

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR
THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION
ON EPL 4731 IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT

PREPARED BY:



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ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL4731 IN MALTAHOHE AREA IN HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Name
BID	Background Information Document
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
GG	Government Gazette
GN	Government Notice
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The **‘Proponent’** – this refers to the Promoter of the project.

The **‘Stakeholders’** – this refers to the people, organisations, NGOs that are directly or indirectly affected by the project and / or have an interest in the project.

The **‘Environment’** – this refers to the ecology, economy, society and politics.

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PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) was compiled as part of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL4731 in Maltahohe District in Hardap Region. It describes the proposed studies or terms of reference of what will be assessed in the ESIA study for this project if necessary and the methodology to be followed. The ESR will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry (MEFT) for approval.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This scoping study was undertaken for the proposed **MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 4731 IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT IN HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA**. It was done in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, No. 30 of 2012, gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007. Furthermore, it will determine the potential need and structure of further environmental and social impact assessment, if any. The planned scope of this project comprises the desk study, electromagnetic survey, trenching, drilling and bulk sampling phases of the exploration activities. The scoping process was initialized by compiling a Background Information and invitation to participate Document (BID) followed by publishing notices of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in the local print media and posters pinned in public places in the nearest settlement at Maltahohe Village. Advertisements were published in the NEW ERA and the CONFEDENTE newspapers the period from the 26th of September 2022 to the 13th of October 2022. The major issues identified for consideration in the ESIA and ESMP relate to short to medium term employment benefits linked to the exploration phase. Through the scoping process, it was found that there were no significant impacts emanating from this project that warrant conducting specialist studies. Most of the potential negative impacts identified were short term and minor while a few major impacts related to ground water contamination, air pollution and vegetation clearing. However, these can be managed through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures presented herein. It is thus the opinion of the EAP that this Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) is sufficient to issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE / ROAD MAP

The Scoping Report is intended to meet all requirements as stipulated in environmental management Act (2007) and its Regulations of 2012. In order to provide clarity to the reader, a document roadmap is provided in terms of the aforementioned regulatory requirements (Table 1):

CHAPTER	TITLE	OVERVIEW
	Purpose of the Environmental Scoping Report	N / A
	Executive Summary	N / A
	Document Road Map	N / A
1	Introduction	This section contains project background information about the proposed exploration project, ESIA process followed, details of the Proponent and the Consultant.
2	Legislative and Policy Framework	Highlights both international and domestic laws and policies that govern the planned project.
3	Public Consultation	Details the public and stakeholder consultation process followed and its findings.
4	Assessment of Alternatives	An analysis of various alternatives on the project.
5	Description of the Receiving Environment	Presents baseline environmental description of the project area against which project impacts will be evaluated in the future.
6	Identification and Evaluation of Potential Impacts	Presents both non-significant and significant impacts identified during the scoping phase of the ESIA.
10	Conclusion and Way Forward	
11	List of References	List of references quoted in the document

1 INTRODUCTION

The proponent, SKK MINING AND EXPLORATION CC is planning to embark on exploration of Industrial Minerals, Base and Rare Earth Metals from EPL 4731 located in Maltahohe District in Hardap Region. The planned work will progressively include geophysical surveying, geological mapping and sediment geochemical sampling and testing. Mineral exploration activities are listed activities that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT). It is against this background that the Proponent appointed an independent consultant, Outrun Consultant to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to comply with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (2007).

Due to increased awareness of environmental issues being no longer limited to biophysical components, this led to the introduction of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as a component of the EIA and over time an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was introduced. An ESIA is now widely used for assessing potential project impacts during the planning phase of listed projects. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment tool is an integrated process that captures the interrelationships between land and society. Outrun Consultants was tasked to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the exploration of minerals on EPL 4731 by SKK Mining and Exploration CC.

1.1 Project Location

The proposed project is located in the Hardap region, in a predominantly commercial farming area and interacts with the following farms:

- 184 Farm Harmonie
- 132 Farm Hoogland
- 211 Farm Zebra River
- 160 Farm Moorivier, and
- 159 Farm Theronsberg

The locality map of the proposed project is shown in Figure 1 and the project area polygon is bounded by the coordinates below.

Table 1: EPL 4731 coordinates.

POINT	COORDINATES
A	-24.546957° 16.252096°,
B	-24.546457° 16.323557°
C	-24.735207° 16.323275°
D	-24.736876° 16.256170°

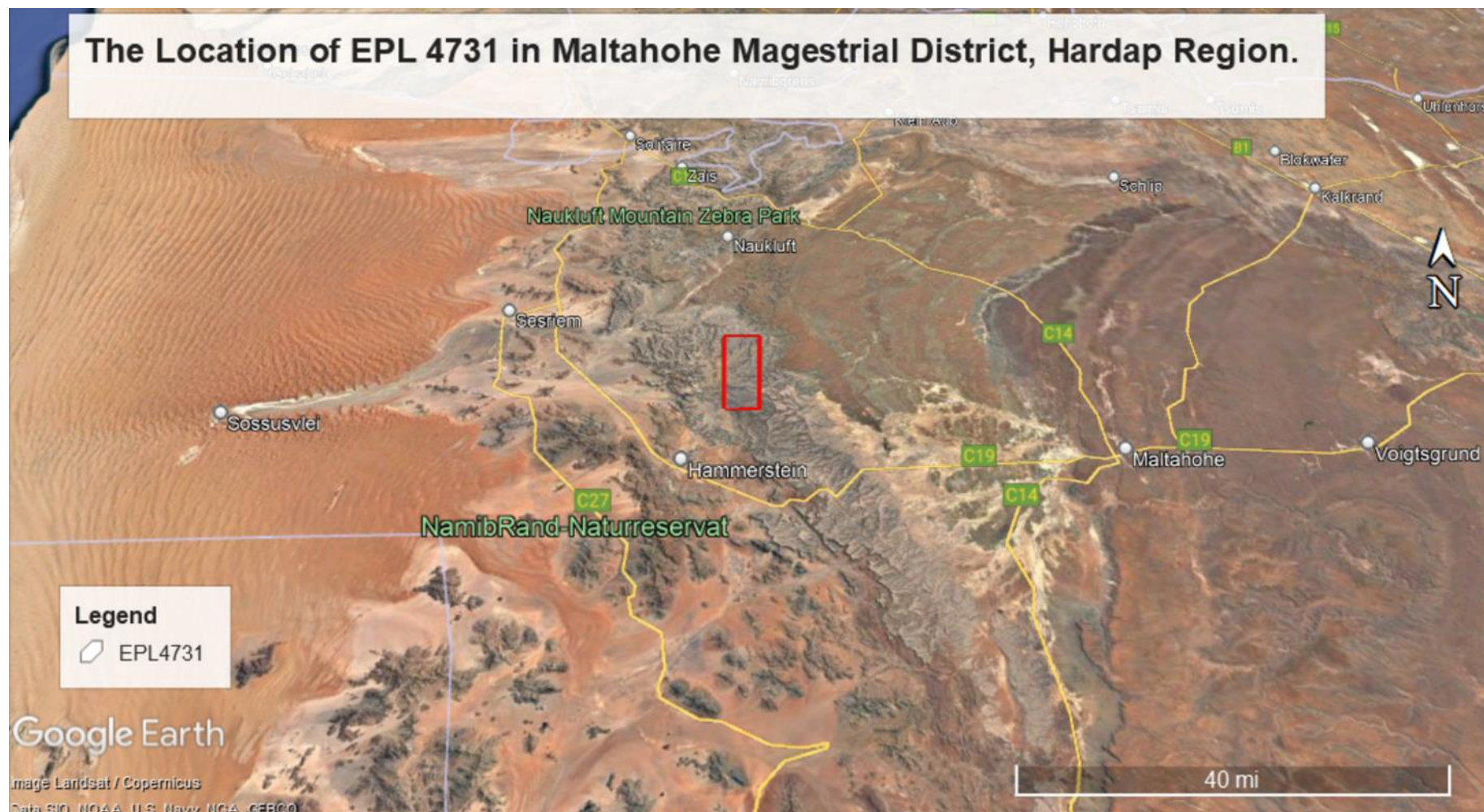


Figure 1: The location of the project area (EPL 4731) in Hardap Region.

1.2 Project Description

The planned exploration program is based on the expected geological conditions for the concerned license area. The prospecting of base and rare metals, Precious metals and industrial minerals the following exploration activities are envisioned:

1.2.1 Desk Study

The exploration program will commence with a review of existing geological maps, existing geological reports, analysis of existing geophysical data (such as electromagnetic and radiometric data from the geological Survey of Namibia, GSN), and any other relevant existing data and information from the project area. Based on this desktop review, a refined exploration program for subsequent investigation will be formulated.

1.2.2 Non-invasive exploration

Non-invasive exploration will be conducted through geophysical surveying, geological mapping, stream sediment/ soil sampling followed by a holistic analysis of such data. Once the information gathered through these processes have been processed, analyzed and evaluated, target areas will be selected for invasive exploration such as trenching and drilling. The main geophysical techniques to be used will include a combination of:

- Airborne magnetic. The airborne magnetic data can be of importance in geophysical mapping when searching for suitable stratigraphy hosting base, rare and precious metals mineralization
- High-resolution helicopter-borne radiometric survey at between 50m and 100m line spacing and 15 to 25m terrain clearance, and subsequent mapping to complement the existing 200m spaced fixed wing survey of the Geological Survey of Namibia.
- Localised information will be generated in selected areas through the use of Natural Source Audio Magneto-Tellurics (NSAMT) technique and detailed geological mapping. NSAMT has the advantages of not needing a transmitter, good depth of penetration as well as being able to pick up resistive and conductive targets. During geological mapping soil and stream sediment sampling as well as rock chirp sampling will be carried out. All ground geophysical surveys will require clearing of lines to enable the laydown of geophysical cables and equipment.

1.2.3 Invasive exploration

The geophysical targets will be drilled using systematic Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, followed by diamond tails (diamond core drilling) coupled with down-the-hole spectral logging, informed by geophysical and geological data from the non-invasive exploration phase. Water will be required to fill sumps for diamond drilling. A sample for every one (1) meter of RC drilling will be captured and stored at a dedicated sample storage place on the farm. Rock core samples from selected zones where mineralization is intercepted will also be taken and

subsequently sent to an accredited laboratory for geochemical analysis for the targeted metals. Additionally, transverse trenching will be executed perpendicular to the strikes of mineralized zones in order to evaluate and assess the possible thickness and longitudinal strike of the potential ore bodies. If the results from the above exploration efforts are positive, a bulk sample of the material to be mined will be taken through blasting and bulk excavation to allow further metallurgical or chemical testing and refinement of the proposed mining procedures. Extraction of a bulk sample in this license is likely to involve excavation of a small open cut type of mine operation with the setting up of a pilot process plant.

1.2.4 Data processing and analysis

Based on all the data collected from the preceding techniques, and provided that results are positive, a 2D and 3D model will be developed for selected zones within the license area, and subsequently, resource estimates will be derived.

1.3 Motivation for the Project

Namibia produces a wide variety of industrial minerals including marbles, granites and fluorspars but all these only contribute a small part of overall mining input. For decades, Namibia has been an exporter of marble and granite, uranium, diamonds and manganese just to mention a few. Globally many other industrial minerals demand have increased tremendously and this offers a developmental opportunity for the Namibian Mining sector.

The benefits of conducting comprehensive exploration activities are among others:

- Avoid unwarranted waste generation since no excavation onsite will be done without confirmatory quality tests.
- Employment creation and thus improve the well-being of the local people.

Employment preference will be afforded to previously disadvantaged Namibians.

1.4 The Proponent of the Proposed Project

The proposed project is being undertaken by a Namibian company, 100 % owned by previously disadvantaged Namibians. The ownership structures is as follows:

Table 2: SKK Mining and Exploration CC ownership structure.

NAME	NATIONALITY	INTEREST
Loide Ndapewa Ekandjo	Namibian	80 %
Sam Shafishu Ekandjo	Namibian	20 %

1.5 The Consultant

Outrun Consultants CC is a Namibian privately owned consultancy company doing various projects in Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries. Our core services are:

- Environmental Impact Assessment,
- Strategic Environmental Assessment,
- Environmental Investigations,
- Research and Training,
- Feasibility Studies,
- Agronomy, and
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Development projects.

Outrun Consultants draw its experts from regional and international universities such as Rhodes University (South Africa), University of Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe), National University of Science and Technology (Zimbabwe), University of Namibia (Namibia), VSB-Technical University of Ostrava (Czech Republic), Polytechnic of Namibia (Namibia) and the University of Twente (Netherlands). Outrun declares that we have no interests in this project and are independent and will act as such during the EIA process as required by the EIA regulations. The key team members carrying out this EIA are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Outrun Team of Experts and the Roles and Responsibilities in the ESIA Study.

ORGANIZATION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY / FIELD OF EXPERTISE	TEAM MEMBERS
OUTRUN Consultants	Project management EIA coordination	Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN Consultants	EIA process	Josiah T. Mukutiri
OUTRUN Consultants	Literature review / Desk study	Josiah T. Mukutiri Fredrika Shagama
OUTRUN Consultants	Legislation & Policy Review	Josiah T. Mukutiri

1.6 Process and Methodology

Given that proposed project development triggers listed/ prescribed activities under the Environmental Management Act No of (2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations

of 2012, the process started with the appointment of the consulting company as presented above. The Consultants carried out a full EIA as required, and this chapter describes the EIA process followed during the study. The EIA study was guided by the Namibian Environmental Impact Assessment Policy of 1994 and the Namibian Environmental Management Act of 2007. Various methodologies were implemented to fulfill the requirements of each step in the EIA / ESIA process list as shown below.

1.7 The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Process

The ESIA study was conducted as follows:

- Preliminary Activities setting terms of reference for the ESIA, selecting consultant (agent who would prepare the ESIA) to do the ESIA,
- Literature review of all relevant information,
- Field work for making of detailed studies of the baseline situation. This included bio-physical environment and socio-economic conditions.
- An analysis of the potential environmental impacts. This included impact prediction and significance assessment,
- Public participation,
- The preparation of an environmental management plan for the project and finally.
- The compilation of the ESIA report.

The description of the ESIA process phases and stages mentioned above are provided under the following subheadings. It should be noted that the description is only a bird's view of the various phases followed by the assumptions and limitations derived from study of situation and discussions with the Proponent.

1.7.1 Clarification of the Terms of Reference and Levelling of Expectations

Leveling of expectations – an opening meeting was held between the consultancy team and the Proponent. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify the methodology, communication process between the Consultants and the Proponent, time frame and expected outcomes of the EIA study.

1.7.2 Literature review

Various related documents were reviewed to gather information on the potential impacts, the alternatives, how to mitigate the impacts, decommissioning and rehabilitation plan. The literature included maps, publications, and reports on topography, climate, land use, and

socio-economic setup of the project area where the project site is located. The literature review helped in undertaking components and areas that would deserve attention during field assessment. The literature review which was mainly based on the desk study method included the following

1.7.3 Information search from internet, journals, books and stakeholders

Examples of similar projects, i.e., water infrastructure construction and upgrade from both developed and mainly developing world were reviewed including their merits and demerits. Besides its operation, potential environmental impacts were also reviewed.

1.7.4 Analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project activities from typical data and research

The three major environmental compartments which are land, air and water were chosen to be observed and discussed in detail. These environmental features had been chosen because they are the main receiving environmental compartments that should be considered before implementing the project. Environmental data was analyzed to determine potential environmental impacts of the project activities. The potential impacts were ranked for impact significance as presented later in this report.

1.7.5 Field Survey

Field surveys were carried out to verify some facts obtained from the literature review. A more informed assessment was however the main objective of the field studies. This was done to confirm the condition of the area in terms of climate, soils, land use, topography and socio-economic set up of the area. It also involved surveys to identify the different environmental components and their state to determine the most likely impacts.

1.7.6 Public Involvement

A wide range of key stakeholders were invited to participate and express their views through various media communication. The consultations were done mainly to get a view of the affected parties as well as how they think the project should be carried out for minimum impacts on health, environment and the well-being of the people. Issues which were highlighted by stakeholders were incorporated into the EIA process, the project exploration programme and the Proponent has committed the same during project implementation.

1.7.7 Identification and analysis of impacts in terms of magnitude and significance

Mineral exploration projects have both potential positive and negative impacts on the environment. Impacts will depend on the sensitivity of the environment and the stress already imposed on it. To accurately predict the various impacts caused by the above mentioned, the ecological and socio-economic impacts were delineated. Potential environmental impacts were identified, and an analysis criterion shown in the chapter on impact prediction and analysis was used to rank the impacts.

1.7.8 Recommended mitigation measures for identified impacts

Mitigation measures were developed based on practical measures supported by research and scientific evidence. Extensive literature review of reputable publications and journals helped the formulation of mitigation measures.

1.7.9 Analysis of alternatives of the project – both economic and environmental

The analysis of alternatives was done to ensure that resources were used efficiently and that decisions were environmentally sound.

1.7.10 Development of an Environmental & Social Management Plan

An Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to give a guideline base to the project Proponent on how the identified impacts could be mitigated and managed. The Plan will be presented in a tabular format indicating the impact, indicator, monitoring frequency and the responsible agent. When all the important information is derived from the impacts' prediction and analysis section, all the important aspects will be noted down and responsibilities assigned to monitor the different aspects.

1.7.11 Preparation of the ESIA Report

The completion of the various tasks assigned to the team members during the ESIA scoping study gave rise to separate individual reports which were collated to give this ESR. The ESIA process followed is provided under the flow chart shown in Figure 2.

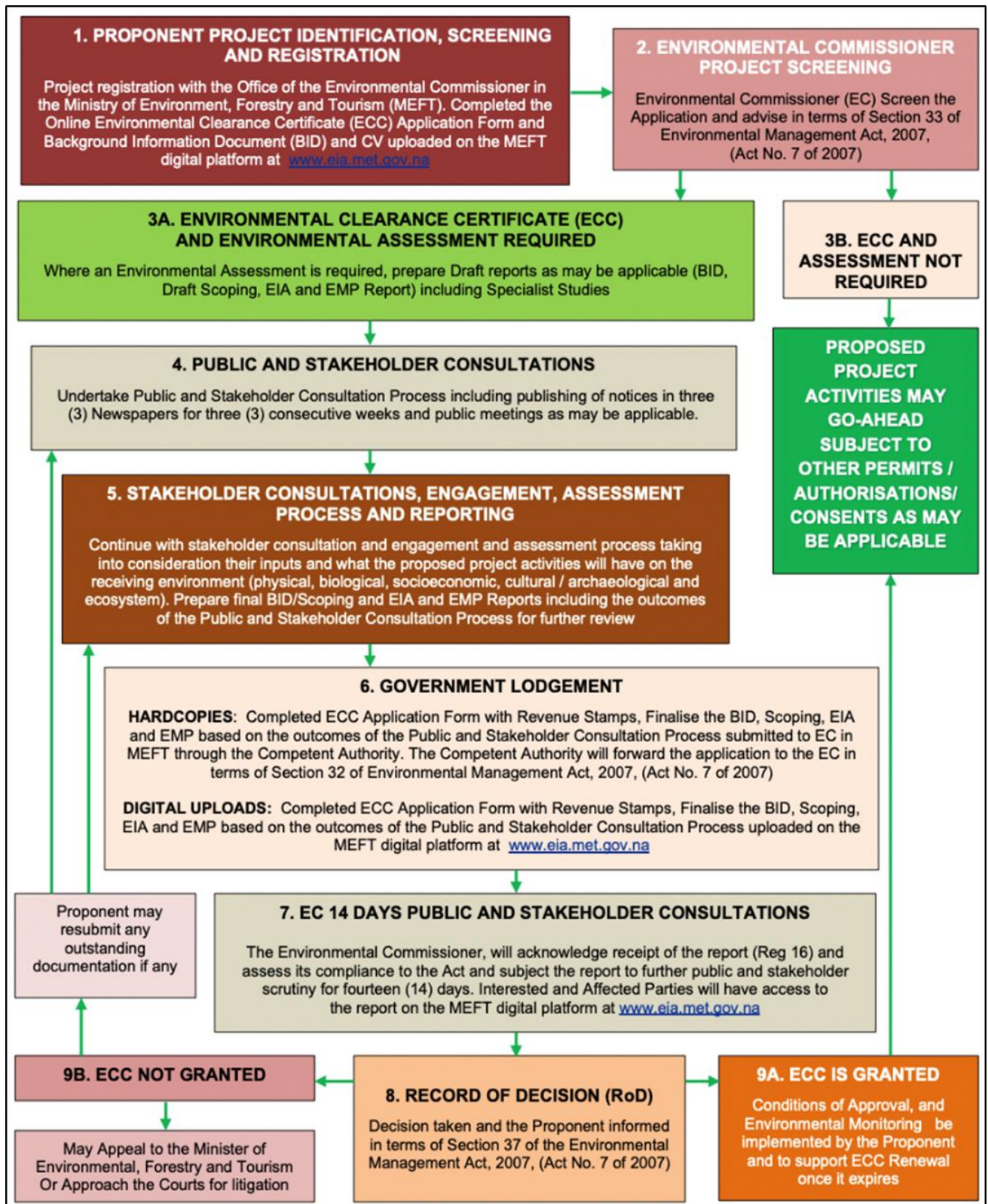


Figure 2: The ESIA Process flow.

2 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

2.1 Proposed Project Authorization Requirements

The Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required to undertake Listed Activities under the act, and its supporting regulations of 2012. Listed activities triggered by the proposed project in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and regulations are follows under the Water Resources Development part of the EIA Regulations:

- The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.
- Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not. 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.

2.2 Overview of Legislation

This Section is aimed at presenting a concise description of the policy and legislative context within which the mineral exploration project is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies and guidelines that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process. Some of the pertinent environmental legislation that has bearing on mineral exploration is presented in Table 2 which describes the linkage between project activities and relevance of the various legal and policy instruments. The legislation outlined in this document is for both the local (institutional), regional, national and international perspectives.

Table 4: National Legal and Policy Instruments Relevant to the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 4731

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
The Constitution	Namibian Constitution First Amendment Act 34 of 1998.	“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies that are aimed at maintaining ecosystems, essential ecological processes and the biological diversity of Namibia. It further promotes the sustainable utilisation of living natural resources basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.” (Article 95(I)).	Ecological sustainability concepts within the constitution should guide all projects. Protect the environment and ensure citizens enjoy their right to a safe environment. Mineral exploration and mining are known to be very destructive to the environment and in order to comply with the Namibian Constitution, it is important for the Proponent to take embrace environmental principles in its policies and management throughout the project life cycle stages in order to comply.
Climate Change	National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011)	<p>The National Policy on Climate Change supports constitutional obligations of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, namely for “the state to promote the welfare of its people and protection of Namibia’s environment for both present and future generation.”</p> <p>The goal of the National Policy on Climate Change is to contribute to the attainment of sustainable development in line with Namibia’s Vision 2030 through strengthening of national capacities to reduce climate change risk and build resilience for any climate change shocks.</p>	The project by virtue of being an exploration project making use of water during the various activities and interacting with ground water resources needs, it is paramount to recognize the stress on water resources and do everything necessary to preserve, minimize unwarranted loss, prevent any form of pollution and contribute towards sustainable development.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
Environment		The policy reckons that Namibia has limited capacity to adapt to climate change impacts. The policy projected that Namibia would become drier with more variability in rainfall and developed strategies and action plan to cope with adverse climate change impacts, (Namibia, 2010).	
	Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia 1994.	The policy narrates guidelines to environmental management its principles as well as the EIA process to be followed for listed projects that requires environmental clearance.	The project implementation should be in compliance with the requirements of the policy starting with the guidelines for EIA for which this is the process underway. As one of the long term key objectives, protection of resources including water should be embraced in the Proponent modus operandi.
	Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	<p>The Act gives general principles for the management of the environment and natural resources.</p> <p>Requires that projects with significant environmental impact are subjected to an environmental assessment process (Section 27).</p> <p>Requires for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for interested and affected parties to voice their opinions about a project (Section 2(b-c)).</p>	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EIA / ESIA process.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
	EIA Regulations Government Notice (GN) 57/2007 (Government Gazette (GG) 3812).	<p>According to Section 5(4) a person may not discard waste as defined in Section 5(1)(b) in any way other than at a disposal site declared by the Minister of Environment and Tourism or in a manner prescribed by the Minister.</p> <p>Details principles which guide the EIA process.</p> <p>Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN No 30 Section 21).</p> <p>Section 3 (2) (e) states that “assessments must be undertaken for activities which may have a significant effect on the environment or the use of natural resources”.</p> <p>Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN No 30 S8) an EIA report (GN No 30 S15).</p>	
Vegetation	Forestry Act 13 of 2005 & Forestry Regulations (GN 170 of 2015).	<p>Section 10 (1) set out the aim of the forest management as to:</p> <p>The purpose for which forest resources are managed and developed, including the planting of trees where necessary, in Namibia is to conserve soil</p>	The clearing of vegetation is prohibited (subject to a permit) 100m either side of a river. Certain vegetation species occurring in the area are protected under this Act and require a permit from the Directorate of Forestry for removal.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
		<p>and water resources, maintain biological diversity and to use forest produce in a way which is compatible with the forest's primary role as the protector and enhancer of the natural environment.</p> <p>Section 22. (1) (Protection of Natural vegetation) Unless otherwise authorised by this Act, or by a licence issued under subsection (3), no person shall on any land which is not part of a surveyed erven of a local authority area as defined in section 1 of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992) cut, destroy or remove - Republic of Namibia 20 Annotated Statutes Forest Act 12 of 2001</p> <p>(a) vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or on a gully unless the cutting, destruction or removal is done for the purpose of stabilising the sand or gully; or</p> <p>(b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 metres of a river, stream or watercourse.</p> <p>(2) A person who wishes to obtain a licence to cut and remove the vegetation referred to in subsection (1) shall, in the prescribed form and manner, apply for the licence to a licensing officer who has been</p>	

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
		designated or appointed for the area where the protected area is situated.	
Health and Safety	Labour Act 11 of 2007.	Empowers the minister responsible for labour to publish regulations pertaining to health and safety of labourers (S135). Details requirements regarding minimum wage and working conditions (S39-47).	All contractors involved in the exploration activities for this project are required to comply with this Act and its regulations.
	Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	Potential nuisances (e.g. dust generation) should be considered during the exploration phase and avoided.
	Public Health Act 36 of 1919.	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	
	Public and Environmental Health Act No. 1 of 2015	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	The Proponent and all its employees and contractors should ensure compliance with the provisions of these legal instruments.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
	Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	<p>The bill aims to “prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants to the air, water and land” Of particular reference to the Project is: Section 21 “(1) Subject to sub-section (4) and section 22, no person shall cause or permit the discharge of pollutants or waste into any water or watercourse.”</p> <p>Section 55 “(1) No person may produce, collect, transport, sort, recover, treat, store, dispose of or otherwise manage waste in a manner that results in or creates a significant risk of harm to human health or the environment.”</p>	<p>The project activities trigger section 21 and 22 of the bill, this so because mineral exploration activities can potentially directly pollute the water sources.</p> <p>Exploration contractors should make it mandatory that they manage their waste in a manner that does not cause environmental threat and risk both to the surroundings and the local communities.</p>
Water	Water Act 54 of 1956	<p>The Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004 is presently without regulations; therefore, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prohibits the pollution of underground and surface water bodies (S23 (1)). -Liability of clean-up costs after closure/ abandonment of an activity (S23 (2)). -Protection from surface and underground water pollution 	<p>The protection of ground and surface water resources should be a priority. The main threats will most likely be hydrocarbon spills during drilling of cores and equipment / machinery maintenance.</p>

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
	The Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013.	The aim of the Act is to provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.	<p>The protection (both quality and quantity/abstraction) of water resources should be a priority.</p> <p>Relevant permits and or agreements to abstract and use water should be applied for and obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform's Directorate of Water Resources Management.</p>
Soil	Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969	<p>The Act established to consolidate and amend the law relating to the combating and prevention of soil erosion, the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation and the protection of the water sources in the Republic of Namibia.</p> <p>The Act give powers to the Minister in section 3 (d) the powers to gazette activities that relate to the run-off or drainage of rainwater, the withdrawal from cultivation, the protection and stabilizing of natural water courses and the establishment, maintenance and protection of artificial water courses</p>	Duty of care must be applied to soil conservation and management measures must be implemented during the mineral exploration stages of the project.
Social and Human Environment	Labour Act 11 of 2007.	Empowers the minister responsible for labour to publish regulations pertaining to health and safety of labourers (S135). Details requirements regarding minimum wage and working conditions (S39- 47).	All employees hired to work for the proposed project should be compensated fairly in line with the labour laws of the country as required.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
	Public Health Act 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	Provision of community labour, the input of the local communities is usually in the form of labour for the excavation, backfill and compaction of the pipeline trenches.
	Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	The safety of these people is crucial particularly women, who do not have prior knowledge of handling dangerous, risk and strenuous jobs.
	Public and Environmental Health Act No. 1 of 2015	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health. The public and environmental health should be preserved and remain uncompromised.	The Proponent should ensure that the project infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and machinery are designed and operated in a way that is safe, or not injurious or dangerous to public health and that the noise and dust emissions which could be considered a nuisance remain at acceptable levels.
Heritage	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004	Section 48(1) states that “A person may apply to the (Heritage) Council for a permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a protected place or protected object” Protects and conserves cultural heritage and	Mineral exploration has a potential to pass through heritage sites, graveyards or unearth heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.). Heritage resources discovered during excavations would require a permit from the National Heritage Council of Namibia for relocation.

Theme	Legislation Instrument	Relevance Provisions	Relevance to Project
		cultural resources with special emphasis on places and sources of National heritage including graves, artefacts and any objects older than 50 years.	

3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public and stakeholder consultation and participation form an important component of an EIA process as required by Section 21 to 24 of the EIA Regulations. The consultation process afforded the stakeholders and potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to comment on and raise any issues relevant to the proposed development for consideration in the assessment documents (Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report) and Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP)). The comments, issues and suggestions raised and submitted to the Environmental Consultant greatly aid and influence the planning of the proposed exploration activities in the early stages.

Furthermore, the public and stakeholder' consultation and engagement process also assists the Environmental Consultant to thoroughly identify and record potential impacts that they may have missed and to what extent further investigations are necessary. This process can also aid in identifying possible mitigation measures to some potential adverse impacts or to maximize the benefits of the development in the environment. The public and stakeholder consultation for this mineral exploration project has therefore been conducted in accordance with the EMA and its EIA Regulations. The consultation activities done for this development are presented under the next subsections and as per the associated Annexures (Appendices).

3.1 Pre-identified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

The relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities, and other interested members of the public were identified and registered in the list of stakeholders and I&APs. The list was updated throughout the ESIA consultation process. The completed Attendance Register and list of registered I&APs and stakeholders are provided in **Annexure 3**.

3.2 Means of Notification and Communication for Consultation

The steps taken or that guided this public consultation process are as detailed under section 21 to 24 of the EIA Regulations. The notifications and communication with I&APs and stakeholders with regards to the proposed development were facilitated through the following means and in this order:

3.2.1 The Background Information Document (BID): A Summary of the proposed Project and ESIA Process

A non-technical summary or Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed project was compiled and shared with registered I&APs – **the BID was shared as an accompanying document, (Annexure 1).**

3.2.2 Public Notification (Newspaper Advertisements) and Communications

The notice of the ESIA Study for the proposed project activities were published in the newspapers, with the first adverts placed in two newspapers (***The New Era – 26/09/2022 & 3/10/2022 and the Confidante -30/09/2022 to 6/10/2022 &, 07/10/2022 to 13/10/2022***). The newspaper adverts briefly explained the proposed development (project activities), its locality, consultation meeting details and public invitation to register as I&APs as well as submit their comments/concerns to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner using the provided contact details. Email correspondences with IA&Ps are contained in the “*Proof of Public Consultation Document*”, **Annexure 2.**

3.2.3 Public and Stakeholders’ Consultation Meetings

Consultation Meetings

None of the scheduled consultation meetings with the stakeholders and I&APs (members of the public) took place as none responded to the calls. However, this necessitated focused or directed individual consultations through emails, telephone calls and one-on-one interviews.

3.3 Feedback from Stakeholders and Interested & Affected Parties

Various issues were raised by I&APs (from the consultation meetings). These issues have been recorded and form the basis of the ESR and ESMP documents. The summary of these few key issues are presented in the Table below:

Table 5: Comments and / Issues raised and proposed remedial action(s).

Comment / Issue	Proposed remedial Action
The proposed project map does not show the potential affected farms.	<i>Corrected and maps and shape files shared with the IA&Ps.</i>
Water, is very scarce and should be preserved	<i>Planned exploration activities should embrace IWRM principles and protect ground water resources,</i>
Noise pollution	<i>The exploration phase project is short term and temporary, a detailed assessment is recommended when mining targets have been identified and be assessed against potential noise receptors.</i>
Aesthetics, destruction of the rich tourism environment	<i>A visual assessment is recommended as part of the ESIA for the mining which will be focused on the mineral target and tourism routes and facilities?</i>
Wildlife poaching	<i>The project area has wildlife and thrives on safaris, anti-poaching measures should be put in place.</i>

3.4 Review of Draft Environmental Scoping Report and Management Plan

The draft ESR was shared with Proponent to endorse proposed mitigation measures before it was publicized to stakeholders for commenting. The stakeholders were given 14 days from the day of the first publication to comment on the draft ESR.

3.5 Public Participation: Way Forward

Comments on the reports were incorporated to generate the final reports before submission to the Competent Authority: MEFT and the decision will be published.

4 ESIA SCOPING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Methodology

The EIA Regulations require a description of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects that may occur because of the undertaking of the activity. To determine significance, each of the potential impacts identified have been subjected to the following questions displayed graphically (steps 1 and 2 - Figure 2) and in tabular form (Table 2) below. These questions form the methodology for assessing the significance of the effects or impacts identified through this EIA process:

1. The first step is to screen out (set aside) all impacts which do not fall within the scope of this project and responsibility of the proposed project.
2. The next step is to determine whether sufficient information exists to assess the potential impacts of those that remain. If insufficient information is available to assess (with a high degree of confidence) and recommend mitigation measures to address a given impact further investigation will be required. However, if sufficient information is available to assess (with a high degree of confidence) and recommend mitigation measures to address a given impact no further investigation will be required, and the impact will be addressed in the ESMP.
3. To fully understand the significance of each of the potential impacts, it is necessary to subject each to a range of assessment criteria. The application of these criteria, in determining the significance of potential impacts, uses a balanced combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, modified by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence.

The definitions of each of the criteria are contained in Figure 2; and finally based on the answers obtained after applying steps 1-3 a decision can be made regarding the significance of the impact based on three categories – low, medium or high (Table 13).

Does the issue fall within the scope of the project and the responsibility of the Proponent (SKK Mining & Exploration CC?)

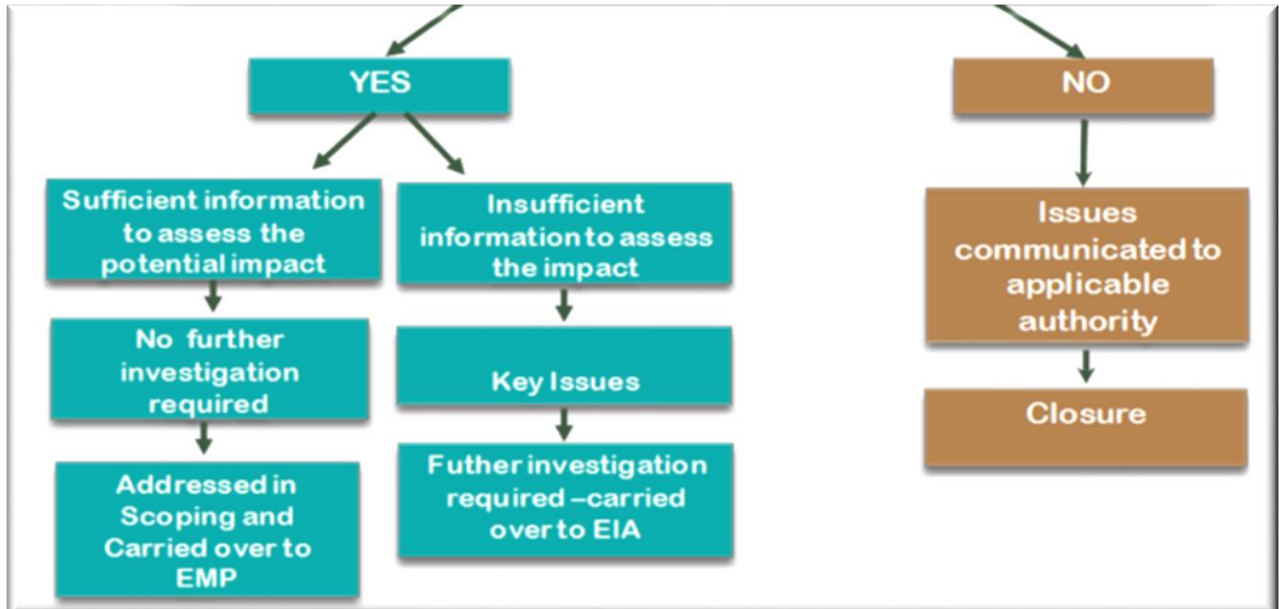


Figure 3: The screening process followed to determine key issues.

4.2 Assessment of Alternatives

4.2.1 Assessment of Alternatives

Alternatives Assessment According to the EMA EIA Regulations, alternatives must be considered during the ESIA process. The Regulations state that “an alternative, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity.

4.2.2 The “No – Go” Alternative

Given that the “No-go” option is the best option for the environment since it means maintaining the status quo in which no project is implemented. However, given the developmental need the project, this option cannot be considered for the reason that potential positive economic benefits will be lost.

4.2.3 Routing Alternatives

The main ways routing alternatives were considered are that:

- The exploration contractors utilizes existing roads or tracks to access the site as opposed to opening / clearing new routes.
- Campsites be located where there is no or limited vegetation.

4.2.4 Location Alternatives

No assessment of alternative sites was done for the proposed exploration activities since this the licenced area for the project registered by the MME as EPL4731. Therefore no other site was considered.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Baseline Studies

This chapter provides a description of the context within which the scoping exercise was conducted. It captures the baseline social and biophysical environmental conditions, with which the proposed project will interact. This information was sourced from literature review and observations made during a site visit to the project area. Weather data was obtained from the nearest weather station, the Dieprivier Station maintained by SASSCAL WEATHERNET, (<http://www.sasscalweathernet.org/>). This provides a baseline where changes that occur because of the proposed project can be measured. The study area covers the entire footprint of the project components followed by a brief overview of the possible ways or manner in which the environment features may be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed mineral exploration activities.

5.2 Climate

According to (John Mendelsohn, 2002), Namibia generally considered a hot country, but the temperatures vary a good deal, during the day, from day to day, seasonally and over much longer periods. The project area is situated within the Nama Karoo Biome, which marks the western fringe of the summer rain area. It is wedged between the tree and shrub savannah in the east and the Namib Desert in the west. The air is very dry.

5.3 Temperature

Temperatures may soar to over 40 degrees in summer, while they may also drop below zero in winter, (John Mendelsohn, 2002).

5.4 Precipitation

The rains usually fall in early January and last as late as first week of April as seasonal patterns dictate (John Mendelsohn, 2002). The area experiences very low rainfall, with an annual average rainfall of 128 mm.

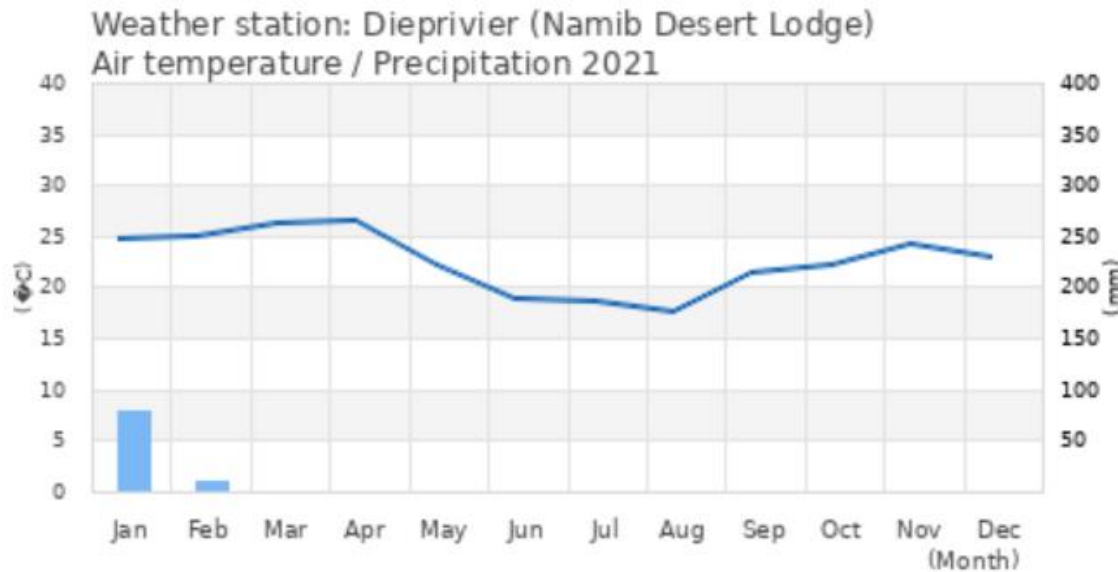


Figure 4: Temperature and precipitation characteristic of the project area, EPL4731.

5.5 Geology

The concerned EPL area applied for is predominantly by resistant partly oolitic/ stromatolitic grey limestones of the Zaris formation which form a high relief plateau truncated by small drainage channels. In the northern portion of the EPL area the geology is relatively more variable and is dominated by these partly oolitic/ stromatolitic grey limestones, which are truncated by deep channels cut into bluish/ green shales and relative less resistant black limestones of also of the Zaris Formation. Collectively, these rock units all belong to the Nama Group, and are believed to be deep marine deposits.

5.6 Soils and land capability

The project area (EPL 4731) is predominantly characterised by leptosols. Leptosols are extremely stony or very shallow soils over a continuous rock surface. They are prevalent in the hilly areas where the rate of erosion exceeds the rates of soil formation or sediment accumulation. The thin soil layer and rapid drainage mean that Leptosols have low potential for crop production. Other sections of the EPL 4731 are covered by regosols. Regosols are young, almost undeveloped soils with no diagnostic horizons and little evidence of soil forming processes. They are found where soil formation has been inhibited by arid conditions or interrupted by erosion or recent deposition of sediments. They are normally medium to finely textured unconsolidated materials common in young sediments. Regosols on slopes are easily eroded due to their unconsolidated structure and prone to desiccation, which limits their potential for cultivating rain fed crops.

5.7 Wind and Air quality;

The project area is characterised by windy conditions and has a 0 % chance of being calm as portrayed by the wind roses in figure below. Strong prevailing winds blow from the SSW and the NWW directions. Average minimum wind speed is 2 m/s while the maximum is 4.5 m/s. Air quality is generally regarded to be very good since this is predominantly salient commercial farming and safari area, however there could be localised air contamination or pollution due to vehicle emissions when vehicles pass through the road network in the project area, smoke from veld fires and methane from livestock kraals. Potential sensitive receptors include homesteads, guest houses / bed & breakfast facilities since the project area is a tourism active area. There are establishments to the NW and SW direction of EPL4731.

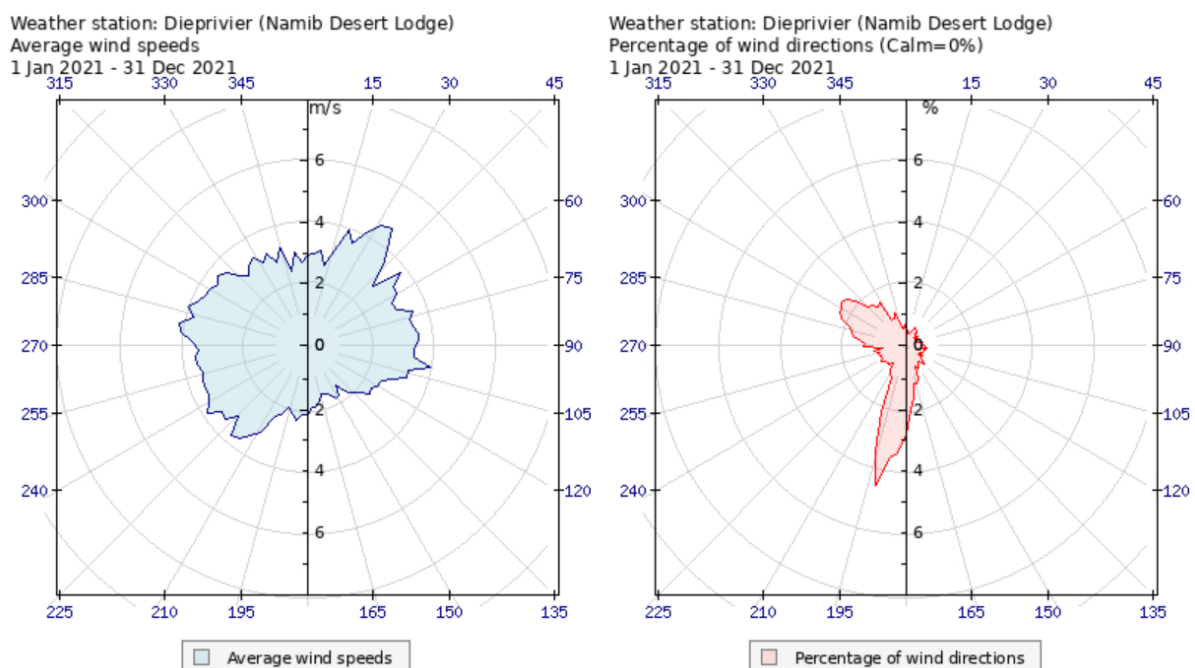


Figure 5: Average wind speeds and directions characteristic of the project area, EPL4731.

5.8 Noise;

Noise generated in the project area primarily comes from vehicles driving on the roads and ambient noise levels can be considered to be low. Sensitive noise receptors identified in the project area are guest houses / bed & breakfast establishments.

5.9 Biodiversity: Fauna and Flora

5.9.1 Fauna

Domestic animals mainly cattle, goats and sheep are present in the vicinity of the proposed project routes and general area. These domestic animals are part of the livestock kept by the commercial farmers. Some of the farms operate as safaris offering game drives on the farms.

Most of the wildlife are endemics of the karoo biome, spring boks (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), Grant's rock mouse (*Aethomys granti*), the bushytailed hairy-footed gerbil (*Gerbillurus vallinus*), Visagie's golden mole (*Chrysochloris visagiei*), The Brukkaros pygmy rock mouse (*Petromyscus monticularis*), the riverine rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) and Shortridge's rat (*Thallomys shortridgei*). The ferruginous lark (*Certhilauda burra*) and Sclater's lark (*Spizocorys sclateri*) are among the birds that are strictly endemic to the ecoregion, with birds like the tractrac chat (*Cercomela tractrac*), Namaqua prinia (*Phragmacia substriata*), Karoo scrub robin (*Cercotrichas coryphaeus*), red lark (*Certhilauda burra*), red-headed cisticola (*Cisticola subruficapillus*), and the Karoo chat (*Cercomela schlegelii*) are near-endemic to the area (Dean et al., 1991, Barnes, 2000). The reptile fauna that are found in the region is the Karoo dwarf chameleon (*Bradypodion karrooicum*) and Boulenger's Padloper (*Homopus boulengeri*). Common predators include spotted hyena and brown hyena, bat eared fox, black-backed jackal, porcupine, Cape fox and aardwolf.

5.9.2 Flora

The project area is characterised by chamaephytic-hemicryptophytic co-dominance, i.e. shrubs and grasses make up most of the perennial plant life; trees are absent except along watercourses (*Albizia anthelmintica*), and forbs only appear after rain. The area is typically dominated by *Euphorbia venenata*, *Haematoxylum dinteri*, *Heteromorpha papillosa*, *Lycium grandicalyx*, *Manuleopsis dinteri*, *Neoluederitzia sericeocar*, *Commiphora cervifolia* and *Caesalpinia merxmuellerana* (Palmer and Hoffman, 1997). The project area generally comprises of open grasslands covering 84 % to 93 % of the land and some sparse vegetation.

5.10 National and regional demographics

According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Namibia's population was estimated to be 2 280 716 as of the year 2016 with the majority living in the rural areas, 53.1 %, while 46.9 % lived in the urban areas. The estimated average household size is 4.2 persons with rural households being bigger than urban households, 4.9 persons and 3.6 persons respectively. In terms of age distribution, the country's population is youthful with 66 % being less than 30 years old while only 11.9 % is greater than 50 years of age. Gender distribution 95 males to 100 females, (Namibia R. o., 2010). Maltahöhe has about 6,000 inhabitants and covers about 17,000 hectares of land. Maltahöhe has two suburbs, the Andreville location and the Blikkiesdorp informal settlement which has neither sewerage nor electricity supply.

Economically, Maltahöhe serves as gateway to popular destinations like the Sossusvlei, Solitaire, Sesriem, and Duwisib Castle. The main attraction in the village is the Maltahöhe Hotel, founded in 1907 and is the oldest country hotel in Namibia.

5.10.1 Sources of livelihoods

The town also used to be a centre for karakul sheep farming, but this branch of agriculture has likewise been shrinking. Most of the income is tourism oriented as travellers pass through and spend on their way to popular destinations as mentioned earlier. Unemployment is high with only about 500 residents in possession of some sort of job. Alcohol abuse is common, particularly in the suburbs.

5.10.2 Education

There is only one primary education school in Maltahohe area and no high school. Students rely on Mariental and other towns in Hardap Region for high school education.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

A key part of the Scoping Process is the preliminary identification and consideration of issues and concerns that may impact (positively and/or negatively) with the biophysical and socio-economic environments. The issues that were identified as potentially significant during the Scoping Phase for the basis on which further studies if necessary will be conducted during the EIA Phase. The identified potential impacts are assessed following a recognized methodology to determine the magnitude of impact and whether or not the impact was considered significant and thus warrant further investigation. The assessment considered all stages of the proposed mineral exploration (desktop study, electromagnetic survey, trenching and drilling, bulk sampling).

6.2 Evaluation of identified Potential Impacts

The evaluation of the significance of the impacts was determined using the standard criteria presented below and was guided by Namibia's legal requirements and international best practice.

6.3 Description of Potential Impacts

The potential impacts on environmental and social resources arising from the proposed development include direct and indirect impacts. The table below presents the overview of likely aspects arising from each of the key project activities and considers their likely interaction with socio-economic and environmental resources and receptors.

Table 6: Impact Assessment Criteria employed

Duration – What is the length of the negative impact?	
None	No Effect
Short	Less than one year
Moderate	One to ten years
Permanent	Irreversible
Magnitude – What is the effect on the resource within the study area?	
None	No Effect
Small	Affecting less than 1% of the resource
Moderate	Affecting 1-10% of the resource
Great	Affecting greater than 10% of the resource
Spatial Extent – what is the scale of the impact in terms of area, considering cumulative impacts and international importance?	
Local	In the immediate area of the impact
Regional / National	Having large scale impacts
International	Having international importance
Type – What is the impact	
Direct	Caused by the project and occur simultaneously with project activities
Indirect	Associated with the project and may occur at a later time or wider area
Cumulative	Combined effects of the project with other existing / planned activities
Probability	
Low	<25%
Medium	25-75%
High	>75%

6.3.1.1 Impact Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact “without mitigation” is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. Once the above factors (in **Table 6**) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the criteria in **Table 7**. The impact significance will then be rated according to the significance classes (also presented in **Table 7**).

Table 7: Impact significance (IFC, 2012)

Class	Significance	Descriptions
1	Major Impact	Impacts are expected to be permanent and non-reversible on a national scale and/or have international significance or result in a legislative non-compliance.
2	Moderate Impact	Impacts are long term, but reversible and/or have regional significance.
3	Minor	Impacts are considered short term, reversible and/or localized in extent.
4	Insignificant	No impact is expected.
5	Unknown	There are insufficient data on which to assess significance.
6	Positive	Impacts are beneficial

Table 8: Environmental Impacts Identification and Evaluation.

IMPACT / ACTIVITY	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS															Project phase	Duration	Magnitude with project	Extent / Spatial scale	Type	Probability	Significance without mitigation
	FAUNA AND FLORA	WATER QUALITY	WATER QUANTITY	LAND USE	SOIL AND SLOPE STABILITY	VISUAL INTRUSION	AIR QUALITY	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	PUBLIC NUISANCE	INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	ARCHAEOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	SOURCE OF INCOME	CULTURE & HERITAGE							
Vegetation Clearing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√		√	√	√	TDB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Air pollution	√	√	√	√			√	√	√				√	√		TDB	Short	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Soil pollution	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√			√		TDB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Ground water pollution	√	√	√	√				√		√	√		√	√		TDB	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Major (-)
Solid waste Generation	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√		TDB	Permanent	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Major (-)
Vehicular Movements	√			√	√		√	√	√				√			TDB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Drilling of boreholes	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		√	√		DB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Hazardous Substances storage and handling	√	√			√		√						√			TDB	Permanent	Moderate	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Major (+)
Excavation of trenches	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√			√	√		T	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Drilling of cores	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√			√	√		D	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Setting-up of workers camps	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√			√	√		TDB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)

IMPACT / ACTIVITY	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS															Project phase	Duration	Magnitude with project	Extent / Spatial scale	Type	Probability	Significance without mitigation
	FAUNA AND FLORA	WATER QUALITY	WATER QUANTITY	LAND USE	SOIL AND SLOPE STABILITY	VISUAL INTRUSION	AIR QUALITY	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	PUBLIC NUISANCE	INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	ARCHAEOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	SOURCE OF INCOME	CULTURE & HERITAGE							
Employment Creation	√			√	√			√		√	√		√	√	√	TD	Temporary	High	Regional	Direct	High >75%	Moderate (+)
Land Use change	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√		√	√		√	√	TDB	Permanent	Medium	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Occupational Hazards													√			TDB	Short	Small	Local	Direct	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)
Pressure on local services and Resources	√		√	√	√			√	√	√	√			√		TDB	Short	Medium	Local	Indirect	Medium 25 - 75%	Minor (-)

Key: T – Trenching phase, D – Drilling phase, TD – Trenching and Drilling phases, TDB – Trenching, Drilling and Bulk sampling phases

6.4 Potentially Significant Impacts scoped into the ESMP.

The following section describes potentially significant issues based on the findings from the site visit and consultations held with IAP's. Many of these impacts can be adequately addressed through the implementation of appropriate mitigation and management measures.

Table 9: Identified potential significant impacts to be into ESIA and ESMP.

<i>Environmental / Social Aspect</i>	<i>Project phase</i>	<i>Nature of Impact (+ / -ve)</i>	<i>Potential Impact</i>	<i>Assessment findings</i>
Ground water depletion	TDB	-ve	Unsustainable abstraction of exceeding yield	Water is a limited resources and abstraction should be guided by yield potential.
Ground water pollution	TDB	-ve	Ground water pollution due to: 1. Unprofessional drilling resulting in shallow brackish water breaking through to deeper cleaner levels, 2. Point source ground water pollution from refueling point. 3. Point source pollution from hazardous chemical spills.	Servicing of equipment and machinery should be conducted off the site on a concrete floored surface fitted with water collection and oil separator.
Occupational Hazards	TDB	-ve	Occupational health and safety hazards in the	Contractors to have SHE policy in place and enforced by a SHE Officer

			construction industry are common.	
Solid waste generation	TDB	-ve	The construction and operation activities will generate solid waste.	The proponent will develop a waste management plan to counter the impact of waste generation and dispersal on and project foot print area. All liter should be disposed of at the nearest designated disposal site (Proponent should arrange with Maltahohe Village Council).
Waste management (liquid)	TDB	-ve	Liquid waste management should conform to standards to alleviate potential ground water contamination through unprotected areas of aquifers.	Proponent should make use of Dixy toilets which should be emptied at a designated sewer system.
Noise pollution	TDB	-ve	Noise from equipment and machinery during exploration	Noise can be a nuisance to the quiet inhabitants and tourists from the quiet environment. Power efficient tools/machinery should be used. Workers should be given protective equipment when operating noisy equipment while noisy operations can be done during the day
Land Use change	TDB	+	Land use change during operation may be triggered by discovery of economic	Create awareness and formulate implementation plans that harmonize mining and existing status quo.

			mineral deposits resulting in increased economic activity.	
Air quality	TDB	-ve	The exploration activities generate dust and other particulate matter.	Excavation activities will discharge some form of air pollution into the atmosphere and marginally affect the ambient air quality of the vicinity. Dust should be included in the ESMP; due to the risk it may pose to human receptors during trenching, drilling and bulk sampling and mitigation measures will be assigned to it in the ESMP.

Key: T – Trenching phase, D – Drilling phase, TD – Trenching and Drilling phases, TDB – Trenching, Drilling and Bulk sampling phases

6.5 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures will focus on reducing the effects of the potential environmental and social impacts identified and to ensure that an acceptable measure of mitigation options during exploration can be maintained when an impact cannot be avoided completely. An ESMP will be developed and will set out the management and mitigation measures for the project, responsible parties for implementation, monitoring and enforcement, monitoring indicators and indicators for the respective impacts.

7 CONCLUSION AND WAY FOWARD

7.1 Conclusion

Through the scoping process, it was found that there were no significant impacts emanating from this project that warrant conducting specialist studies. This is mainly due to the fact that the project is at the exploration phase and predominantly making use of non-invasive methods (desktop, electromagnetic surveys) while trenching, drilling and bulk sampling will be target specific as dictated by the survey results. This spares non-target areas from unnecessary destruction or disturbances. The impact are also short term and minor and can be management by the proposed mitigation measures. As a result we can conclude that this ESR can suffice and forms the basis upon which an ECC can be granted for the exploration activities planned for EPL 4731.

7.2 Way Forward

The ESR was submitted to MME being the competent authority for issuing of consent to allow MEFT to conduct the necessary review as required before issuing an ECC. The decision from MEFT will be communicated registered I&APs as required under the EMA Act.

8 REFERENCES

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9 ANNEXURE 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE EXPLORATION OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, BASE AND RARE EARTH METALS FROM EPL 4731 LOCATED IN MALTAKHOE DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION.



PROPOSITOR: SKK MINING AND EXPLORATION CC

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT-SEPT- 2022

1. BACKGROUND

The proposer, SKK MINING AND EXPLORATION CC is planning to embark on exploration of Industrial Minerals, Base and Rare Earth Metals from EPL 4731 located in Maltakhoe District in Hardap Region. The planned work will progressively include geophysical surveying, geological mapping and sediment geochemical sampling and testing.

3. LISTED ACTIVITIES

According to the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) Mineral Exploration Activities require authorization by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. It is a listed Activity and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted and an ECC issued by MEFT before commencement of the exploration activities.

3.1 MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

a) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

b) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not. 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.

<http://eia.met.gov.na/web/upload/activities.pdf>

2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE ESIA PROCESS

- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) with its 2012 EIA Regulations and;
- Consult all interested and affected parties such as local communities, traditional leadership, directly affected land owners and local authorities to ensure that their inputs are considered during the project planning phase;
- Record all comments of I&APs and present such comments, as well as responses provided by communities, in the Comments and Responses Report, which will be included in the EIA report;
- To set up a grievance redressal system;
- To identify Environmental and Social safeguards and concerns prior to project implementation.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised;
- Review the legal and policy framework and its relevance to this project;
- To determine the environmental and social impacts of the development and assess suitability;
- To identify all environmental and social sensitivities that may be affected by the proposed development and monitoring requirements during mining thereto.
- Develop a clear, concise and practical Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which includes recommendations and methods to minimize the identified negative environmental impacts of the proposed project.
- To institute processes for Environmental monitoring and management for compliance to the developed ESMP.

4. PROJECT LOCATION

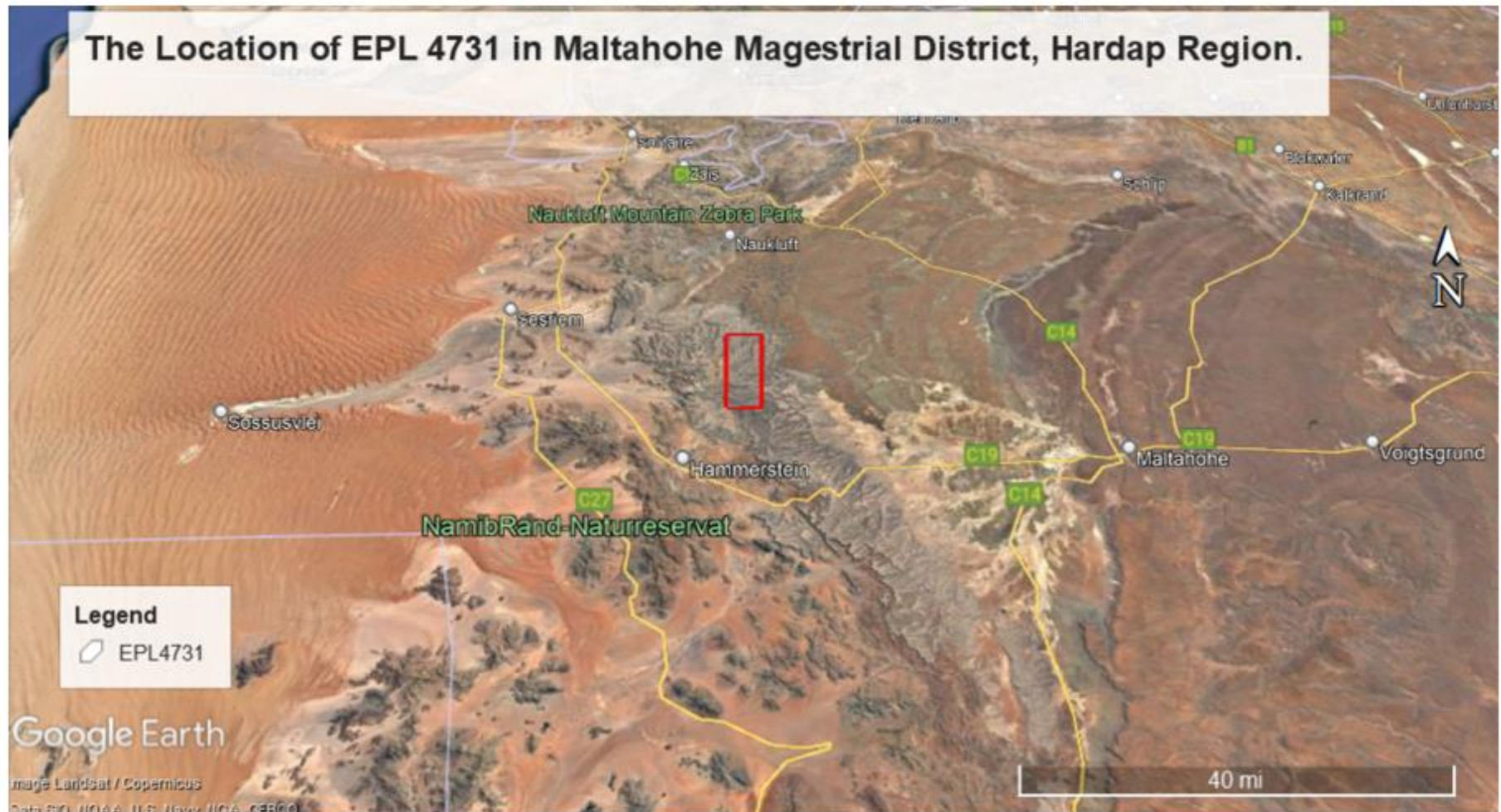


Figure 1: The location of EPL4731 in relation to Maltahohe Village, Protected Areas and Access roads in Hardap Region.

4.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The exploration activities from EPL4731 will involve the following:

Planned Exploration Activities

The targeted commodities are industrial minerals such as limestone and shales. The area is also targeted for Base and Rare earth metal exploration, non-fuel minerals, and precious stones which may be potentially hosted in the host country rock aforementioned.

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Maltahohe is a village located in the Hardap Region with a population of about 6000 inhabitants.

a) Climate

The area covers part of the Nama Karoo biome and is characterized by tree and shrub savannah in the East and Namib Desert in the West.

b) Temperature

Temperatures are very hot during summer and go as high as 40 °C while winter are cool and seldom drop to 0 °C.

c) Flora

The project area is covered by shrubs and grasses that make up most of the perennial plant life. Trees are not common except along water courses.

d) Fauna

The animals found here are the endemic animals species found in the Nama Karoo ecoregion.

THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) is the cornerstone of a successful Environmental Impact Assessment process by providing for a platform to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to obtain information about the proposed project, to review project documentation, to provide input and voice any concerns regarding the project.

Public meetings will be conducted to avail opportunities to comment, ask questions and raise any concerns regarding the proposed project. All comments will be recorded and considered in the Environmental Management Plan that will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry for review. In addition, conditions for environmental compliance monitoring will also be derived from the public meeting and stakeholders' recommendations.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE?

This Public Consultation process forms an important component of the Environmental Assessment process. It is defined in the EIA Regulations (2012), as a "process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters" (S1).

You can participate through the following:

- Responding to the newspaper adverts, radio announcements and social media notifications for public meeting, availability of scoping report and decision made by METF.
- Attending consultation meetings to be held online.
- Physical meetings in Maltahohe will only be done if there are IAPs who confirm attendance.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE EXPLORATION OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, BASE AND RARE EARTH METALS FROM EPL 4731 IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT IN HARDAP REGION.



THE NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The benefits of developing the proposed mine are among others:

- Employment creation and thus improve the well-being of the local people.
- Employment preference will be afforded to previously disadvantaged Namibians.
- Improved economy of the country through exports.

PROPOSED STUDIES

A baseline environmental study will be done covering the following aspects:

Biodiversity Scoping study

Flora and fauna studies are proposed given the likelihood of vegetation destruction during mining operations and land clearing during construction activities of mine infrastructure. A baseline map showing no-go areas covered by protected flora will be generated if any are identified during the studies.

Culture and Heritage Scoping

A culture and heritage scoping will be done to investigate the possible occurrence and significance of historical heritage sites.

Assessment of Alternatives

No-Go Option

The "no-go" option means maintaining the status quo. This option will be explored to assess the implications of not implementing the project.

Sites

Sites within the target area that pose minimal impact on the environment will be chosen for and mining. Access to the mining license area will follow the existing roads. The same will be done with the fencing of the exploration area / target.

Strategic Alternatives

Strategic alternatives will be explored to see the best way to exploit the targeted resource in terms of mining techniques, transportation and marketing.

Technological Alternatives

There are different technologies available that are used in the mining and environmental monitoring. The various options will be explored and appropriate recommendations made to enhance sustainability

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP): To mitigate and/ or enhance the potential impacts of the proposed mining of dimension stones, a project specific and practical Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed by the environmental consultant.

Environmental Control and Monitoring (ECM): To ensure the strict compliance to the developed ESMP, stakeholder consultation, grievance redressal and community-Clear Sun Contracting Service (Pty) Ltd liaison, periodic compliance monitoring, auditing and reporting will be conducted by the Environmental Consultant, together with the appointed Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the mining contractor.

HOW CAN YOU REACH US?

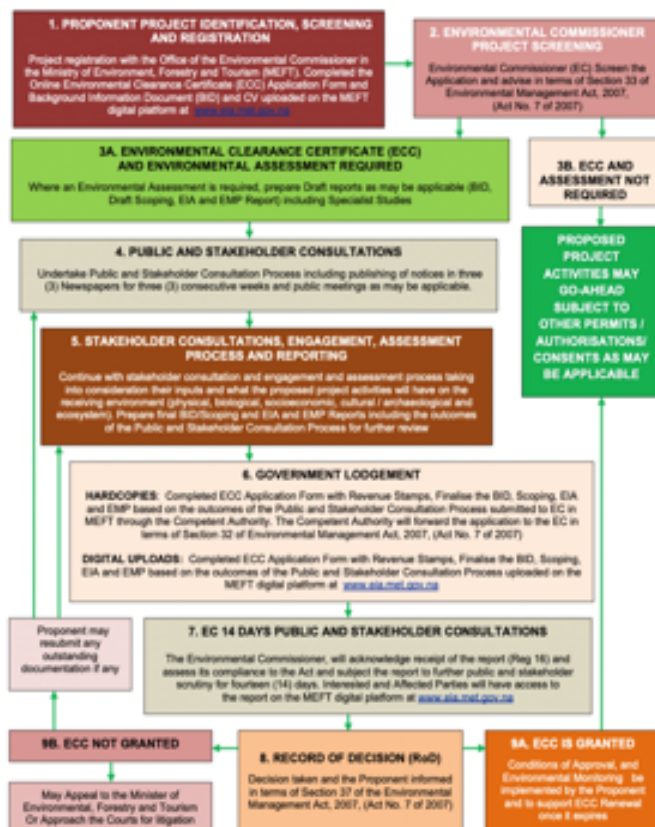
You can send all your comments and enquiries to:

Environmental Consultants

Mr. Josiah T. Mukutini (EAP)

Cell: +264 812683578, Email: outrungreeninfo@gmail.com

THE ESIA PROCESS IN NAMIBIA



REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE EXPLORATION OF
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, BASE AND RARE EARTH METALS FROM EPL 4731 IN
MALTAHOHE DISTRICT IN HARDAP REGION.

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Outrun Consultants CC
Telephone: +264 812 683 578
Email: outrungreeinfo@gmail.com

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name & Surname.....

Postal Address..... Email

Town..... Phone Number

Does the proposed project affect you in any way?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

**Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed projects?
If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:**

YES / NO

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

Explain.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

SIGNATURE:

5

10 ANNEXURE 2: PROOF OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENT



Contents

1	PROJECT LOCATION.....	3
2	ADVERTISEMENTS	4
3	LIST OF REGISTERED INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I & APS).....	8
4	RECORD OF CORRESPONDENCES WITH REGISTERED IAPS: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE EXPLORATION OF MINERALS EPL 4731	9

1 PROJECT LOCATION

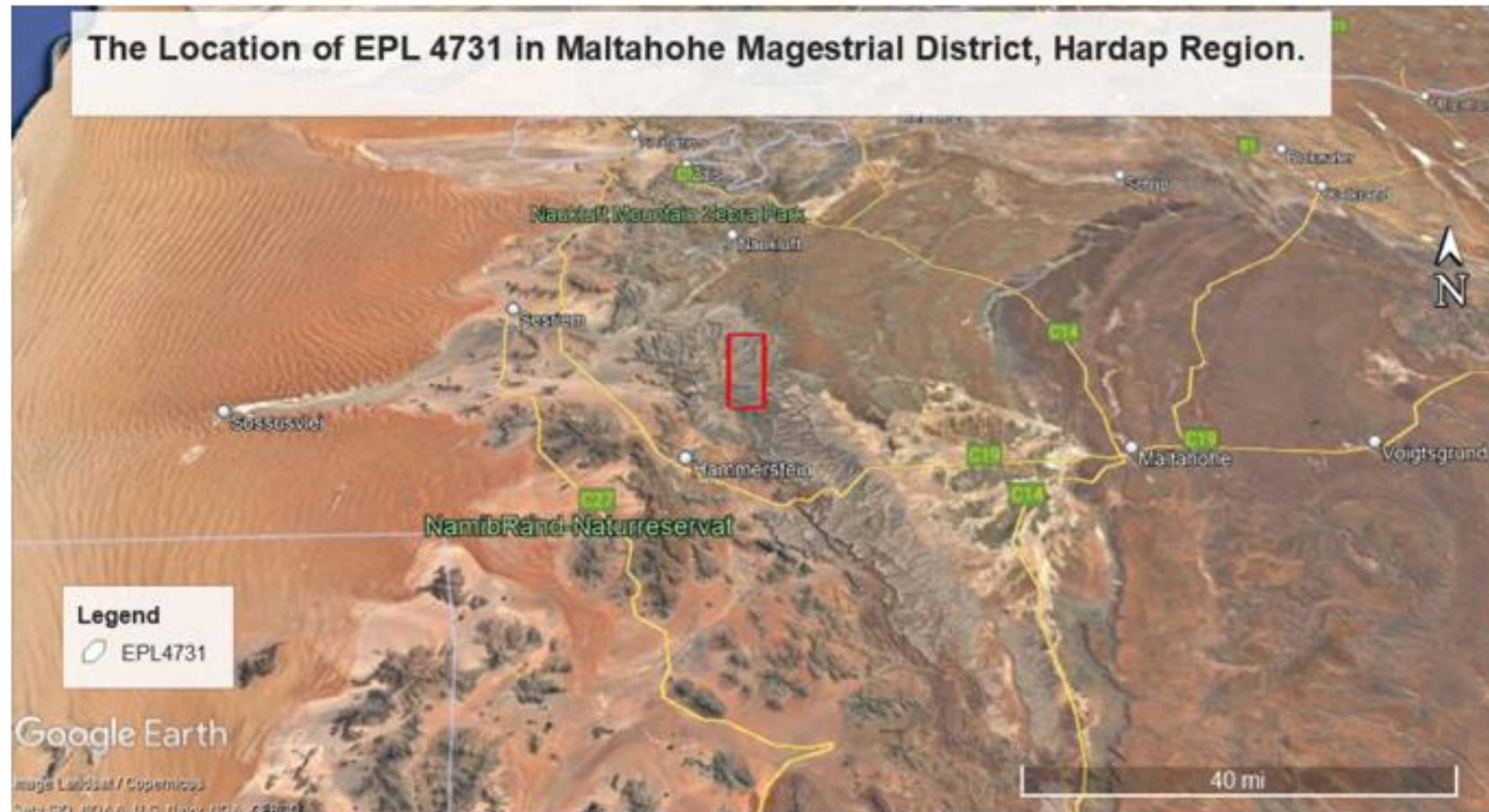


Figure 1: The location of the proposed mineral exploration project on EPL 4731 in Maltahohe District, Hardap Region.

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@newera.com.na

Services	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice
CLASSIFIEDS For sale and hire Real estate Business Jobs Lost and found Public notices Legal notices Medical notices Social notices Community notices Lost and found Public notices Legal notices Medical notices Social notices Community notices	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.	Legal Notice NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A PATENT I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that I intend to apply for a patent in the Republic of Namibia for an invention in the field of [REDACTED] and I invite all persons who are interested in the said invention to file their objections with the Commissioner of Patents within the period of [REDACTED] days from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE EXPLORATION OF PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS FROM EPL 4731 IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES AND MINERALS FROM EPL 4731.

The exact location of EPL 4731 is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): SKK MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS

PROJECT LOCATION: MALTAHOHE DISTRICT -HARDAP REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC IS INVITING YOU TO REGISTER AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS WEDNESDAY 23RD OF NOVEMBER 2022

Contact Person: Josiah - 0812 683

578, E-Mail:

outrungreeninfo@gmail.com





Centre for
Impact Evaluation
& Research Design

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21
under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

Project Name: Proposed Integrated Industrial Township & Related Infrastructure
titled "Bakersville Smart Industrial City", Situated in Registration Division G, Erongo
Region, Namibia

Proponent: Bakersville Township Development (Pty) Ltd

EAP: Centre for Impact Evaluation & Research Design (CIERD)

Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)

The proponent has planned to develop a smart integrated Township Situated in
Registration Division G, Erongo Region. The proposed "Bakersville Smart Industrial
City", is planned to address industrial demand and new emerging housing need
including affordable housing, by creating infrastructure and a globally competitive
environment that attracts investment and promotes sustainable development.

BSIC is planned with industrial and residential spaces with other commercial,
institutional and supporting uses on the concept of Transit-Oriented Development
(TOD). The project proposes to have sustainable economic base primarily driven by
manufacturing product mix along with institutional and supported by residential and
commercial activities. The township proposes to provide trunk infrastructure facilities
including supporting social and physical infrastructure to boost the sustainable
economy in combination of Solar Plant, Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Complex, etc.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and participate
in the public consultation process to give input, comments, and opinions, in writing
not later than the 11th of October 2022.

- Centre for Impact Evaluation & Research Design (CIERD)
- +264813570708
- Email: cierd@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE EXPLORATION OF PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NOTICE FOR THE EXPLORATION OF PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS FROM EPL 4731
IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES AND MINERALS FROM EPL 4731.

The exact location of EPL 4731 is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate
Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental
Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are
invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPONENT(S): SKK MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS, INDUSTRIAL
MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS

PROJECT LOCATION: MALTAHOHE DISTRICT -HARDAP REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE
BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC IS INVITING YOU TO REGISTER AS
INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS WEDNESDAY 23RD OF NOVEMBER 2022

Contact Person: Josiah - 0812 683 578, E-Mail: outrungreeninfo@gmail.com



Classifieds

Contact: Mandy

• T: 061 24 6136 • C: 081 895 8296 • E: mandy@confidentenamibia.com

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**NOTICE FOR THE EXPLORATION OF PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS FROM EPL 4731
IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION.**

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES AND MINERALS FROM EPL 4731. The exact location of EPL 4731 is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): SKK MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: EXPLORATION OF BASE & RARE EARTH METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES GROUP OF MINERALS

PROJECT LOCATION: MALTAHOHE DISTRICT –HARDAP REGION – MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC IS INVITING YOU TO REGISTER AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND COMMENTS WEDNESDAY 23RD OF NOVEMBER 2022

Contact Person: Josiah – 0812 683 578, E-Mail: outrungreeninfo@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PROPOSED PORTION A OF ERF 3889 (STREET), NONTSOUB EXTENSION 8 AS A "STREET" (PORTION A/3889, NONTSOUB EXTENSION 8 IS 12000M² IN EXTENT) AND WILL BE REZONED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 50 (1) (a) (i) of the Local Authorities Act of 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) that the Tseabes Municipality proposes to close permanently the under-mentioned erf as indicated on locality plan, which lies for inspection during office hours at the office of Town Planning, Tseabes Municipality Offices, Moses Garabito Street, Tseabes.

PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PROPOSED PORTION A OF ERF 3889 (STREET), NONTSOUB EXTENSION 8 AS A "STREET" (PORTION A/3889, NONTSOUB EXTENSION 8 IS 12000M² IN EXTENT) AND WILL BE REZONED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

**CAROLUS
GUEST HOUSE**

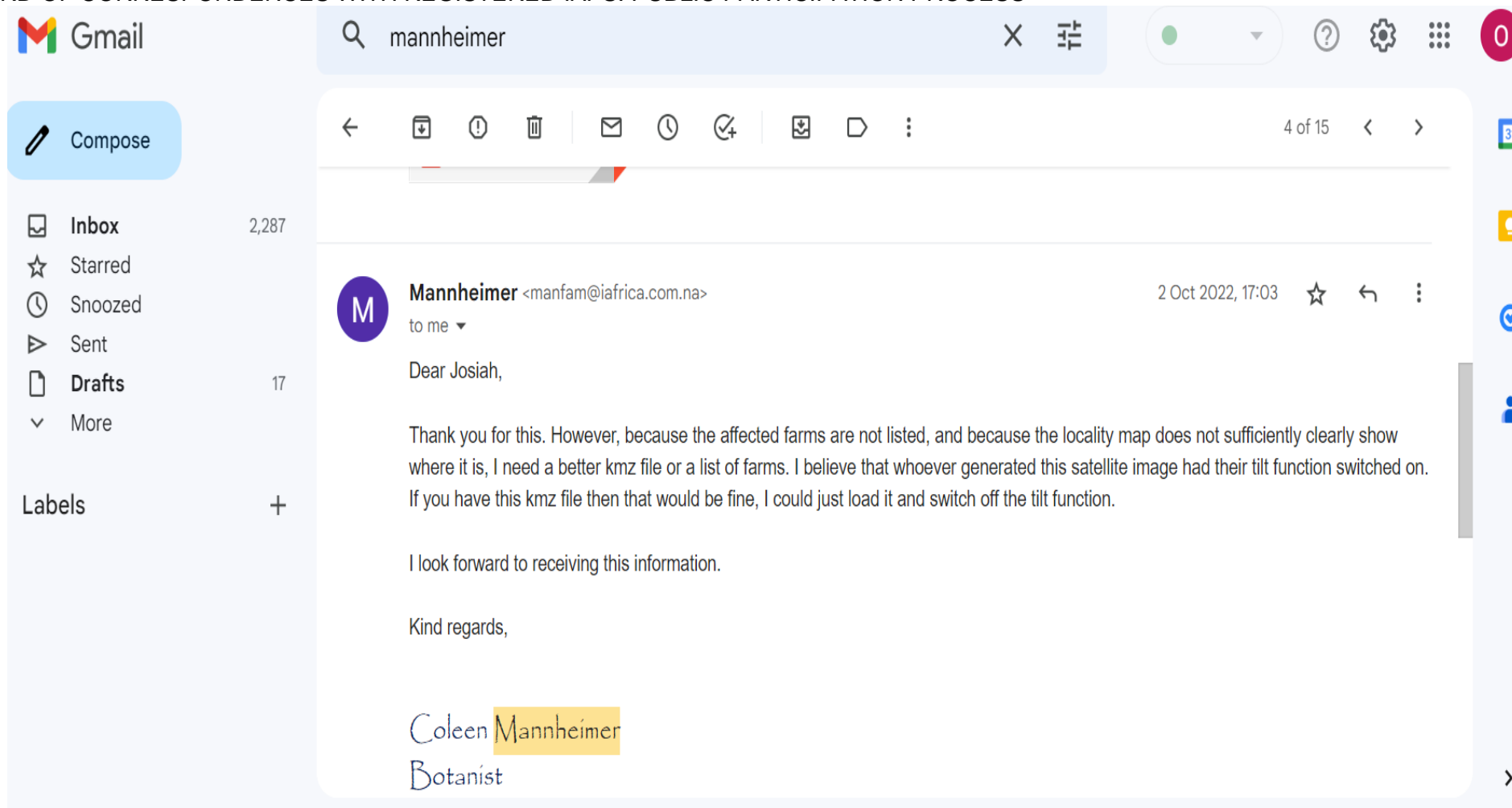
3 LIST OF REGISTERED INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I & APS)

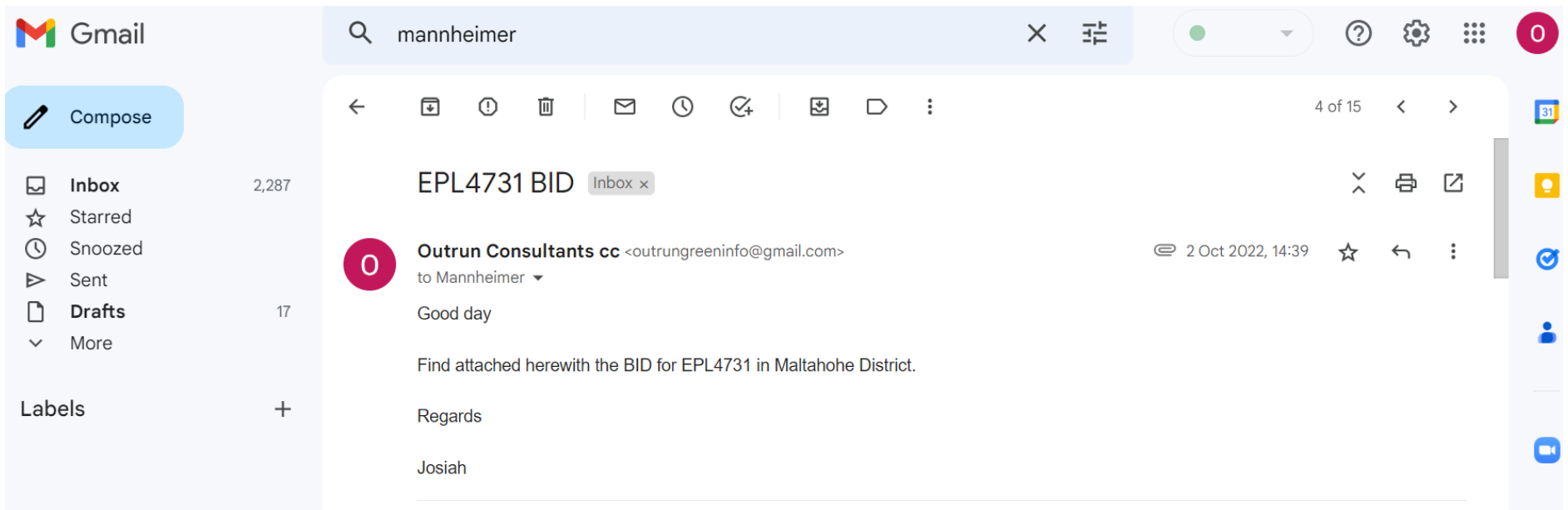
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL4731 IN MALTAHOHE DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION.

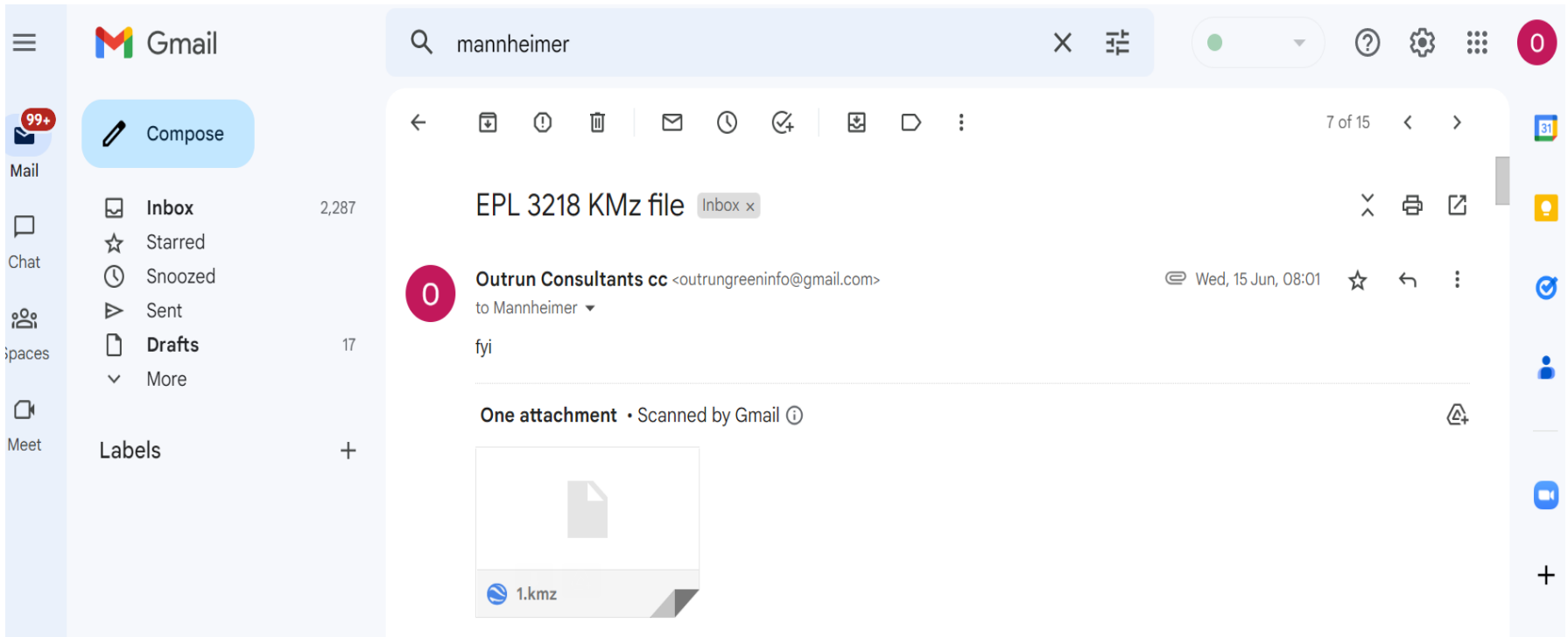
PROPONENT: SKK MINING AND EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD

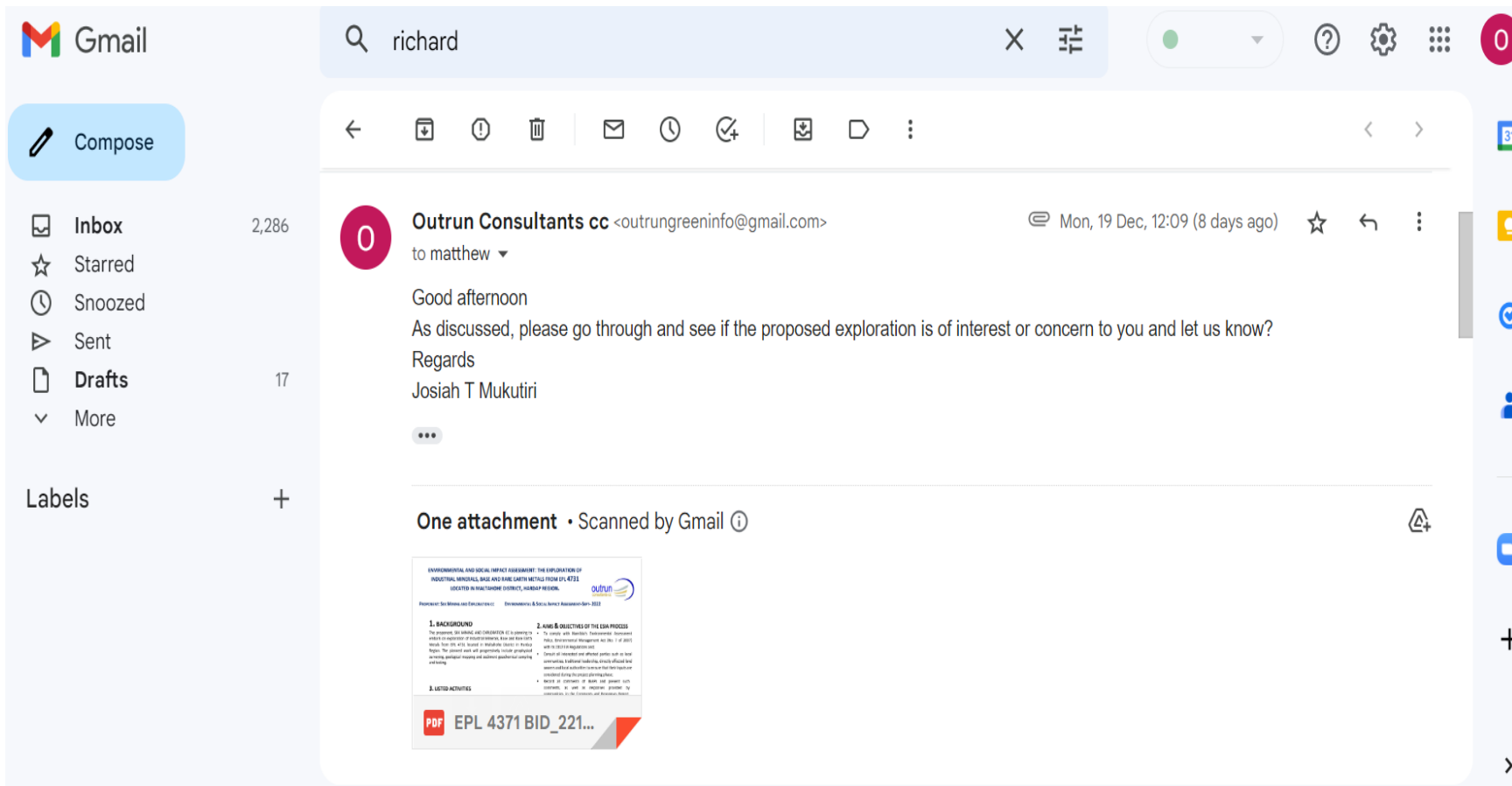
No	Name and Surname	Institution / Location & Position (if known)	Telephone Number	Email Address
1.	<u>Mr. Josiah T. Mukutiri</u>	Outrun Consultants cc: Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	+264 81 268 3578	outrungreeninfo@gmail.com
2.	<u>Ms. Fredrika Shagama</u>	Outrun Consultants cc: Assistant EAP	+264 81 407 5536	fshagama@gmail.com
3.	<u>Mr. Richard Ottom</u>	Maltahohe Village Council		maltacouncil@iway.na
4.	<u>Ms. Coleen Mannheimer</u>	Botanist	+264 61 233 614	manfam@iafrica.com.na
5.	<u>Mr. Patrick Schoonbe</u>	Guest House establishment		hammerst@hammersteinafrica.com
6.	<u>Mr. Mathew</u>	Guest House establishment		mathew@hammerstein.com.na

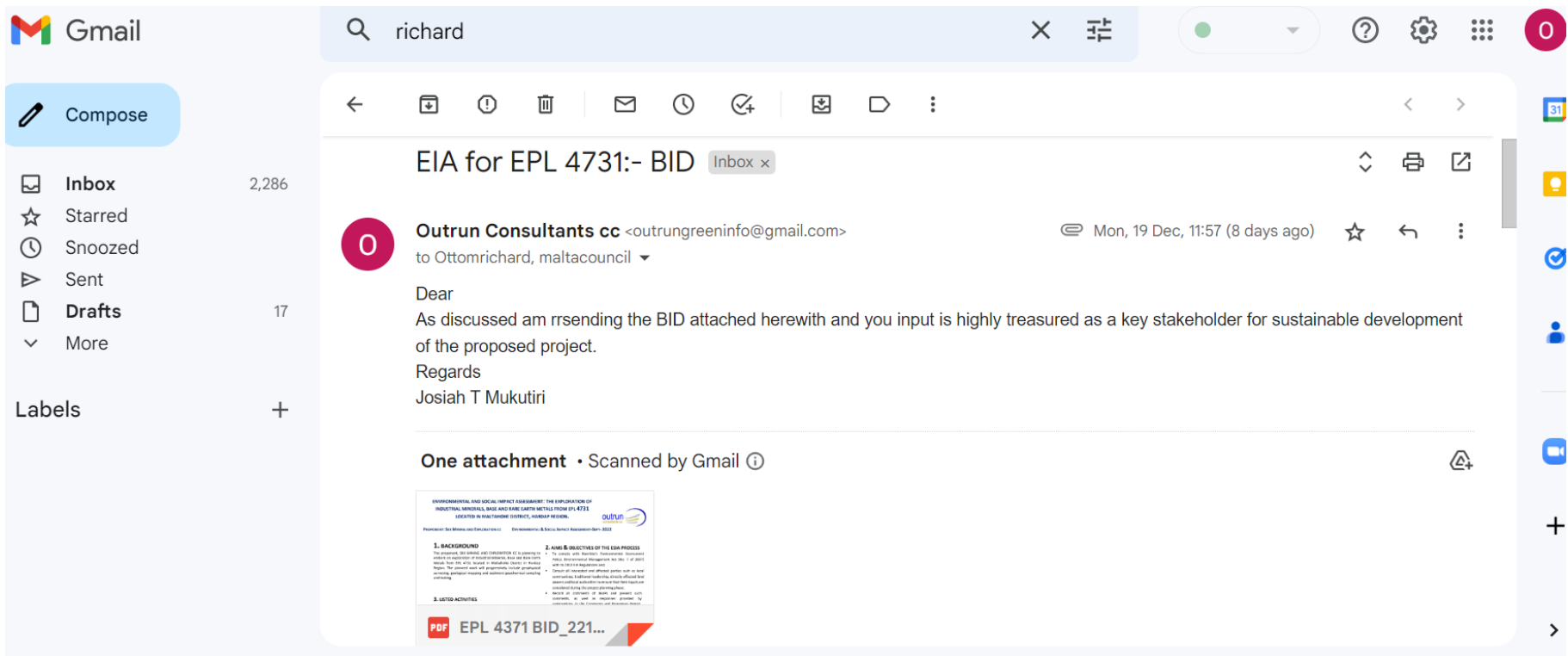
RECORD OF CORRESPONDENCES WITH REGISTERED IAPS: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS











11 ANNEXURE 3: CONSULTANT'S CVS

CV for Josiah T. Mukutiri

1. **Proposed Position:** Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner
2. **Name of Firm:** Outrun Consultants cc
3. **Name of Staff:** Josiah T. Mukutiri
4. **Date of Birth:** 28 March 1976
5. **Nationality:** Zimbabwean

Membership in Professional Bodies:

Member of International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)

Member of Environmental Assessment Professional of Namibia (EAPAN)

Key Qualifications:

Institution [Period]	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained:
Aldersgate College (Philippines)	Master in Business Administration (MBA)
University of Zimbabwe (UZ), (01/2000 – 12/2003)	BSc Honours in Applied Environmental Science (HAES)

Additional Qualifications:

- i. Assessing and Valuing Ecosystem Services For Policy Impacts in The Context Of A Biodiversity Economy-GIZ Resource Mobilisation Project, Namibia
- ii. Leadership skills, Kellogg Foundation – Southern Africa
- iii. Training and Facilitation skills, African Intellectual Resources
- iv. Research Skills, Woburn Business School
- v. Waste Management and Pollution Control, University of Zimbabwe

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Languages:

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Shona	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Poor	Poor	Poor

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe my qualifications, my experience and me.

Employment record relevant to the assignment:		
Period	Employing organization and your title/position. Contact info for references	Summary of activities performed relevant to the Assignment
04/1997 – 07/1999	Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP)- Full time employment Senior Process Controller	<i>Base Metal Refinery process control</i> Efficient recovery of base metals and platinum group of metals. Waste management and pollution control Updating sampling protocols Implementation occupational health, safety and environmental standards Conducting internal occupational health, safety and environmental audits.
01/2000 – 12/2003	Undergraduate Student	Student pursuing Bachelor's degree in Applied Environmental Science Honours.
01/2003 – 12/2006	University of Zimbabwe Research and Teaching Assistant References Professor S. Mpepereki Dept. of Soil Science & Agricultural Engineering Faculty of Agriculture Email: smpepe@agric.uz.ac.zw	<i>Research and Teaching Assistant</i> Conducting first and second year lectures, field and laboratory practicals Grading examinations, assignments and practicals Invigilating exams
2010 – 12 / 2013	USAID-Medical Sciences for Health (MSH) contract. Outrun Consultants cc Environmental Consultant For references: Benjamin Onger / Evans Sagwa USAID- MSH Management Tel.: +264 61 228 016 Email: esagwa@msh.org.na / bongeri@na.pfscm.org	The design and installation of new waste management facilities at Katutura hospital Intermediate, Windhoek, Namibia. Characterisation and developing a waste management plan for Intermediate Hospital Katutura and all other health facilities in Khomas Region. Developing broad specifications of equipment requirements for the proposed waste management facilities. Technical evaluation of bids
2010 – 12 / 2013	USAID-Medical Sciences for Health (MSH) contract. Outrun Consultants cc Environmental Consultant For references: Benjamin Onger / Evans Sagwa USAID- MSH Management Tel.: +264 61 228 016 Email: esagwa@msh.org.na / bongeri@na.pfscm.org	Environmental Impact Assessment for the new incinerators at Intermediate Hospital Katutura. Conducting public consultations. EIA Practitioner responsible for identifying potential impacts and assessing impacts significance. Assessing technological alternatives. Compiling Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
2012	Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) contract	This was a research-based assignment. Deaths were reported at Osire Refugee Settlement and was suspected to be due to contaminated borehole water causing panic and

	Outrun Consultants cc Environmental Consultant For references: Ms. Aynalem Tekle-Giorgis, Country Representative Tel.: +264 61 235 107 Email: aha@africaonline.com.na	resulting in refugees abandoning borehole water. I was contracted to assess the potential of groundwater contamination by pit latrines at <u>Qsire Refugee Settlement</u> . Activities included geological and hydrological mapping of the area, characterisation of soils, identification of potential sources of microbial contaminants and microbial analysis of ground water.
	EIF – Climate Change Partnership Programme	Training of small scale farmers in <u>Etunda Irrigation Scheme</u> . Training covered, pre-season budgeting, land preparation, Conservation agriculture, <u>planting</u> , Integrated Pest Management, Harvesting, grading and handling of fresh produce.
Since 2017 to date	Social Security Commission - DF Outrun Consultants cc Business Consultant For references: Ms. Mungunda, Managing CEO Tel.: +264 811 457211	<u>Appraising business plans for Small Scale Farmers in Otjiwarongo -Otjiwega and Hano Foundation in Okatjoruu</u>
2017 – 2018	Ministry of Land Reform and Resettlement – Programme for Communal Land Development (PCLD) funded by EU – Basket Fund Socio-Economist Consultant For References: <u>Jericho Mulofwa</u> Programme Manager Tel: +264 812 706 404 Email: jericho.mulofwa@gmail.com	Assessing the socio-economic status and benefits of small-scale commercial farming units in Oshikoto Region. This involved designing data collection tools, socio-economic baseline data collection, analysis and report writing.



Signature

03 January 2023
Date (Day/Month/year)