

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

For the proposed development of small-scale mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and semi-precious stones within Mining Claims 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042

Near Orupembe,
KUNENE REGION

JANUARY 2024

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Author	Helena L Elago
Reviewer	Lovisa N Amwele
Client	Ms. Saima K Magano Nuuyoma
Authorizer	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
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DOCUMENT APPROVAL

Role	Name	Signature	Date
Author	Helena L Elago	HLE	07.08.2023
Reviewer	Lovisa N Amwele	LNA	13.12.2023
Client			

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Ms. Saima K Magano Nuuyoma (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed small scale mining activities within Mining Claims (MCs) 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042. The project area is located near Orupembe and Onjuva settlements, Epupa Constituency in the Kunene Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D3704 district road approximately 20km North of Orupembe settlement. The site is 200 km directly west of the town of Opuwo. The Mining Claims covers a total combined area of approximately 58 Hectares.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The proposed project involves the development and small-scale mining activities to extract both marble and granitoid/ gneissic dimension stone blocks. Marble is commonly used for sculpture and as a building material such as flooring, countertops, stairs and wall cladding etc. Small-scale mining activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies. This is conducted to understand the commodities in the area for extraction. This can be done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the initial mineral study. Small-scale mining is classified as such because of the setup, equipment and machinery used. Traditional methods of drilling, excavation and blocks cutting techniques shall be conducted.

This Scoping Report (SR) has been compiled in support of an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and it includes an Environmental Impact Assessment section. This report describes the baseline bio-physical and socio-economic environment, legal requirements and it also documents the mitigation and control measures are also carried over into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is bound to this report. The results of this scoping assessment were considered satisfactory and concluded that no further assessment was necessary for this phase of the project.

The public was informed via the newspapers, one-on-one interaction (public meetings) were held with the public. The interested and affected parties raised their comments and concerns on the proposed project activities. The concerns and comments received from the public and the local community members formed the basis for this report as well as the Draft EMP.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed and the mitigations as detailed in the EMP Report (**Appendix B**) are implemented and monitored by the Proponent.

The following potential impacts on the environment during mining activities have been identified:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

The benefits that could arise from the project are:

- It will create additional employment in the area.
- The project will generate export and foreign exchange earnings.
- It will contribute locally to employment opportunities for both locals and contractors.
- Skills transfer and training would develop the local workforce during both the construction and operational phases.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing mining operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium to high magnitude, temporally and permanent duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence. All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration.

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities. When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- Where applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners/authorities.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.

- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Alliance Environmental Consultancy
BID	Background information Document
CV	Curriculum Vitae
°C	Degree Celsius
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
H&S	Health & Safety
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	Kilometers
MAP	Mean annual precipitation
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MC	Mining Claim
MEFT	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PPP	Public Participation Process
TA	Traditional Authority
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The “no-go” alternative constitutes the ‘without project’ option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.
Competent Authority	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Environment	As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act – “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values”.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	Process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.
Evaluation	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.
Hazard	Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.
Interested and Affected Party (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
Mitigate	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.
Proponent (Applicant)	Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.
Public	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common

interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Scoping Process	Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.
Significant Effect/Impact	An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Stakeholder Engagement	The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation".
Stakeholders	A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (I&As). The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered stakeholders.

1. INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) has been appointed by Ms. Saima K Magano Nuuyoma to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed small scale mining activities within Mining Claims (MCs) 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042. The potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed mining activities will be assessed in this report and an Environmental Management Plan will be provided (**Appendix B**).

No specialist survey of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the actual site and surroundings were done. However, a number of studies have been completed for other projects within the vicinity surrounding areas. Though not a site-specific baseline study as such, this report represents a reference point for comparing any current and future data collected. This will be the subject of the section on monitoring recommendations.

1.1. PROJECT LOCALITY

The project area is located near Orupembe and Onjuva settlements, Epupa Constituency in the Kunene Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D3704 district road approximately 20km North of Orupembe settlement. The site is 200 km directly west of the town of Opuwo. The Mining Claims covers a total combined area of approximately 58 Hectares. Error! Reference source not found. **& 2** shows the locality of the area.

The mining claims lie within the Orupembe Communal Conservancies which fall under the Opuwo Urban constituency, and in the vicinity of the historical marble stone quarry. The people living in the general area are led by headmen who in turn grant stewardship and authority to junior headmen.

The mining claims are under the ownership of Ms. Saima K Magano Nuuyoma who pegged the area through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on 31st March 2022. The mining claims are still at the application stage (pending approval) as it is subject to an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) which is the reason for conducting this environmental scoping and impact assessment.

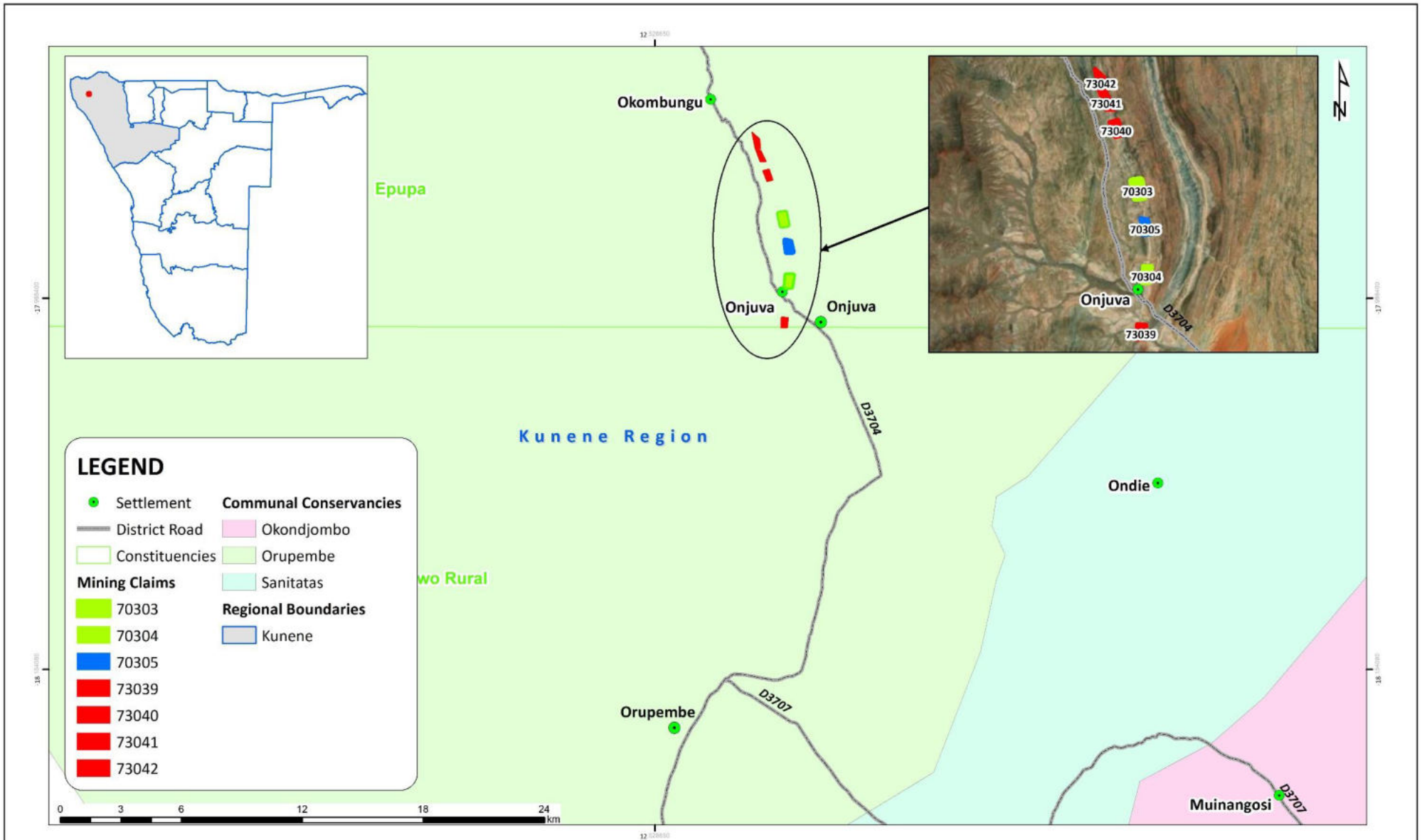
The figure below shows the locality of the mining claims as displayed on the Namibia Mining Cadastral Portal on this link <https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/>. The corner coordinates of the claims are provided in the **TABLE 1** below.



FIGURE 1 - LOCALITY DISPLAY ON THE MINING CADASTRE PORTAL (MME,2023)
<https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/>.

TABLE 1- CORNER COORDINATES FOR THE MINING CLAIMS

ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
73039	-18.00160	12.58490	73041	-17.927523	12.575701
	-17.99690	12.58514		-17.920884	12.573173
	-17.99710	12.58800		-17.922836	12.575992
	-18.00150	12.58767		-17.927449	12.578195
73040	-17.936306	12.57861	73042	-17.921737	12.575671
	-17.931615	12.57679		-17.920379	12.573200
	-17.930898	12.57947		-17.914460	12.571963
	-17.935617	12.58119		-17.917471	12.575231



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	LOCALITY MAP MINING CLAIMS – 70303, 70304, 70305, 70309, 73040, 73041, & 73042		
	Proponents: Silvanus, Eino Matti Nuuyoma, Saima kagwedha Magano Strata Minerals Investments CC	Scale: 1:168,676	Rev: 01
Location of the project relative to the Kunene Region, Namibia	Consultant: Alliance Environmental Consultancy cc	Projection: WGS84	Date: 26.03.2023



FIGURE 2 – MINING CLAIMS LOCALITY MAP RELATIVE TO ONJUVA AND ORUPEMBE

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION/RATIONALE

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although for small scale activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

1. Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
2. Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
3. Inducement of additional investments
4. Value adding to Namibian raw materials.
5. Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in mineral explorations are carried out throughout the mineral prospecting phase, which might take several years.
6. Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
7. Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
8. Secure and reliable supply of raw materials for the especially for the construction industry.
9. Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region,
10. Direct capital investment into Kunene Region.

1.3. PROJECT LIMITATIONS

AEC assumes that the information and technical data provided by the Proponent for the Project, which are relevant to the environmental scoping procedure, are accurate and complete. It is also assumed that all necessary information has been disclosed.

This report serves as a scoping assessment and no additional specialized studies were conducted as part of this assessment. The reason behind this decision is that the consultants believed that the proposed activities were of a relatively small scale and that similar projects in the vicinity could provide sufficient information to address any potential impacts from the proposed project. The impact assessment section of the ESIA Report includes mitigation measures accordingly.

In addressing these effects, various sources of information were considered, including the reviewed literature related to the site baseline, contributions from the local community, on-site observations, and the professional experience gained from similar studies conducted in Kunene and other locations. The specific information about the project contained in this document is based on the data provided by the Proponent, as well as on-site observations, the experience of the consultants, and relevant literature that has been reviewed and researched.

1.4. PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) as the issuing authority of the decision made before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The environmental scoping assessment report aims to address the following:

1. Identification of potential positive and negative environmental impacts.
2. Evaluation of the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts
3. Identify a range of management actions that could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to required levels.
4. Consult relevant stakeholders regarding the proposed development.
5. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

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

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

4.1 The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

1.5. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the proposed project is based on the requirements set out by the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its EA Regulations (2012). The scope of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity. Data has been compiled by making use of literature, the information provided by the proponent, and from the site visit.

The process covered the following steps, as divided into the sections below. Each section describes what was undertaken.

1.5.1. SCREENING PHASE

This involves project initiation discussions with the proponent to finalize the TOR for the study. The consultants identify potential environmental aspects and potential impacts that may be relevant to the project. Once the screening phase is concluded the scoping process is initiated.

1.5.2. SCOPING PHASE

This phase constitutes the identification of further potential environmental issues associated with the proposed project, a description of the receiving environment, assessment of potential environmental impacts, and develop management and mitigation measures.

Other activities that can be conducted at this phase include site visits and identification as well as communication with potential affected parties and the compilation of Scoping Report and EMP. The reports are then distributed to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for comment. This phase is further discussed under **Chapter 2**.

1.5.3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

All legislation, policies and guidelines that had reference to the proposed project are listed under **Chapter 5**. The activities for which clearance is required for the project were extracted from the EMA Regulations. As per legal requirements, any exploration and mining activity requires the Environmental Commissioner within the Ministry of Environment & Tourism to render an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

1.5.4. AIM OF THE REPORT

The aim of this report is to provide details on the proposed planning, operational, decommissioning and closure activities that will enable decision makers to make informed decisions regarding the development from an environmental perspective.

1.5.5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.

Stakeholder engagement through the public consultation process, is described in a later section of this report (**Chapter 7**).

1.5.6. ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

The 'environment' is defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".

Relevant environmental data was compiled by making use of secondary information and stakeholder consultation. The report identified existing environmental (both ecological and socio-economic) conditions of the receiving environment in order to determine environmental sensitivities. Information regarding the biophysical and socio-cultural environment was sourced from a number of studies previously done in and around the study area. Please refer to **Chapter 6** and the document reference list for the sources of information consulted.

1.5.7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The scoping and assessment process aims to guide and promote sustainable and responsible development and not to discourage development. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and addressed in the report (**Chapter 9**). The EAP has assessed likely positive and negative impacts, including environmental and social impacts at the local and regional (Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa Regions) and national (Namibia) levels using the Hacking Assessment Method.

Possible enhancement measures have been listed for those positive impacts while prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation measures have been provided for negative impacts. The environmental assessment was conducted to comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act, the requirements of Local Authorities and all other legal requirements applicable to the development and Namibia.

The assessment process involved merging various information streams into a description of the environment and the proposed project. If the environmental commissioner finds that the assessment

of potential impacts and the proposed mitigation measures proposed in this report, are acceptable, an ECC may be awarded.

1.5.8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

This task involved the drafting of a standalone document that outlined the management, monitoring and mitigation measures that will avoid, minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts. In some cases, remediation and rehabilitation will be required. The ECC should refer to the EMP contained in **Appendix B**, and the conditions stipulated therein, thus rendering the EMP a legally binding document to which the proponent must adhere.

1.6. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (hereinafter referred to as consultant) is an independent consultant developed to assist clients to meet environmental legislative requirements, relevant standards and uphold environmental safety throughout project developments and operation. We assess and monitor the social and environmental impacts of projects related to biomass, mining, energy, tourism, and other sectors. Our wide range of capabilities, disciplines, and services are fundamentally based on proactively delivering advice and solutions with the outlook of sustainability. This is done by awarding our clients the responsibility and opportunity to make unique differences in their industries. The consultant was assisted by Ms. Helena L Elago who is an intern. The detailed CV of the team is presented in **Appendix A**.

AEC is in no way a direct affiliate of the applicant and has no personal or financial interest in the proposed project other than reasonable compensation for the professional services provided.

2. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project will take into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in **FIGURE 3**.

PHASE 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project initiation and registration with the Competent Authority

- This involves meeting with the client and discussing timeframes, logistics and project descriptions.
- Basic desktop site Baseline analysis and compilation of a Background Information Document (BID)
- Project registration with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to be done on the EIA online portal system.
- After the project is registered, the environmental Commissioner will advise whether a full EIA or Scoping assessment is required for the project.

PHASE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT INCLUDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- An extensive desktop baseline study and review for the area will be undertaken using remote sensing to identify and describe potential sites that are likely to be impacted by the project before on ground site verification.
- The consultants will conduct a site visit during this stage to form a basis for the assessment and determine the real sensitivity of the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment.
- The information obtained during the site visit will be supplemented by a literature review and will be used by the environmental consultant to: (a) Determine the actual/real risks associated with the project activities, (b) Provide practical mitigation measures to minimize the risks; and (c) Make recommendations for further studies, should it be required.

Public Consultation Process and stakeholder engagement (21 Days)

- Public consultation is an important stage of the EIA process as it ensures full consultation and public involvement. The public consultation process begins with usually newspaper advertisement (Minimum two (2) local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks), site notices to be placed and easily accessible places around the project area/town, radio announcements, when necessary, through respective constituency offices (especially in remote areas where newspapers might not reach on time) and then public meetings. This is

- done to provide the public a chance of getting involved in the process, provide their views and input regarding to the proposed activities in the area.
- During this stage, potential stakeholders (local governments, constituency offices, farmers etc.) are identified and made aware of the project. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) contact details will be collected for future communications related to the project progress.
 - The Background Information Document (BID) prepared in phase 1 will be shared with all identified and registered I&Aps during this period. The BID usually contains summarized project information such as the project description of activities, project motivation, potential impacts, and EIA process followed. This document will be shared via emails or delivered in hardcopy to the relevant/applicable parties Other social media platforms such as WhatsApp will also be utilized in this case.
 - All comments, inputs, issues and/ or concerns raised by I&APs during the process will be recorded for consideration in the environmental assessment report and development of the EMP.

PHASE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING – ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESAR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

- This stage will include data reduction and analysis using appropriate techniques to produce suitable project results for interpretation and discussion. This stage will entail consolidation of the findings in the form of a report that can be presented to the client for review and comments. An EMP will be drafted to mitigate and manage all impacts identified in the scoping report.
- After approval of the documents by the Client, the draft ESAR and EMP will be prepared for circulation to the public (I&APs) for comments over a period of 7 days.
- All comments are consolidated and included in the reports and the ESAR and EMP are finalized for submission to the competent authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and issuing authority (MEFT).
- The registered and identified I&Aps will be informed that the final documents have been submitted to the authorities for decision making and that for any further comments, they can directly contact the DEA. Furthermore, the DEA provides another 14 days period for public participation on the online portal in this regard.

PHASE 4: FOLLOW-UP WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY UNTIL FEEDBACK IS GRANTED

FIGURE 5: BELOW PROVIDES A SIMPLIFIED EIA PROCESS FLOWCHART

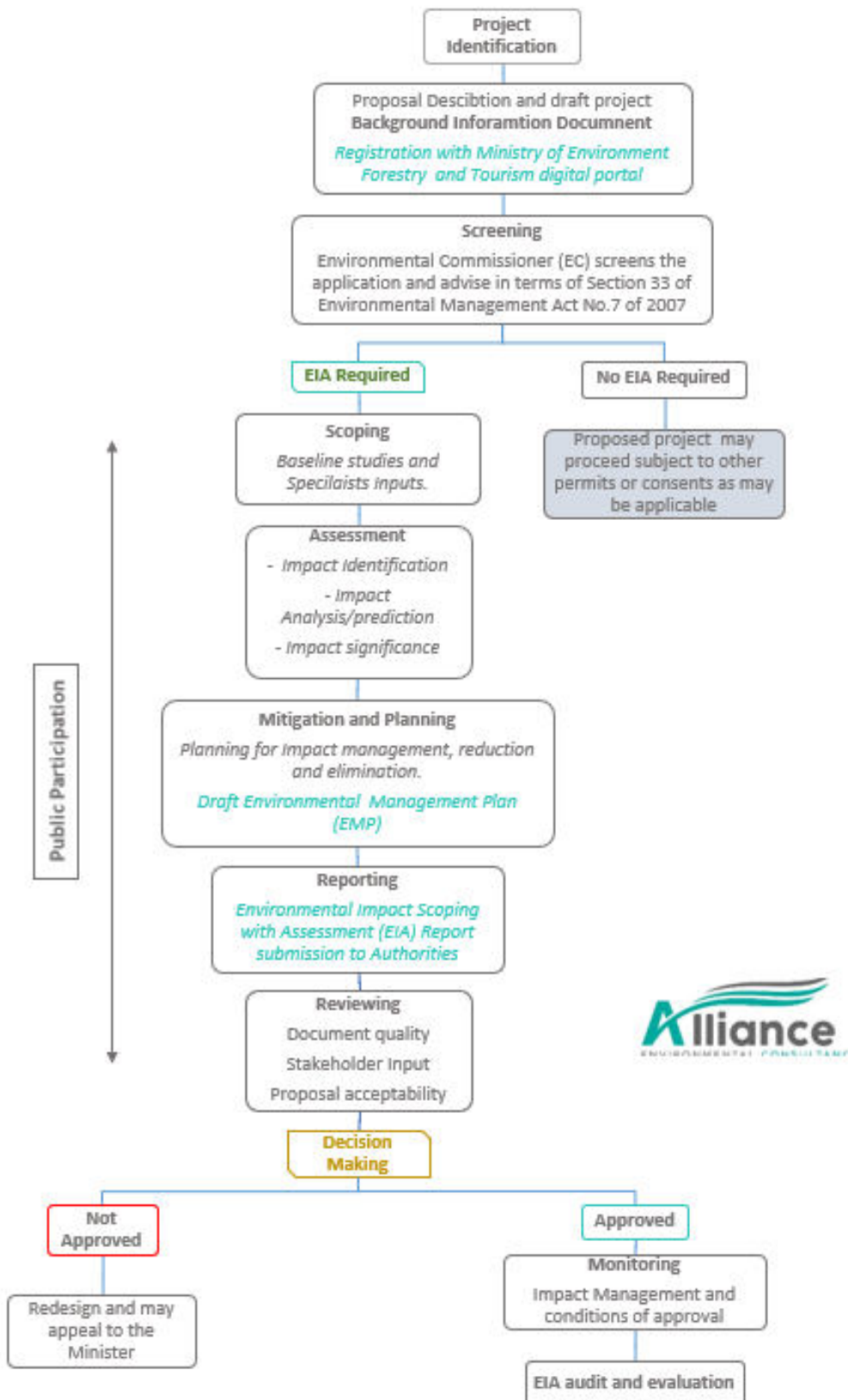


FIGURE 3 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. ABOUT DIMENSION STONES

Dimension stone refers to natural rock that has been obtained from quarries and shaped according to specific dimensions. It is obtained through precise and careful techniques such as sawing and drilling. Dimension stone is a general term used for various types of natural stones that are utilized in the construction industry for both structural and decorative purposes. In this study, the focus is on dimension stone as a valuable resource and commodity. Currently, the main types of rocks quarried in Namibia for dimension stone production are granite, marble, dolerite, and sodalite. These materials are predominantly exported in their raw or processed forms, such as sized blocks or finished consumer products like tiles, slabs, or countertops.

The regional and international markets, including Zambia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United States, Europe, and China, are the primary destinations for these exports. It is crucial to highlight that unlike other mineral resources, the economic viability of a dimension stone deposit is significantly influenced by its quality, including factors like pattern, fracture frequency, extractable block size, color, and so on. Therefore, when assessing the feasibility of dimension stone deposits, it is essential to include the extraction and subsequent processing of a sample block in order to determine the market's acceptance and demand for blocks or slabs with specific colors or patterns.

There are historic marble quarries in the vicinity of the claims at Onjuva village, which were last operational in the 1970s. The proponent intends to establish pit quarrying operations for the purpose of producing both marble and granitoid/gneissic dimension stone blocks for both the local and international markets. The white marbles of the Karibib Formation, as well as the deformed granitoids/gneisses of the Epupa complex, are the rocks of interest in the area. These rock units have been proven to be durable and of high quality for use in the construction and aesthetics industries based on blocks extracted during historical quarrying.

The mining claims in question have already been the subject of a desktop study combined with a walkover field geological evaluation, and as a result, the proponent already has an idea of where the high-quality gneissic/granitoid and marble units are located within the license areas, at least based on visual judgment, exposed quarry walls, and personnel experience. These sites will serve as the main targets for additional exploratory drilling, test quarrying, and, if economically feasible, ongoing small-scale quarrying.

Following standard procedures, the proposed project will involve the following steps:

- Constructing necessary infrastructure on and off the site, including clearing the quarry areas and access roads, and setting up the general site.
- Conducting exploration drilling and quarrying activities, sizing the blocks on-site, transporting the extracted blocks, and continuously rehabilitating the quarries and supporting infrastructure.
- Eventually closing the quarries, decommissioning them, and conducting the final rehabilitation of the area

3.2. PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Operations are currently in the Planning Phase for the quarry and associated operations. This phase will aim at finalizing designs, agreements and permissions which are all related to the development of the quarry and related infrastructure. The quarry and accessory works area are planned to be developed and operated simultaneously with the Construction Phase commencing upon receipt of the ECC should it be granted and secure funding. During this phase, all infrastructure required for operations will be established on site. All construction activities are planned to be completed within 12 months from initiation.

Once operational, the life of mine of the quarry is dependent on the demand requirements and capability of meeting such demands. However, in terms of feasibility some timeframe may be estimated based on expected demand requirements. The current estimate for the life of mine of the quarry is 10 - 17 years. Rehabilitation during the Decommissioning Phase is crucial for all proposed operations. It will mainly focus on making excavated areas safe by re-shaping the pit walls. Quarry operations will include carefully monitored blasting, diamond wire saw cutting and blade cutting technique together with the subsequent stockpiling for haulage.

3.2.1. PLANNING PHASE

This will incorporate the procurement of all required permits and of the mining/operational plans for the quarry and processing of the product. Contractual agreements such as the appointment of sub-contractors especially mine engineers and surveyors are dealt with in the latter part of the planning phase. Various state and parastatal agencies will be engaged regarding the various project component and permitting. These discussions will result in various agreements. Agencies that will be/are being consulted include the following:

- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Environment Forestry & Tourism (MEFT, this application)
- Kunene Regional Council

- Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR)

3.2.2. PRE-OPERATIONAL PHASE

i. Site preparation

- The preparation will commence with clearing the proposed quarry areas and setting up the campsite where the workforce will be accommodated throughout the project life, provided that the layout is not amended during the life of the project.
- Establishing the waste rock area, access roads, topsoil storage stockpile bays, temporary sorting and loading bays for blocks, and general operational support infrastructure areas (such as onsite office, maintenance workshop area, power supply genset pads, diesel and water tank pads, temporary fenced off yard for solid and liquid waste).
- Widening and upgrading existing access tracks and creating new access routes to the quarries, including installing culverts at river and drainage channel crossings.
- Removing of topsoil where the surface is not already exposed thereafter safely storing topsoil at a designated area.
- Removing overburden and utilizing it in cut and fill operations.

ii. Resource definition and quarry operations preparations

- Conducting geotechnical core drilling to inform the layout and design of the quarry/quarries.
- Rehabilitating and possibly deepening existing water supply boreholes to support quarrying operations.

iii. Erection of supporting infrastructure

An accessory works area will provide the ground and Licence for the establishment of a works yard. This area will be demarcated so as to limit the movement of equipment and personnel beyond the footprint of the quarry and accessory works area, and also to limit the movement of animals onto the site from the surrounding. When lateral expansion is required the removal of trees will be done in association with the Directorate of Forestry that issues such permits.

- Erecting a corrugated sheet and concrete floor lined structure, covering an area of 700 to 1000 square meters, for use as a maintenance workshop and storage space for spare parts and supplies. The concrete floors of the structure will extend at least 1.5 meters beyond the boundary of the corrugated sheets to effectively contain any oil and lubricant spillages.
- Setting up a 6-meter-long office block container and setting up a partitioned 6-meter-long container for ablution facilities (toilets and showers). Excavating a 2-meter-deep hole

about 20 meters from each ablution facility container for installing a sewage septic tank. The hole will be lined with a HDPE liner anchored in a 1-meter-deep trench. The septic tanks will be pump-emptied as needed.

- Installing an above-ground 10,000L diesel tank for onsite diesel storage near the quarries. The tanks will be placed on a concrete bund for spillage control.
- Installing a heavy-duty diesel engine powered generator near the quarries. Each generator will be placed on a concrete bund and have a shade structure for heat control.
- Spreading crushed aggregates with a size range of 19 to 37.5 mm across the accommodation and designated parking bay areas for dust suppression. The aggregates can be obtained from nearby sources or generated by crushing overburden waste rock from historical quarrying operations.
- Installing solar panels on the roofs of accommodation containers for domestic power supply, such as lighting and cooking.
- Diverting small tributaries away from the maintenance workshop, accommodation, temporary waste storage, and oil storage areas.

iv. *Stakeholder communications*

- Maintaining ongoing engagement with the Orupembe community for local human resource planning and development.

3.2.3. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

i. *Water Supply*

Water supply sources being considered are either.

- Ground water abstraction; and
- NamWater

The proponent does not expect to use much water, as the only main activities are for camp use and for drilling (approximately 2000L – 2500L or less a month). It is suggested that amounts of water can be sourced from the nearest NamWater supply scheme or from one of the surrounding neighbours or community boreholes and then be trucked to the site and camp, this is the preferred option.

If for any reason more water is required then the proponent suggests abstraction of ground water, which can be done at minimal extraction cost, a borehole can be sunk to augment supply volumes or an existing borehole can be utilized with the owner's permission. However, for this option groundwater exploration would need to be undertaken followed by the required permit application process with the Directorate of Water Affairs (DWA).

ii. Power Supply

No infrastructure development to get electricity from the national grid has been planned. All mobile equipment is diesel driven and self-propelled. Static equipment will use electricity generated by diesel generators. A small field of photovoltaic panels is also envisaged for power generation in the medium term.

iii. Fuel Storage and supply

Approximately 2000 – 4000 litres of diesel will be stored in a bunded fuel tank system, conveniently placed and accessible for deliveries. This facility will be of modern construction, either double-skinned or 110% bunded to ensure spills are prevented.

Delivery systems will use sealed fittings to prevent spillage. The fuel facility is to be actively manned. Standardized spill kits and reporting systems will be in place to deal with any hydrocarbon spills. Contaminated soil will be transferred to a remediation site, which is specifically designed for such treatment.

iv. Vehicle, machinery, and associated equipment

Main equipment types to be used will include 4x4 mining support vehicles X3, Portable down-the-hole drill rig for block splitting, Excavators / front-end loaders for overburden stripping, removal, and initial splitting of blocks, and for block handling, tipper trucks for waste rock haulage to designated stockpiling bays, diesel truck (bowser) for transporting diesel to site, water tankers to cart water to the quarry sites, explosives transport and magazine unit and diamond wire saw cutters for block extraction.

Mining is scheduled to operate 12 hours a day, Monday to Saturday. The mine work force will operate using conventional workplace arrangements that are expected of industry operations in the region and will be transported to and from the quarry site by company transport.

v. Waste Management

Due to the inevitable production of waste, a designated area will be established near the accommodation and office spaces for the temporary storage of waste. Waste will be collected and deposited to the nearest municipal dumpsite.

Hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and bunded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).

For ablution facilities, septic tanks will be installed in a lined pit, and sewage will be periodically disinfected before being pumped out for disposal at one of the nearest municipal sewage disposal sites, as required. It is important to note that discharging

untreated wastewater into the environment, such as dry ephemeral rivers, is strictly prohibited according to the Water Act of 1906.

vi. Personnel

The team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The team is envisioned to consist of twenty-five (25) skilled and non-skilled workers.

vii. Safety

Security will be supplied on a 24-hour basis with temporary accommodation for the staff. A fence surrounding the mine site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not put at risk. The support services and facilities constructed during this phase will either be removed at the end of the construction phase or incorporated into the further phases of the project.

Once quarry development and associated activities are completed, mining commences soon after as per the following section.

3.2.4. OPERATIONAL PHASE

Below is a summary of the projected activities that will occur within the Mining Claims.

Overburden removal

- Heavy machinery designed for moving earth is commonly employed to eliminate overlying material. In specific cases, the weathered section is extracted through the process of creating holes using jackhammers and slender drilling machines. These holes are filled with mild explosives and subsequently, with meticulous supervision of blasting techniques, the surplus material is expelled.
- Clearing of vegetation at the planned drill sites will be necessary. Larger trees where necessary should be retained so that the bush can restore itself. Permits from the forestry directorate will be required for this purpose.
- The removed overburden will be hauled and dumped on stockpiles for later use during rehabilitation.



FIGURE 4 - HEAVY MACHINERY USED TO MOVE OVERLYING MATERIAL

Rock cutting and blocks extraction

- The extraction process in this project involves utilizing diamond wire saws and stone cutting machines to separate rectangular blocks. Quarrying dimension stone involves cutting large blocks of stone from the natural rock mass or employing alternative methods. Initially,
- the quarry will employ diamond wire saw cutting technique to extract high-quality marbles until reaching a depth of approximately 5 to 7 meters from the surface. Subsequently, a combination of diamond wire saw cutting and blade cutting techniques will be utilized to extract substantial quantities of rock, typically ranging in the thousands of cubic meters
- As block extraction begins at the ridge's highest point, a vertical cut of 4 to 6 meters per year will be made through the rock mass. If certain areas of the ridge do not meet market demands or have poor rock quality, they may be left undeveloped. However, this will only become apparent once the test quarrying program is concluded.
- Various factors influence the size of individual blocks produced, including the rock's homogeneity, the quarry owner's capacity to handle raw stone, and the intended use for the stone once it is shaped. Each quarry can have its own unique operational methods, and the geological composition of the rock mass significantly impacts the mining process in a dimension stone quarry. FIGURE 5 below illustrate typical cutting operations in a dimension stone quarry.



FIGURE 5 - WHITE MARBLE QUARRY CUTTING OPERATIONS

Block handling and removal from the quarry and storage

Based on the ultimate shape of the quarry, it is expected that blocks will be handled using front-end loaders. The dimension stone blocks, obtained by cutting with diamond wire saws or blades, will be taken out of the quarry using front-end loaders and transported to a storage area for sorting as shown in FIGURE 6.



FIGURE 6 -BLOCK HANDLING FROM QUARRY

Quarrying output

The output of the mining process or the result of cutting and splitting are rectangular blocks measuring 5 to 7 cubic meters, which are commercially viable. The exact annual production of the dimension stones from the planned quarries is currently unknown, but considering the thickness of the deposits, the quarries are expected to operate for a minimum of 10 to 15 years. Once extracted from the ground, the blocks are transported to a designated area for sorting and stacking based on their size and quality, including factors like color, patterns, fracture frequency, staining, and more. The blocks will subsequently be transported from site by means of flat deck trucks to processing facility for further beneficiation, or directly to the port of Walvis Bay for shipping to overseas markets. This approach ensures that no processing of dimension stone blocks occurs at the quarry site, resulting in a significant reduction in solid waste generated on-site.



FIGURE 7 – TYPICAL ON-SITE BLOCK SORTING AND STOCK PILING

3.2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND FINAL REHABILITATION

To minimize the environmental impact during a quarry's operational phase, it is beneficial to plan with future closure in mind. According to Ashmole and Motloug (2008) one effective approach is to strategically mine in a way that allows for the utilization of waste from active quarries to fill the voids of depleted quarries. By careful planning, it is possible to fill many voids in quarries and borrow areas at minimal additional cost during the operational phase.

As mining activities approach their conclusion on active sites within the mining license, the Proponent will undertake progressive and ongoing rehabilitation measures. This will involve the shading of rocks and partial backfilling using both waste rock and topsoil. Once quarrying is finished, after the exhaustion of the high-quality dimension stone deposits, the activities will be decommissioned, and efforts will be made to rehabilitate the sites as extensively as possible.

In summary, the quarry closure and decommissioning phase will include the following actions, dismantling of all infrastructures such as support infrastructure and access roads, Cessation of all quarrying activities, Landscaping of all disturbed areas including the grubbing and levelling of access roads and stockpile bays, Distribution of weathered rock and potentially fertile topsoil over rehabilitated areas, Workforce retrenchment, potential relocation, and provision of funding for alternative economic activities and social disengagement from communities, which involves discontinuing support for community initiatives.

Additionally, an integral part of the rehabilitation process should involve the re-vegetation of disturbed sites using plant species found in the surrounding areas. The rehabilitation program will be implemented in phases, aligning with the development of quarrying activities around specific sites, as determined by the targeted and selected quarrying technique to be employed.

3.2.6. ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through existing tracks from the D3707 road as far as practically possible. If the need to create new tracks arises, this will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity. It is the Proponents responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually. Permission from landowners and appropriate authorities is required for any new tracks.

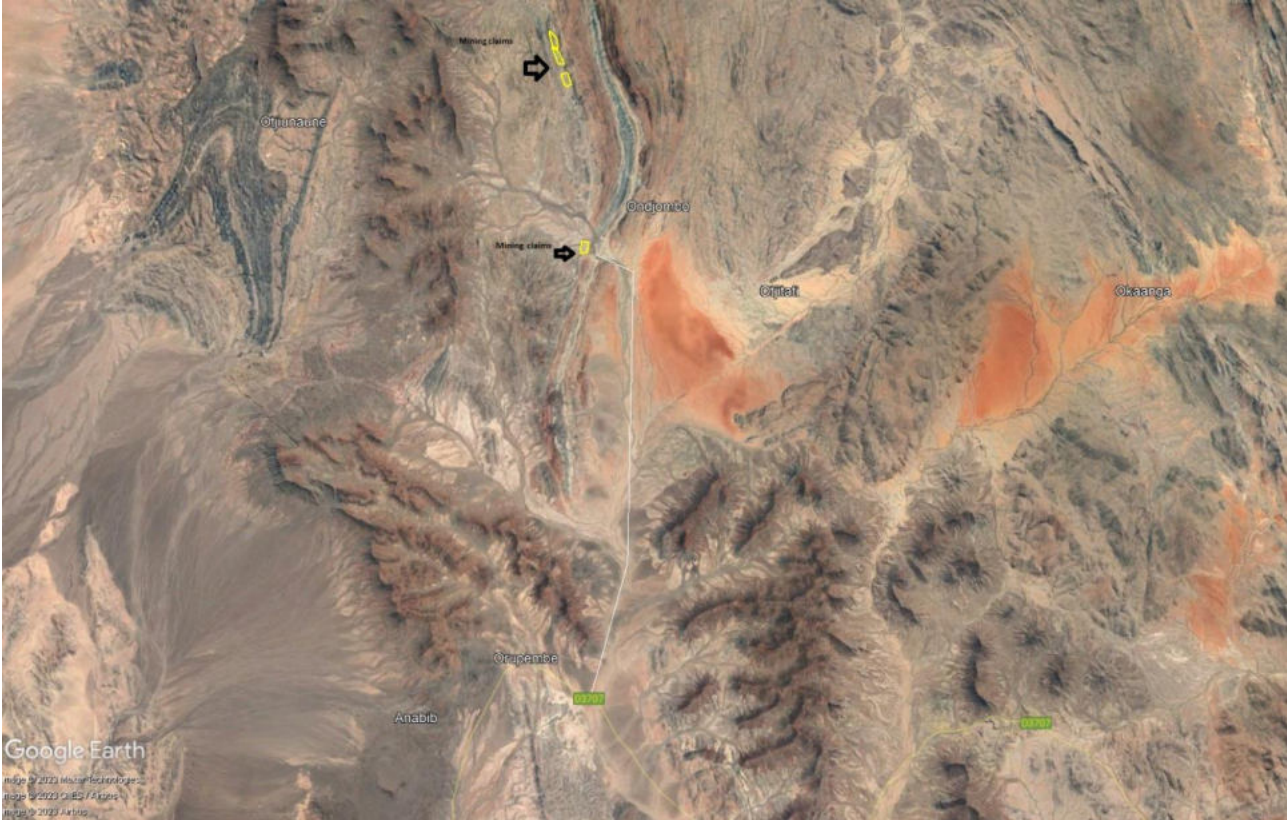


FIGURE 8 - ACCESS ROUTES TO THE SITE

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

A list of legislation that is applicable to the proposed project is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 2 - LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990	<p>The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary) as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled "promotion of the Welfare of the People". This article states that the Republic of Namibia shall –</p> <p>"Actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at; maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."</p>
Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	<p>The purpose of the Act is to give effect to Article 95(l) and 91(c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. to promote the coordinated and integrated management of the environment to give statutory effect to Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy. to enable the Minister of Environment and Tourism to give effect to Namibia's obligations under international conventions. In terms of the legislation, it will be possible to exercise control over certain listed development activities and activities within defined sensitive areas. The listed activities in sensitive areas require an Environmental Assessment to be completed before a decision to permit development can be taken. The legislation describes the circumstances requiring environmental assessments. Activities listed as per the provisions of the Act will require environmental assessment unless the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in consultation with the relevant Competent Authority, determines otherwise and approves the exception.</p>
Environmental Assessment Policy (1994)	<p>This policy aims to promote sustainable development and economic growth while protecting the environment in the long term by requiring environmental assessment prior to undertaking of certain activities. Annexure B of the policy contains a</p>

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
	<p>schedule of activities that may have significant detrimental effects on the environment, and which require authorisation prior to undertaking.</p>
<p>Water Act 54 of 1956 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)</p>	<p>This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act. In accordance with the Act, the proposed project must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. water permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for "water works".</p>
<p>Forest Act 12 of 2001 - Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p>	<p>The Act provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials. to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce. to provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires.</p> <p>Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove:</p> <p>(a) any vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or in 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 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p> <p>Should either of the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Protected tree species as listed in the Regulations shall not be cut, destroyed, or removed.</p>
<p>Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)</p>	<p>Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides "for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance and to provide for matters connected therewith"</p>
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance</p>	<p>This regulation sets out principles for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out</p>

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
<p>11 of 1976. Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)</p>	<p>regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.</p>
<p>The Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p>	<p>Care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected, and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969 and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971</p>	<p>The act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil and vegetation</p>
<p>Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007 Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC)</p>	<p>The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees. to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections. to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment. To ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the protection of employees from unfair labour practice.</p>
<p>Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992 and special regulations</p>	<p>Sections 50, 52, 54, 57 and 130 of this Act sets out provisions for environmental management for activities arising from mineral, Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources</p>

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Affirmative Action (Employment) Act No. 29 of 1998	Fair employment practice
Road Ordinance 1972 (Ordinance 17 of 1972) MWT: Roads Authority	Width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries (S3.1) Control of traffic on urban trunk and main roads (S27.1) Infringements and obstructions on and interference with proclaimed roads. (S37.1)
Regional Councils Act (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development in the regions.
Traditional Authority Act (Act No. 25 of 2000)	Namibian legislation recognizes both statutory and customary forms of governance. The Traditional Authorities Act recognizes Traditional Authorities (TAs), as the customary leadership of traditional communities as legal entities. The primary functions of these authorities are to promote peace and welfare amongst the community members, as well as to supervise and ensure the observance of the customary law of that community by its members. The Act also stipulates that TAs should ensure that natural resources are used on a sustainable basis that conserves the ecosystem. The implications of this Act are that TAs must be fully involved in the planning of land use and development for their area. It is the responsibility of the TA's customary leaderships, the Chiefs, to exercise control on behalf of the state and the residents in their designated area.
Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and	Prescribes Environmental Impact Assessments for any developments with potential negative impacts on the Environment

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Environmental Conservation of 1995	
Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5 of 1996	To provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilization of game in communal areas
Draft Pollution and Waste Management Bill (1999)	Protection for particular species, resources or components of the environment
Convention on Desertification of 1994	Combating desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought
National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed activities will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during the implementation of the activities, such a find shall be reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage

TABLE 3 - INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY

INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer - 1985
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1987
The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal – 1989
The Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade – 1989
The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992

4.2. KEY REGULATORS / COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed project including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - AGENCIES REGULATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN NAMIBIA.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining, and transfers of mineral licences.

4.3. PERMITS

Some permits related to mining activities are listed in Table 5.

TABLE 5 - APPLICABLE PERMITS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY
Fuel Installation Certificate	Regulates the amount of fuel product in possession	3 months (temporary)/ permanent
Forestry Permits	Regulates the forest species to be cleared.	Temporary.

5. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed to identify different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to, location, type of activity, design and layout, technology and operation aspects. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified. The alternatives considered are:

5.1. SITE/LOCATION

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored and mined by various companies throughout the years. However, mineral occurrence is often highly localized and therefore primarily determined by the site geology. As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore and mine for potential economic dimension stone, industrial minerals and semi-precious stones occurrences in this specific Mining Claims. There are no alternative locations considered for mining.

5.2. INFRASTRUCTURE

Access Roads – The Proponent will use the already existing external and internal road networks during the first phases of the project, should any new access be created, it will be done with the permission of landowners/land custodians and MEFT.

Equipment and infrastructure – The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved and environmentally safe equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

5.3. WATER SUPPLY

The water for the quarry operations will be obtained either from the existing boreholes in the area or brought to the site and then transported to the active quarry sites. It is estimated that approximately 120 m³ of water per month will be required during full quarry operations. The utilization of groundwater from the boreholes will depend on obtaining permission from the community and acquiring the necessary abstraction permit from the Department of Water Affairs. To support the abstraction process and ensure sustainable water extraction, a hydrological study may be conducted to determine the permissible yields.

5.4. POWER SUPPLY

As required, a combination of a diesel-powered generator and solar energy will be utilized to provide power for the small-scale mining equipment and lighting during the project.

6. NO GO ALTERNATIVES

The “no go” alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal to explore on the license be discontinued, none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. If the proposed project is to be discontinued, the current land use for the proposed site will remain unchanged.

The key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Lost opportunity for foreign direct investment.
- Loss of potential income to local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees and various tax structures.
- Employment for about 25 people will not be realized.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members and borehole upgrades, etc. would not be realized.
- No business boost for local businesses through sub-contracting agreements such as provision of site security services as well as sourcing of consumables from the nearby town (e.g., Karibib).

Considering the above losses, the “no-action/go” alternative was not considered a viable option in the interest of the directly affected community and the proponent.

7. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT/ STUDY AREA

7.1. CLIMATE

7.1.1. TEMPERATURE

The climate of the Kunene Region is classified as semi-arid (tropical steppe) to very arid (desert). Maximum and minimum temperatures at Epupa (closest recorded data to site) during the hottest and coldest months range between 32 to 23 °C and 10 to 19 °C, respectively. Kunene region is one of the warmest regions with high temperatures (warm and hot) throughout the year. Hot seasons in these areas last for almost 4 months, which is during September to early January and average daily temperatures being 25 °C (FIGURE 9).

Throughout the year, the hottest month is October - November, temperatures here are higher than the country's average by 3.29%. Relative humidity in the Opuwo area ranges between 80 to 90% during the most humid months and between 10 and 20% during the least humid months. The average annual rates of evaporation in the Opuwo area range between 1,960 and 2,100 mm (Mendelsohn et al., 2009).

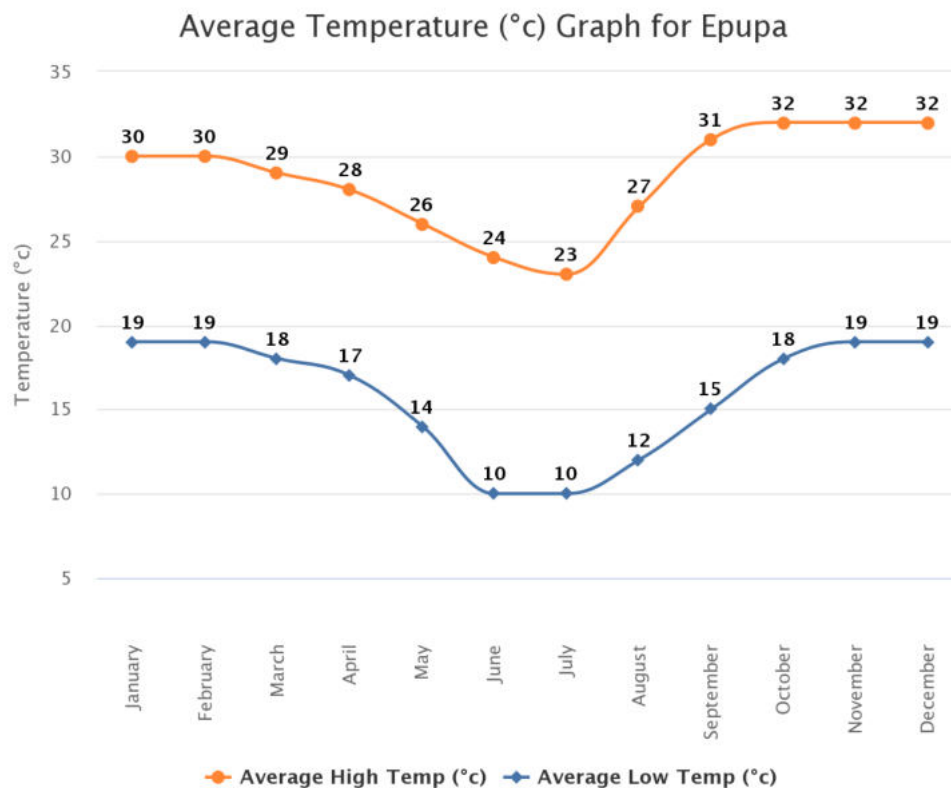


FIGURE 9 - AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE FOR EPUPA (WWW.WORLDDWERATHEONLINE.COM)

7.1.2. RAINFALL

The rainy season is between December and March, with the dry season from May to September (FIGURE 10). Precipitation increases from the west to the east of the Kunene Region and ranges between less than 50 mm (at the coast), 300 to 350 mm (at Opuwo), and 350 to 400 mm (at Ruacana, Omusati Region) per annum (Ministry of Environment & Tourism, 2011).

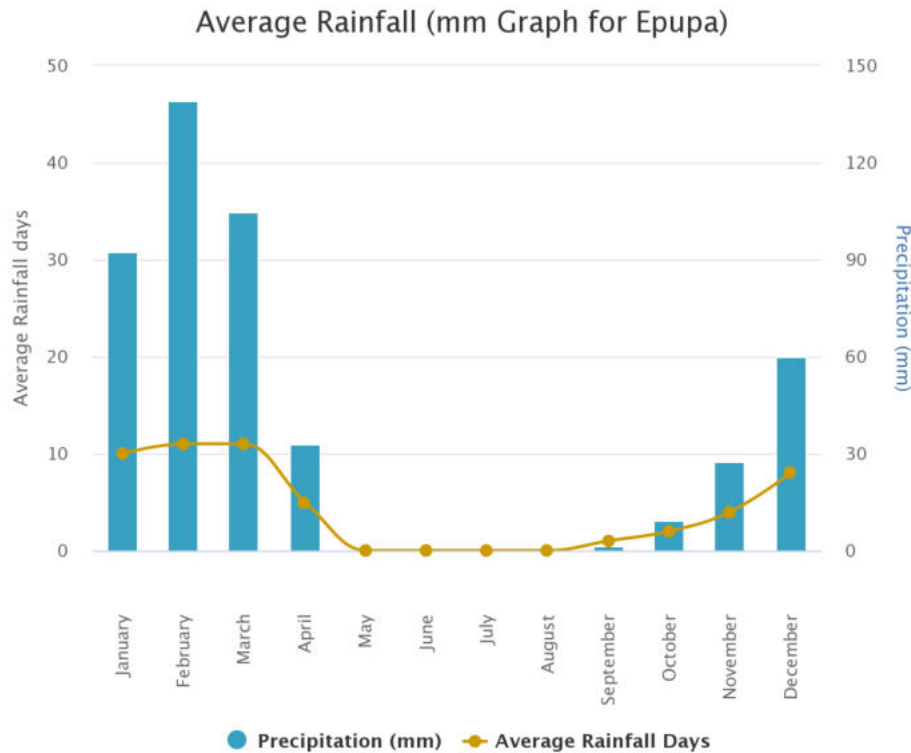


FIGURE 10 – AVERAGE RAINFALL IN EPUPA (www.worldweatheronline.com)

7.1.3. CLOUD COVER

The average percentage of cloud cover in Epupa fluctuates seasonal, with the clearest part of the year lasting for approximately 7 months and begins early April and ending early November. June is the clearest month of all. Early November towards early April marks the cloudiest part of the year with a duration of 5 months and the cloudiest month being January with an average of 635 overcast (world weather online, 2022).

7.1.4. SUNSHINE AND WIND

This area has an average of 13 hours of sunshine with December being the sunniest month whilst August usually receives the less sunshine hours in a year. Summers are long and scorching hot, while winters are short, cool and windy. The clearest part last for about 4.4 months which begins around November and ends in April. Wind experienced at any locality is highly reliant on local geography

plus possibly other factors (direction, hourly and speed). The seasonal variability in the wind field is shown in FIGURE 11 for Sesfontein which was the closest wind data collecting site identified nearer to the project location. The seasonal wind field is predominantly south-westerly and west-south-westerly winds during the summer months (Nov – Feb). During the autumn months (Mar – May), the westerly flow subsided with more frequent winds from the east and east-northeast. The maximum windspeed recorded for areas around Sesfontein in the figure below ranges from 2 – 6.9mph western wind. (World weather, 2022).

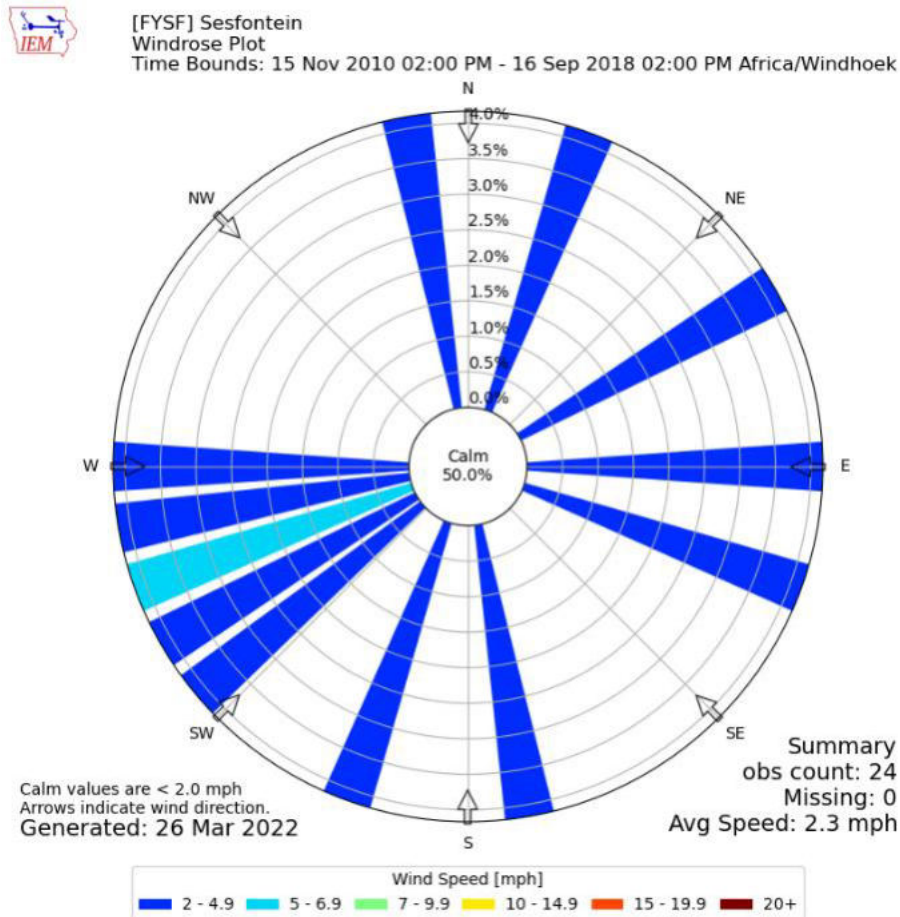


FIGURE 11 - WINDROSE FOR SESFONTEIN NOVEMBER 2010 TO SEPTEMBER 2018 (Aiowa weather, 2022)

7.2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

7.2.1. FLORA

Generally, the project area is primarily composed of semi-desert and sparsely populated savannah terrain. Based on the variation in landforms and the types of vegetation present, three main habitat categories have been identified within the project area. These categories are as follows:

- The flat plains situated amidst mountains: This habitat consists of level expanses of land located between mountainous regions.
- The floodplains and channels of temporary streams: This habitat comprises areas that are periodically flooded by streams and encompass the channels through which these streams flow.
- The ridges made of marble or granitoid rock: This habitat is characterized by elevated formations composed of either marble or granitoid rock.

Detailed descriptions of the habitat and the floral characteristics specific to each of these categories are provided below (Omavi, 2022).

The flat lying plains

The designated area for the quarry waste dumps and support infrastructure consists of flat plains characterized by gentle, rolling hills. These hills are intersected by small drainage streams and covered by a thin layer of calcareous sandy gravelly soils. The plains are primarily occupied by scattered trees and shrubs of the Mopane species (*Colophospermum mopane*), ranging from small to medium in size. The grass in this area is relatively sparse, and there are also traces of other plant species present. It is important to note that the Mopane is a protected species in Namibia, requiring a permit for removal or relocation, as it holds significance for conservation purposes.

According to Giess (1998), this particular floral zone is classified as part of the Mopane Savannah. Human activities such as wood harvesting, livestock grazing, and the construction of roads and tracks have altered this habitat. Although the Mopane vegetation has a high known recovery rate, as it is the dominant species, it is still necessary to exercise caution and minimize the area to be cleared to preserve the natural drainage flows and reduce the impact on the environment.

The Ephemeral stream and floodplains and riverbeds.

The ephemeral stream floodplains and riverbeds within the mining claims area consist of small, localized drainage channels and tributaries that flow into the Ondusengo River. One of these tributaries runs alongside the existing marble quarry.

The river system serves as a vital source of both surface and groundwater in the arid landscape, contributing to its high diversity. Any activities carried out in the catchment areas will have an impact on the ecology of the river and its tributaries.

The banks of the river are populated by a relatively dense concentration of large woodland mopane trees, while the smaller drainage channels contain scattered medium-sized mopane trees. The main river channels exhibit a well-developed soil profile consisting of light brown to reddish alluvial sands with gravels and cobbles from the local rock formations. It is anticipated that the vegetation in these drainage channels provide habitats for various amphibians, small reptiles that rely on burrowing in soil and rocks for shelter, as well as mammals such as springboks, kudus, gemsbok, and birds that seek shelter in larger trees.

During a site visit in March 2023, the area was observed to be dry, with vegetation primarily concentrated along the streams, providing adequate shade even for domestic animals. Based on these observations, it is evident that this habitat class is sensitive, considering the ecological significance and the diverse range of species reliant on it.

The marble/ granitoidal ridges

This particular habitat is found on the marble and granitoid ridges where drilling, quarrying, and open-cast mining activities will occur, resulting in significant irreversible impacts. The habitat is characterized by a shallow layer of sandy gravelly soil covering hard rock formations of marbles and metamorphosed granitoids. It is primarily dominated by sparsely distributed medium-sized trees and shrubs, including *Colophospermum mopane*, *Terminalia prunioides*, and *Commiphora multijuga* (Omavi, 2023).

Due to the protected status of *Colophospermum mopane* and its susceptibility to the proposed exploration and quarrying activities, as well as the potential destruction of habitats for leopards and other mammals like mountain zebras known to inhabit the area, this habitat is considered highly sensitive. It is expected that the activities in this habitat will have a significant impact on the protected species, as well as the overall ecosystem and wildlife present in the region.

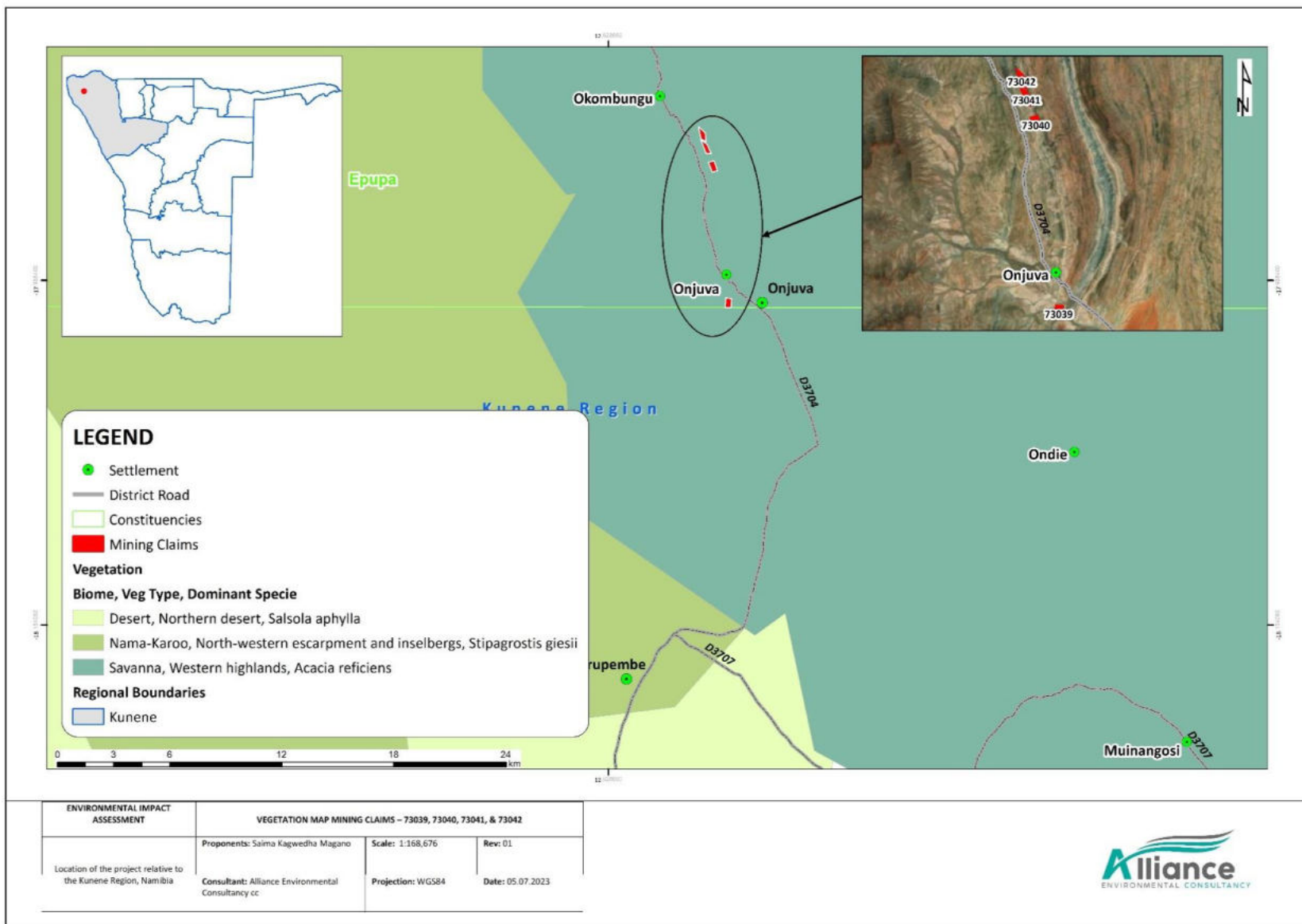


FIGURE 12 - VEGETATION COVER OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

7.2.2. FAUNA

Dominant wildlife sporadically spotted in the area (mainly along the drainage channels and on the plains) during the rainy seasons are Springboks (*Antidorcas marsupials*), Gemsbok/Oryx (*Oryx gazella*), Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) and Mountain Zebras (*Equus zebra*). The area is also known to have a reasonable population of Leopards that mainly stay in the mountains. Wild animal life in the area seems to be scarce, particularly when it comes to mammals.

In the past the area was said to have a thriving population of cattle prior to the extended period of drought lasting almost four years. Unfortunately, the drought led to the loss of nearly the entire cattle population. Due to the prevailing scarcity of wildlife throughout the year, there is a notable occurrence of leopards attacking goats. These incidents, where leopards prey on goats, are recorded and carefully documented by the conservancy. This is a result of the limited presence of wildlife in the area.

7.3. SOIL

Almost all the soils in central-northern Namibia have been deposited by wind and water. The soils are typical of arid regions with low fertility due to low organic matter that is returned to the soil (Mendelssohn et al, 2000). A large proportion of the soils in this area are broadly categorized as Arenosols or sandy soils (Mendelssohn et al. 2002; Erkkila & Siiskonen 1992) also indicated in FIGURE 13. The deeper parts of this area are characterized by unfertile deep Kalahari sands and spontaneously patches of clayey sodic sands dominating in the hilly parts and oshanas, with sodic sands occurring on the surrounding higher grounds.

There is red clay-sodic sand near the project site. Leptosols, fluvisols and aerosols are also common in the area but to a lesser extent.

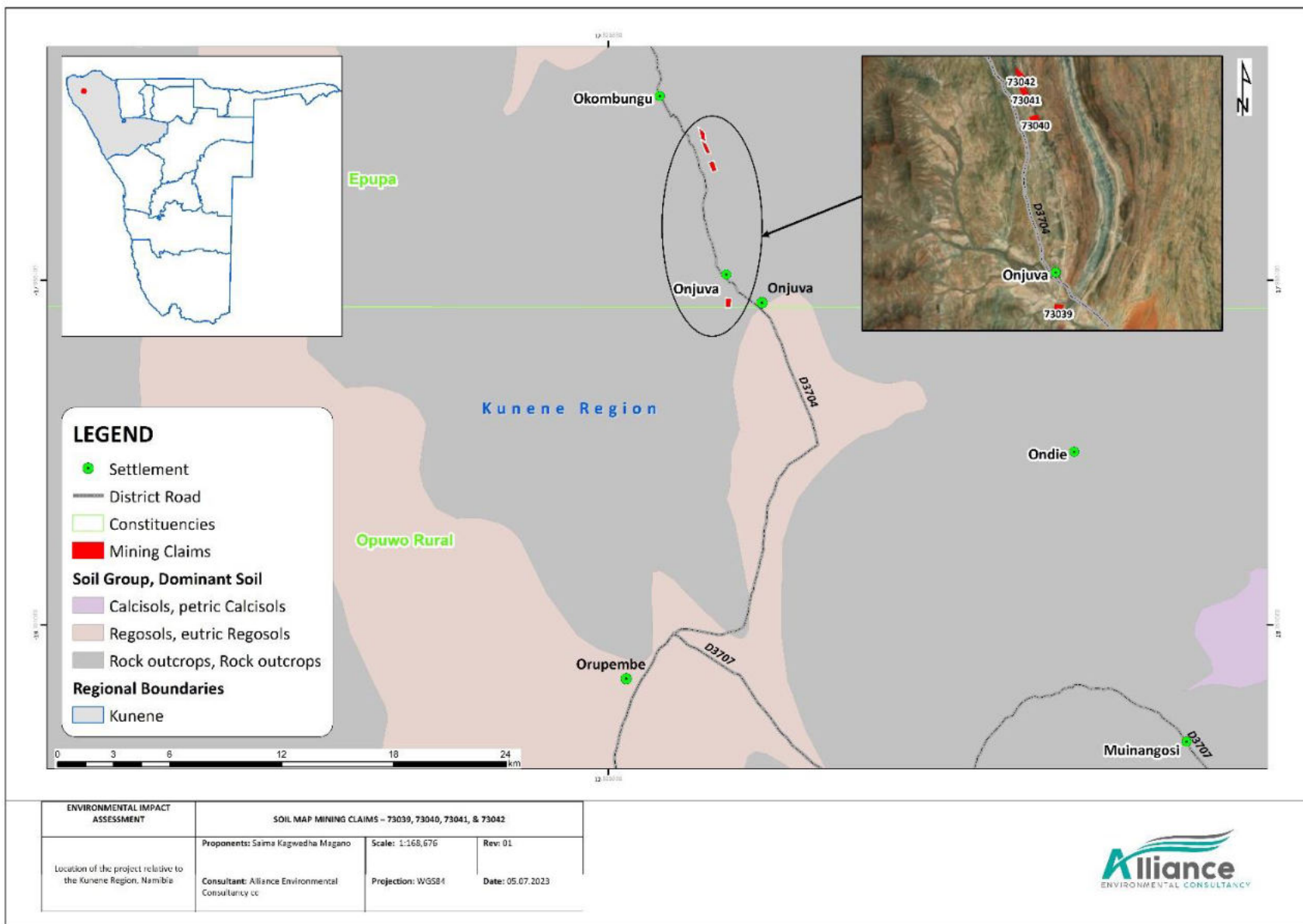


FIGURE 13 - DOMINANT SOIL AROUND THE STUDY AREA

7.4. GEOLOGY

The Kunene Region's physical geography is one of the virgin landscapes in Namibia. The Rock formation presents some mining potential that could benefit the region economically. The natural mountainous lands, rocks, minerals, soil, springs and rivers signify the regions valued resources. Kunene Region is paradise of physical creations dating back to 250 million years, with stimulating spectaculars rock formations that are clearly exposed. The region contains countless diversity of rock formations, most of them exposed in open plains, landscapes of valleys, escarpments mountains.

The main rock formations targeted for dimension stone prospecting and quarrying on the claims are the white marbles of the Swakop Group and the reddish and greyish gneisses of the Okapuka Formation. These specific rock units were previously quarried on one of the claims for the production of dimension stone. Exposed faces in the historical quarry and the abandoned blocks from that quarry indicate that these rock units are durable and of good quality at greater depths (see FIGURE 14). The marble unit forms a laterally extensive elongated layer, surrounded on both sides by the red/grey gneissic units. The gneissic units exhibit a distinct pattern of joints aligned parallel to the foliation, which partially explains why they appear to weather faster compared to the marbles.

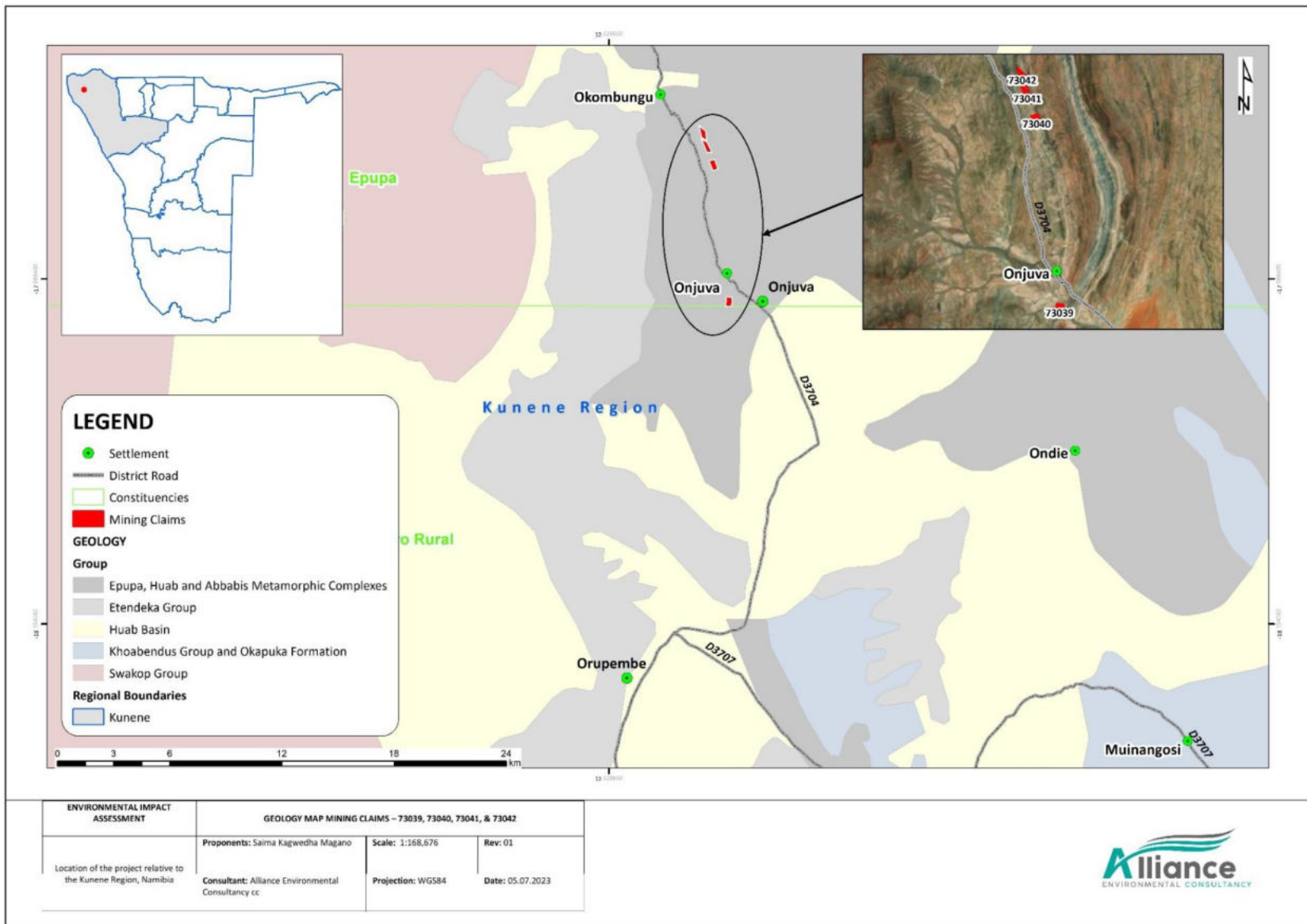


FIGURE 14 - GEOLOGY OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS

7.5. HYDROLOGY

Large areas of Kunene region have very little or no ground water as well as no access to permanent water sources. This means that there is a shortage of water and more to be expected due to climatic conditions and their projections. The Kunene River serves as water source of those residing nearby for agricultural use. The area falls within the Owambo basin as indicated in FIGURE 15. The entire area is dependent on groundwater resources for domestic purposes and stock watering. Water for this project will be brought to site by truck, no boreholes as a source of water is envisioned at this stage. The underlying granitic rock stretching from the Namib Desert allows the water table to retain more water due to the flat terrain of the area.

Springs, soil, underground aquifers, and perennial rivers have a key influence on agricultural production and tourism in the region. Most of the area is generally flat with very few evidence of surface erosion. The surrounding areas are intersected by a network of shallow water courses locally known as oshanas which comprise the Cuvelai Delta. The oshanas are usually recharged by flood waters that flow from the Angolan highlands where annual rainfalls may exceed 700 mm. The oshanas receive and store water from heavy rainfalls that are occasionally experienced in this part of the country (FPM Consulting Services, 2016).

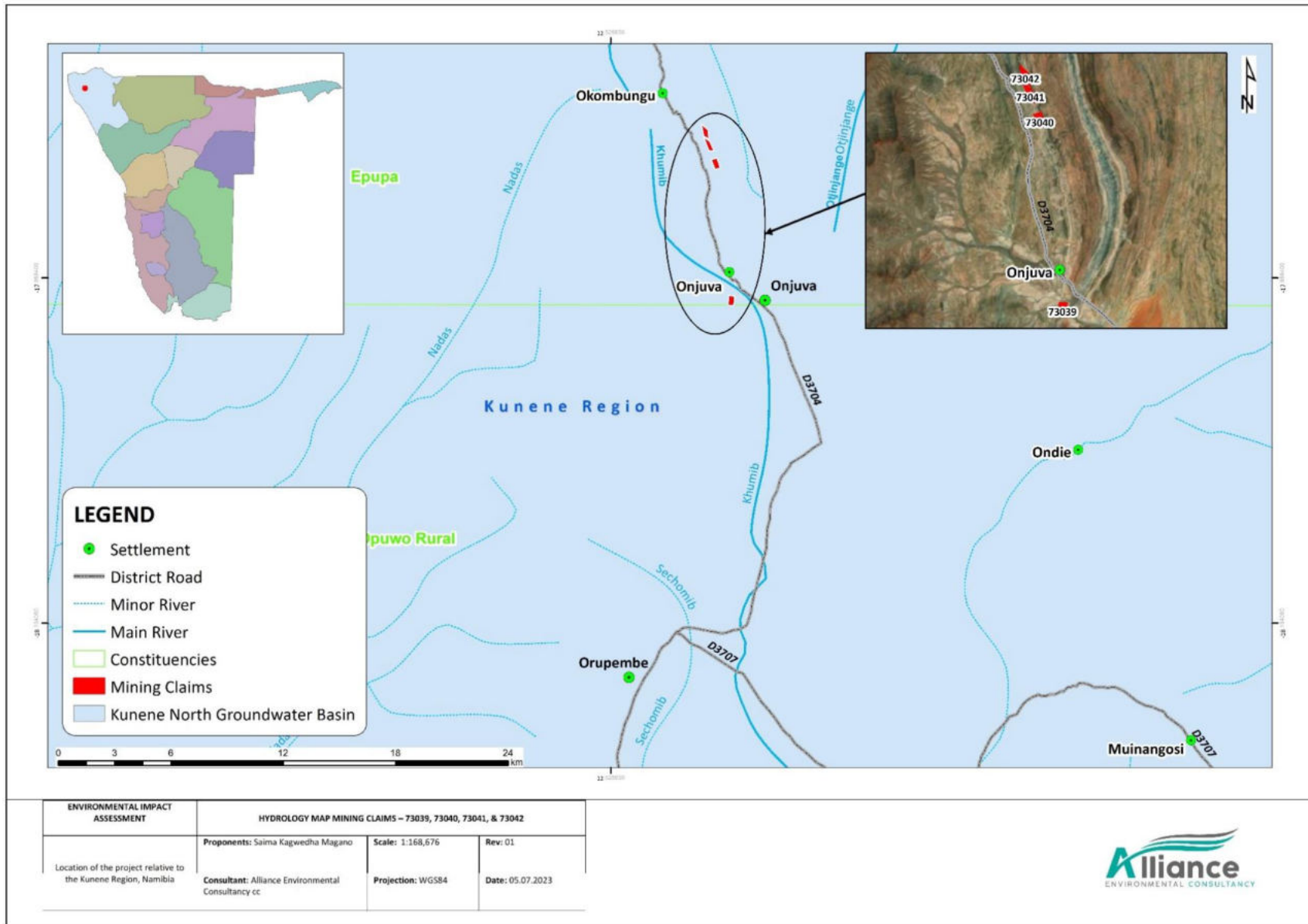


FIGURE 15 - HYDROLOGY SETTING OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

7.6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING

7.6.1. REGIONAL AND LOCAL PROFILE

Kunene Region is geographically located in the Northwestern part of Namibia and covers a range of biomass or landscapes; this region is very mountainous. The name Kunene is derived from the Kunene River that borders Namibia and Angola. The region's administrative capital is Opuwo. The region also borders Omusati region to the east and southeast of the Etosha National Park. In the south the region borders Erongo and Otjozondjupa region. The region covers an approximate area of 115,293km² of the total Namibian land. After //Kharas region, Kunene is the second largest region which is home to roughly 86,856 residents (43 234 females and 43 603 males (Census 2011) which signifies 4% of the Namibian population. The region has constituencies which are Kamanjab, Outjo, Khorixas, Epupa, Opuwo and Sesfontein (Census, 2011). This region is also classified as the least beneficiary from resource distribution in the country.

According to Census (2011), the most commonly spoken languages at home in Kunene region are Otjiherero (42% of households) and Nama/Damara (36%). Literacy rate is 65% for those who are 15 years and older, literacy rate is low in rural Opuwo due to a high number of indigenous residents who are not exposed to any education. However, in the urban part of the town, literacy rate increases to 75% (females 72,5%, males 76,4%). People living with disability 4%. Main sources of income in households are farming 32%, wages and salaries 41%, cash remittance 5%, business (non-farming) 8% and pension. Many households in this region also highly rely on drought relief assistance (15%) (NSA, 2017). A few communities also rely on incomes from conservancies they formed, through good wildlife management that attracts tourists and other activities such as trophy hunting. About 12%. 67% of households have safe drinking water, 63% have no toilet facilities and 32% use wood/charcoal for cooking (Census, 2011).

Opuwo is the capital of the Kunene Region in northwestern Namibia and heads majority of the administrative offices in the region which provides services to its people. This town is located about 720km north-northwest from the capital city and has a population of approximately 27 272 inhabitants (13 896 female and 13 376 males) (Census, 2011). Opuwo is situated at the intersection of the C41 and C43. There is a small airfield in town (airport). This town holds the Regional Health Directorate office, a state hospital and a health center situated in Okangwati, a vocational training center (COSDEC) which provides vocational training to locals, schools,

Tourism is a key economic sector for this region, as it has ancient traditional diversity and practices, the region lacks extensive modernization, wildlife and also its phenomenal landscape, these are all aspects that plays a major role in tourism. Major attractions in this region include Ovahimba and

Ovaherero settlements, Epupa Falls, the ancient rock engravings (White lady) of Twyfelfontein, the World heritage site of the Petrified Forest (Moilanen, 2015).

Other than tourism, there is a diverse platform of economic activities, inclusive of agriculture which primarily focuses on communal livestock farming and trade. Subsistence farming is the most common type of agricultural activity seen in this region. The Ovahimba community subsequently rely on their livestock, they are predominantly livestock farmers who breed cattle, sheep and goats. They also grow and farm rain-fed crops such as maize and millet, in their thorn or branches field to protect their crops. The constituency is also known to be rich in minerals (gems/precious natural stones, copper and iron ore, and precious metals), which will hopefully be exploited and processed in order to create jobs for locals. Unemployment rate is 36% and employed is 64% (Census, 2011).

7.7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

A review of the National Heritage Council and the environmental information services database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified in the project area. In cases where heritage sites are discovered, the chance finds procedure will be used where appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering sites of archaeological importance. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed.

A field survey conducted from the 6th to 10th of September 2021, coupled with one-on-one engagements with community members of Onjuva village revealed that there are no visible and/ or known cultural, archaeological or heritage material within or in the vicinity of the mining claims that could be impacted by the proposed quarrying activities. The archaeological and heritage impact assessment was undertaken by experienced Archaeologists, both of whom are in active practice within the Republic of Namibia.

The Key findings of the field-based archaeological/ heritage impact assessment are detailed under the Heritage/ archaeological impact assessment report, Appendix E, attached.

8. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

8.1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

Good consultation helps foster genuine and positive relationships with mutual respect, shared concerns and objectives between the company pursuing the development and the community. The public participation facilitator's role is to facilitate that process of dialogue to ensure there is transparency and accountability in decision-making and public confidence in the proposed project and its management.

8.1.1. ADVERTS

Public notices/invitations were placed in the following newspapers for two consecutive weeks on the 15th and 22nd of March 202. Appendix D provides Tear sheets of the adverts.

- The Republikein newspaper
- The Allgemeine Zeitung
- The Sun newspaper
- The Windhoek Observer Newspaper

8.1.2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The site visit was conducted in March 2023 together with one public and information sharing meeting that was held on the 14th of October 2023 at Onjuva Clinic, Onjuva village. The attendance included the Traditional leaders and the surroundings community at large. A presentation was given by AEC . The presentations entailed an outline of the project, the environmental assessment process and the main potential issues or impacts identified to date. The audience were encouraged to give comments and raise any questions or concerns they had, either verbally during the meeting or written on paper. They were also encouraged to send comments later by e-mail either individually or through the esteemed traditional authority or constituency office.

Below are the key issues/concerns that were raised during the meeting:

- **Noise impact:** there exist a camp near the mining claims. The proponent must ensure that the noise levels are minimized during the operation to avoid nuisance to the accommodated clients at the camp.
- **Water impact:** There is a natural water-well and grave behind the mountains, a bit far but the proponent must take precaution measure during their quarry activities,
- **Social Impact:** The community local members should be prioritized during the hiring process when activities commences.

Furthermore, the minutes of the meeting and response as well as PowerPoint presentation are included in Appendix D. In the event that the ECC is granted the proponent shall ensure ongoing consultation with all relevant affected parties for access to land and other resources. Below are some images captured during the consultation period.

9. EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

9.1. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed prospecting and mining activities on Mining Claims (MC) 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042 by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the environment during construction and operation activities have been identified:

- **Dust & Noise**

Due to the increase movement of vehicles, trucks and other operational machinery.

- **Health & Safety**

from the handling of equipment and use of machinery as well as potentially contracting diseases linked to exposure to dust.

- **Visual**

Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to the presence of people, vehicles and machinery. Visible changes to habitats due to human activities.

– **Waste**

Resulting from maintenance work performed on the machinery as well as littering in the area include packaging from food or other products and consumables.

Soil pollution including petrochemical spills from vehicles (bakkies), water trucks, diesel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted diesel tank for fuel storage.

– **Ecological**

Potential removal of vegetation to allow project activities and erect temporary site shade structures and prefabricated container office onsite during field work and mining operations. Habitat disturbance due to drilling, excavation, blasting and increased flow of traffic.

– **Groundwater and surface water**

Due to inadequate management of waste, discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater as well as potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication or drilling that penetrates the ground water table. This may also be influenced by site operations such as maintenance activities or accidental fuel spills.

– **Topography**

Disturbance of the topography due to the blasting and resource removal from the quarry.

– **Heritage & Socio-Economic**

Potential disturbance and damage to unforeseen archaeological or heritage sites during excavation and blasting activities and movements in the area.

– **Impact of poor communication**

Miscommunication may lead to negative insolence in the community towards the project. Increased movement in the surrounding area and inadequate deliverable of notice for exploration/mining and or operational activities in the community may result in conflicts with landowners and the affected community.

The following methodology is applied to the predication and assessment of impacts and risks. Potential impacts and risks have been rated in terms of the direct, indirect, and cumulative where:

Status	<p>Whether the impact/risk on the overall environment will be</p> <p>Positive - Environment overall will benefit from the impact/risk.</p> <p>Negative - Environment overall will be adversely affected by the impact/risk.</p> <p>Neutral - Environment overall not be affected.</p>
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Direct impacts	Impacts are directly caused by the activity and usually occur at the same time and place of the activity. These impacts are often related to the construction, operation or maintenance of an operation and are often obvious and quantifiable.
Indirect impacts	These types of impacts include all the potential impacts that are not evident immediately when the activity is carried out, or which occur at a different place due to the activity.
Cumulative impacts	Impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities.

In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial Extent	<p>The size of the area that will be affected by the impact:</p> <p>Site specific - Only within the site boundaries</p> <p>Local - limited to within 15 km of the area.</p> <p>Regional - limited to ~100 km radius.</p> <p>National - limited to within the borders of Namibia.</p> <p>International - extending beyond Namibia's borders</p>
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Consequence	<p>The anticipated consequence of the impact:</p> <p><u>Extreme</u> - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease).</p> <p><u>Severe</u> - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease).</p>
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	<p>Substantial - environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease).</p> <p>Moderate - Environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or</p> <p>Slight - No natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected.</p>
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Duration	<p>The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced</p> <p>Very short term - instantaneous.</p> <p>Short term - less than 1 year.</p> <p>Medium term - 1 to 10 years.</p> <p>Long term - The impact will occur for the project duration.</p> <p>Permanent - The impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning.</p>
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Reversibility of the Impacts	<p>The extent to which the impacts/risks are reversible assuming that the project has reached the end of its life cycle (decommissioning phase)</p> <p>Yes - High reversibility of impacts (impact is highly reversible at end of project life).</p> <p>Partially - Moderate reversibility of impacts; or</p> <p>No - Impacts are non-reversible (impact is permanent).</p>
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Using the criteria above, the impacts will further be assessed in terms of the following:

Probability	<p>The probability of the impact/risk occurring</p> <p>Very likely.</p> <p>Likely.</p> <p>Unlikely.</p> <p>Very unlikely; and</p> <p>Extremely unlikely.</p>
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To determine the significance of the identified impact/risk, the consequence is multiplied by probability. This approach incorporates internationally recognized methods from the IPCC (2014)

assessment of the effects of climate change and is based on an interpretation of existing information in relation to the proposed activity. The significance is then rated qualitatively as follows against a predefined set of criteria (i.e., probability and consequence) as indicated below:

		IMPACT = CONSEQUENCE X PROBABILITY				
PROBABILITY	Very Likely					Very High Impact
	Likely				High Impact	
	Unlikely			Moderate Impact		
	Very Unlikely		Low Impact			
	Extremely Unlikely	Very Low Impact				
		Slight	Moderate	Substantial	Severe	Extreme

Where:

Significance	Will the impact cause a notable alteration of the environment?
	Very low (5) - The risk/impact may result in very minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures and will not have an influence on decision-making.
	Low (4) - The risk/impact may result in minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures and will not have an influence on decision making.
	Moderate (3) - The risk/impact will result in moderate alteration of the environment and can be reduced or avoided by implementing the appropriate mitigation measures and will only have an influence on the decision-making if not mitigated.
	High (2) - The risk/impact will result in major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making); and
	Very high (1) - The risk/impact will result in very major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making.

<p>Confidence</p>	<p>The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information and specialist knowledge</p> <p>Low - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.</p> <p>Medium - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.</p> <p>High - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information</p>
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Impacts are evaluated for the construction, operation phases and decommissioning of the development. Impacts have been evaluated with and without mitigation in order to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures on reducing the significance of a particular impact. The Assessment is presented in the following section and further in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

10. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals prospecting and mining within MCs 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042 . These identified potential impacts have been evaluated. Mitigation measures are proposed for each aspect of the different potential impacts identified. Comments and concerns raised during the public consultation process have been considered and included.

TABLE 6 – BIODIVERSITY (FAUNA AND FLORA)IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Through mining in general there is potential for impacting the diversity of species within the various habitats by reducing population numbers of certain species.	Loss of Habitat and Species during exploration and mining activities due to increased human population in the area Fall of dust from dust emissions arising from moving traffic and excavation works may adversely affect	Negative	Local	Long term	Substantial	Very Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specialist fauna and flora studies were commissioned for the EIA. Exploration or mining may occur at designated sites throughout the MCs but the total activity footprint as a percentage of the total areas of each habitat is estimated to be very low. - The planning of the quarry's layout must endeavour reduce the footprint to a minimum without compromising the realistic needs of the business operation and making decisions that will safeguard against indiscriminate habitat alteration. If any topsoil exists, then this should be stockpiled for use during 	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	3	Medium

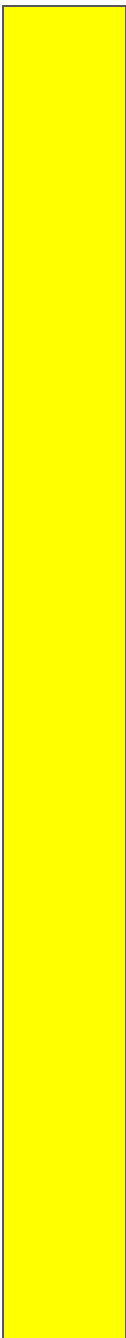
<p>vegetation</p>						<p>rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage interested stakeholders to participate on site in the rescue and relocation of indigenous and protected flora. - Without prior knowledge of the whereabouts of the vulnerable, threatened and critically endangered species and their preferred habitat, it may not be possible to prevent an impact, regardless of how small it might be. - Undertake Plant and animal Search and Rescue prior to the commencement of construction/operations. - Driving only on existing roads (national roads and roads created by the mine inside the mining area. - Habitat loss for fauna and flora species should be kept to a minimum with footprint areas being restricted to the direct construction and operational areas only. - In addition, where possible, construction and operational activities are to be aligned along previously disturbed areas. - No wandering around the site, collecting of plant species or hunting should be allowed. - Rehabilitation must restore the disturbed sites, as far as is possible to their prior state to mitigate the visual impact and to allow for the 				
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TABLE 7 - NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Noise cause by project activities (Blasting, Machineries and vehicular movements)	Disturbance of sense of place and the effect on tranquil ambient noise levels Hearing problems to operators if noise generation is prolonged and not managed	Negative	Local	Temporary/ Permanent	Substantial/ Severe	Likely	Partially	Potential noise sources during the mining activities could originate from vehicles, hammers, powered hand tools, excavators, blasting and drill rigs. The nuisance factor of these noise sources will depend on the proximity of the activities to the national road, homesteads and sensitive animal habitats. For rural districts, the daytime ambient noise level requirement outlined in SANS 10103 (2008) between 6am and 10pm is 45dBA. This is in line with the guidelines published by the World Health Organization (WHO). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines set legal limits on noise exposure in the workplace. These limits are based on a	Very high (1)	Low (4)	3	Medium

							<p>worker's time weighted average over an 8-hour day. With noise, OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 90dBA for all workers for an 8-hour day. The OSHA standard uses a 5dBA exchange rate. This means that when the noise level is increased by 5dBA, the amount of time a person can be exposed to a certain noise level to receive the same dose is cut in half.</p> <p>- The WHO guideline on maximum noise levels to prevent hearing impairment set noise level limits at an average of 70 dBA over a 24-hour period with maximum noise levels not exceeding 110 dBA during the period. These latter limits would apply if the daytime shift were prolonged beyond the 8 hour day.</p> <p>- PPE is considered an acceptable mitigation, but a less desirable option to control exposures to noise.</p> <p>- Limiting the amount of time, a person</p>				
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							<p>spends at a noise source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring personnels' hearing, before, during (each year if employed longer than one year) and after employment, as a minimum. - Machineries and vehicles (moving and stationed) should be serviced regularly. - A noise management standard operating procedure (SOP) for the activities happening on-site should be developed. - Avoid generating unnecessary noise by making sure that equipment that are not in use are always turned off and by avoiding operations during odd hours. - Landowners should be informed prior drilling/blasting over the weekends or at other times not outlined in this document. - It is recommended that any complaints regarding noise be recorded and included in the environmental reports. Should 		
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								<p>complaints persist then a survey by a suitably qualified and independent hygienist will be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transportation routes should be planned for trucks such that they pass as far away as possible from noise sensitive receivers, a restriction of the hours of movement, e.g., not allowing the transport of material during the noise sensitive hours of the night can mitigate noise impacts.- PPE is considered an acceptable mitigation, but a less desirable option to control exposures to noise.			
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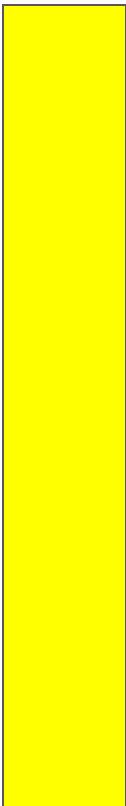


TABLE 8 - DUST IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Dust generation during exploration and mining activities (e.g., blasting, vehicular movement, blocks cutting and transportation result in dusty conditions)	<p>Tempering of the ambient air quality in the surrounding</p> <p>Fauna and flora alike could be impacted as ecosystem functioning is possibly affected</p>	Negative	Local	Medium term	Substantial	Very Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural weather conditions can create very dusty atmospheric conditions. The small-scale mining activities contribute very little to the widespread ambient conditions that often prevail. Cars travelling on the access roads can create dust plumes trailing behind them. - Dust suppression techniques should be employed. However, this scarce resource cannot be applied continuously and indiscriminately. - Avoid activities that create excessive dust on extremely windy days. - Personnel are required to wear personal protection equipment if excessive dust is created for prolonged working periods. - Employees should be 	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	3	Medium

							<p>made aware of negative effects of dust inhalation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- All vehicles transporting crushed material off site should be covered with a tarpaulin when travelling on the highways.- Windbreaks and covers can be used to reduce lifting of dust from crushers, screens and conveyors.- Water spays at the various plant components with effectively keep dust from blowing into the atmosphere.- The road network within the mine site can be sprayed with water and other dust suppressants during dry dusty conditions.			
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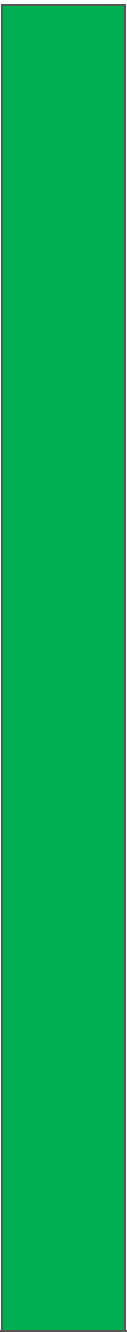


TABLE 9 - WASTE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Generation of waste during the proposed project activities	Domestic waste and waste from maintenance work performed on the machinery can potentially cause unpleasant odor, sight for the people in the surrounding as well as disturbance to surface and ground water	Negative	Local	Medium term	Moderate	Likely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The domestic waste, which is separated from all paper and organic materials, is taken to the nearest official dumpsite. - Oil from the servicing of the vehicles and machines is collected in drums and is taken together with all other industrial waste that is generated on site to the nearest hazardous waste site. - A certificate of disposal needs to be kept on file. - Groundwater is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia and must be protected at all costs. It must still be protected from pollutants since it can act as a conduit for the transfer of pollutants to secondary receptors such as the ocean. Additional boreholes are to be drilled to generate data about the groundwater 	Moderate (3)	Very low (5)	4	Medium

							<p>quality and quantity when exploration intensify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the proponent must follow the provisions of the Water Act so that they do not in any way damage the susceptible water resources. - Sewerage created at the camp or management offices either needs to be deposited directly into approved and permitted French drains or removed offsite. If the latter is to be done, then sealed sewerage tanks are required. The regulations under the Water Resource Management Act need to be consulted with regards to the erection of French drains near water courses. They cannot to be constructed within 100m of the banks of a water course. - An oil water separator and wash bay could be constructed in conjunction with fuel dispensing to reduce costs and the concretised footprint. Regardless of this the oil water separator is a requirement to ensure hydrocarbons do not 		
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							<p>enter the environment indiscriminately. The workshop also needs to be constructed on a sealed surface and have liquid waste sumps so that spills can be collected and removed from site on a regular basis. A sealed waste oil contain should be constructed at the vehicle workshop. Regular removal of oil to recyclers is advised. All hazardous liquid waste should be stored on sealed surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Some wastes are dangerous to fauna and flora; Animals should not be able to access the waste management area; waste must be contained so that it cannot enter the naturally vegetated areas beyond the accessory works area.- Storage of hazardous liquid waste must by law follow industry standards. These standards will be communicated in fuller details by the fuel supplier. Ideally, self-110% bunded containers should be brought to site and placed upon sealed surfaces with waste		
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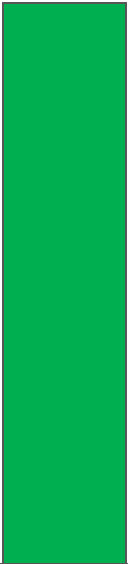
							<p>collection sumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Soil which is contaminated by used hydrocarbons needs to be relocated to a remediation cell where the addition of fertiliser, air and water will within a year be suitable for re-use.- Maintain Good housekeeping- Training and awareness to contractors. <p>Practice reusing, recycling of products.</p>		
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TABLE 10 – VISUAL, LANDUSE AND TOPOGRAPHY IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Visual, land use and topography impact caused by construction and operational activities	Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to presence of people, vehicles and machinery as well as visible quarries Visible changes to habitats due to human activities	Negative	Local	Medium or Long-term	Moderate	Very likely	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project Proponent must promptly communicate any foreseeable conflicts with farming or human settlement activities to avoid compromising relationship with the affected communities. - The project activities should target areas that are at least 400 m from existing homesteads and boreholes to minimize land use change close to sites of human settlement - Careful planning to disturb significant floral and faunal habitats when accessing the mining site. - Target sites with exposed bedrock to the extent practical to avoid creation of overburden dumps - Where deeper test quarries are created to extract sample blocks practice rockface blinding by placing natural waste rock material against exposed 	High (2)	Moderate (3)	3	Medium

							<p>test quarry faces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate to affected communities which specific sites will be left open for continuous quarrying so that they are aware to avoid walking/ driving to such sites or herding their livestock near such sites - As far as is possible existing roads and tracks are used to access target sites for mining. - Personnel to be trained regarding the observable signs of faunal and floral biodiversity and the avoidance of habitat disturbance. - Minimize the footprint of personnel, vehicles and machinery. - Where new roads are constructed, the methods should be low intensive and possibly use manpower and not machines. - Quarries should be levelled or possibly turned into earth dams which gently sloped sides once mining activities cease so as to restore the visual sense of place of the area to its natural state. - The remains of all structures that may have been erected at the quarry shall 		
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							<p>be demolished and removed on completion of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care must be taken to ensure that all rehabilitated areas are similar to the immediate environment in terms of visual character, vegetation cover and topography and any negative visual impacts will be rectified to the satisfaction of the MEFT officials. - Overburden topsoil will be placed back into excavation as part of the rehabilitation programme. - Rehabilitate habitats through the removal of obvious signs of human presence. - Remove all waste daily and dispose of it in the appropriate manner. - Removal of machinery from the sites if periods of inactivity are protracted. 			
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TABLE 11 - HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Heritage sites destruction during prospecting and quarrying activities	Possible destruction to heritage sites	Neutral	Local	Long term	Substantial	Unlikely	Partially	- A 'chance find' of any potential heritage site should be communicated to the police and the National Heritage Council of Namibia. If activities occur at the location where a 'chance find' has been made, then the activities should cease until the necessary authorities have visited the site and provided the go ahead to proceed with activities.	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	4	Medium

TABLE 12 – LANDUSE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Mitigation Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Conflict with lands use of the area	Possible conflict with community during the implementation of the project (e.g., issues related to access and security)	Negative	Local	Short term	Substantial	Unlikely	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The mining claim is situated on land belonging to the government of Namibia granted to rural people in the form of communal land. The claims lie near Orupembe and Onjuva settlements, Epupa Constituency. -The EMA requires that permission be provided by the competent authorities for the listed activity. -Update stakeholders register regularly. -Actively engage landowners regularly to maintain open channels of communication. -The proponent is subservient to the conditions laid down by the guidelines / conditions and the law that upholds it. The implementation of the mining programme will be in accordance with the approved 	Moderate (3)	Low (4)	4	Medium

								<p>Environmental Management Plan (EMP).</p> <p>The communities of neighbouring villages may claim to the grazing rights of the area. The leaders of the communities requested that the dangerous quarry area be made off limits to curious shepherd boys by means of fencing. This would also prevent livestock from unwittingly falling from the steep precipice.</p>			
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TABLE 13 - SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

Impact Pathway	Nature of impact	Status	Spatial Extent	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Reversibility	Maximising Measures	Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability		Ranking of Impact	Confidence Level
									Without Mitigation	With Mitigation		
Socio economic related to the Exploration and quarrying activities	employment creation knowledge transfer and local value addition Procurement opportunities Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and infrastructure development and improvement	Positive	National	Long term	Slight	Very likely	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, local persons should be employed depending on the level of skills they have. - Equal opportunities should be given to both men and women, where possible. - Promote local procurement of goods and services. - The Proponent to ensure availability and accessibility of exploration findings to the responsible department at the Ministry of Mines and Energy (Mines Department and possibly Geological Survey of Namibia) for archiving. - Community education and awareness on mineral resources should be provided and raised, respectively. This can be made part of the quarterly community project updates. - The procurement stage for the exploration and mining (quarrying) should follow a fair and transparent process. - Procurements for services and goods that are locally 	Low + (4)	Very low + (5)	5	Medium

								<p>and nationally available should be open only to Namibian companies with strong local participation. A percentage of the scope should be reserved for Small-Medium Enterprise (SME) contractors who may be recruited on a sub-contract basis to build local capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The business opportunities such as site clearing, cleaning services and maintenance should be given to local companies. Where necessary, joint ventures should be formed with other companies from other immediate areas to build capacity for the local company(ies). - The Proponent to ensure compliance with their project's requirements by the Namibia Revenue Agency and Ministry of Mines and Energy by paying Value Added Tax (VAT) and mineral license levies/revenues, respectively. - Priority should honour CSR commitment to the communities by investing in community projects, such as water supply, donations, funding some of the children education or tertiary studies for local aspiring students, where possible. 		
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11. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

The decommissioning phase refers to the conclusion of all exploration activities, as well as the removal and/or rehabilitation of any sites that will not be utilized or developed during the ongoing quarrying phase. It is important to acknowledge that any intrusive exploration and subsequent mining (quarrying) activity will inevitably disturb the Earth's surface, resulting in the complete removal of existing vegetation and the disruption or alteration of habitats within the affected area. Typically, these impacts are significant but confined to the disturbed area, and the overall extent of the impact depends on the intensity of the exploration activity and the sensitivity and recovery rate of the surrounding environment. However, regardless of these factors, the environmental impacts can be mitigated by planning and executing these activities with closure in mind.

The objectives of decommissioning and closure for a prospecting and mining project like this are as follows:

- Ensure that sites where exploration indicates the absence of suitable rock for dimension stone are fully rehabilitated and restored to a safe state that closely resembles the surrounding area, to the extent feasible. In cases where restoring the original state is not practically achievable due to budget constraints or insufficient material for backfilling, these excavations can be modified into water dams for additional storage during periods of heavy rainfall and runoff.
- Ensure that sites designated for continuous quarrying remain safe throughout the quarrying phase.
- Comply with relevant regulatory requirements and obtain regulatory consensus on the successful closure and rehabilitation of the project area.
- Address the concerns and demands of affected communities regarding site restoration and rehabilitation, while maintaining a positive public perception.
- Continuously carry out restoration and rehabilitation work in a cost-effective manner during operations, while simultaneously achieving the primary socio-economic and developmental goals of the project.
- Create a final landform that is stable and visually blends into the surrounding landscape, while minimizing any hindrance to potential future land uses.

- Remove machinery, equipment, and containers that will not be needed during the quarrying phase.
- Relocate the accommodation camp closer to sites where exploration yielded positive results and continuous quarrying is likely to occur in the near future.

– **SITE REHABILITATION**

Proponent should keep the disturbed areas to a minimum, plants should not be removed unless necessary; selective quarrying should be adopted so that the entire site is not cleared and affected at once; backfilling the topsoil should be done as soon as possible where soil was removed, therefore topsoil should not be piled up for a long time as it will lose its natural nutrient content.

– **PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION**

The proposed post quarrying land-use will also influence the procedure and the plant species used for rehabilitation

The following are the basic rehabilitation practices as summarized after the Minerals Council of Australia (2015), which with appropriate modifications, will apply to most disturbed areas.

- Making Safe: After planning for rehabilitation, the first step is to clean up and make the area to be rehabilitated, safe. This will involve the following:
 - Removal of infrastructure and unused or unwanted equipment. No facilities or equipment should remain on site unless with the written approval of the landowner or relevant authority.
 - Removal of liquid and liquid domestic and industrial waste for disposal at approved sites. Care is required with residual toxic or hazardous materials including contaminated packaging and containers.
- Erosion Control: Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken to stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as practical and to limit erosion.
- Restrict clearing to areas essential for the works.
- Windrow vegetation debris along the contour
- Minimize length of time soil is exposed.
- Divert run-off from undisturbed areas away from the work areas in order to avoid contamination.

- Topsoil Management: The rehabilitation strategy may include the following measures which are designed to minimize the loss of topsoil material respread on rehabilitated areas and promote successful vegetation establishment.
- Minimize the length of time that topsoil material is to be stockpiled.
- Respread topsoil material in even layers at a thickness appropriate for the landform and land capability of the area to be rehabilitated.
- Topsoil stockpiles are located in areas away from drainage lines or windy areas in order to minimise the risk of soil and wind erosion.
- Rehabilitation areas of returned topsoil will be ripped, with care taken not to bring subsurface materials to the surface (e.g. large rocks). Ripping should only be sufficient to allow equipment to work efficiently. Ripping along slopes should be along contour.

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration and quarrying activities on Mining Claims 73039, 73040, 73041 and 73042 to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders were consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The public was informed via the three newspapers advertisement used for this assessment. A one-on-one interaction (public meeting) was held for this project and there was no specific registration received.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude, temporally duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence.

All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration.

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities (ECC). When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- If applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

REFERENCES

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- NSA (Namibian Statistic Agency), 2014. Karas 2011 Census Regional
- Strohbach, B, J, (2001). Vegetation Survey of Namibia. Namibia Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, National Botanical Research Institution. Windhoek, Namibia, 49, 1018-7677.

APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CV

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

APPENDIX C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

**APPENDIX D – ADVERTS, SITE NOTICES, STAKEHOLDER LIST/ATTENDANCE
REGISTERS AND MEETING MINUTES**

NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

WEDNESDAY 15 MARCH 2023

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Windhoek (Main Division)
Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACCT-CON-2022/01152
In the matter between: COLMAX TRADING (PTY) LTD (The Plaintiff) v. YETA FERGUSON SOUTH AFRICA, Execution Creditor and NAMIBIAN LABEL SUPPLIERS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS CC, First Execution Debtor
CELESTE MARSHA MENTOR, Second Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE
IN EXECUTION OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT of the High Court for the District of Windhoek, given on 11 May 2022 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction will be held on 27 March 2023 at 10:00 via live webcast at the premises of Aucor Namibia, corner of 2nd Street East & 14th Road, Industrial Area, Walvis Bay, of the following: 1x Reception Desk, 1x Black Epson Printer (L382), 1x Brown 1-shape office desk, 1x light brown office table with black office chair, 1x light brown/yellow table, 1x brown filing cabinet, 1x printer (TFP-247 Barcode), 1x TSC 1x Printer TSC TE 210, 1x Printer (Barcode Printer) P-T12626, 1x Printer TSC (barcode printer) TFP 268 M, 1x Light brown bookshelf, 1x Brown table, 1x Auto label dispenser 1150-D, 1x Blue Trolley, 1x Gyocera Printer (Ecovys M3540)
OFFICE 1: 1x Black steel office chair, 1x Brown Pallet office table, 1x Black office chair, 1x Dell computer unit set (SE 2722 H), 1x Brown office chair, 1x Brown filing cabinet, 1x Light brown book rack, 1x Light brown rack, 1x Sansui (white) small fridge, 1x Light brown (round) table, 1x 2x Black steel tables, 1x Light Brown office table, 1x Brown office table, 1x Printer TSC (TA210) Barcode printer, 1x Barcode printer TSC TFP-2410 MT, 2x DMX-REW Label Rewinder (1x serial no: 170406396), (the other serial no is unreadable), 1x Light Brown filing cabinet, 1x white table, 7x Elektra Ultrasonic cool stream humidifier, **OFFICE 2:** 2x Dark Brown Filing cabinets, 1x Black Brown cabinet, 1x BK420T, 2x Black chairs, 1x Dark brown office table, 9x Light Brown wooden racks, 3x Blue wooden racks, 3x Steel racks, 1x white Fridge Master fridge, 1x Dofly Microwave, 1x Grey Steel locker, 1x Grey steel rack, 1x Light brown rack, 1x Flexo die cutter, 1x Blue air compressor (223612854), 1x Yellow Generator, 1x Steel table & Accessories, 1x Grey Locker, 1x Wine Tall, 2x Light brown wooden racks, 1x Blue wooden rack, 1x wardrobe, 1x wooden cabinet, 1x white wooden rack, 1x Yellow table & chair, 1x slitting machine DK320, 1x Grey wooden table, 1x Blue steel table, 1x wooden table, 1x Auto slitting machine (Serial Nr:0904282) DK320, 1x Grey wooden table, 1x wooden table, 1x Steel table, 1x Flexo-Label pre-cut/reviewer (serial No: 160/714), 1x Grey Table, 4x Grey wooden tables, 1x wooden table & Uni Axis sealer, 1x Dark brown pallet table, 1x GEW Inn Nation & colour Printer machine with electrical box (1247908), with power box switch, with E-Bricks (4), with Extractor fan (system No: 56620 A), with E-Bricks, 1x Blue Printing machine, 1x Blue compressor jumbo (60k) serial no: 421607647, 20x Mag-net tools (s), 70x Rollers (+/-), 200-Die cutters (s).
CONDITIONS OF SALE:
1. The sale will be held without reserve and goods will be sold to the highest bidder.
2. The goods will be sold "voet-stoets".
3. Payment shall be made in cash or by bank guaranteed cheque.
Dated at Windhoek this 08th day of March 2023.
ENSAfrica (Incorporated as LorentzAngulo Inc.)
Legal Practitioners for the Plaintiff / Execution Creditor
LA Chambers, Ausspang Plaza
Dr Agostinho Neto Road
Windhoek
DM0202300408272

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIPS ON PORTIONS 2 OF RUCUANA TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 998: Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) that Namdara Consultants on behalf of the owner of the respective portion of land, intends to apply to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:
- Subdivision of Portion 2 of Ruacuana Town and Townlands No. 998; and
- The township establishment on Portions 2 of Ruacuana Town and Townlands No. 998. The application and locality plans are available and open for inspection during working hours at the Ruacuana Town Council's Office. Any persons having any objections or wish to comment on the statutory procedures as set above, may lodge such objections to the Chief Executive Officer, Ruacuana Town Council, within 14 days after the publication of this notice, duly motivated in writing, on or before 05 April 2023.
Applicant: Namdara Urban and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants
P.O. Box 35160
Katima Mulilo, Windhoek
Tel: 061-213642
Fax: 061-213642
E-mail: consultancy@namdara.com.na
DM0202300408877

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
PUBLIC NOTICE: REZONING Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) that Yeta Planning Consultant on behalf of Mr Knox Imbuwa intends to apply to Katima Mulilo Town Council and Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:
Rezoning of Erf 249 Kudu Street, Katima Mulilo (Formerly "Residential") with a density of 1:900m² to "General Residential" with a density of 1:250m².
The ERZ measures 2089 in extent. The above-mentioned rezoning provides Mr Knox Imbuwa with the opportunity to construct flats that will contribute towards addressing the growing demand for accommodation in town.
Please be informed that the plans for the above-mentioned statutory procedure lie for inspection during office hours at the Katima Mulilo Town Council, Lfasi Street.
Further take note that any person objecting or wishing to comment on the statutory procedure as set out above, may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof in writing, with the Katima Mulilo Town Council, directed to the Chief Executive Officer, Private Bag 5009, Katima Mulilo and Yeta Planning Consultant, on/before 29 March 2023.
Enquiries:
Mrs Esther Lisele
Town Planner
Yeta Planning Consultant
Cell: 0812098955
esterlise@gmail.com
DM0202300408854

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS AND MEETING OF RUCUANA TOWN AND TOWNLANDS ASSESSMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 200MW PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR PLANT ON A LEASABLE PORTION EQUAL TO 505 HA WITHIN THE IOE-IGAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY JURISDICTION AREA. The following immovable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of the district of Ongwediva on the 29th of March 2023 at 10:00 at the below mentioned property: CERTAIN: Erf 1193 Extension 3 SITUATE: in the town of Ongwediva Registration division "A", Oshana region MEASURING: 1549 (one five four nine) square metres HELD: by Certificate of Registered Title No. T147/71 IMPROVEMENTS: Main building: Kitchen, storeroom, lounge, three bedrooms, one toilet, one shower, one bathroom, veranda, single garage converted into one bedroom flat. TERMS: 10% deposit of the purchase price. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff in Tsumeb.
DATED at Tsumeb this 28th day of FEBRUARY 2023
JA PULESTON
DEPUTY SHERIFF
Tsumeb
067-212886
DM0202300408791

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
ESTATE LATE JOHANNES SHININGOMBAWA ID: 59101003044
MASTERS REF: E407/2022
Duly instructed by the Executor of the Estate: CHARMAINE M TIJHERO OF DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INCORPORATED
NOTICE OF SALE
The following immovable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of the district of Ongwediva on the 29th of March 2023 at 10:00 at the below mentioned property: CERTAIN: Erf 6471 Extension 14 SITUATE: in the town of Ongwediva Registration division "A", Oshana region MEASURING: 822 (eight two two) square metres as indicated on General Plan No. A.995/2005, and HELD: by Certificate of Registered Title No. T8247/2006 IMPROVEMENTS: Flat 1: 1x bedroom with basin, 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. Flat 2: 1x bedroom with basin 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. TERMS: 10% deposit of the purchase price. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff in Tsumeb.
DATED at Tsumeb this 28th day of FEBRUARY 2023
JA PULESTON
DEPUTY SHERIFF
Tsumeb
067-212886
DM0202300408792

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
NOTICE OF INTENTION IN TERMS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT OF 2018 (ACT 5 OF 2018): REZONING OF ERFF 680, MONDESA, EXTENSION 2, SWAKOPMUND FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:600M² TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL 2" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100M². Please take note that NAMPLAN Town Planning Consultants and Projects CC, on behalf of our client, intend to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for the rezoning of Erf 680 located in 11th Avenue in Mondesa from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600m² to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:100m². Erf 680 currently measures 900m² in extent. The erf is located in 11th Avenue located in the Mondesa neighbourhood of Swakopmund. The erf currently accommodates 4 residential dwellings (Flats) on it with its associated outbuildings. Once the rezoning is approved, the owner would like to make use of the erf to construct 2 additional residential dwellings on the erf. In order for our client to proceed with the proposed intentions it is required to rezone the erf to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:100m². Please further take note that:
(a) the plan of the erf can be inspected at the public notice board of the Swakopmund Municipality located on the Corner of Rakotoka & Daniel Kamho Street.
(b) any person having objections to the proposed rezoning or who wants to comment thereon, may lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds thereof, in writing and addressed to the Chief Executive Officer of the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant within 28 days of publication of this notice. Please be advised that the written objection must be forwarded within the prescribed time as required by the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018). Such written objection or comment must therefore be submitted by no later than 17:00 on 30 March 2023.
Applicant:
NAMPLAN Town Planning Consultants & Projects CC
Tel: 081 465 5441
E-mail: namplan@namplan.africa
P.O. Box 467, Swakopmund
Dr. Mr J Heita - Manager: Town Planning - Swakopmund Municipality
Tel: 064 410 4403
E-mail: jheita@swakmum.com.na
P.O. Box 53, Swakopmund
DM0202300408075

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (Regulation 14.26 & 33) Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: Khomas Region 1. Name and postal address of applicant: Bernhard Christopher De Vries as nominee of Tamara Trading Namibia CC, PO Box 31582, Pionierspark, Windhoek, Namibia
2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: Tamara Trading Namibia CC
3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: Ferreira Garden Centre, Shop No. 2, Maxwell Street, Windhoek, Namibia
4. Nature and details of application: Wholesale liquor licence in terms of Section 11 of the Liquor Act, No. 6 of 1998, read with Regulations thereto.
5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged: Clerk of the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Khomas Region, Windhoek, Namibia
6. Date on which application will be lodged: 29 March 2023
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 10 May 2023
Any objection or written submission in terms of Section 11 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.
DM0202300408086

Market Watch

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
IN THE High Court of the District of Windhoek Held At Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACCT-CON-2019/01660
In the matter between: STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Judgment Creditor and ABSALOM NANDESORA SLY KAITIZEMINE, Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN EXECUTION OF COURT ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WINDHOEK, made on the 7th of JUNE 2019 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction will be held on-line at https://aucor.auction at 09:00am on 23 MARCH 2023 of the following:
4. A 995/2005, and HELD: by Certificate of Registered Title No. T8247/2006 IMPROVEMENTS: Flat 1: 1x bedroom with basin, 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. Flat 2: 1x bedroom with basin 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. TERMS: 10% deposit of the purchase price. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff in Tsumeb.
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JA PULESTON
DEPUTY SHERIFF
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035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION & MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 AND 70305, OUPVARE, KUNENE REGION
On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and mining activities within MCs 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305.
Propponents: Ms. Saima Husayna, Saima Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Matti.
Communities: Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Semi-Precious Stones
Locality: Near Orupembe settlement Epupa Constituency, Kunene Region.
All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 7th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below. The public meeting dates will be communicated with the registered I&AP.
Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +26485728929
Atliance
"ROOI" BLOU
"GRÖEN" ORANJE
Die opwindende nuwe manier om jou klein-advetensie bo die aan te laat uitstaan, teen net N\$5.00 meer word die opskrif in KLEUR gedruk!
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS NAMIBIA
If you want to drink, that's your business.
If you want to stop, that's ours.
WINDHOEK: 081-325 6144
SWAKOPMUND: 081 245 2649
E-MAIL: aanamibia123@gmail.com

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices
ESTATE LATE ABRAHAM SHIKUNDA SHONGHELA ID: 50100300146
MASTERS REF: E3494/2021
Duly instructed by the Executor of the Estate: CHARMAINE M TIJHERO OF DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INCORPORATED
NOTICE OF SALE
The following immovable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of the district of Oshana on the 29th of March 2023 at 14h00 at the below mentioned property: CERTAIN: Erf 1193 Extension 3 SITUATE: in the town of Oshana Registration division "A", Oshana region MEASURING: 1549 (one five four nine) square metres HELD: by Certificate of Registered Title No. T147/71 IMPROVEMENTS: Main building: Kitchen, storeroom, lounge, three bedrooms, one toilet, one shower, one bathroom, veranda, single garage converted into one bedroom flat. TERMS: 10% deposit of the purchase price. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff in Tsumeb.
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Market Watch

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

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ESTATE LATE JOHANNES SHININGOMBAWA ID: 59101003044
MASTERS REF: E407/2022
Duly instructed by the Executor of the Estate: CHARMAINE M TIJHERO OF DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INCORPORATED
NOTICE OF SALE
The following immovable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of the district of Ongwediva on the 29th of March 2023 at 10:00 at the below mentioned property: CERTAIN: Erf 6471 Extension 14 SITUATE: in the town of Ongwediva Registration division "A", Oshana region MEASURING: 822 (eight two two) square metres as indicated on General Plan No. A.995/2005, and HELD: by Certificate of Registered Title No. T8247/2006 IMPROVEMENTS: Flat 1: 1x bedroom with basin, 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. Flat 2: 1x bedroom with basin 1x bathroom with shower, toilet, basin. TERMS: 10% deposit of the purchase price. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff in Tsumeb.
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Propponents: Ms. Saima Husayna, Saima Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Matti.
Communities: Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Semi-Precious Stones
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All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 7th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below. The public meeting dates will be communicated with the registered I&AP.
Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +26485728929
Atliance
"ROOI" BLOU
"GRÖEN" ORANJE
Die opwindende nuwe manier om jou klein-advetensie bo die aan te laat uitstaan, teen net N\$5.00 meer word die opskrif in KLEUR gedruk!
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS NAMIBIA
If you want to drink, that's your business.
If you want to stop, that's ours.
WINDHOEK: 081-325 6144
SWAKOPMUND: 081 245 2649
E-MAIL: aanamibia123@gmail.com

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Market Watch Kleinadvertensies • Classifieds

SPERTYE: 13:00 TWEE WERKSDAE VOOR PLASING
DEADLINES: 13:00 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT
 Geen advertensies sal telefonies aanvaar word nie.

TEL: 061 297 2175 **FAX:** 061 239 638
EMAIL: classifieds@synergi.com.na
 No advertisements will be accepted telephonically.

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007 Opleiding	007 Training
008 Betrekkings gevra	008 Employment Wanted
009 Vakatures	009 Vacancies
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016 Te huur	016 To Let
017 Kommersieel te huur gevra	017 Commercial Wanted to Let
018 Kommersieel te huur	018 Commercial to Let
019 Kommersieel te koop gevra	019 Commercial Property to Buy
020 Kommersieel te koop	020 Comm. Property for Sale
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023 Diere	023 Animals
024 Motorfietse en fietsie	024 Bicycles and Motorcycles
025 Motors	025 Vehicles
026 Vragmotors en sleepwaaie	026 Trucks and Trailers
027 Huise te koop gevra	027 Residential Prop. to Buy
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030 Plaas te koop	030 Farms Wanted to Buy
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RATES & DEADLINES

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book **immediately**. Classifieds, notices and display ads: 13:00, two working days prior to placing. A handling fee of 15% is payable on cancellations received in writing by 13:00 two days before scheduled publication. No cancellations will be accepted if received after this deadline.

RATES: (Monday - Friday)
 Classifieds Smalls: NS205 for the first 20 words and NS2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter
 Display Smalls: NS200.00 per col/line (15% Vat included)
 School notices: NS56.70 (15% Vat included) per col/line
 Churches: NS56.70 (15% Vat included) per col/line
 Sport Clubs: NS56.70 (15% Vat included) per col/line
 Births, engagements, marriages, deaths, In memoriam: NS56.70 (15% Vat included) per col/line
 Legal Notices: NS697 for the first 300 words and NS2.40 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE:
 Republic reserves the right to withhold or cancel any advertisement order that has been accepted. Republic accepts no liability for failure to publish an advertisement received by telephone.

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 Please report errors immediately. Republic accepts no responsibility for errors than are incorrect insertion of any advertisement of any cost beyond the cost of the space advertised by the faulty advertiser. No advertiser will be given due to small typographical errors which do not lessen the effectiveness of the advertisement. Republic does not accept responsibility for misrepresentation in advertisements.

BOOK & PAY FOR YOUR CLASSIFIED ADS ONLINE

Visit <https://classifieds.mn.com.na> log in via your my.na account and follow the easy steps to upload your classified ad.

TODAY IS... WORLD DAY FOR WATER

It's a sad but true fact that 783 million people around the world still do not have access to clean water. Over 2.5 million people still do not have proper access to adequate sanitation facilities. This sad lack of such basic human needs is a tragedy that people around the world are seeking to redress.

008 Betrekkings gevra Employment Wanted

DOORTJIE is looking to find suitable employment as Domestic/Housekeeper. Experienced and has secured recent reference of 11 years. Please call 081-3171080.
 DM0202300408829

JEREMIA is looking to find suitable employment as Gardener/General Cleaner. Experienced and has secured a recent reference of 11 years. Please call 081-3472221.
 DM0202300408830

AMALIA (49) Betroubare, hardwerkende dame op soek na huiswerk vir 3-5 dae. Skakel: 081-4759451
 DM0202300408903

009 Vakatures Vacancies

RIVER HIGHER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: Senior Lecturers:
 Business Department:
 *Office Administration.
 *Business Management.
 *Human Resource Management.
 *Information Technology.
 *Accounting and Finance Management.
 *Travel Tourism and Hospitality Management.
 *Secretarial and Administrative Studies 2.
 Engineering Department:
 *Electrical and Electronic Engineering.
 *Electrical Installation.
 *Telecommunication System.
 Minimum requirements:
 *MBA in the relevant field.
 *Teaching Qualification- Level 6 or above.
 *5+ Years Experience.
 Previously disadvantaged background are encouraged to apply E-mail your CV plus supporting documents to: hrmanager@riverhigherinstitute.edu.na
 All applications to be received before 30 March 2023.
 DM0202300408906

INTERIOR AND LIFESTYLE SHOP ASSISTANT at Dis-houwd: Windhoek.

Duties and responsibilities:
 *Energetic with great people skills.
 *Will work over weekend.
 *Work independently.
 *Maintain stock levels in store.
 *Create merchandising displays.
 *Assist customers.
 *Handle payments.
 *Receive and unpack stock.
 *Admin & accounting experience will be an advantage.
 Send your CV to: windhoek@dh.com.na
 Closing date for submissions: 24 March 2023
 Shortlisted candidates will be contacted.
 DM0202300408902

010 Services

DO YOU URGENTLY NEED CASH? Park your car and get up to 45% of it's value! Cash in your account in 30 min!
 No pay slip, no bank statement, just the car! Auto Cash! 061-400676. It's that simple!
 DM0202300408964

016 To huur To Let

KHOMASDAL: Very neat bachelor flat with own kitchen and toilet, close to shops and schools, NS2 200 WGE included. Call: 081-4969966/ 081-2900073.
 DM0202300408827

021 Allerlei te koop gevra Goods Wanted to buy

TE KOOP GESOEK: Empisil, Singer en Pfaff breimasjienew word dringend te koop gesoek. Dit kan in goeie toestand of "voetstoots" wees. Skakel 081-2324-660.
 DM0202300408603

032 Veilinge Auctions

PRO-EX
SALVAGE VEHICLE AUCTION
 Date: 29 MARCH 2023
 Registration: 22-29 MARCH 2023
 Auction: 10:00
 Refundable Deposit: **NS 10 000.00**
 Place: 591 Platinum St. Prosperita

VEHICLES ON AUCTION:

- 2016 M-BENZ C200
- 2017 BMW X6 M
- COMPLETE SET PALSADE MACHINERY
- 2021 FORD RANGER
- WILDTACK 2.0 D/C
- 2019 GWM STEED 5.2 D/C 4WD
- 2020 VOLKSWAGEN POLO VIVO 1.4
- 2018 TOYOTA FORTUNER GDE A/T 2.4
- 2018 DAF XF205 T7 C/C TRUCK
- 2018 NISSAN NP300 HARDBODY D/C
- 2020 TOYOTA LANDCRUISER V6 S/C
- 2016 SUZUKI SERIES 600 TRUCK
- 2017 VOLKSWAGEN POLO GTI 1.8
- 2022 NISSAN NAVARA D/C
- 2021 TOYOTA HILUX S/C

MUCH MUCH MORE!
 Come and view these items on **WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH till 28 MARCH from 08:00 till 16:00.**

For any further information please call: (061) 228 901

Auctioneer: **Randono Burger - 081 147 7480**
 Website: www.pro-ex.com.na

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PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION AND MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305, ORUPEMBE, KUNENE REGION

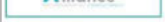
On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and mining activities within MCs 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305.

Proponents: Ms. Saima Nuuyoma, Strata Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Madi.

Commodities: Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Semi-Precious Stones
 Locality: Near Orupembe settlement Erupe Constituency, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 7th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below. The public meeting dates will be communicated with the registered I&AP.

Email: info@enviro-acc.com
 Call: +264857728929



035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court Of Namibia Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04145
 In the matter between: DEVELOPMENT BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED, Applicant and ROSSMUND GOLF COURSE CLOSE CORPORATION, First Respondent
 WILLEM ARIE VAN DER PLAS, Second Respondent
 NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF AN IMMovable PROPERTY

In Execution of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court in the above mentioned suit, a sale will be held on WEDNESDAY the 5TH APRIL 2023 at 14:00 on premises of Erf No. 40 Rossmund situated in the Municipality of Swakopmund of the undermentioned immovable property of the Defendant: CERTAIN: Erf 40 Rossmund SITUATED: In The Town Of Swakopmund, Erongo Region, Registration Division "G" MEASURING: 53, 6594 (five three comma six five nine four) hereinafter referred to as the HEL: BY DEED OF TRANSFER NO T6693/2016
 SUBJECT: TO THE CONDITIONS CONTAINED THEREIN.
 DESCRIPTION: the following improvements are on the property (although nothing in this respect is guaranteed) - ERF 40, ROSSMUND, SWAKOPMUND, CONSISTS OF: 18 GREENS, MAIN DWELLING: Club House with:

- 1x main office with built in cupboards and single zinc, 1x reception office with walk in safe, 2x bathrooms with 2 toilets, 3x zincs and 2 urinals, 1x shop space, 1x open space with bar and fireplace, 3x storage rooms, 1x large open space, 2x bathrooms with 2 toilets, 2 basins and shower, 1x cooler room, 1x freezer, 1x office with built-in cupboards, 1x store room, 1x extractor and built-in cupboards, 1x small store room, 2x bathrooms with 3 toilets, 4 basins and 2 urinals, 1x locker room with 2 toilets, 2 showers and 5 showers, 1x conference hall with built-in cupboards, 1x outside patio, 1x small building (kiosk) with 18 hole put-pot, 1x large parking.

OUTSIDE BUILDING CONSISTING OF: 1x bowling green, 1x large open room / conference hall, 2x toilets, 2x double garages, 2x small storerooms, 1x toilet, 1x store room, 1x small outside building, 1x large garage, 1x small garage, 1x small outside building, 1x water pump room, 3x large dams, 1x small outside building, 1x small garage, 1x double garage, 1x toilet, 1x small storage room.

1. The Property shall be sold by the Deputy Sheriff of SWAKOPMUND subject to the Conditions of Sale that may be inspected at the Offices of the Deputy Sheriff to the highest bidder on the auction with a reserve price of NSR 461 992.96
 2. 10% of the purchase price to be paid in cash on the date of the sale, the balance to be paid against transfer; to be secured by a Bank or Building Society or other acceptable guarantee to be furnished to the Deputy Sheriff within 14 (fourteen) days after the date of sale.
 3. The Full Conditions of Sale will be read out by the Deputy Sheriff on the day of the sale, but may be inspected at any time prior to the sale at the offices of the Deputy Sheriff or at the office of the Plaintiff's attorneys.

DATED at WINDHOEK this day of FEBRUARY 2023.
 ENGLING STRITTER & PARTNERS
 Attorneys for Plaintiff
 12 Lourens Street
 WINDHOEK
 EY/ BP D 38361
 DM0202300408421

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LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS IN DECEASED ESTATES LYING FOR INSPECTION In terms of section 35(5) of Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be the later, and at the offices of the Masters and Magistrates as stated.

Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Masters concerned during the period, the executors will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts.
 Description of account other than First and Final: First and Final Period of Inspection other than 21 days:
 Magistrate's Office: WINDHOEK
 Master's Office: 2. Registered number of Estate: Surname:
 Christian names: LENA
 Identity Number: 5311900274
 Last Address: WINDHOEK
 Christian names and surviving spouse:
 Complete only if married in community of Property
 Description of account other than First and Final: First and Final Period of Inspection other than 21 days:
 Magistrate's Office: WINDHOEK
 Master's Office: 2. Registered number of Estate: Surname:
 Christian names: ELMARIE THOMPSON INCORPORATED
 P.O. BOX 40387, AUSP-RANIPLATZ
 Date: 03 MARCH 2023
 Tel No: 061-371 580
 Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on: 10 MARCH 2022.
 DM0202300408930

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA Ministry of Trade & Industry, Liquor Act, 1998. Notice of Application to a Committee in Terms of the Liquor Act, 1998 (Regulations 14, 26 & 33).
 Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee. Region: Erongo. Name and postal address of applicant: Pomodoro Restaurant CC, P O Box 2525 Swakopmund.
 Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: Pomodoro Restaurant. Address/location of premises to which application relates: Erf 71 Hollans Bird Island, Waterfront, Swakopmund, Namibia.
 Nature and details of application: Special liquor licence.
 Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged: Swakopmund.
 Date on which application will be lodged: 29 March 2023.
 Date of meeting Committee at which application will be heard: 10 May 2023. Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.
 DM0202300408907

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE - Geophysical Surveying and Bulk Exploration Sampling for precious stones, base & rare metals on EPL 8054 & 7548, Namibian southern west coast

Under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) & the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012, prospecting of mineral resources is a listed activity which cannot be conducted without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). OMAVI Geotechnical & Environmental Services has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Assessment & prepare an Environmental Management Plan to support the application for ECC for these activities.

Proponent: Pointe Noire Investments CC
Site Location: The 2 EPLs are located within the 200m water depth contour. EPL 7548 is located approximately 20km offshore directly south of Chamaia Bay, while EPL 8054 is located about 40km offshore directly west of Bogenfels. Exploration will primarily focus on marine diamonds.

Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the ongoing EIA processes and are invited to register and submit written comments/ concerns to OMAVI by close of business on 20th April 2023. A Background Information Document is available for circulation to I&APs upon registration.

A public consultation meeting is provisionally scheduled as follows:

30th March 2023 @ 11h30 in Luderitz
 Details of the meeting venue shall be confirmed with registered I&APs at least 4 to 5-days prior to the meeting. Focused stakeholder meetings will be held separately with individual key organs of state.
 Tel: +264 81 478 6303 (SMSes or WhatsApp)
 Texts preferred for record keeping purpose)
 Email: info@omavi.com.na

Multiple Sclerosis
WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?
 A chronic disease of the brain and central nervous system
OFFICE HOURS:
 Monday - Friday:
 09h00 - 17h00
info@msnamibia.org

The Ovambanderu 'Game of Thrones' finale in August.

HERTTA-MARIA AMUTENJA
Staff Writer

The High Court has reserved judgment in a matter in which the late Ovambanderu Chief Kilus Nguvauva sought an order declaring the establishment of the Hoveka Traditional Authority null and void.

The judgment will be delivered in August. The application, lodged on behalf of the Ovambanderu Traditional Authority (OTA), is also seeking an order declaring the Chief, Turimuro Hoveka and Councilors illegitimate.

This follows the government's recognition of Turimuro Hoveka as Chief. The late Nguvauva approached the High Court in 2019 to challenge the government's decision to recognize Hoveka as a traditional leader.

The late Chief passed away in 2021 and cited the Minister of Urban and Rural Development, President Hage Geingob, Hoveka, Council of Traditional Leaders, Governor of Omaheke Region and Hoveka Traditional Authority as the respondents.

Nguvauva's argument is that the Hoveka clan is one of the clans that make up the Ovambanderu and that the Ovambanderu cannot have two Chiefs.

"Recognition of two Chiefs in respect of the Ovambanderu people is unheard of in our tradition and



Turimuro Hoveka



The late Ovambanderu Chief Kilus Nguvauva

customs and will be totally untenable. It will confuse the people and result in unrest in the community.

There is no mention of the Hoveka Royal House or clan in the history books as a separate or distinct clan or grouping as there is to the Zeraua, Kambeazembi, Ovaherero and Ovambanderu. The Hovekas are always mentioned as part of the Ovambanderu," Nguvauva argued.

In response, Hoveka said there is no dispute that the Hoveka Royal House is comprised of Ovambanderu, and that the Ovambanderu clans have never been under a centralized leadership.

Nguvauva further sought a court interdict that would prohibit Hoveka from establishing a traditional authority in respect of members of the Ovambanderu Traditional Community (including the Hoveka clan) inhabiting Eiseb Block, Epukiro, Otjombinde, Aminius, Ojinenje, Opuwo and Gam.

In November 2018, Peya Mushelelenga, then Minister of Urban and Rural Development, recognized Hoveka as a traditional leader and the Hoveka Royal House, as a traditional authority in the jurisdiction of Eiseb Block in Otjombinde constituency.

Censored justifies lack of electricity connections

MARTIN ENDJALA
Staff Writer

The Chief Executive Officer of Censored, Robert Kahimise said that a lack of funding is hampering the electrification of houses as the cost involved is too expensive. Kahimise expressed that the company is in dire need of sustainable funding for electrification in the Censored areas which cover the Otjozondjupa region and part of Oshikoto region, as well as Omaheke and Kunene regions.

The CEO made this revelation during consultations with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources last week. The committee was briefed on the regional electrification and challenges of the region in the areas of electricity connectivity. Kahimise noted that although the electricity company's goal is to expand its services, the realistic approach would be that connectivity be predominantly funded by the government.

"It is an expensive exercise. It is costly to connect the unconnected," Kahimise said.

He further noted that connecting every household would be a great achievement for the company as it strives to connect everyone. He however expressed that some Municipalities, Village councils, and Settlements are not ready for electrification.

Some of the challenges he outlined included material theft (copper), vandalizing electricity infrastructure, peri-urban growing fast, Tsumikwe



Robert Kahimise



Connecting every household would be a great achievement for the company as it strives to connect everyone.

fuel cost and the acceleration take-over of Osona village.

The committee has been conducting consultative meetings with different stakeholders falling under its mandate.

In addition, Otjozondjupa Governor James Uerikua on his part submitted that electricity is no longer a necessity but a need for all communities and the country at large. He has since called on Censored to speed up its processes, as many communities in dire need of electricity continue to suffer.

"This cannot be tolerated any longer. While I acknowledge the shortcomings, all stakeholders must find a way to do more with little, as this is the call by President Hage Geingob," Uerika said.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly standing committee on natural resources Chairperson Kletus Karondo, noted that all these shortcomings need to be addressed amicably with all relevant stakeholders in order for Censored to fully carry out the mandates of government which are to provide electricity for the community of whom many have been without electricity for years.

Lamenting that as a committee, they will ensure that these concerns are brought to the attention of the National Assembly, while also stressing that if the current modalities being used are expensive, Censored ought to look at interventions that are less costly but of quality.

Kahimise said the company has a customer base of approximately 34 000 customers in its main supply area. This is in addition to some 3 300 in the Omaheke region and 6 400 in Okahandja, ranging from large power users to single-phase prepayment clients over an area of approximately 120 000 square kilometers and 8 000 kilometer line infrastructure.

Warmbad, Rookoppies electrified

STEVE NASHAMA
Staff Writer

The Karasburg East Constituency Councilor, Anselme Beukes on Tuesday handed over rural electrification connections worth N\$ 1.9 million at Rookoppies and Witdrift Warmbad rural areas, for the benefit of 18 households. The electrification includes street lighting services.

In an interview with the Windhoek Observer, the Landless People's Movement Councilor said that more than N\$ 3.5 million was so far spent on rural electrification infrastructure. This includes rural sanitation projects. The same areas, she said were beneficiaries and 50 toilets were also constructed. She revealed that the second phase will soon commence, for rural sanitation

in adjacent areas. A total of 20 households in Warmbad West were already electrified. The funds were provided by the government as part of its developmental agenda. The project commenced in June last year.

Beukes has since urged constituency residents to be patient as development is a timeous process. "Although there are some struggles here and there, I will continue working for my people. This is how development comes. I respect the input of the people I lead and I will always be happy to see people coming to the office and expressing their concerns"

Beukes urged constituency residents to come to the table and discuss issues affecting the community. She added that she is open to everyone and is willing to discuss issues affecting her constituency.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION & MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305, ORUPEMBE, KUNENE REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and mining activities within MCs 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305.

Proponents: Ms. Saima Nuuyoma, Strata Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Matti.

Commodities: Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Semi-Precious Stones

Locality: Near Orupembe settlement Epupa Constituency, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 7th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below. The public meeting dates will be communicated with the registered I&AP.

Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Cell: +26485772829



WE ARE NOW HIRING

Registered Nurses /caregivers and Health care workers Needed for UK/IRELAND/USA

Tel: +27119726054/+27784917253
Email: infocareermarketing@telkomsa.net
Website: www.careermarketingint.com

Travel and accommodation Sponsored
Registration Fee: 3500 Namibian Dollars

HEALTH

The World Health Organization says that depression is a widespread mental illness. According to estimates, the condition affects 5% of adults worldwide.

It is characterized by persistent sadness and a lack of interest or pleasure in previously rewarding or enjoyable activities.

Moreover, it may impair appetite and sleep. The root causes of depression are frequently complex, including both risk factors from the environment and genetics. Certain stressors or conditions might act as triggers, resulting in recurring major depressive episodes.

While targeted therapy and medication help many overcome or manage their symptoms of depression, these interventions do not work equally for everyone.

This has prompted researchers to search for novel approaches to depression treatment and symptom management, such as dietary interventions to treat or even prevent various medical conditions.

Dr Najaf Amin, a senior research associate in the Nuffield Department of Population Health at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom, and her work colleagues examined

Eating for flavour or health? Reasons why eating the right foods is good for your mental health



data from 1,133 Rotterdam Study participants to determine if there was a correlation between having symptoms of depression and the makeup of the

gut microbiota.

According to a study transferring the gut microbiota of depressed human patients to germ-free rats causes the recipient animals to exhibit behavioural and physiological traits that are typical of depression, suggesting that the gut microbiota may be involved in the contributing factors that lead to depression.

Why might diet be key?

Between 70 to 80 percent of our immune cells are in the gut. The microbiota of a healthy person provides protection from pathogenic organisms that enter the body such as through drinking or eating contaminated water or food. This

emphasises how closely linked gut health and the immune system are, and when out of balance, it is harder for the body to fight infection.

Dr Amin believes that diet may also play a role in "feeding" or reducing the expression and severity of depression symptoms.

Other studies show that dietary interventions can be a simple, self-empowering strategy to strive towards better mental health even though depression is a complicated disorder.

Avoid these:

- Processed foods
- Unhealthy food such as fizzy

- drinks and fried foods
- Alcohol

Eat this instead:

Increase consumption of prebiotics such as leafy greens and probiotics like yoghurt and kimchi, which can help the gut's bacterial variety.

- Eggs
- Dairy
- Tofu
- Nuts and seeds
- Fermented foods
- Fruits and veggies
- Turkey

Fruits and vegetables are high in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants that nourish your body and have also been shown to boost happiness.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Proponents: Ms. Saima Nuuyoma, Strata Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Matti.

Commodities: Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Semi-Precious Stones

Locality: Near Orupembe settlement Epupa Constituency, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 7th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below. The public meeting dates will be communicated with the registered I&AP.

Email: info@enviro-aec.com
Call: +264857728929



WE ARE NOW HIRING

Registered Nurses / Caregivers and Health Care Workers

Needed for UK/IRELAND/USA

Contact agent Cabangani Tshuma
+447367162428
Email address: tshuxc@gmail.com
Travel and accommodation Sponsored
Registration Fee: 400 USD



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS ON MINING CLAIMS 73017, 73526 AND 73745 IN ERONGO REGION.

This notice serves to inform potential interested and affected parties that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 as follows:

Project: Proposed Exploration of Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.
Location: Karibib District in Erongo Region.

Public Participation Meeting information will be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments/suggestions in writing to the below email address by requesting the Background Information Document no later than **31 March 2023**.

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) hereby gives notice to all potentially 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 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAME:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for Base and Rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claim 71718 at Usi covering a total area of 17 8072 Hectares in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

PROJECTS LOCATION:

The mining claim 71718 is situated at Usi, in the Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for Base and Rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claim 71718 at Usi in the Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Darryl Sergio Gontab

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: askhec@heec.com.na or before Monday 31 April 2023. Communication with stakeholders & I&APs is preferred via email.
Venue: Usi Community Hall
Date: Saturday 1 April 2023
Time: 11h00hours



SITE NOTICES PLACED AROUND THE PROJECT REA

Kakuu Bar in Onjuva village



Ekamba Campsite



Onjuva clinic



REGISTERED AND IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER IST

ORGANISATION	CONTACT PERSON	DEPARTMENT/POSITION/AFFILIATION	TELEPHONE	FAX	EMAIL ADDRESS
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Theo Nghithila	Executive Director	061-284-2184/5	061-229-936	nghithila@dea.met.gov.na tnghithila@yahoo.com
	Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	061-284 2701	061-240 339	
	Caroline Garus-oas	Deputy Environmental Commissioner			Caroline.Garus-oas@met.gov.na/ Caroline.Garus-oas@mefl.gov.na
	Saima Angula	Deputy Director: Environmental Assessment, Waste Management, Pollution Control and Inspections	061-284 2717	061- 240-339	saima@webmail.co.za
	P. Mufeti	Acting deputy Director of Hydrology	061 208 7257		mufetip@mawf.gov.na
	Naftali Eliaser	Chief Warden	065-273003; 0812803555		
Ministry of Land Reform	Mr. Peter Amutenya	Executive Director	061-2965367	61254737	
	Malakia Ilungu	Programme Mananger: Communal Land			Malakia.Ilungu@mlr.gov.na
Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry	Mr. Percy Misika	Executive Director	061-2087649	061-221733	Percy.Misika@mawf.gov.na
	Elise Mbondeka	Deputy Director: Water Affairs & Forestry	061-208 7141		Joseph.Hailwa@mawf.gov.na
	Margaret Kalo	Senior Public Relations Officer	061 208 7719		Margaret.Kalo@mawf.gov.na
	Kapukatua Kuvare	Regional Head			
	Emily Kakwena Handunge	chief Scientific Officer	065-685087		
	Eugene Simwanza	Chief Agricultural Technician	065-685087		
	Mr.Ambata	Technician	081-1248797		
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Nghidinua Daniel	Executive Director	061-297-5180	061-528-131	akhamutende@murd.gov.na / ndaniel@murd.gov.na
	Niita Ipinge	Dep. Director: Resettlement	061 296 5104		niita.iipinge@mlr.gov.na
Ministry of Mines & Energy	Mr. Simeon Negumbo	Executive Director	061-2848312/219	612848176	Simeon.Negumbo@mme.gov.na
	Erasmus Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	061-		Erasmus.Shivolo@mme.gov.na
	Mathews	Chief Inspector of Mines	061- 284 8254		Mathews.Amunghete@mme.gov.na

	Amunghete				
Kunene Regional Council	Marius Sheya	Govenor	065-273950		tireawises@gmail.com
	Joseph Esau Jantze	Actning Chief Regional Officer			
Opuwo Town Council	Tjhombo Alphons	CEO	065-273007		
	Ruhumba Uatjivisa	Local Economic Development			
Epupa Contituency	Hon. Nguzu Muharukua	Councillor	065-274522; 0812098222; 0811563954		
	Hon. Tjimutambo Kuuoko				
Sesfontein Contituency	Hendrik Gaobaeb	Management Committee - Sesfontein Constituency			
	Julius Kaujova	Councillor	065-275560; 0814718403		
Organisation	Contact person	Department/Position/Affiliation	Telephone	Fax	Email address
Namwater	Fillemon Aupokolo	Environmentalist	061-712095		AupokoloF@namwater.com.na
Roads Authority	Elia Lumbu		081-1465323		lumbue@ra.org.na
National Heritage Council of Namibia	Erica Ndakalako	Head: Heritage Management	061-219005		erica@nhc-nam.org
	Manfred Gaeb	Heritage/ archaeology Evaluator			gaebmanfred468@gmail.com ; rho2@nhc-nam.org
	Agnes Tshiningayamwe	Heritage/ archaeology Evaluator			rho1@nhc-nam.org ; shiningayamweagnes@gmail.com
Namibia Chamber of Mines	Veston Malango	CEO	061-237925		
	H. Nakale	Archaeology			henrynakale@ymail.com
Vita Royal House	Ben Kapi	Secretary			
National Botanical Research Institute	Venessa Stein	Forester	061-2022013		Venessa.Stein@mawf.gov.na
Orupembe Communal	Henry Tjambiru	chairperson	081 722 8590		

Conservancy					
Otjikaoko Traditional Authority					
Ministry of Education	Charon Sennobia Katjuongua	Cultural Officer	081-6968168		
NBC - Community (kaakoland radio)	Kunene Radio		081-2079749		
	Basilia Shivute	IRDNC (integrated Rural Development & Nature Conservation) - NRM Program (National Resource Management)	065-273257		
Etambura Camp		Management	064-406 136		info@kcs-namibia.com.na
Otjikakurukouje Traditional Authority	Fanias Tjiningire	Traditional Councillor/ Headman			
Orupembe Conservancy	Sebulon Maundu	Secretary of the Orupembe Conservancy	081-2064998		
Orupembe Conservancy	Alex	Manager of the Orupembe Conservancy	081-4914492		
Orupembe Communal Conservancy	Kazongundu Tjambiru	Vice-Chairman			
Orupembe Communal Conservancy	Joel Mavetoto Tjiningire	Community conservationist	081-3227452		
Orupembe Community	Njamajehi Tjihange	Community member	081-2579379		
Orupembe Community	Kakuurisa Tjivinda	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Uanjekua Tjinge	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Uakaevisa Tjisura	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Mazumbu Tjambiru	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Uakoro Tjambiru	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Uorure Tjivinda	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Mburajoma Ngumbi	Community member			


Orupembe Community	Kahende Tjambiru	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Tjirima Mupurua	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Kautjuukua Tjivinda	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Maverihongeremo Tjisuta	Community member			
Orupembe Community	MaveNgurije Thom	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Maheruapi Tjambiru	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Verituta Tjiningire	Community member			
Orupembe Community	Tsisimbu Mupurua	Community member	081-3100052		
Orupembe Community	Matuuondjerepi Toivinda	Community member - Nurse @ Onjuva Clinic	081-8597474		
Orupembe Community	Uatambauka Tjambira	Community member			

PUBLIC MEETINGS ATTENDANCE REGISTERS (BOTH SESSIONS)

Summary of the public participating meeting that was undertaken on the 14th OF October 2023 at a shelter under the tree near Onjuva Clinic , Onjuva Village. In a nutshell, the meeting was well attended, by community leaders (headman, chairperson of the village) and the community at large. Below are the key issues/concerns that were raised during the meeting:

- **Noise impact:** there exist a camp near the mining claims. The proponent must ensure that the noise levels are minimized during the operation to avoid nuisance to the accommodated clients at the camp.
- **Water impact:** There is a natural water-well and grave behind the mountains , a bit far but the proponent must take precaution measure during their quarry activities ,
- **Social Impact:** The community local members should be prioritized during the hiring process when activities commences.

POWER POINT PRESENTATION



Proposed development of a small-scale mining project activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals, semi-precious stones, within Mining Claims 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 & 70305 in the Onjuva area, Kunene Region

Public Participation Meeting

14th October 2023
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Lovisa Amwele, Ms

OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
 - Project Background
 - Environmental Requirements
 - Purpose of the EIA and Public Meeting
- PROPOSED PLANNED ACTIVITIES
- SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT & SERVICES
- NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
- QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC), "the consultant" has been appointed by Ms. Saima Nuuyoma, Strata Minerals Investments CC, and Mr. Silvanus Matti., "the proponents" to assist with the application process for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The proponent proposes to development a small-scale mining project for dimension stone, industrial minerals, semi-precious stones on Mining Claims 773042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 70303, 70304 and 70305 , specifically with interest in :

- White Marble Stone - used for both structural and decorative purposes in the construction industry



INTRODUCTION cont...

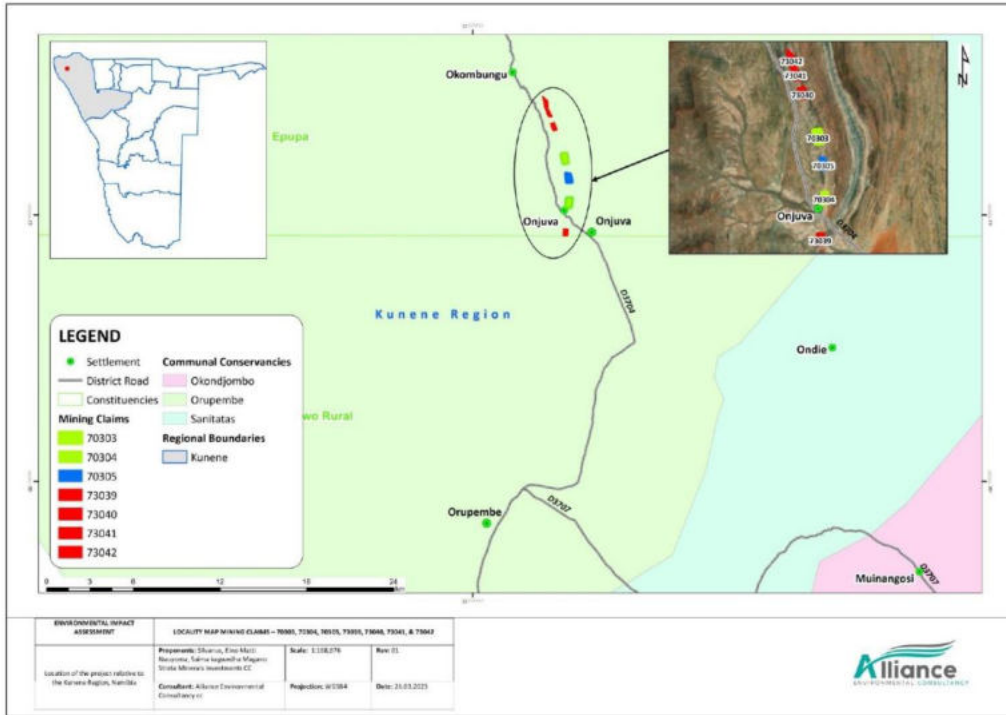
Purpose of the EIA public meeting

Mining and quarrying are listed activities, hence:

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be conducted as per the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations to:

- Introduce the proposed project and related activities to potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- Provide information about the EIA process and how I&APs can be involved/register;
- It identifies and analyses potential positive and negative impact on the environment and social safeguards related to a project;
- Thereafter, identify, assess and formulate appropriate management actions required to avoid, minimise or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the project.
- Summarized in the scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP);
- Documents submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEFT) and MME
- Authorities to approve or not approve the ECC application.

PROJECT LOCATION



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PROPOSED PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- The projected activities are summarized as follows:
- Desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies – to understand the commodities.
- Regional survey e.g., field-based, mapping, sampling trenching and drilling for validation purposes.
- Detailed local field-based operations such as localized site-specific detailed geology mapping, trenching, bulk sample and surveying are carried out.
- Block extraction typically begins with primary cuts that loosen large amounts of rock (typically in the 1000s of m3 range) using a combination of diamond saws, wire saws, and blade cutters. The loosening of the rock is then followed by the step-by-step division of the boulders into smaller pieces until commercial blocks are obtained, with waste material being discarded as the process moves forward.

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SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT & SERVICES

Machineries & equipment to be used:

- front end loaders, excavators, bull dozers, drill rigs , haul trucks, tipper trucks, blade and diamond saw cutting equipment etc.
- Temporary accommodation camp.
- Access road if required – agreement with landowner shall be in place.
- Energy – a diesel-powered generator and solar energy
- Water supply – to be transported to site, but a permit shall be in place if boreholes are required.

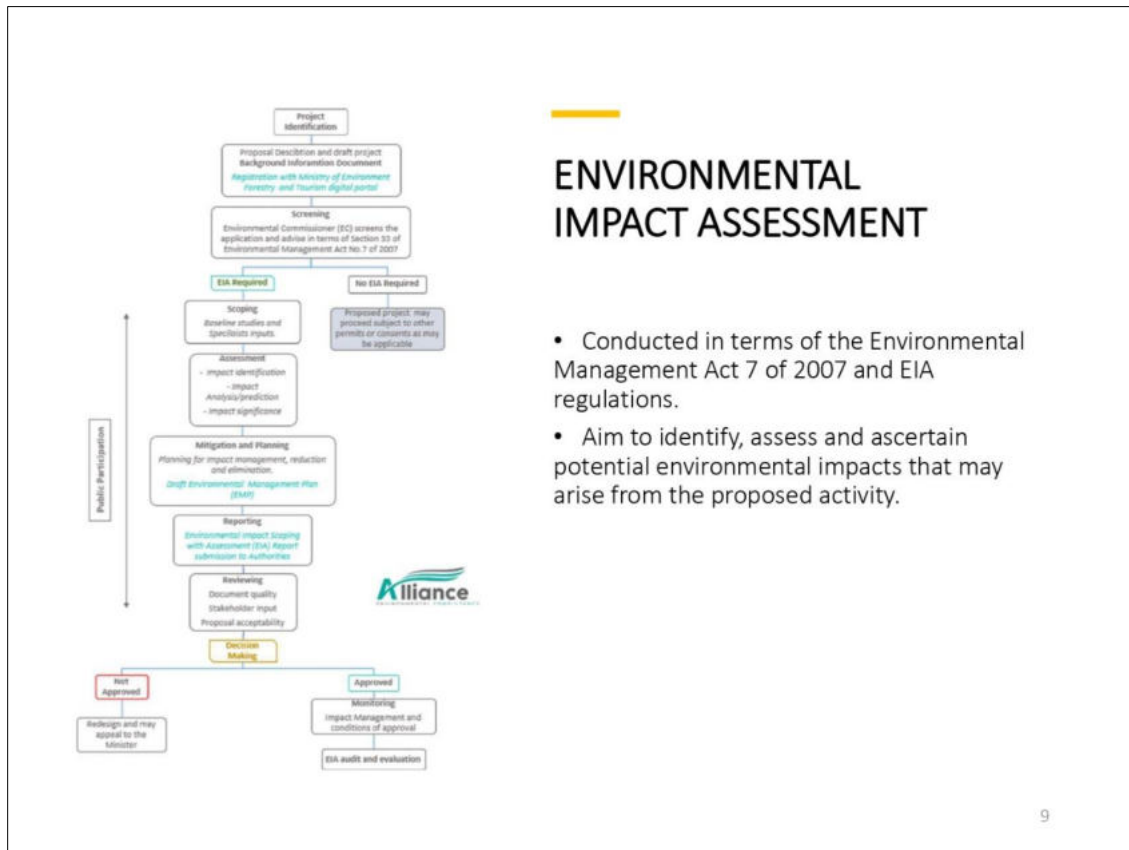
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NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

- Mining activities are of great contribution to the country’s revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country.
- The proposed small- scale mining activities will directly contribute to the economy of the local community, possible benefits at a regional to national scale such as:
 - ✓ Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
 - ✓ Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
 - ✓ Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in small-scale mining activities (up-to ~10 – 15 years).
 - ✓ Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
 - ✓ Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.



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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and EIA regulations.
- Aim to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed activity.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Issues identified to be investigated include, but are not limited to:

Positive impacts

- Employment creation – 25 skilled and unskilled (priority for locals)
- Income generation (local/national)
- Training opportunities – skills development

Negative impacts

- Possible fauna & flora disturbance
- Possibility of **illegal hunting**
- Land use **conflict**
- Minor visual, soil, water, air and noise pollution especially during operation phase
- Health and safety impacts, if appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) are not provided or used correctly
- Solid and hazardous waste management
- Possible disturbance to heritage/historically important area of interest

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- Public participation is the cornerstone of the EIA process
- I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods
- I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social, and economic issues relating to the proposed project.
- It involves:
 - Public notifications ., e.g. newspaper etc.
 - I&APs registrations
 - Consultations with relevant stakeholders

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Questions & Comments

**THE LAST DAY TO SEND COMMENTS IS ON 30 OCTOBER
2023**

info@enviro-aec.com

Cell: 0857728929 OR 0814351689

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MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

ATTENDANCE REGISTER



264 81 435 1585 264 80 772 8929 info@alliance-ec.com

Postal Address: P. O. Box 51096, Bachiberecht, Windhoek, Namibia

PROJECT:

VENUE:

DATE: 14/10/2023 TIME: 10:22

	NAME & SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	TEL/CELL NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Mr Kautjiukua Tjivinda	Village (Community Game Guard) Onjiva (community chairman)	081 258 2472	
2	Mr Ngamaehi Tjibange	Onjiva	N/A	
3	Mr Verimuko Tjiringire	Onjiva (headman)	081 7955 744 081 92 55 744	
4	Mr Maveboto Tjiringire	Onjiva (field office)	081 322 7452	
5	Uavogurajje Tjungee	Onjiva	081 8031173	
6	Kauviza Tjambiru	Onjiva (Game Guard)	081 5654 612	
7	Rapemena Tjivinda	Onjiva	N/A	
8	Mupurua Tjichamba	Onjiva	081 342 9079	tjichamba@gmail.com tjichamba@gmail.com

ATTENDANCE REGISTER



+264 81 435 1689 +264 85 772 8525 info@alliance-ec.com

Postal Address: P. O. Box 51006, Borrowdale, Windhoek, Namibia

9	Nabunapamue Tjo Tjipombo	Onguva	091 581999	
10	Nerituta Tjiningire	Onguva	N/A	
11	Tjambiru Mahesekapi	Onguva	N/A	
12	Tjiningire Ewin	Onguva		
13	Mangenete Tjumbua	Onguva		
14	Tjambiru Utjindisa	Onguva (Vice-Councilor)		
15	Epson Tjinge	Onguva (Game Guard)	091 7406359	
16	Tjiningire Farias	Onguva	091 2790605	
17	Kenausemba Mupurua	Onguva	091 5975 930	
18	Menesia Tjumbua	Onguva		
19	Tjisuko Tjiningire	Onguva	091 259 1276	
20	Kavipiriko Tjumbua	Onguva		
21	Mukaatjumbara Tjirunda	Onguva		

ATTENDANCE REGISTER



+264 81 435 1639 +264 85 772 8929 info@alliance-consultants.com

Postal Address: P. O. Box 51006, Bachbratsh, Windhoek, Namibia

22				
23	Muaseleombumbi Ndunge	Onjura		
24	mupurua Uakatefua	Onjura	+264 81 48 10 111	mupuruaexit@gmail.com
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MEETING MINUTES

Public consultation meeting for the proposed small scale mining activities on MCs No. 73042, 73041, 73040, 73039, 730303, 70304, and 70305 located in Onjuva Village, Kunene Region

Date: Saturday , 14 October 2023

Time: 10h22 – 12h30

Venue: Under the tree near Onjuva Clinic , Onjuva Village

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOMING REMARKS

The village chairperson opened the meeting with a prayer followed by the welcoming remark from the headman as well as the introduction of the villager and conservancy management committee.

The Environmental consultant was then given a chance to introduce themselves as who they are, and why they are consulting affected parties of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on MCs No. 73042 , 73041 , 73040, 73039 , 730303 , 70304 ,and 70305 .

Translation between Otjiherero and English was conducted by (Mr. Mupurua) to ensure that the Onjuva community understand the process.

The meeting attendance register was then circulated for the attendees to write down their names and contact details so that they could be added to the list of interested and affected parties (I&APs) and receive further information on the ESA process.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) then explained to the attendees the purpose of the meeting and why they were invited (with reference to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations on Public Consultation). The EAP further explained that the proposed small-scale mining activities on MCs are one of the listed activities in the 2012 EIA Regulations of the EMA that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner. Both negative and positive pre identified impact were presented to the attendees and after the presentation, Attendees were given a chance to ask question or to give their comments.

Issues/comment/question	Response and name of responder:
<p>1. What is the reason behind signing in the attendance register</p>	<p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):</p> <p>A signature is more like a confirmation that the details that one has provided are right (It is more like an assurance that you are the one who wrote your name and the details provided are correct).</p>
<p>2. We recently had several consultants doing an assessment in this area, is Alliance Environmental Consultant part of them</p>	<p>EAP : Alliance Environmental Consultant conducting the environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed small scale mining activities that are along the road, (Showing the map for clarity and clear illustration). That is our area of interest (where we are conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment).</p> <p>The other consultant is not part of us.</p>
<p>3. What is next after this public consultation, do you perhaps know when the proponents will start with the small-scale mining activities</p>	<p>EAP : After the meeting, we will compile the meeting minutes and share them with all registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) and then incorporate all comments and issues raised by I&AP (during the meeting or via email) into the draft ESA report and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). These documents will be shared with all registered I&AP for review for two weeks, once the review of the drafts is complete, these documents will be finalized and submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) for evaluation and consideration of an ECC. Once an ECC is acquired/issued, that is when the proponent can</p>

Issues/comment/question	Response and name of responder:
	commerce with exploration activities.
<p>4.How will the headman, conservancy management committees and the community at large know that the Environmental Clearance Certificate is issued ?</p> <p>I encourage the community to be the first beneficial of this proposed project i.e. employment opportunity , upgrading the road and water.</p> <p>We are in support of the project and the community is looking forward to the project</p>	<p>EAP : Once the ECC is granted , the proponent will meet with the conservancy and headman to inform them that the ECC is granted and as when they are proposing to start with the mining activities /quarry</p> <p>Noted ,</p> <p>Noted,</p>
<p>6. Will the whole village be mined or the area that the proponent applied for?</p>	<p>EAP : The Proponent will only conduct the small-scale activities within the area that she / he applied for ,</p>
<p>7. When will the ECC be issued ?</p>	<p>EAP: It is quite a lengthy process. According to the Act, the process takes 3 months, but sometimes, it can take even 4 - 6 months before the Environmental Commissioner (EC) makes the final decision .</p>
<p>8. There are rest camps near the mining claims. The proponent must minimize the noise during their operation as we are always having client / tourist overnighing or staying there.</p>	<p>EAP: Noted , we will note this down and address it in the Environmental Management Plan</p>

Issues/comment/question	Response and name of responder:
<p>There is a natural water-well and grave behind the mountains , a bit far but the proponent must take precaution measure during their quarry activities ,</p>	

After the interaction session, the EAP thanked the attendees for making time to attend the meeting and for sharing their input through comments and raising their concerns. The EAP further stated that all comments, concerns, and inputs will be incorporated in the Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report as well as incorporating their recommendations into the draft EMP. The draft meeting minutes, Environmental Assessment Report, and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be shared with all the I&APs for review and further comments. These documents will be made available through emails provided on the attendance register those register via email. Once the review of the draft ESA Report and EMP is done, the documents will be finalized and submitted to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) for evaluation and consideration of an ECC.

The meeting was adjourned at 12h30

The public consultation meeting was attended by 23 people, - Please refer to the attached attendance register.

APPENDIX E – HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT