law is essential
Public Health Act no 36 of 1919	Section 119 prohibits persons from causing nuisance	Contractors and residents of the proposed township are to comply with these legal requirements
Nature conservation ordinance no 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants	Indigenous and protected plants have to be managed within the legal confines
Atmospheric pollution prevention ordinance no 11 of 1976	The ordinance objective is to provide for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental therefore	All activities on the site will have to take due consideration of the provisions of this legislation
Road's ordinance 17 of 1972	This ordinance consolidates the laws relating to roads	The provisions of this legislation have to be taken into consideration in as far as access to the development site is concerned
Roads Authorities Act, 1999	Section 16 (5) of this act places a duty on the road authority to ensure a safe road system	Some functions of the roads ordinance 17 of 1972 have been assigned to the roads authority

Figure 3

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

Erongo Consulting Group is an EAP who conducted the Environmental Impact Assessment. The following sectional details of the project which need to be considered as the input to the EIA process in the subsequent sections of the report.

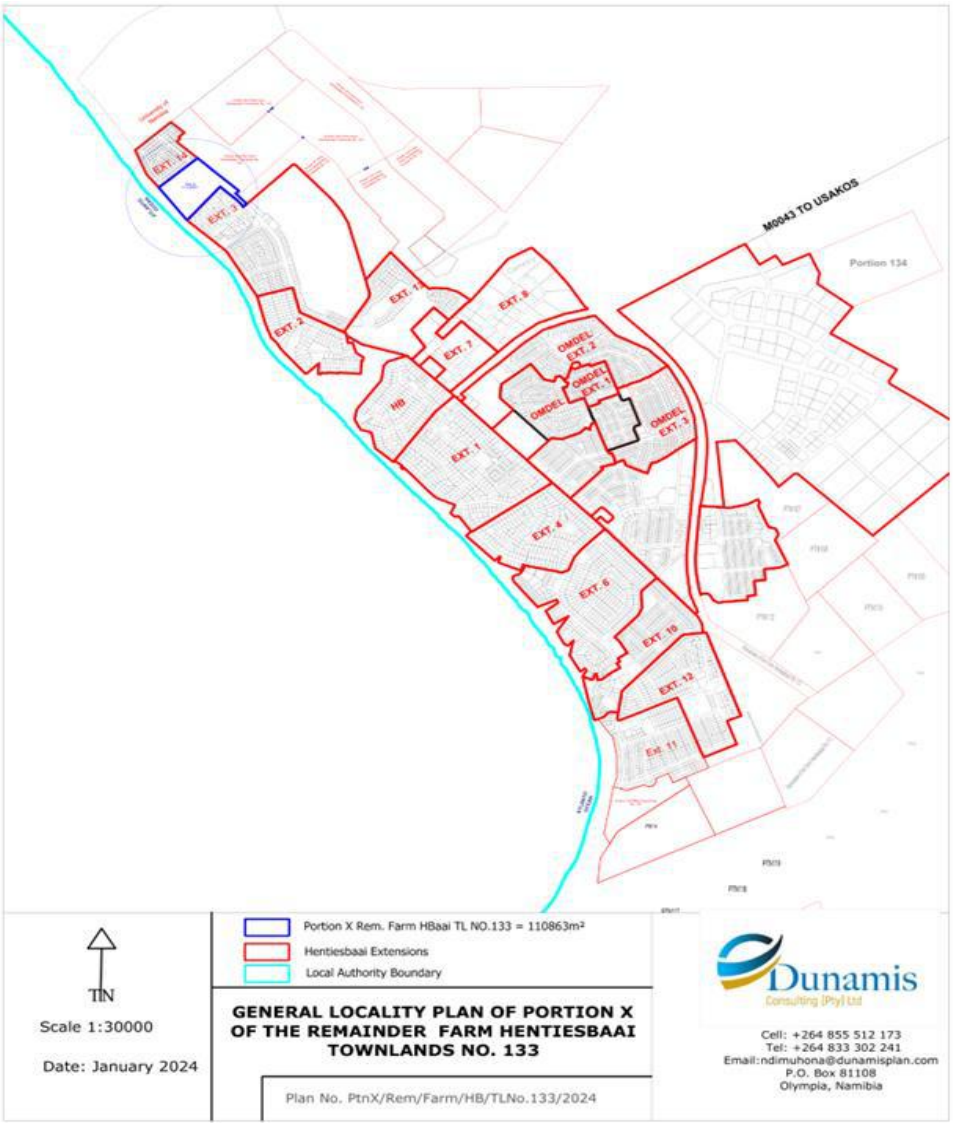
SECTION 3:

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 The Proposed Project:

The project proponent is Endu Property Developers, a close corporation company in Namibia registered under the companies act through the Ministry of Trade & Industry. The proponent proposes for a township development. The Township will comprise houses, General residential, single residential erven, General business erven, Students accommodation, Public open spaces & streets. The Township will leave at least few erven for institutional development which are mostly donated for development to none-profitable organizations such as public schools and/or churches. Surface public parking will also be provided and be established on commercial business erven in line with the Henties bay Zoning Scheme of 2020.

Figure 4: Figure 4: Portion x Portion X, Henties Bay Townland No. 133, Size 10-11 Hectares, Henties Bay



The proposed utilities are

- A gravitational sewage substation
- Solid waste management system
- Power supply and Paved roads
- Internal sewage to the proposed plant
- Clean drinking water and Storm water management

3.2 Project Design Considerations:

3.3Site (Project) Activities during the Construction Phase:

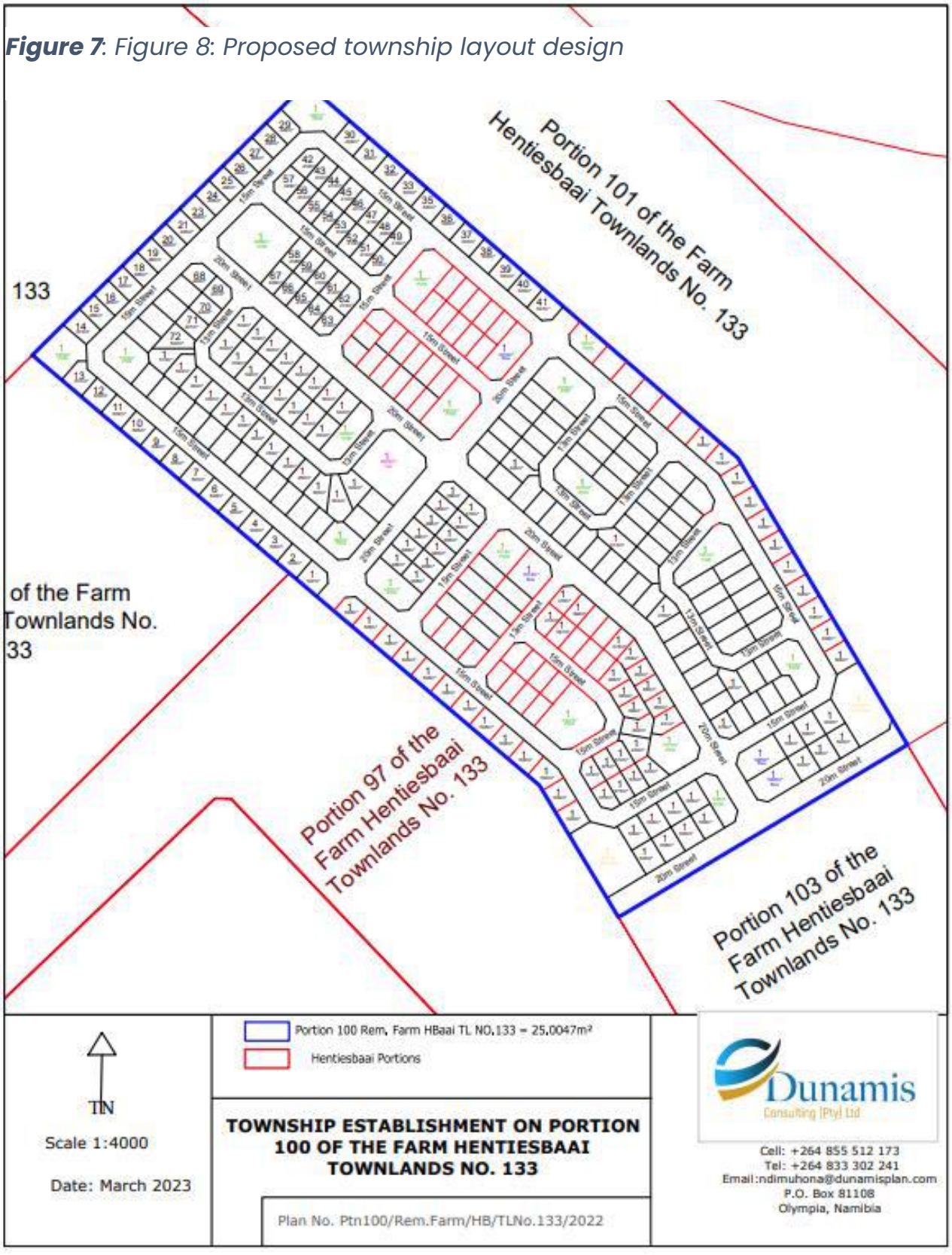
(a) Subdivision & rezoning of the Townland no.1328

As per the Urban & Regional Planning Act of 2018, a registered Town Planner was appointed to carry out the rezoning and Town land no.1328 (which is currently zoned undetermined in the Henties bay Zoning Scheme) with intent to subdivide the land into small erven. Town Planning Consultant has and/or will submit to Council a lay-out plan of the township to be established for its approval and upon approval by Council of the lay-out plan the Town Planning Consultant submit the lay-out plan to the Urban & Regional Planning Board for the Need and desirability to establish a new township. The draft subdivision layout for the proposed Township development (see *annexure*)

Figure 5: *Project area situated 500 meters from the Sea*

Figure 6: *Existing neighbouring land uses*

***Figure 7**: Figure 8: Proposed township layout design*



(b) Surveying of the proposed township

The surveying of land in Namibia is governed by the Namibian Land Survey Act. Act no 33 of 1993, which requires the survey of land in the jurisdiction of the local authority for registration purposes with the Surveyor General and deed registry. As per the procedures stipulated in the said act, the external boundaries of portion X was already carried-out by a registered land surveyor. However, an internal subdivision and survey of the internal portion will be required to be undertaken once the township layout is approved by the Urban & Regional Planning Board of Namibia.

(c) Geo-technical site investigation

The geotechnical site investigation forms part of the township establishment whereby quotations were obtained to acquire service providers to investigate the project site to determine different ground aspects of soil and water suitability and levels. The results are not yet available from the appointed consultants as they site await the approval of the township layout from the Namibian Urban & Regional planning Board: The site investigation as per the attached quotation will focus on establishing the viability of developing different sites on the project area

(d) Staff Amenities:

Site Office

The proposed development will also construct a modest site office for commercial administrative purposes. The building material will be locally produced material of approved brick, cement and asbestos and/or iron sheets will be used as roof material whereas the ceiling board will be constructed using soft board on timber framing.

Toilets:

General customer visitors, workers and office staff will use well-constructed ablution facilities within the project design, designed to cater for both men and women for usage during construction and operational phase. A Water fountain will be provided for hygienic purposes.

(e) Material Storage and Handling:

All materials to be used shall conform to the Namibia Standards Institute requirements for quality or equal and approved.

Non-Hazardous Materials

The store for non-hazardous materials will be accommodated within the site office. Materials to be stored in this store shall include samples for review by consultants.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials shall include paints, oil, grease, vehicle fuel and bitumen. The store for these materials shall have iron sheet walling and roof and a waterproof concrete floor to contain spills. Storage and handling of all Hazardous chemicals shall be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions as outlined on the material safety data sheets.

Bulk Construction Materials

The bulk materials to be stored on site include: sand, ballast, stones, cement, quarry chips and timber. The project proponent intends to have materials delivered in small quantities in order to avoid any form of deposit which will impede site activities, induce safety hazards and create a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Sand:

This will be obtained from approved and registered and mining companies in a Henties bay. Sand is a bulky material requiring huge space for storage. The strategy is to bring sand in instalments to match the rate of consumption and avoid undue accumulation.

Stones

Building stones shall be sourced from existing stone crushing companies around the Henties bay and/or Swakopmund area.

Cement

A special store will be constructed for storing cement and other building equipment's. Since it is easily available in Namibia (Henties bay in particular) a reasonable quantity will be delivered to the site as appropriate.

Timber

Timber will be used mainly for roofing, formwork, ceiling, joinery and other carpentry needs. All joinery works will be done on site. Formwork timber will be fixed at the site. Consideration will be given to the working area and material storage requirements to ensure there is no conflict with the movement of the workers.

(f) Construction Activities:

The Construction activities will include:

Fencing

The proposed project site shall be enclosed with 3-metre-high iron sheets, which will help to control access to the site for purposes of security and safety. The fence will also serve to reduce the amount of dust and other solid waste that have a potential of getting into and out of the site especially if the climate becomes windy.

Site Clearing

Clearance of the site for construction will be controlled.

Excavations

This process will be using earth-moving equipment to dig the foundations for the office block, residential and retail centre.

Backfilling of the Excavated Area:

This will be carried out using marram and quarry chips which will be compacted in layers to achieve firm bases for the buildings, driveways and parking.

Mixing of Concrete

The construction process will involve some amount of concrete mixing using diesel driven concrete mixers. The process will generate some noise, smoke and dust especially from the cement. The main contractor will need to provide workers with appropriate personal protective equipment and sensitize them on their usage and management of air pollution from construction machinery.

Erection of Roofing Structure and Formwork for the Works

The project proponent proposes to use steel re-usable formwork where possible. This is intended to preserve timber for only critical usage where alternative materials are not user friendly or not affordable. However, timber will be used for ceiling structure. The contractor will be required to use scaffolding and safety harnesses at high levels to ensure safety of the workers on site.

(g) Potential Impacts during the Construction Phase

The construction phase has the potential for generating negative environmental and social impacts. The most important of these impacts are described below.

(i) Traffic

In the construction phase, the transport of material for building usually generates environmental and social impacts. Some of the negative impacts of traffic during this phase are direct impacts of the project (e.g. noise generation, health and safety risks), while others are secondary impacts (e.g. nuisance to local communities' due to noise).

Many of the impacts also have the potential to combine with impacts from other activities that affect the same resources to cause cumulative effects (e.g. the clearing of vegetation can lead to cumulative fragmentation of habitats if other activities have similar impacts). The principle negative impacts of transporting construction materials by road during the construction phase of the proposed project will be:

- Vehicle emissions which have a potential of contributing to climate change
- Potential soil contamination from leakage or spillage of vehicle fuels, oil, and other hazardous materials;
- Potential health and safety risk due to increase in traffic and access to the construction site through access road (if not adequately controlled);
- Potential health impacts and nuisance factors due to noise, dust and vibrations

- Traffic congestion as a result of the increase in slow moving trucks and trucks turning

Mitigation measures

The above negative impacts associated with transportation of materials to the site are envisaged to be that significant due to the size of the project being large enough to warrant the need for a large number of vehicles. However, the impacts can be managed by implementing the following measures:

- Gaining temporary access to the site directly from the northern Henties bay- Uis road to avoid trucks using the smaller feeder roads onto the township development during construction
- Traffic flow study to assess the impact of the development on the roads in the area
- Using appropriate signage to control the flow of traffic to and from the site.
- Ensuring drivers abide by traffic rules and defined speed limits.
- Implementing a regular maintenance programme on vehicles to reduce emissions and noise
- Supervised driver working hours to prevent accidents due to fatigue and
- Road safety training for drivers

ii) Waste management

Waste produced during the construction phase is primarily solid waste resulting from mechanical and electrical installation operations including metal and plastic off cuts and wrapping materials. However, other waste include sewage and used oil from construction equipment and vehicles. Potential impacts associated with waste management practices include:

- Aesthetic degradation due to site accumulation
- Contamination of surface and underground water resources by used oil and/or sewage and
- Contamination of soil resources

Mitigation Measures

The negative impacts of waste from the construction phase can be addressed by implementation of the following measures:

- Segregating waste by separating hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste for appropriate disposal
- Providing adequate number of suitable solid waste containers
- Containers or package for storing hazardous waste including used oil to be securely bonded and labelled as provided for by Regulation under the Environmental Management Act (Waste Management) Regulations, 2007
- Contracting a EMA licensed waste transporter to collect solid waste from the site for dumping at an approved site
- Contracting a EMA licensed waste oil recycler for collecting used oil from the site for recycling (if any)
- Accumulating scrap metals in a safe place and contracting a scrap metal dealer with a valid license from EMA for appropriate disposal
- Providing adequate number of sanitary facilities for the workers and visitors to the site
- Minimizing waste generated by adopting cleaner production methods such as conserving raw materials, enabling the recovery and re-use of the waste product where possible (e.g. Reuse of quarry chips as base material for driveways and car park construction).

iii) Transitory population increases

The potential for employment and access to new services may draw people to the area around a new project such as this. On the positive side, there will be an increase in economic activity and employment for the local community, local skills development, and the possibility of increased funding for public infrastructure due to population increase. Potential negative social and socio-economic effects may include an influx of strangers into local communities, disrupting social systems and community structures and affecting community values, family values and religion; increased demand on local services and infrastructure (e.g. by bringing in

illness and disease); negative effects on community members if the increase in living standards due to job creation is not sustainable (e.g. where job opportunities cease after completion of the construction phase); and an increase in crime and deviant behaviour (e.g. drug abuse, prostitution).

Mitigation measures

The negative impacts of temporary population increase during the construction phase may be managed by:

- Employing construction workers from the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed site
- Avoiding building permanent infrastructure which will not be used after construction;
- Enhancing corporate social responsibility by providing new amenities like clean drinking water to the community and creation of awareness on HIV/AIDs among the construction workers e.g. through appropriate posters

(iv) Health and safety

The construction phase may generate safety hazards in relation to increases in traffic and access to the construction site (if not adequately controlled), and potential health impacts and nuisance factors due to noise, dust, vibrations and gaseous emissions.

Mitigation measures

The main contractor should take the necessary measures to avoid / minimize the negative health and safety impacts by, among others:

- Creating awareness on Environment, Health & Safety among the office staff and workers prior to commencing work
- Maintaining a standard first aid kit at the site office
- Providing staff with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment including gloves, helmets, coveralls, safety boots, safety goggles, ear muffs and respirators
- Maintaining a complaint register on site

- Documenting and displaying on site emergency procedures
- Using appropriate signage to direct and control flow of traffic
- Ensuring machine operators and drivers abide by traffic rules and defined speed limits.
- Maintaining and servicing all construction machinery in accordance with the Manufacturers specifications

Construction Cost:

The estimated cost of undertaking the proposed project is in Namibian Dollars Fifty Million dollars (35 000 000 million)

3.4 Site (Project) Activities during the Operation Phase:

The activity during this phase will be accommodation for those who take up residency in the houses, flats, those who take up office space and those that visit the retail centre.

3.4.1 Design of the Proposed Mixed-use development

Standards for mixed land use development and townships are approved by the Urban & Regional Planning board and the certified council of architectures of Namibia.

3.4.2 Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Figure 8: Proposed visual 3D township development Portion X, Henties Bay Townland

The operations phase of the mixed-use development can be very long and often lasting upwards of 99 years. There is potential for both positive and negative impacts on environmental, as well as local and regional socio-economic systems, including some cumulative effects. The potential negative environmental impacts and their mitigation measures are outlined below:

(I) Social impacts

Potential negative social impacts associated with the mixed-use development include:

- Increase in the pressure on infrastructure due to hotel, private hospital and offices that will result in larger numbers of people on the plot that at the current moment.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Potential negative social impacts can be mitigated through the following:

- Ensuring that the infrastructure is expanded to accommodate the extra populous in the area

(ii) Occupational health and safety

Employee well-being requires consideration of the occupational health and safety of workers and contractors, workplace conditions (e.g. wages, benefits, security, rights and growth opportunities), as well as job satisfaction and pride. The health and safety risks in the workplace during operations are however minimal.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

In order to avoid, minimize and mitigate the negative health and safety impacts of the operations appropriate measures will include:

- Compliance to all international and national health and safety standards that may exist;
- Providing staff with appropriate personal protective equipment
- Training of all personnel in the use of protective equipment;
- Training of all personnel in fire prevention
- Regular fire drills
- Adequate signage for the fire exits

(iii) Air emissions

An air emission is an air pollutant with potentially harmful or nuisance effects on human beings, animals, plants, their biological communities and habitats, and the soil. Different raw material exploitation and preparation procedures create different sources of emissions in any form of production, such as the quarrying and preparation of raw material, coal grinding, combustion processes, cement milling, packaging, and the storage, blending, transport and loading of dry material.

Dust emissions: There are no dust emissions in the process herein upon completion of the construction phase.

(iv) Global warming

The mixed-use development once complete is not envisaged as being able to contribute to global warming.

(v) Noise and vibration

The noise that can be associated with this project is minimal provided the development, in particular the private hospital, hotel and the retail outlets are not used as noisy social centres such a night club.

(vi) Waste Management / Storm water.

Solid waste management will be crucial as the development will generate a considerable amount of domestic waste per month. There is a possibility of adverse effects by storm water from the building surfaces. This is as a result of the increased surface area of concrete and paved avenues.

Mitigation Measures

The negative impacts of waste from the operation phase can be addressed by implementation of the following measures:

- Providing adequate number of suitable solid waste containers
- Liaise with the other developer in the area, so as to find a way of ensuring storm water is directed into an appropriate storm water drain and does not accumulate in fields and or run onto the roads that can have the effect of reducing the lifespan of the road.
- Separate waste before disposal
- Contracting a waste transporter with a valid license from NEMA to collect solid waste from the site for dumping at an approved site

(vii) Traffic

The possible impacts are:

- Increase on volume of vehicles on the feeder roads
- Vehicle emissions which have a potential of contributing to climate change
- Potential soil contamination from leakage or spillage of vehicle fuels, oil, and other hazardous materials;
- Potential health and safety risk due to increase in traffic and access to the construction site through access road (if not adequately controlled);
- Potential health impacts and nuisance factors due to noise, dust and vibration

Mitigation Measures

The impacts will be managed by implementing the following measures:

- Using appropriate signage to control the flow of traffic to and from the site.
- Ensuring drivers abide by traffic rules and defined speed limits.
- Implementing a regular maintenance programme on vehicles to reduce emissions and noise
- Road safety training for drivers

Potential Positive Impacts

The potential positive impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed development include:

- Increased supply of office space, residential & retail commercial provision particularly that outside of the main Henties bay CBD.
- The presence of a retail centre will enable the residents of the area to access quality shopping without the need to travel to main CBD especially for the convenience items that are consumed on a daily basis.
- The project has a potential of contributing towards the economic growth of town, region and the nation as the proponent/landlord is expected to pay tax to the Namibian Revenue Authority

3.5 Decommissioning of the project

Decommissioning of the proposed project will become necessary when the project completes its life cycle or when there is change of use. In a situation where the buildings complete their lifecycle, decommissioning process will typically involve

demolition of the buildings, clearing of the site and reclaiming or restoring the affected land into a natural condition.

Change of use situation in a situation where there is a change of use, decommissioning process may entail building alterations and relocation of the buildings in the development. Upon demolition of some buildings, the affected land will need to be reclaimed or restored into a natural condition through landscaping and planting of vegetation.

End of life Situation

In a situation where the buildings have completed their useful life decommissioning process will entail removal of the development. Site clearing of the site and reclaiming or restoring the affected land into a natural condition will then follow.

Restoration of the affected land may involve the filling in of the open pits and grading the land to its natural contours, then planting appropriate tree species and under cover vegetation to hold the soil in place and to prevent flooding. Planting of trees however, may not be necessary if the site is immediately taken over for another development.

During decommissioning, the debris resulting from the demolition will either be transported by a licensed waste transporter for dumping at an approved site or used as base material for new construction work.

The demolition process will entail removal of roofing materials using crowbars and hammers, breaking of walling and reinforced slabs using sledge hammers and/or jack hammers, which utilize compressed air and lowering of materials from high to low levels.

The exercise will therefore entail working at high level and all the necessary health and safety measures will need to be implemented including provision of personal protective equipment such as, safety harnesses, helmets, gloves, respirators, safety shoes, coveralls, goggles and ear protectors.

The proponent will need to follow the safety guidelines issued in the Namibian gazette supplement No. 28 of 2012, during the demolition process.

3.6 Infrastructural Services: Sewerage Disposal:

Waste water is to be directed to the existing Henties bay sewerage treatment plant that will be connected to the project development. The proposed sewerage treatment substation shall have the quality of the treated effluent requirement to complies with the requirements of and the following characteristics, whichever is the more stringent.

***Table 2**: Expected output from the sewerage treatment plant*

	Item of Analysis	Units in Milligram per litre or otherwise stated
1	pH value	6-8.5
2	BOD (5 day at 20°C)	Less than 5
3	COD	Less than 30
4	Total Suspended Solids	Less than 5
5	Grease and Oil	Nil
6	Phosphate (PO4)	Less than 1
7	Total Nitrogen	Less than 10
8	E-coli	Nil

The sewage effluent from the Sewage Treatment Plant shall be suitably treated and treated sewage effluent water recovered shall be used for watering the grounds.

***Figure 9**: Proposed Septic tank layout design*

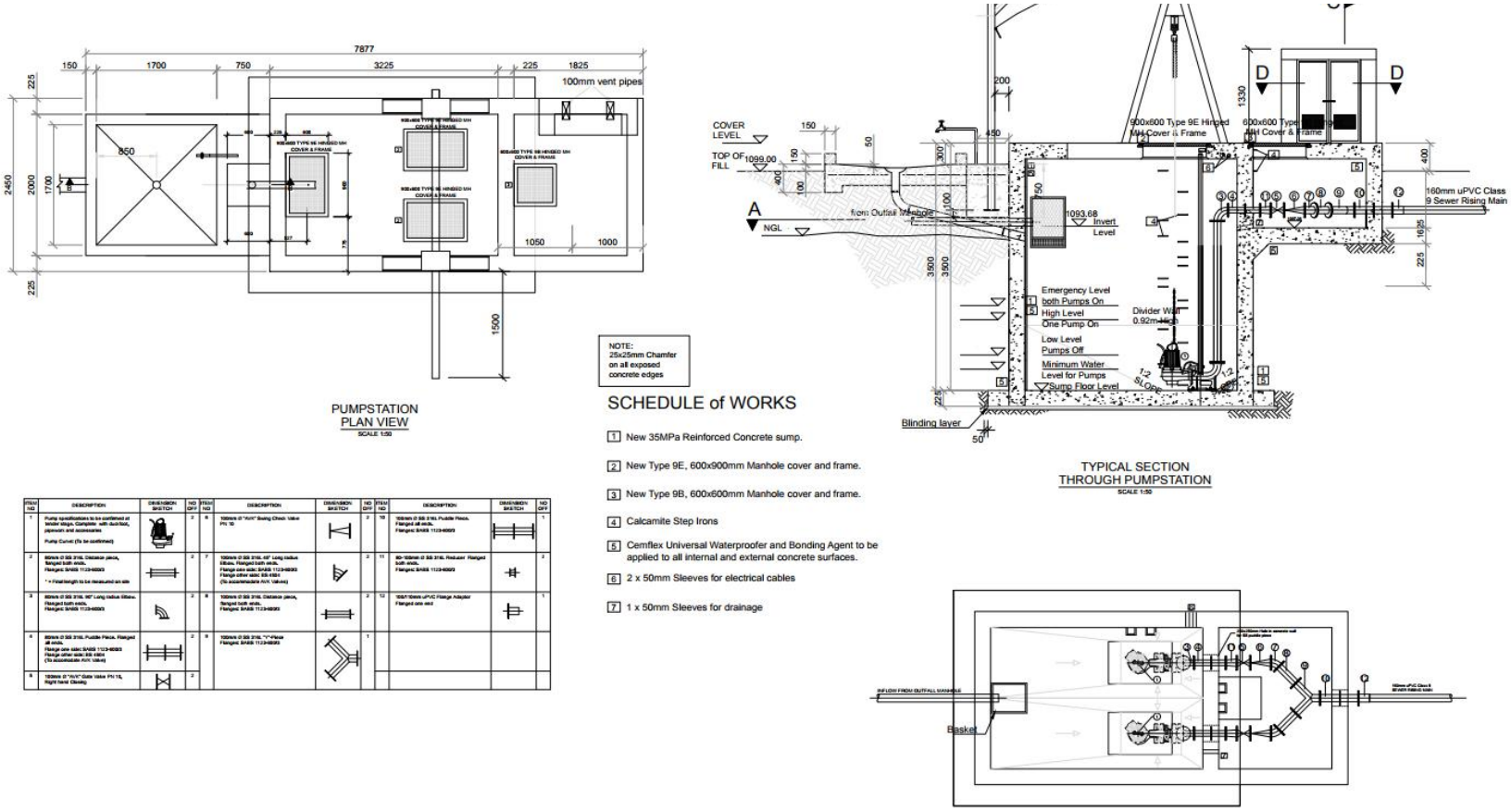
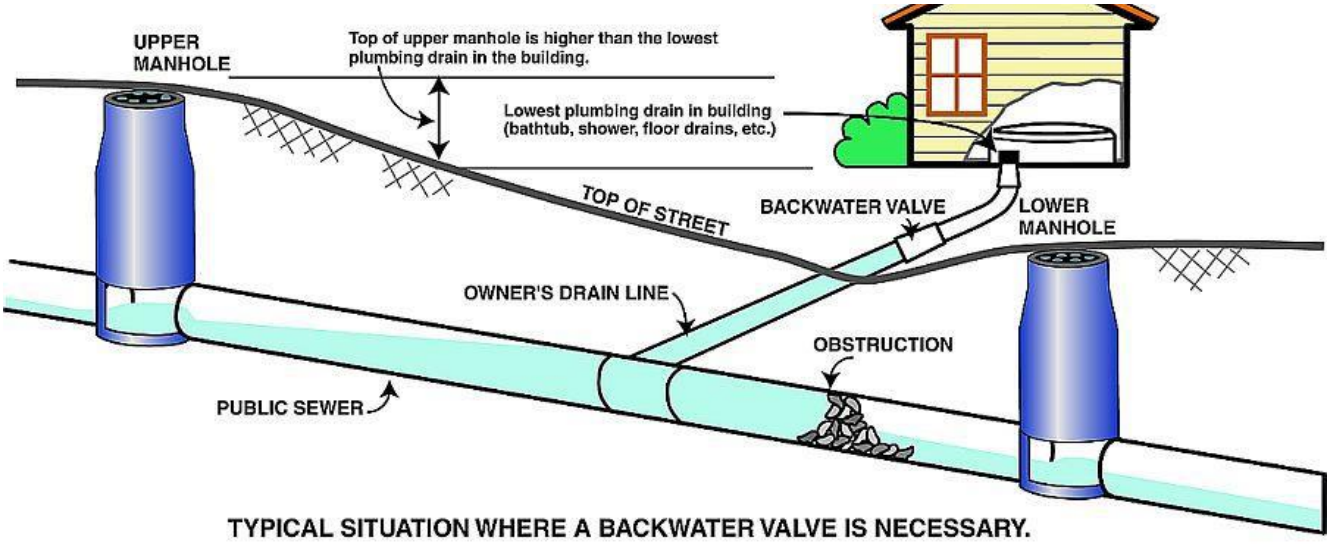


***Figure 10**: Sanitation & pumpstation connection & flow system*



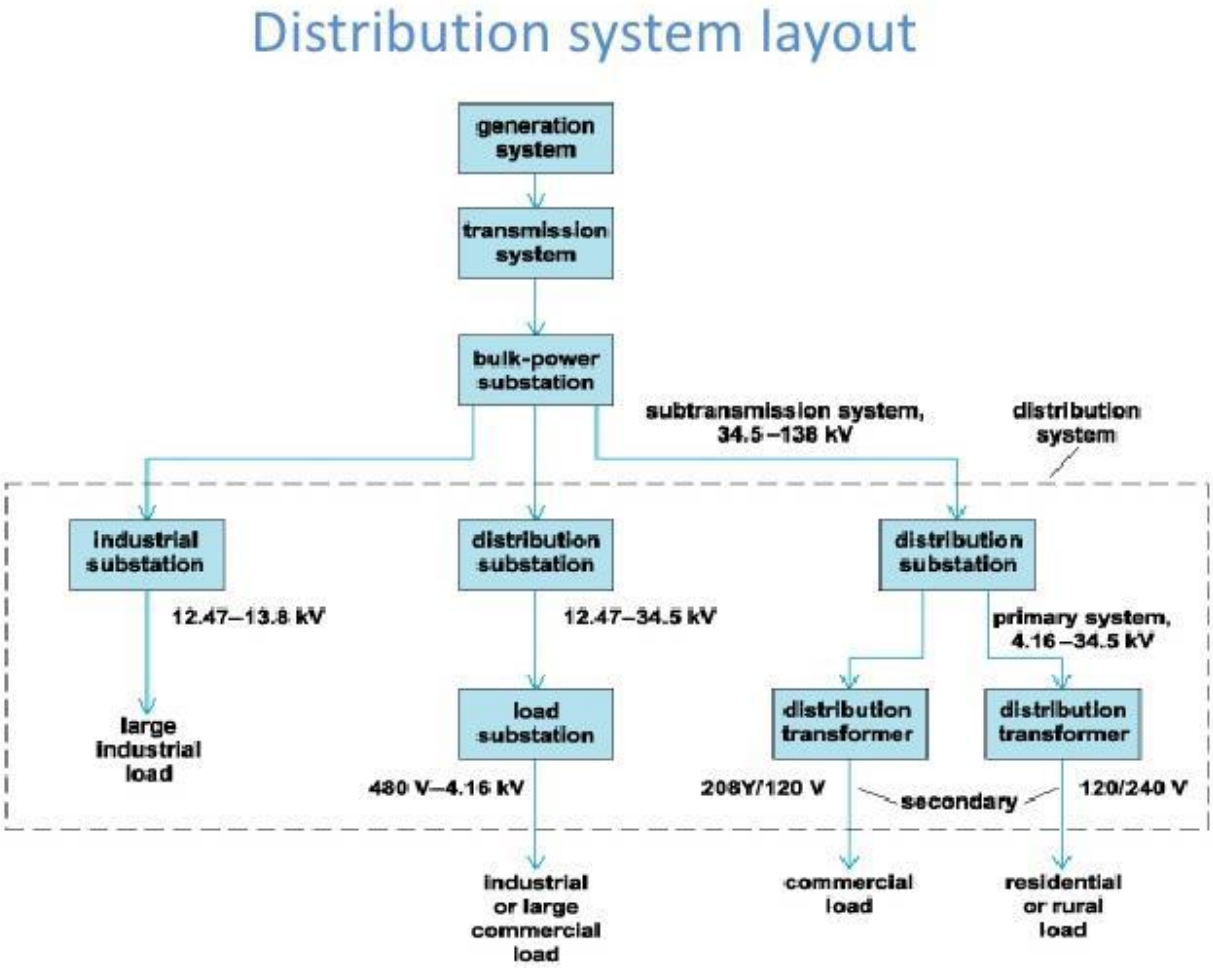
Water Supply:

The proponent will/ shall acquire permission to connect to the water supply from the existing Henties bay Water and Sewerage facility during construction and thereafter. As the water supply from the water company (Namwater) is erratic, the proponent will source two 1000 litre water tanks connected to the site as a supplementary back up water supply. Water usage is envisaged to be in the region of 150 cubic meters per day.

Power Supply:

The area will be supplied with 3-phase electricity by the Erongored and Lighting Company and the project will get power from the same Company.

Figure 11:: Proposed electrical power flow distribution



SECTION 4:

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING (Baseline information):

This Section describes the existing air, water and geological characteristics, biological, socioeconomic environment, aesthetics and cultural resources at the proposed site and its neighbourhood. The description provides the baseline against

4.1 Climate

Henties Bay has a desert climate. There is virtually no rainfall all year long. The average annual temperature is 17.4 ^{0}C. About 0 to 40 mm of rainfall annually (Mandelson et al, 2009).

4.2 Geology

The Erongo Region consists of old crystalline rocks that form the basement of the Permo-Triassic Karoo Sequence and the young deposits of the Namib Desert. About 130 million years ago, several large and scattered magmatic complexes, now deeply eroded, were emplaced in central Namibia in a broad zone extending from coastal area of the Erongo Region in a north-easterly direction.

4.3 Soils

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development (MAWRD), Henties Bay soil is extensive physical weathering, as well as erosion because of arid desert conditions. Mostly of the surface area is classified as highly susceptible to erosion making soil development very difficult in general. Leptosols, Acrisols, Ferrasols, Vertisols and Gypsisols form the soil structures in that region.

Figure 12: Project area Soil texture type & texture

4.4 Hydrology

Ground water is classified by hydrogeological rock type and in Henties Bay a combination of different rock formation exists namely; hard rock terrain and aquitard or aquiclude. The many sources of water for Henties Bay community comes from the Omdel aquifer situated east of Henties Town.

4.5 Fauna & Flora

According to Elongo Chris (2019), the proposed site is within an area known to have less than 10 plant species. However other parts of Henties bay have plant species such as; Pencilbush (Arthraerualeubnitzia), dollar bush (Zygophyllumstapfii), lichens, shepherd's tree (Bosciaalbitrunca), welwitschia (Welwitschia mirabilis).Pencil bush (Arthraerualeubnitzia) is dominant in that area (see picture below).

Figure 13: Pencil bush (Arthraerualeubnitzia)

4.6 Land use & Site location

The proposed study area is situated approximately 500 m south of Henties Bay Town on the outskirts of Town within the townland. The land was allocated through alienation to the client (Endu Property Developers) who acquired it from the Municipality. The area is already disturbed, as there are existing developments within the project site surrounding area. See ministerial approval authorizing the proposed sale of land and proposed development

***Figure 14**: Ministerial approval*

Republic of Namibia

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development

Enquiries: J. Ishila (Mr.)
Tel: (+264+61) 297-5192
Fax: (+264+61) 297-5096

Government Office Park
Luther Street

Private Bag 13289
Windhoek, Namibia

Our Ref.: 14/17/H1
Your Ref. 7/6/2

Ms. Elizabeth. S. Coetzee
Chief Executive Officer
Municipality of Henties Bay
P O Box 61
HENTIES BAY

Dear Ms. Coetzee,

SUBJECT: MINISTERIAL APPROVAL: TO PURCHASE PORTION 100 OF HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS NO.133 IN EXTENT 25, 0047 HA FOR PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING MIXED USE (HOUSING DEVELOPMENT) MESSRS KANDJUMBI CONSTRUCTION & PLUMBING CC

Your letters dated 13 January 2023 has reference.

The Honorable Minister has in term of Section 30(1) (t) read together with Section 63 (3) (b) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992) as amended, granted approval to the Council to sell the immovable property indicated in the table below by way of private treaty, subject to the Council Resolution Number C09/26/10/2022/09th/2022.

Applicant name	Erf No	Size/m²	Zoning	Township	Land Use	Price/ M² (N$)	Purchase price (N$)
Messrs Kandjumbi Construction & Plumbing cc	Portion 100 Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133	25, 0047	Undetermined	Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133	Mix Development (Housing Development)	10.00	2 500 470.00

Yours Sincerely,

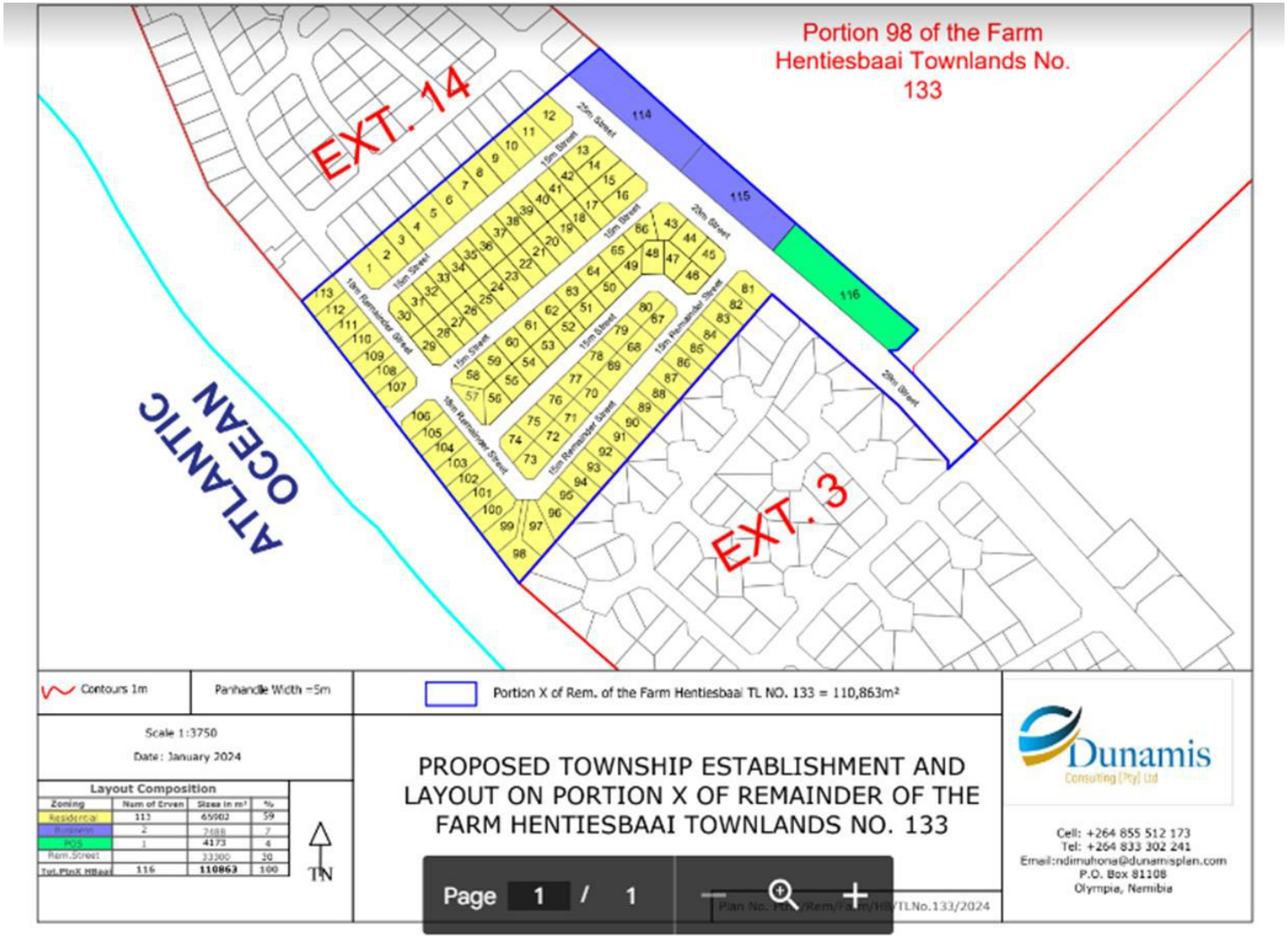
MINISTRY OF URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
22 FEB 2023
PRIVATE BAG 13289
WINDHOEK

NGHIDINUA DANIEL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

cc: The Hon. Minister, MURD

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

Figure 15: Project Area Locality



4.7 Waste Management and Pollution Prevention:

To ensure a clean and healthy environment, waste should be managed properly. Proper waste management enhances improved sanitary conditions that are associated with a reduction of disease incidences. The existing waste management practices in the neighbourhood of the proposed project site and within the Henties bay in general include:

Sewage, Wastewater & Trade Effluent:

Wastewater and trade effluent are a potential source of heavy metals and other inorganic and organic wastes. The presence of these wastes in an aquatic system would adversely affects its physic-chemical characteristics and the capacity to support aquatic life. In cases where it is not feasible to connect the discharges to an existing sewage system the same should be released into a septic tank and emptying program established. *The proponent will be setting up a waste water treatment substation to process waste waters on site to handle the waste water. (See above)*

Solid waste:

The Environmental Management Act (Waste Management) Regulations, provides that all solid waste should be dumped at Environmental management designated approved dumping sites. In line with this requirement, during the operation phase, the proponent will be required to segregate waste at source and contract a licensed waste transporter to collect and transport solid waste for dumping at approved sites. The size of the project will generate considerable waste from the flats, retail and residential (depending on the occupancy levels) and thus the proponent will ensure that an external garbage collector is appointed to manage the said waste. The proponent has proposed to have waste separation by placing clearly marked waste bins in all areas so that the residents and visitors of the project separate their waste.

4.8 Air Resources:

Air resources may be described by the dynamic behaviour of the lower atmosphere (e.g. wind) and by variations in the concentrations of various gases and suspended matter. All life on earth depends on the atmosphere for respiration and for protection from harmful radiation from the sun. The layer of the atmosphere closest

to the earth's surface is called the troposphere and it is this layer, which contains oxygen that supports life and in which all of the earth's weather occurs. The layer above the troposphere is called the stratosphere, which contains ozone that shields the earth from much of the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Human activities involving transportation vehicles, combustion processes for heat generation and chemical processes emit pollutants that may have harmful consequences. Three of the greatest problems caused by atmospheric pollution are:

- Greenhouse effect
- Acid rain
- Ground level ozone

Greenhouse effect:

The proposed project herein is not envisaged to have any effect on greenhouse gases save for that that will be occasioned from the emissions of the Lorries transporting the materials to the site. Post construction the users of the mixed-use development may contribute to the greenhouse gases through their vehicles. The overall effect is however minimal.

Acid rain:

Acid rain results from combining of nitrogen and sulphur oxides (NOX and SOX) with atmospheric water vapour. These pollutants originate from coal burning electricity generating stations, metal smelting, vehicles and other fuel burning activities. NOX and SOX when combined with water vapour, form nitric and sulphuric acids that return to the earth as acid rain, snow or fog that leads to acidification of lakes and other surface waters. Acid rain threatens fish populations, forestry, and agriculture and also causes damage to buildings and monuments. No activities from the project will contribute to acid rain.

4.9 Water Resources:

Surface water resources: Surface water is fresh water on earth's surface in streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs and wetlands. Surface waters are replenished by the runoff of precipitation from land and are therefore considered a renewable resource although finite in nature. The project is not sited near an aquatic body.

4.10 Topography:

The topography of the plot is generally flat though gently sloping to the north. There is therefore no threat of mass movements or any geological instability as a result of this project. The construction works also do not involve blasting and hence no risk of other buildings being affected.

4.10.1 Socio-Economic Environment:

This section outlines the general socio-economic status of the Town in relation to the proposed project. Henties Bay economy is dominated by three main activities, Tourism, Fishing and Mining. Majority of residents are in informal employment.

There are about two schools, a State School and a Private School in Henties Bay but there is no exiting township with the proposed land uses such as General businesses and General residential to support student accommodation development apart from one old known hotel (De Duine Hotel) and a small private doctor consulting room.

4.10.2 Population and housing:

The town of Henties bay currently has a population of 16 000 people (Census 2011).

4.10.3 The neighbouring community:

The neighbouring land uses comprise of formally proclaimed township Henties bay Extension 14, the satellite University Campus of Namibia & other future planned townships as depicted on the map). Portion 100 is un-serviced but was subdivided and surveyed for future mixed-use developments. The proponent Endu Property Developers was allocated the portion through sale by private treaty.

4.10.4 Transportation:

The transportation system provides access to movement of people and trade. The systems that offer access to movement and trade in within the projects' area of influence include the road networks. The proposed project site which is located on the municipal townland have access through the existing Uis gravel road. The road is an existing road network usually maintained by the Henties bay Municipality.

Figure 16: Access salt road: maintained by Henties Bay Municipality

4.11 Health and safety:

The main contractor shall take care of Health and safety of workers and visitors to the site by implementing the following measures:

- Human movement to be directed away from the excavated areas using appropriate signage.
- Signage to be used to direct flow of traffic to minimize potential for accidents.
- Bulk building materials such as sand, ballast, steel, timber shall be deposited in designated areas away from human traffic.
- Suitable solid waste containers shall be provided and workers encouraged to use them
- A standard first aid kit will be provided and placed at site office for easy access by the workers in case of an Accident.

- Personal protective equipment such as, safety harnesses, helmets, gloves, respirators, safety shoes, coveralls, goggles and ear protectors shall be provided.
- All workers shall be drilled on first aid techniques.
- Idling at the site shall be discouraged using appropriate notice
- Appropriate firefighting equipment shall be provided for use during fire incidents
- Workers shall be trained on the use of the fire equipment
- Site office and stores will be constructed closer to the entrance to prevent site visitors from passing through the work areas.

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

The principle of the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and along with the EIA Regulations of 6 February 2012, is to provide for sufficient and transparent process to share information regarding a proposed project and to allow the Interested and Affected Parties to comment and ensure that all concerns are identified and included throughout the decision-making process.

5.1 Objectives from The Public participation Process

The public participation process is designed to offer enough, accessible and fair platform to share or to include the affected and interested parties to information about the project. The process must allow that issues of concerns are benefits both parties and addressed fairly throughout the process. It also should verify that these issues have been captured. All issues should be verified by the technical investigations. Comments and issues raised must be included in the EIA report.

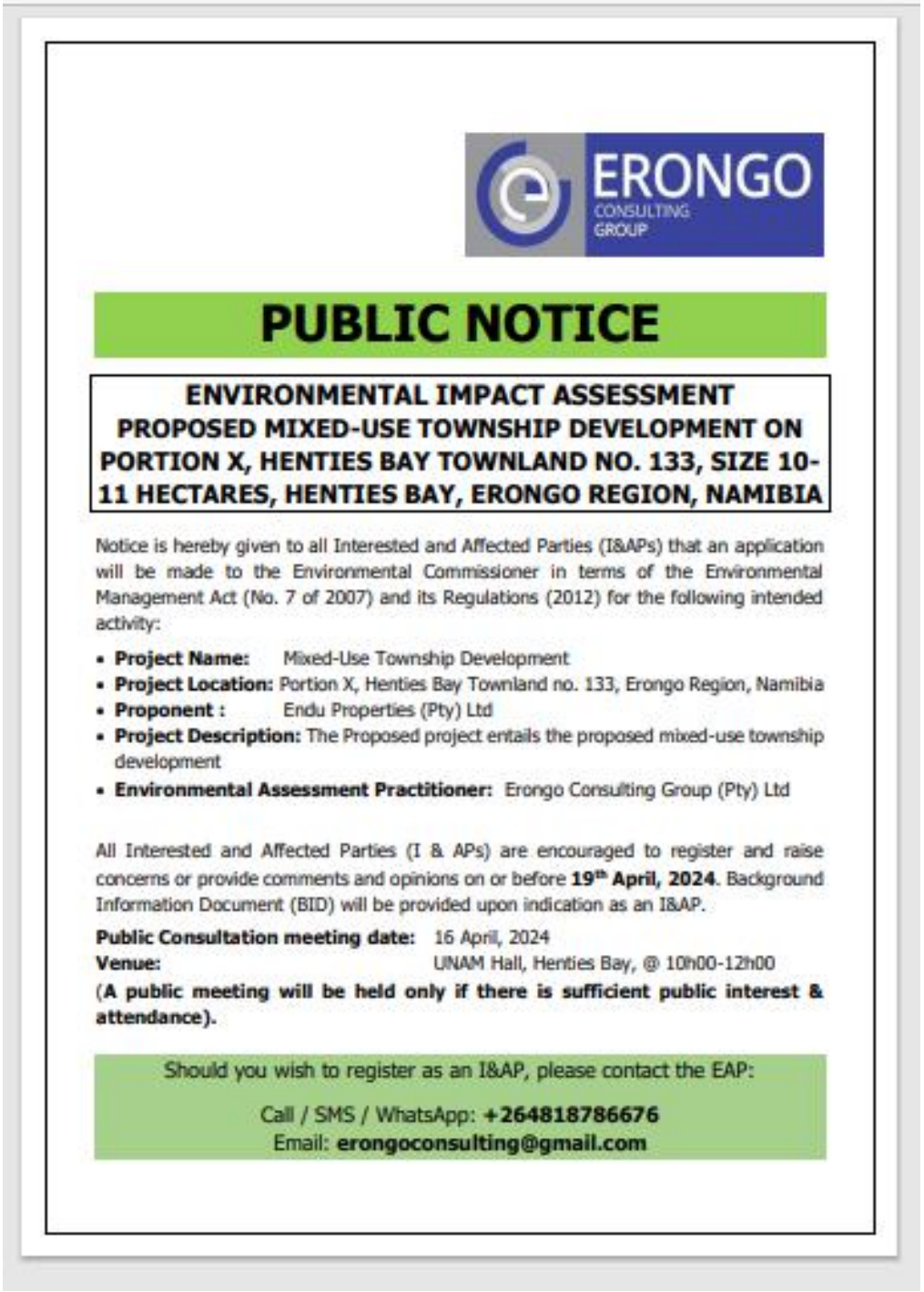
5.2 Announcing of The Opportunity to Participate

The opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the EIA was announced as follows:

- A3 posters were placed on noticeboard at the following places; project site, Henties Bay Municipality, Spar Super Market Shop, Woermann brock shopping center.

- Background information document (BID) were distributed to stakeholders.
- Newspaper advertisements in the New Era of 5 and 12 April, 2024

Figure 17: advert poster



ERONGO CONSULTING GROUP

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED MIXED-USE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON PORTION X, HENTIES BAY TOWNLAND NO. 133, SIZE 10-11 HECTARES, HENTIES BAY, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:

- **Project Name:** Mixed-Use Township Development
- **Project Location:** Portion X, Henties Bay Townland no. 133, Erongo Region, Namibia
- **Proponent :** Endu Properties (Pty) Ltd
- **Project Description:** The Proposed project entails the proposed mixed-use township development
- **Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before **19th April, 2024**. Background Information Document (BID) will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Public Consultation meeting date: 16 April, 2024
Venue: UNAM Hall, Henties Bay, @ 10h00-12h00
(A public meeting will be held only if there is sufficient public interest & attendance).

Should you wish to register as an I&AP, please contact the EAP:

Call / SMS / WhatsApp: **+264818786676**
Email: **erongoconsulting@gmail.com**

5.3 Stakeholder Briefing and Community Consultation

The BID and Draft Scoping Report were shared to registered I&Aps. Meeting advertisements were placed in x2 newspapers and on local notice boards at certain designated places around Henties bay.

Figure 18: *Newspaper Adverts*

EPL, and set up a fund to ensure once I find the minerals, you can buy equity in my mine as seed capital.

Also, I am mad because my old leaders sold Erindi and I will never afford a farm in this country. It highlights that our leaders have no idea what youth want or need. As I speak, I want a farm between Okahandja and Windhoek to do what needs to be done, not this annoying daily commute from Hakahana to Klein Windhoek.

I need fishing quotas, and access to a fishing trawler. I believe I can do it and I have a whole team of young souls who are ready to innovate forward.

And lastly, I need an extra 15% of our diamonds to be polished here by Namibian youth; Namdia will buy them and sell them on our behalf.

Before I let go of this keyboard, our leaders and policymakers need to respect art, music, and sport, and stop forcing us to go and study nursing and teaching. We have amazing talents that can be commodified.

And we should be allowed to take seats at the big tables and take part in policy- and decision-making.

Having a seat at the table means that, at every stage of the decision-making process, you have one or two youth representatives who are specialists in that field. Having us there brings a different narrative, a different perspective.

It is clear you do not know what we need. We don't want charities and speeches; we need capital, a conducive environment, deeds, EPL, fishing quotas, and better education.

Just for the record, I don't want to join political parties so I can be carrying flags everywhere and be a yes man. I am a thinker and innovator, just take me as such. Also colleagues, I have a certificate, diploma, and degree so please stop forcing me to get a licence and to be a nice person to people in better positions.

And since when did licences and connections become the new qualifications? No disrespect to my drivers out there, but I think we might have enough taxis in Windhoek.

Anyway, come sit down with me and my fellow souls, bring kapana so we sit down, but please do not come with your cameras, bring a pen and paper and a budget for the youth. *Email: gerastus16@gmail.com*

ERONGO

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MIXED-USE TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON PORTION 100 OF HENTIES BAY TOWNLAND NO. 133 ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following intended activity:

- **Project Name:** Mixed-Use Township Development
- **Project Location:** Portion 100, Henties Bay Townland no. 133, Erongo Region, Namibia
- **Proponent:** Kandjumbi Construction & Plumbing Cc
- **Project Description:** The Proposed project entails the proposed mixed-use township development, on 25 hectares.
- **Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before **8th September 2023**. Background Information Document (BID) will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Public Consultation meeting date: 8 September 2023
Venue: UNAM Hall, Henties Bay, @ 10h00-12h00
(A public meeting will be held only if there is sufficient public interest & attendance).

Should you wish to register as I&AP, please contact the EAP.
Cell: +264816786675 | erongoconsulting@gmail.com

5.4 Raised Issues for Investigation by EIA Specialists

Stakeholders had the opportunity to raise issues either in writing, by telephone or email. To date, no issues have been received (No summary of issues).

5.5 Review of The Draft Scoping Report and Issues and Responses

Stakeholders were given two weeks period to comment on the scoping report and their inputs shall be included in the final Scoping Report. Stakeholders had the opportunity to verify information in the first draft and raise further issues and comments on any aspects of their concerns.

Announcement for report availability

The availability of the draft report was announced by way of:

- All initial contact and at public consultative meeting with stakeholders.
- All initial calls for register as Interested and affected parties in newspaper advertisements.

Distribution of draft report

The report was distributed for comment as follows:

- Online systems such as email.
- A copy was issued to the Town Planning Office, Henties Bay Municipality.

5.6 Final Scoping Report and Issues and Responses Report

The final Scoping Report was prepared at the end of the comment period.

6. REFERENCE

- DEAT (2002) Impact Significant, integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 5, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.

- DEAT (2006) Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impact in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006. Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria.
- Environmental Management Act of 2007, Namibia.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GN 6 February 2012. Namibia.
- National Planning Commission (2003) Population and Income and Housing Census. Central Bureau of Statistics, Windhoek

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Erongo Consulting Group

Environmental Assessment Practitioner and Management Consultant

ANNEXURES

1. EIA practitioner company profile
2. Advertisement notices
3. Invitation letter to a public meeting
4. Stakeholder attendance register
5. Attendance register
6. MC & Council Minutes & Ministerial approval
7. Public consultation minutes