

**ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE MINING OF
PRECIOUS STONES FROM ML130 IN
KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION.**

PREPARED BY:



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KARAS REGION, NAMBIA.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Description	Page
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IV
	LIST OF TABLES	V
	LIST OF FIGURES	V
	DEFINITION OF TERMS	I
	PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT	II
	DOCUMENT STRUCTURE / ROAD MAP	III
1	INTRODUCTION	4
	1.1 Project Location	4
2	LEGAL AUTHORISATION AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	6
	2.1 Legal authorization	6
	2.2 Responsible parties	6
3	ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
	(ESMP) 7	
	3.1 Introduction	7
	3.2 ESMP Management Actions	12
	3.2.1 Exploration Planning	12
	3.2.2 Controls	12
	3.2.3 Waste Management and Pollution Prevention	12
	3.2.3.1 Controls	13
	3.2.4 Operational Control	13
	Vegetation	14
	3.2.5 Landscape Visual Impacts	14
	3.2.6 Drill holes	14
	3.2.7 Waste Management	14
	3.2.8 Surface Structures such as Accommodation Facilities	15
	3.2.9 Environmental Awareness	15

3.2.10	Health and Safety	15
3.2.10.1	Gender Based Violence (GBV), HIV / AIDS and Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA).....	16
3.2.11	Policies and procedures	17
3.3	Action to be taken in order to integrate HIV, Covid and gender- related issues.....	17
3.3.1	Government authorities (Environmental Commissioner, Organ of State and Line Ministry).....	17
3.3.2	Proponents	18
3.3.3	Grievance redressal mechanism.....	18
3.3.4	Site Closure and Rehabilitation.....	19
3.4	Institutional arrangement for ESMP Implementation.....	20
3.4.1	Estimated overall annual ESMP implementation budget.....	21
4	CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD	22
4.1	Conclusion	22
4.2	Way forward	22
5	REFERENCES	23
	ANNEXURE 1: GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL FORM	24

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Name
BID	Background Information Document
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Environmental & Social Management Plan	8
Table 2: Estimated overall ESMP implementation budget.	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The location of the project area (EPL 8087) in Karasburg District, Karas Region.	5
Figure 2: Grievance redressal mechanism process flow.....	19

DEFINITION OF TERMS

“Biome” A biome is described as an area with similar vegetation and includes all animal life that lives in that area.

“Competent authority” is defined as an organ of state which is responsible, under any law, for granting or refusing and authorisation; or the competent authority identified in terms of section 30 of the EMA, Act, 2007.

“Environment” – this refers to the ecology, economy, society and politics.

“Listed activity” means an activity listed in terms of section 27 (1) or 29.

“Mineral exploration” is the process of finding ores (commercially viable concentrations of minerals) to mine. Mineral exploration is a much more intensive, organized and professional form of mineral prospecting and, though it frequently uses the services of prospecting, the process of mineral exploration on the whole is much more involved.

“Organ of state” means any office, ministry or agency of State or administration the local or regional sphere of government or any other functionary or institution: exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Namibian Constitution, or exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any law but does not include a court or judicial officer.

“Proponent” means a person who proposes to undertake a listed activity.

“Public” refers to the community or people in general.

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

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Compiled By: J T MUKUTIRI - LEAD EIA PRACTITIONER Date
Reviewed By: Date

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) was compiled as part of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the planned mining activities on ML130 in Karasburg District in Karas Region. It describes the proposed mitigation measures and management plan for the potential negative impacts identified for the respective mining activities presented in the Environmental Audit Report (EAR) accompanying this ESMP. It is a legal document which forms the basis upon which the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be issued and failure of implementation will be violation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and is a chargeable offence. The ESMP will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for approval. The decision from the MEFT will be communicated to the registered I&APs as required by the EMA.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE / ROAD MAP

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

CHAPTER	TITLE	OVERVIEW
	Purpose of the Environmental & Social Management Plan	N / A
	Document Road Map	N / A
1	Introduction	This section contains project background information about the proposed mining project.
2	Legal Authorisation	National legal requirements
3	ESMP matrix	Mitigation measures, ESMP monitoring and implementation budget.
4	Conclusion and Way Forward	Conclusion based on the proposed ESMP.
5	List of References	List of references quoted in the document

1 INTRODUCTION

The proponent, CLEAR SUN CONTRACTING SERVICES NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD (CSCSN) is planning to resume mining operations on Mining Licence 130 (ML 130) located in Karasburg District in Karas Region. ML130 was borne from Exclusive Exploration Licence 2656 (EPL2656) issued in September 1999 for the first time to a company called Veralex Industries (Pty) Ltd (VI). ML130 was granted on the 11th of August 2003 for a period of ten (10) years. VI mined over the 10-year period before they renewed it for the second time for another 10 years on the 6th of August in 2003. During this period the Environmental Management Act had not been passed yet. When CSCSN acquired ML130 in 2022, there were no records of environmental management and monitoring from the previous owners, VI. CSCSN's planned work will progressively include confirmatory geophysical surveying, geological mapping and sediment geochemical sampling and testing and the actual mining from ml 130. Mining and mineral exploration activities are listed activities that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT). It is against this background that the Proponent appointed an independent consultant, Outrun Consultant to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). During the screening phase, the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) further recommended that an Environmental Audit and an Environmental and Social Management (ESMP) be done in order to comply with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (2007). An Environmental Audit Report (EAR) was compiled during the ESIA process and submitted to the Competent Authority as an accompanying document to this ESMP for the purposes of applying for an ECC.

1.1 Project Location

The proposed project is located in the Karas region and the locality map of the proposed project is shown in Figure. 1 below.

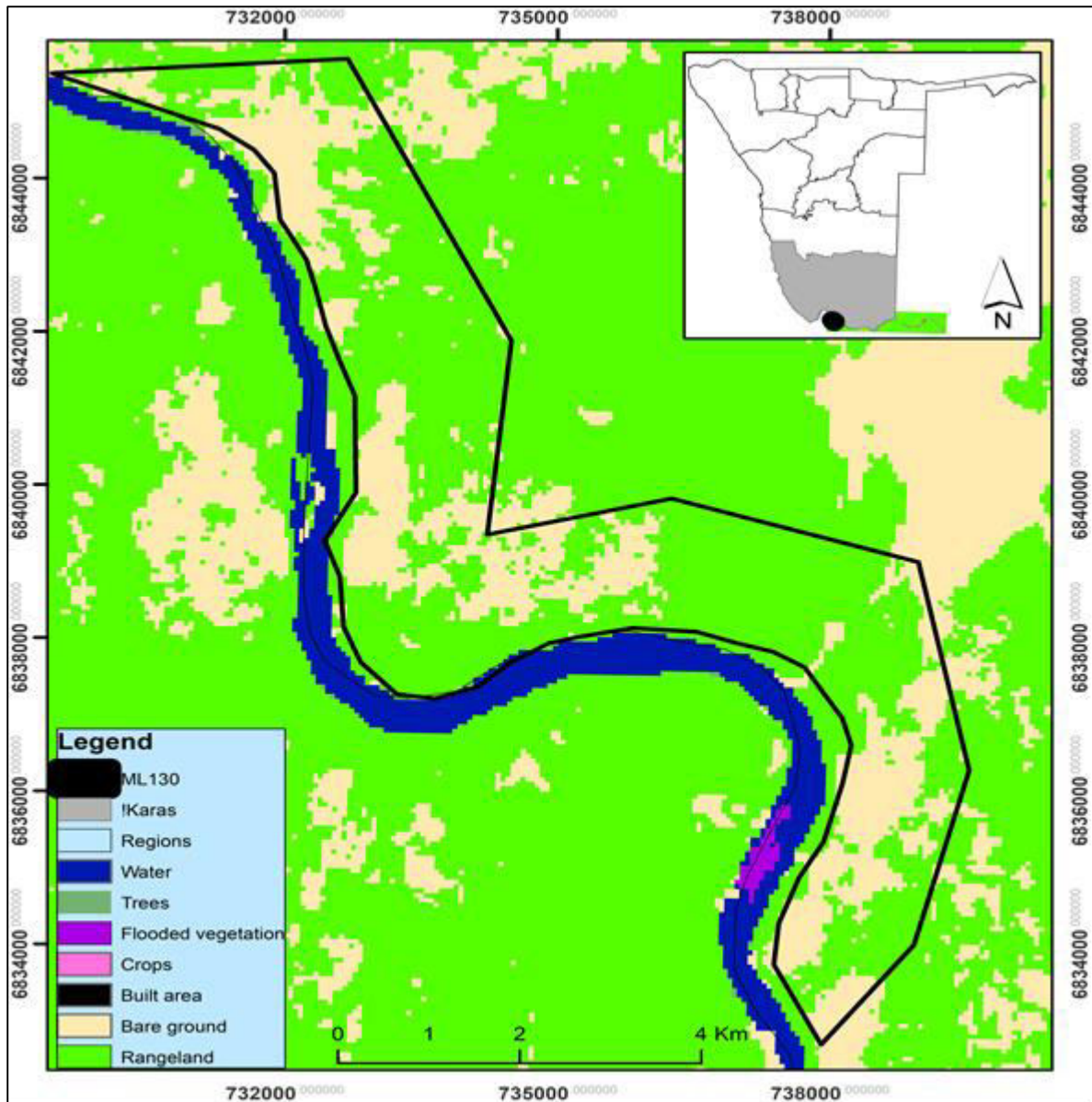


Figure 1: The location of the project area, ML130 in Karasburg District, Karas Region.

2 LEGAL AUTHORISATION AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

2.1 Legal authorization

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

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

2.2 Responsible parties

CSCSN's Environmental Manager is primarily responsible for the implementation of the ESMP during all the mineral exploration and exploitation phases. CSCSN, as the Proponent, is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the objects of the ESMP are being obtained;
- Ensuring that all environmental impacts are managed according to the environmental principles of avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and rehabilitation. This will be achieved through the successful implementation of the ESMP;
- Ensuring that appropriate monitoring and compliance auditing are executed;
- Ensuring that the environment is rehabilitated to its natural state as far as possible.

CSCSN shall ensure that all employees attend an Environmental, Awareness Training Course. This course shall be structured to ensure that attendees:

- Become familiar with the environmental controls contained in the ESMP;
- Are made aware of the need to conserve water and minimise waste;
- Are made aware of CSCSN's Code of Conduct;
- Are aware that a copy of the ESMP is readily available at the plant and that all staff are aware of the location and have access to the document;
- Are informed that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) will be placed at prominent locations throughout the site.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

3.1 Introduction

The environmental management plan presents a summary of management initiatives that will be required to ensure the identified potential negative and positive impacts are mitigated and maximized respectively. However, this ESMP will be focusing on negative impacts presented in the ESR which should be read together with this document. Indicators are suggested for each identified impact, and this is followed by the assigned responsible implementing agent and the monitoring frequency.

The proposed plan for monitoring the potential impacts during the mining project activities and decommissioning are also presented in this Chapter. The ESMP is also aimed at ensuring continued compliance even after the duration of project. It is important that the proponent implements this ESMP with reference to the impact analysis and evaluation chapters which details the impacts and the suggested mitigation measures (ESR). It is the Proponent's responsibility to enforce and ensure that the environmental obligations arising from this ESMP are met at all times during the project life cycle.

Table 1: Environmental & Social Management Plan

ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IDENTIFIED IMPACT	POSITIVE / NEGATIVE	SOURCE	MITIGATION	INDICATOR(S)	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	MONITORING AGENT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
CONFIRMATORY EXPLORATION PLANNING PHASE										
Setting up of surface structures such as office, store rooms, accommodation camp etc	Land degradation	Vegetation loss	-ve	Land clearing	Settle where there is minimal or no vegetation as much as possible.	Vegetation cover	Mine Manager	CSCSN	MEFT	At the design stage and camping phase.
Movement of personnel, equipment, materials, water etc	Land degradation	Vegetation loss	-ve	Land clearing	Use existing tracks and avoid making new roads.	Vegetation cover.	Mine Manager	CSCSN	MEFT	At the planning and mobilization to site, camping phase in preparation for work onsite.

ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT	POSITIVE NEGATIVE	SOURCE	MITIGATION	INDICATOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	MONITORING AGENT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
MINING PHASE										
Soil and rock sampling	Soil and rocks	Land degradation	-ve	Excavation of top soil and rock outcrops	Avoid digging steep slopes prone to erosion and digging out plants.	Eroded and disturbed landscapes.	Project Geologist	CSCSN	MEFT	During operations
Geological core drilling	Dust Fugitive dust comprising total suspended particulates and PM ₁₀ .	Dust irritates workers at the site. Causes and / or contributes to respiratory diseases.	-ve	Core drilling.	Use of water and providing dust masks to employees during drilling. Contractors should have appropriate adequate personal protective equipment and should	Dust	Contractor	CSCSN	MEFT	During operations

ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT	POSITIVE NEGATIVE	SOURCE	MITIGATION	INDICATOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	MONITORING AGENT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
					Have undergone safety training.					
	Noise	Noise pollution irritates and impairs Operators' hearing.	-ve	Drilling using poorly maintained equipment.	Use appropriately maintained equipment and provide appropriate PPE to employees.	Decibels	Contractor	CSCSN	Ministry of Labour	Quarterly during operations
	Land degradation	Vegetation loss	-ve	Land clearing	Anchor rigs or position drill holes where there is minimal environmental disturbance i.e. no vegetation if possible	Vegetation cover.	Exploration Manager	CSCSN	MEFT	At the design stage and camping phase in preparation for operations.

ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT	POSITIVE NEGATIVE	SOURCE	MITIGATION	INDICATOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	MONITORING AGENT	MONITORING FREQUENCY
	Aesthetics	Visual impacts / aesthetics	-ve	Vehicle movement and foot paths	Broom sweeping	Occurrence or frequency of tracks and foot paths	Contractor	CSCSN	MEFT	During operations and at decommissioning.
	Groundwater pollution	Contamination of ground water	-ve	Drilling into the water table and introducing toxic chemical based coolants	Use biodegradable coolants. There are available on the market and cost is no excuse for noncompliance. All drill holes should be sealed immediately after use.	Groundwater quality	Contractor and the Exploration Manager	CSCSN	MEFT	Quarterly during operations.

3.2 ESMP Management Actions

The ESMP presented above is supported by the guiding notes presented below. The Proponent should familiarize with this section for a better understanding of the summarized ESMP framework.

3.2.1 Mineral Exploitation Planning

The following controls will be implemented during the confirmatory exploration and mining planning phase:

- All drill rigs to be used on site will be fitted with the appropriate dust and noise suppression equipment (e.g., water sprays and mufflers),
- Any requirements for discharging of water should be identified during exploration planning and the appropriate consultations done.

3.2.2 Controls

The following controls will be implemented during the mining phase:

- all equipment used on site will be maintained in good working order;
- pre-start inspections of equipment will include inspections of noise and dust controls to ensure they are operational at all times;

3.2.3 Waste Management and Pollution Prevention

To prevent the improper disposal of waste and to prevent pollution, the following management actions shall be enforced:

- All waste will be removed to an appropriate waste dump,
- No waste should be buried.

General Waste: Includes waste paper, plastic, cardboard, harmless organic (e.g. vegetables) and domestic waste.

- No littering will be allowed. The camping and mining area will be kept free of waste at all times.
- Provide sufficient waste bins at worksites.
- Make sure that all waste is removed from the worksites.

Hazardous Substances include: sewerage, fuels, lubrication oils, hydraulic and brake fluid, solvents, paints, anti-corrosives, insecticides and pesticides, chemicals, acids etc. It should be disposed of at designated hazardous disposal sites.

- Contaminated soil should be stored in drums and taken to the nearest appropriate waste dumpsite.
- Do not change oil on uncovered ground. Drip trays will be used to catch oil when vehicles are repaired in the field.
- Used oil and hydraulic fluids will not be discarded on the soil or buried. It will be removed from site and taken back to an appropriate dump.
- In the event of a hazardous spill:
 - Immediately implement actions to stop or reduce the spill.
 - Contain the spill.
 - Arrange implementation of the necessary clean-up procedures.
 - Collect contaminated soil, water and other materials and dispose it at an appropriate waste disposal site.
- Used solvents and grease should be stored in drums or other suitable containers. It should be sealed and recycled or disposed at an appropriate disposal site.
- Hazardous waste should not be burnt.
- Bunding, concrete slabs and/or other protective measures should be installed where hazardous materials are handled.
- Ensure that the staff are informed and have information pertaining to the management of spills or ingestion.

3.2.3.1 Controls

The following controls will be implemented to ensure compliance with the above requirements and to minimize potential impacts associated with waste management.

3.2.4 Operational Control

- Work areas will be maintained in a clean and tidy condition at all times.
- All wastes, including sanitary wastes, will be collected, segregated and stored in properly constructed containers and removed to an approved landfill or other disposal site in accordance with local council requirements,
- All chemicals, fuels and oils will be appropriately banded.

- A supply of appropriate spill and dust prevention and oil absorbent materials should be maintained at all drill sites.
- All drill cuttings and fluids will be contained in above-ground tanks or in-ground sumps. Any drilling additives used will be non-toxic and biodegradable.
- Any soil contaminated by chemicals, oils and fuels, or drilling mud or drill core containing toxic metals will be collected and disposed of in an approved manner, and the site rehabilitated.
- No servicing of equipment is to be undertaken on site.

Vegetation

No protected plant species (PPS) have been identified in the project area that warrant translocation and propagation. Should any PPSs be identified during mining operations, then Namibia Botanic Gardens (NBG) should be contacted to assist in that regard. Beyond that the following recommendations were formulated to ensure environmental commitment:

- Use existing tracks to access the site. Should new tracks need to be explored, sensitive areas should be avoided always. This is to ensure minimal or no degradation to the area.
- Fires should be properly exterminated after use and firefighting equipment should be provided and be in good working order.
- No collection of flora or firewood should be allowed in the project area including dead wood.
- No poaching or any form of hunting during mining.

3.2.5 Landscape Visual Impacts

Vehicle tracks and foot paths will be broom swept to match the natural environment.

3.2.6 Drill holes

Drill holes will be sealed, surveyed and marked for easy identification in the future.

3.2.7 Waste Management

All remaining refuse, chemicals, fuels and waste materials will be removed from the site following the completion of drilling activities.

3.2.8 Surface Structures such as Accommodation Facilities

All surface structures erected on the mining site will be removed on decommissioning.

3.2.9 Environmental Awareness

Instilling a sense of environmental awareness and consideration in all employees, but especially ESMP. It is therefore recommended that a general environmental awareness training course targeting the employees and contractors be undertaken.

3.2.10 Health and Safety

To minimise the risk of the occurrence of injuries the following management actions shall be enforced:

- Make sure that all staff are equipped and know how to use safety and protective gear. This includes hard hats, goggles, hearing protectors, dusk masks, steel-toed shoes etc.
- Keep a comprehensive first aid kit at the site.
- Establish an emergency rescue system for evacuation of serious injured people.
- Emergency procedures for accidents should be communicated to all employees.
- Dangerous areas must be clearly marked and access to these areas controlled or restricted.
- Good driving and adherence to safety rules will result in a minimum number of road and workplace accidents.
- Fire extinguishers must be available at all refuelling sites. Staff should be trained to handle such equipment.
- Nobody is allowed to dispose a burning or smouldering object in an area where it may cause the ignition of a fire.
- Hazardous substances must be kept in adequately protected areas to avoid soil, air or water pollution.
- Work areas, such as these for the maintenance of equipment, must be on concrete slabs.
- Explosives should be stored according to the prescribed regulations.

3.2.10.1 Gender Based Violence (GBV), HIV / AIDS and Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA).

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UNMTD), as physical, mental or social abuse (including sexual violence) that is attempted or threatened, with some type of force (such as violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, deception, cultural expectations, weapons or economic circumstances) and is directed against a person because of his or her gender roles and expectations in a society or culture. In circumstances of GBV, a person has no choice to refuse or pursue other options without severe social, physical, or psychological consequences. Forms of GBV include sexual violence, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, early marriage or forced marriage, gender discrimination, denial (such as education, food, freedom) and female genital mutilation". GBV is rooted in structural inequality in power relations between women and men (UNFPA, 2010).

Violence against women and girls has devastating short and long-term consequences on their health and wellbeing. These include physical injuries, depression, anxiety disorders, and even death. It is linked to negative outcomes in sexual and reproductive health, including unintended pregnancies, increase risks of miscarriage, unsafe abortions, stillbirth and increased vulnerability to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. It places significant demand on the health, social, justice system and economic sector. It has been observed that influx of many different people into a community disintegrates the social fabric resulting in lack of respect, bad attitude, and bad behaviour compounded by drug / alcohol abuse increase the risk of GBV, HIV and SEA. Coupled with increase in disposable income, such cases can increase tremendously to the detriment of the community in which the project is being implemented.

3.2.10.1.1 Integration of HIV / AIDS and Gender related issues in the EIA process in Namibia

There is evidence that links large scale projects such as infrastructure development with increased prevalence of HIV rising mainly from the large numbers of migrant workers. In Namibia, integrating or mainstreaming health and social issues into the EIA process is one practical ways to ensure that large scale project purposefully consider these during the project life cycle. Failure to mainstream HIV and gender issues negatively impacts the efforts to improve livelihoods and socio-economic welfare of the people. Analysis of the EMA Act, shows that HIV and gender can be factored into the EIA process at many different stages of the assessment and the various stakeholders can be actively engaged for this purpose as well. However, there is need for enforcement of the EMA Act and regulations led by MEFT in order to guide the scope and content of ESMPs and their implementation.

3.2.10.1.2 Namibia's Corona virus disease (Covid – 19) / Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines of 2021.

Covid – 19 is a viral disease which affects the upper respiratory system and manifests itself like a flu. Patient shows symptoms of fever, runny nose, sneezing, cough, shortness of breath and generally body weakness. In response to the outbreak, the government of Namibia put in place response guidelines to combat the devastating effects of the disease.

3.2.10.1.3 Purpose of the guidelines

- To promote the integration of Covid – 19 prevention and management into the broader work place safety and health management.
- To outline the minimum preventive measures that employers should take to curb the spread of Covid – 19 at work place.

3.2.11 Policies and procedures

In respect of the guidelines the following is required for all Employers:

- a. An Employer should develop and implement an OSH policy that incorporates Covid – 19 in consultation with OSH committee. The written policy shall contain a declaration of the management commitment to reduce the risk of exposure to occupational hazards including the transmission of Covid – 19 at the work place.
- b. Develop a Preparedness and Response Plan (PRP) for Covid – 19 in considering all work areas and tasks performed by workers and potential sources of exposure.
- c. Develop a procedure setting out the steps describing who, what, where, when and why establishing compliance and accountability actions.
- d. Develop flexible attendance and sick leave measures that encourage employees to stay home when sick or when caring for the sick family members on well-defined terms and conditions.

3.3 Action to be taken in order to integrate HIV, Covid and gender-related issues

3.3.1 Government authorities (Environmental Commissioner, Organ of State and Line Ministry)

- Check that the Proponent's budget for health management and gender / social issues are separate line items and are sufficient to cover all the required measures, and;
- Check that the Proponent has identified specific personnel to manage the health and gender/ social programmes (internal staff, NGOs, Community based organisations (CBOs) and Consultants).

3.3.2 Proponents

- ESMPs are incorporated into the standard mining procedures (SEP);
- Mainstream HIV and management of gender / social issues into SEPs;
- Ensure that the budget for health (HIV) management and social (especially gender) issues are separate line items and are sufficient to cover all required measures;
- Identify and recruit specific personnel to manage the health and gender programmes.

3.3.3 Grievance redressal mechanism

The grievance management mechanism will be established by the project proponent in order to extend an opportunity to all the stakeholders, in particular, those affected by the project to air their views on the project proposals. This will form a channel to allow two-way communication from the lowest level to the top and vice-versa and in a way allow access to information and also to cascade resolutions. Grievances will be handled by the Manager and will include the following steps and timelines:

- Provide for communication of the issue / concern by the concerned party / stakeholder;
- Open discussion of the issue by project team and proponent to formulate resolution(s);
- Provide for communication of the resolution to the concerned stakeholder(s);
- Provide for an appeal process if the stakeholder is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint;

If the stakeholder is still unsatisfied then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse. It is important to have multiple and widely known ways to register grievances. Anonymous grievances can be raised and addressed. The grievance registration form is attached at the end of this report under Annexure 1. Several uptake channels to consider include:

- Walk-ins at focal point, mine site office
- Emails
- Telephone calls

Once an issue is received it must be recorded and resolved within a specified time period. All issues should be reported on and followed up during monthly progress meetings.

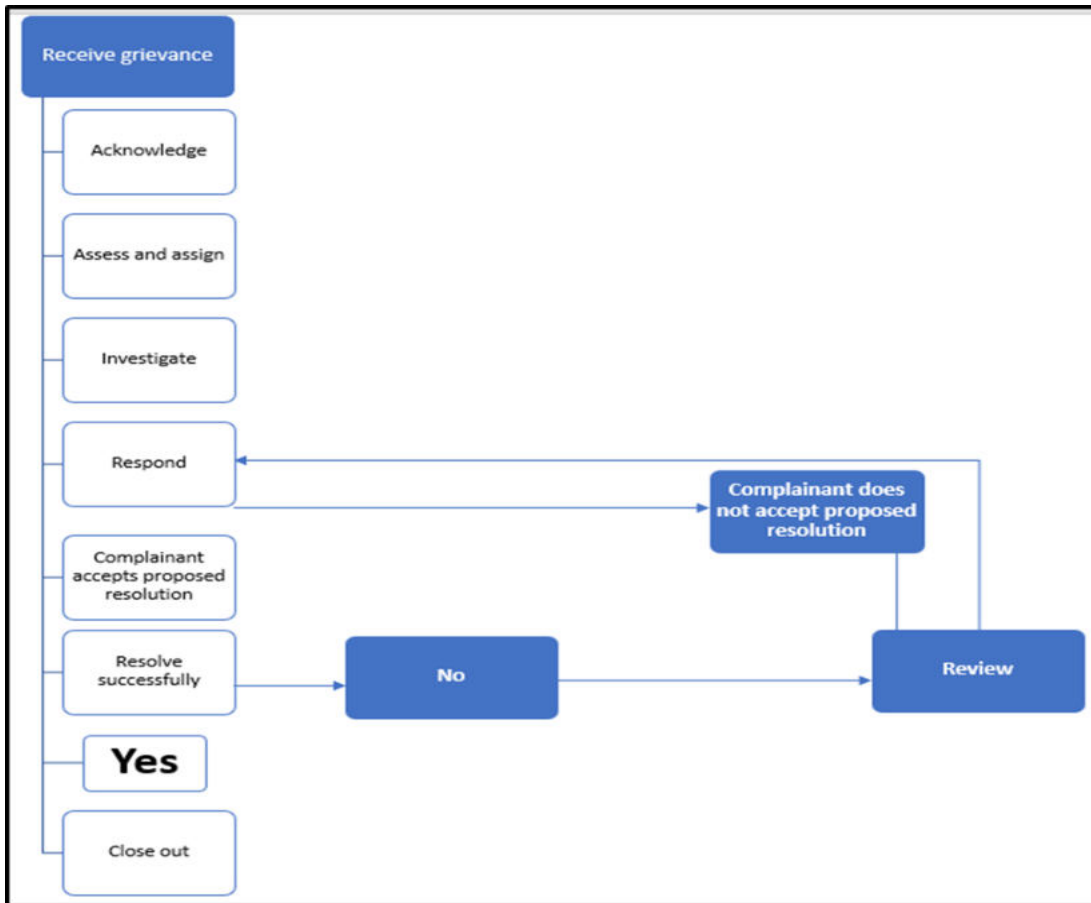


Figure 2: Grievance redressal mechanism process flow.

3.3.4 Site Closure and Rehabilitation

It is the process of returning the land in a given area that has been disturbed by construction and earthworks to some degree of its former state, or an otherwise determined state. Many projects, if not all, will result in the land becoming degraded to some extent. However, with proper rehabilitation most impacts associated with the mining project, could be mitigated and restored to an acceptable level. Poorly rehabilitated mining areas provide a difficult legacy issue for governments, communities and companies, and ultimately tarnish the reputation of operators as a whole. Objectives of proper site closure and rehabilitation include the following:

- Reduction or elimination of the need for a long-term management program to control and minimise the long-term environmental impacts;
- Clean-up, treatment or restoration of contaminated areas (e.g. soils contaminated by oil or fuel spills, concrete spills, etc.).
- Excavation of contaminated material and disposal thereof in an acceptable manner.

Rehabilitation measures to implement:

- A site inspection will be held quarterly by the Environmental Manager after every phase during mining. Rehabilitation will be done to the satisfaction of the MEFT.
- Frequent inspections of the equipment and effective follow-up procedures, to prevent minor defects from becoming major repair jobs.
- Make sure all soil polluted during mining and maintenance work is properly stored in drums and removed to an appropriate waste dump.
- Make sure all windblown litter is removed once maintenance has ceased.
- Make sure that all potential hazards (i.e. the sewerage pit) are properly closed and left in a safe and neat position.

Rehabilitation will be completed when the above have been achieved and should be completed as soon as possible after the cessation of mining activities, before demobilization and / or the expiry of the licence.

3.4 Institutional arrangement for ESMP Implementation

The proposed project is being undertaken by CSCSN, a privately owned company. Its business objectives is exploration and mining of precious in Southern Africa. This ESMP was compiled as part of the ESIA being undertaken for the proposed project in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012. The EMA is implemented by various stakeholders, organs of state and agents. The Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT) is responsible for developing policies for the management, protection and use of the environment, prepare and publish policies, strategies, objectives and standards for the management of the environment, coordinate environmental management at national level and monitor and ensure compliance with EMA. The implementation of the act directly rests with the Environmental Commissioner (EC). The EC advises Organ of state on the preparation of environmental plans, receives and record applications for ECCs and the overall management, protection, reviewing of assessment report and enforcement of monitoring and implementation of environmental plans in accordance with the EMA. Other Ministries, Government agencies, Local Governments and Traditional Authorities participate in the ESIA process for activities that are within their mandate and conduct inspections for monitoring compliance with EMA relevant to their Ministry. According to MEFT, Karas Regional Council have not been delegated as such and

projects taking place there rely on MEFT enforcement. There is need for capacity building of these institutions focused on EIA reviews, ESMP implementation and enforcement.

3.4.1 Estimated overall annual ESMP implementation budget

An estimated overall annual budget for the implementation of all environmental and social measures is provided in the table below.

Table 2: Estimated overall ESMP implementation budget.

Impact / activity	Estimated Cost (Nam\$)
Solid waste management	100 000.00
Soil contamination	100 000.00
Ground water monitoring	100 000.00
Air quality monitoring	76 000.00
Nosie monitoring	80 000.00
SEA / GBV / HIV AIDS	150 000.00
EIA review, ESMP implementation and Enforcement Capacity building program (MEFT, Karas Regional Council and local tourism associations)	400 000.00
Total	1 000 000.00

4 CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

4.1 Conclusion

This report was compiled from information obtained from relevant authorities, stakeholders, technical experts and professionals. It has presented the context, the setting and the social and economic environment influencing the envisaged project, benefits of the project and the environmental scope. The mining of precious stones from ML130 in Karas Region poses potential environmental damage in the form of destruction of the landscape and aesthetic view of the desert landscapes and disturbance of the natural environment. However, the predicted environmental impacts can be managed resulting in minimal or insignificant residual effects through the successful implementation of the proposed Environmental and Social Management Plan.

4.2 Way forward

The final ESMP will be submitted to MEFT: DEA. The decision made by MEFT: DEA will be made known to all registered I&APs and stakeholders.

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ANNEXURE 1: GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL FORM

GIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE PROPOSED MINING OF
PRECIOUS STONES FROM ML130 IN KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION.

**KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:
CLEAR SUN CONTRACTING SERVICES NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD**

Environmental Manager / Site Foreman

Date.....**Name & Surname**.....

Postal / Residential Address:.....Email
.....

Town..... Phone Number.....

Subject of grievance

.....
.....

Description of grievance

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

Date of receipt / acknowledge:.....**Complainant reference:**.....

Expected time of redressal:.....

If time not met:

**Reason for delay of
redressal**.....

Action to be

taken.....

Updated time of

redressal.....

Final

redressal.....

Action

taken.....

If Complainant is not satisfied advise on pathway to pursue the matter

SIGNATURE (s):

Complainant:.....Grievance Committee Chairperson.....

Date:.....Date:.....