

# Environmental Impact Assessment: Scoping Report

## Small-scale Mining 'Hotspot' on Farm: Otjimbojo Ost

Karibib District, Erongo Region



Prepared for:

**Ministry of Mines and Energy**  
Small-scale Mining Division  
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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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### LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

amsl	above mean sea level
AQG	Air Quality Guidelines
BAT	Best Available Technology
BID	Background Information Document
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COVID-19	'CO' - Corona, 'VI'- Virus & 'D' - Disease of 2019
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERSMA	Erongo Regional Small Miners Association
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
ha	Hectare
HPP	The Harambee Prosperity Plan
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
KCC	Karibib Constituency Council
m <sup>2</sup>	Square meters
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic meters
MC	Mining Claim
MCs	Mining Claims
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MITSD	Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCIS	Namibia Central Intelligence Services
NEPL	Non-Exclusive Prospecting License
NHC	National Heritage Council
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NSI	Namibia Standards Institute
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SHE	Safety, Health & Environment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSM	Small-scale Miner (Mining)
SSMs	Small-scale Miners
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

### **Anthropogenic Impact:**

Human impacts on the environment which include changes to the biophysical environments, ecosystems, biodiversity and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by human activities including global warming, environmental degradation, etc.

### **Biodiversity:**

The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial marine and other aquatic ecosystem and ecological complexes which they are part of.

### **Cumulative Impact:**

In the context of mining, means the impacts of mining activities which in themselves may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertaking in the area.

### **Decommissioning:**

The process which begins after termination or cessation of mining activities or mineral processing and ends with closure. It involves, amongst others, the removal of unwanted infrastructures, making safe of any dangerous excavations and surface restoration so as to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of mining activities remaining after cessation of operation.

### **Environment:**

All physical, chemical and biological factors and conditions which influence an object and or organism. It is also defined as the surroundings within which human beings exist and is made up of the land, water, atmosphere, plants and animal life (micro and macro) including interrelationships between the factors and the physical or chemical conditions that influence human health and well-being.

### **Environmental Impact:**

Environmental impact is any change to the environment whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially, resulting from an organization activities, products or services.

### **Environmental Management Plan (EMP):**

A working document on environmental and socioeconomic mitigation measures which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all phases of a proposed development.

### **Landfill:**

Onsite disposal of relatively small quantities of papers and plastics by burning in holes and pits.

### **Mineral Reserve:**

The mineral is referred to as a reserve when the extent of the amount of that mineral which can be extracted has been quantitatively proven, through drilling and other acceptable sampling methods for which the level of confidence is high.

**Mineral Resource:**

The mineral is called a resource when the extent of extractable amount of that mineral is only estimated with a low level of confidence, i.e. the resource is only inferred or estimated from geological evidence and assumptions, but has not been verified via drilling and other acceptable sampling methods.

**Mining:**

Mining is the process which involves the extraction of mineral resources from their host sources, excluding fossil minerals.

**Mining Claim:**

A parcel of land with dimensions of 600 m by 300 m and not exceeding 18 ha, securing a mineral asset (deposit) pegged and registered as provided for in the Mineral (Prospecting & Mining) Act, which gives the holder exclusive rights to exploit the mineral asset secured by such a MC for his or her own benefit.

**Overburden:**

In the context of tourmaline mining, overburden are waste materials covering the tourmaline bearing pegmatites which must be removed to expose the pegmatites.

**Sensitive Area**

A sensitive area or environment is described as an area or environment where a unique ecosystem, habitat for plant and animal life, wetlands or conservation activity exists or where there is high potential for ecotourism.

**Tailings:**

Tailings are any waste materials, slimes or residue produced from mining or processing of minerals.

**Topsoil:**

The layer of soil covering the earth which provides a suitable environment for the germination of seed, allowing the penetration of water and a source of micro-organisms, plant nutrients, seeds and with depth not exceeding 0.5 m.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction

There are Mining Claims (MCs) pegged by Small-scale Miners (SSMs) on Otjimbojo Ost – a privately owned game farm situated in the Karibib district, Erongo Region. The SSMs are mining tourmalines; which are semi-precious stones used in jewelries and are also believed to have strong healing properties.

The farm size, number of MCs and their statuses are as shown in Table 1 below. Otjimbojo has a game lodge, equipped with modern amenities catering for its local and regional hunting patrons. The farm constituted the EIA study area. SSMs have been mining tourmalines on the farm for many years without an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) having been done.

TABLE 1: Farm Size and Number of Mining Claims								
Farm Name	Size (ha)	Status of Mining Claims			MCs, Sizes, Footprint as % of Farmland & Holders			
		Active	Pending Renewal	New Applications	MCs	Size (ha)	%	MC Holders
Otjimbojo Ost	5 400	3	3	2	8	144	2.7%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3</b>

### 2. The EIA Proponent and Objectives

The EIA study has been proposed by the Small-scale Mining Division of Ministry of Mines & Energy with the financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The objectives are:

- To provide a framework for understanding of the environmental impacts associated with tourmaline mining carried out by SSMs within the study area.
- To determine the cumulative impacts (direct and indirect) which the mining activities have had on the biophysical and socio-economic environments.
- To analyse the baseline situation of tourmaline SSMs in terms of its economics, social and environmental consequences.
- To formulate generic Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) demonstrating how the environmental impacts emanating from the mining activities can be managed and in so doing to facilitate the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) authorisation process.

### 3. Nature of Mining Activities

Within the study area, tourmaline is found in two geological formations – deposited in unconsolidated alluvial sediments and hosted in granitic pegmatite. All mining activities on Otjimbojo are labour based with a single air compressor as the main machine. These features were common with all mining activities:

- No use of chemicals. More often, the extraction of minerals is achieved by using chemicals which are harmful to the environment. In the case of gold, mercury is often used which is quite toxic to the environment.
- No use of water (other than for human use). → *Low impact to the available water resources.*
- No use of electricity. → *Zero impact to the local energy pool.*
- No downstream processing (crushing, milling and product recovery processes that are often associated with mining operations). → *Zero impact to the natural environment.*
- Mining is confined to areas of less than 2 ha within each MC. → *Impacts on a smaller footprint.*
- Work is predominantly labour based with only a single machine (an air compressor). → *Low impacts since no machines are used.*
- Occasionally, blasting is done to break the pegmatite rock, but the size and magnitude of any blast is very small. Blasting is associated with vibrations and dust emissions.

No prior exploration work has been done to define and quantify the target mineral (tourmaline) – which makes the operations rather speculative in nature.

### 4. Environmental Impacts Associated with Operations

Even though the mining activities are relatively small, there are inherently environmental impacts associated with these specific activities:

- Provisions for basic infrastructures (access roads, camp sites, workshops, etc).
- Mining operations (excavations, trenching, drilling and blasting, etc):

However, such impacts can be effectively managed if the SSMs undertake to comply with guidelines provided in the EMP.

### 5. Assessment Criteria and Summaries

Each identified impact has been assessed on the basis of its nature, extent, duration, intensity and probability for such an impact actually occurring. A **Significant Rating** was then determined for each assessment, i.e. significance for the decision to grant the ECC.

- Impacts with **Low (-ve) Significance Ratings** will not affect the decision.
- Impacts with **Medium (-ve) Significance Rating** will affect a decision unless such impacts are effectively mitigated.

- Impacts with **High (-ve) Significance Ratings** would essentially indicate that the impacts will affect the decision irrespective of mitigation measures.

○

Environmental Impact or Concern /Issue	Significance Rating		Possible Mitigation
	WOM	WM	
Impacts on Soil Aspects	Low (-)	Very Low (-)	Stockpile and preserve topsoil excavated for future rehabilitation.
Construction of Access Roads	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select routes along fences which would involve the least removal of plants &amp; trees.</li> <li>• Avoid sensitive (watercourses) areas.</li> </ul>
Establishment of Camp Site	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Use materials which blend in well with the environment.</li> </ul>
Construction of Site Workshops	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate on cessation of operations.</li> </ul>
Mining Activities/Operations	High (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Backfill all excavated trenches.</li> <li>• Fence in active working.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>
Visual Intrusion	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a high standard of housekeeping.</li> <li>• Where possible, use materials which blend in well with the environment.</li> </ul>
Waste Management	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a Waste Management Plan for the operation and stick to it.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>
Fire Hazards	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make open fire at a designated area only.</li> <li>• Have firefighting equipment handy.</li> </ul>
Impacts of Blasting	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with regulations related to explosive handing, transport and storage.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP</li> </ul>
Impact on Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage Remains	Low (-)	Very Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect heritage &amp; cultural remains.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP</li> </ul>
Impacts on Mammals	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Backfill all excavations to prevent injury to wildlife.</li> <li>• Hunting of wildlife is strictly prohibited.</li> </ul>
Impact on Reptiles	Medium (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Killing of snakes &amp; reptiles is not allowed.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>
Impact on Birds	Low (-)	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birds nesting should not be disturbed.</li> <li>• No hunting of guinea fowl is allowed.</li> </ul>
Impact on Employment Creation	Low (+)	Low (+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect the labour laws when recruiting.</li> </ul>
Impact on the Local Economy	Low (+)	Low (+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure your goods from local suppliers.</li> <li>• Join local organizations and lobby groupings – ERSMA.</li> </ul>
Health and Safety Aspects	Low (-)	Medium (+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide decent sanitation and ablution facilities on the Camp Sites.</li> <li>• Maintain high standard of housekeeping.</li> <li>• Obey COVID-19 regulations and protocols.</li> </ul>

## 6. Public Participation Process

The EIA study was announced through advertising in the local newspapers and through an announcement aired on the National Radio of the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) by the Karibib Constituency Councilor. A Background Information Document (BID) with detailed information on the EIA was prepared and circulated to SSMs, identified stakeholders, landowner and the neighbouring landowners through the Chairperson of the Wilhelmstal Farmers Association.

The requirement of the Environmental Management Regulations to place a notice sign at the project site announcing the EIA was waived. The farm is not accessible by the general public and accessed via a farm road. Over 95% of SSMs mining tourmalines are residents of Karibib who spend about two weeks on Otjimbojo Ost working and another two weeks at home in Karibib. The meeting was held on 10 October 2020 and was well attended. Some of the issues raised by SSMs include:

- excessive compensation demanded by landowner of Otjimbojo Ost;
- only a maximum of seven SSMs are allowed per MC on Otjimbojo Ost
- SSMs not allowed to source water from the farm.

The landowners also presented their grievances with respect to SSMs which included:

- SSMs not backfilling excavated trenches;
- shacks erected all over the farmland;
- willful damage to farm properties;

## 7. Conclusion and Recommendation

The mining activities conducted by SSMs on Otjimbojo have small footprints and their impacts can be effectively managed provided all SSMs undertake and commit themselves to comply with the EMP.

On the basis of the EIA findings, it is recommended that each MC holder be granted an ECC if he/she commits to the terms of the EMP.

## 1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.1 Introduction

There are eight (8) Mining Claims (MCs) pegged by three (3) Small-scale Miners (SSMs) on Otjimbojo Ost, a game farm situated in the Karibib district, Erongo Region. Three MCs are active; three are pending renewal while two are new applications. For many years, tourmaline has been mined on the farm by SSMs, who were only required to sign Pro-forma Environmental Contracts. No Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been conducted into the mining activities as required by the Environmental Management Act, Act 7 of 2007.

This EIA study was proposed by the Small-scale Mining Division in the Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME) with the financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and was conducted by Joel Shafashike, an independent EIA Consultant.

The overall objective of the EIA study was to assess the cumulative, current, direct and indirect environmental impacts which the mining activities have had on the bio-physical and socio-economic environments and to formulate a generic Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to serve as a management tool for SSMs.

### 1.2 Location of the Study Area

Otjimbojo Ost where the mining activities are conducted is referred to as the EIA study area as shown in Figures 2, 3 & 4. The approximate farm size, the number of MCs pegged and holders of such MCs are indicated in Table 1. From Karibib, Otjimbojo is approximately 40 km to the northeast and reached by driving 10 km on C33 Highway in the direction of Omaruru, up to the district road D1941. You then turn on D1941 and drive a further 30 km.

From Okahandja, the farm is reached by driving approximately 65 km on the B2 Highway up to Wilhelmstal, where you turn and drive another 23 km on C36 gravel road in the direction of Omaruru until you reach the district road 1941. Turn on to D1941 (seen in Figure 3) and drive a further 8 km. The total distance from Wilhelmstal is therefore 31 km.

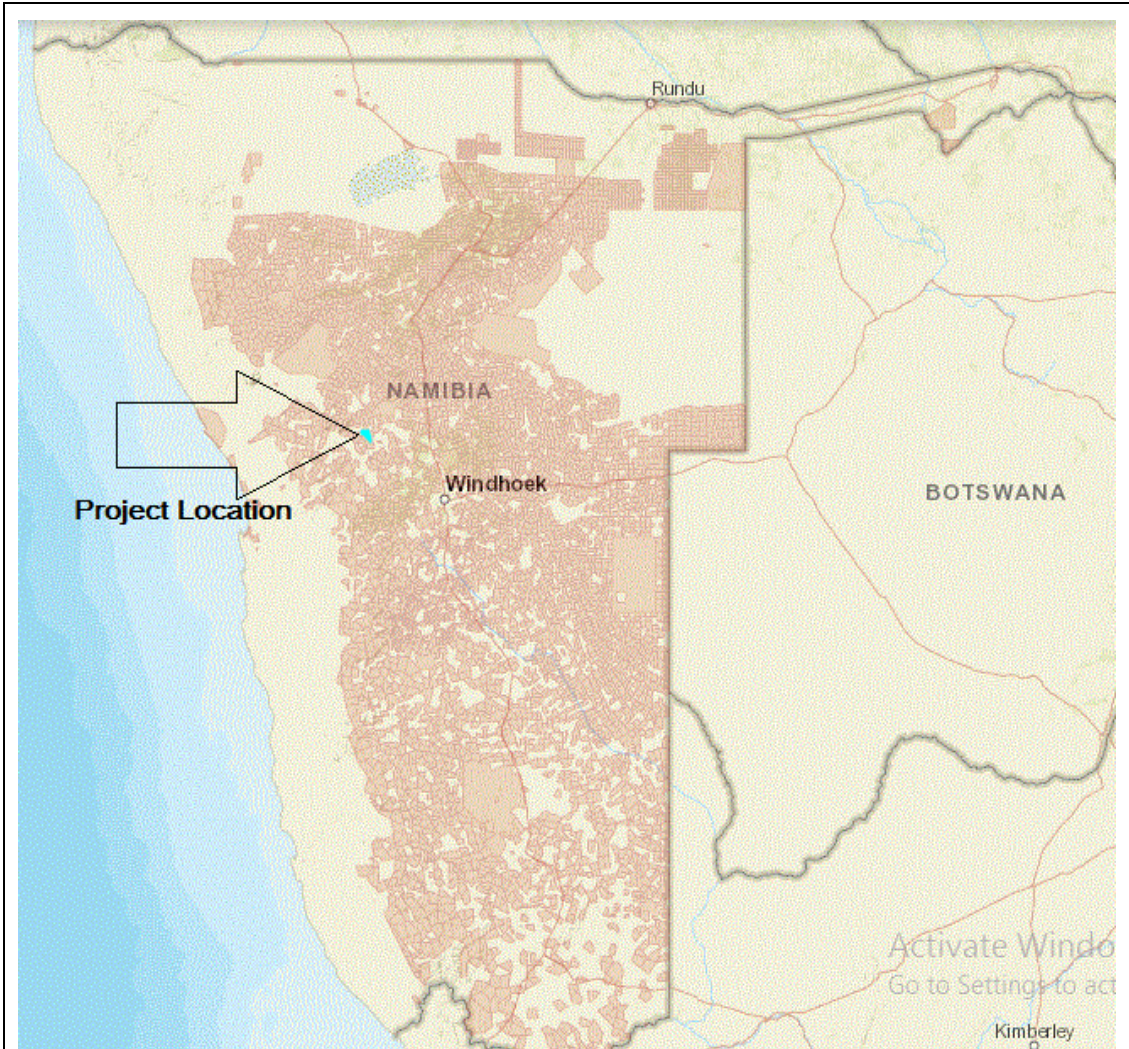
TABLE 1: Farm Size and Number of Mining Claims								
Farm Name	Size (ha)	Status of Mining Claims			MCs, Sizes, Footprint as % of Farmland & Holders			
		Active	Pending Renewal	New Applications	MCs	Size (ha)	%	MC Holders
Otjimbojo	5 400	3	3	2	8	144	2.7%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3</b>

### 1.3 Property Ownership

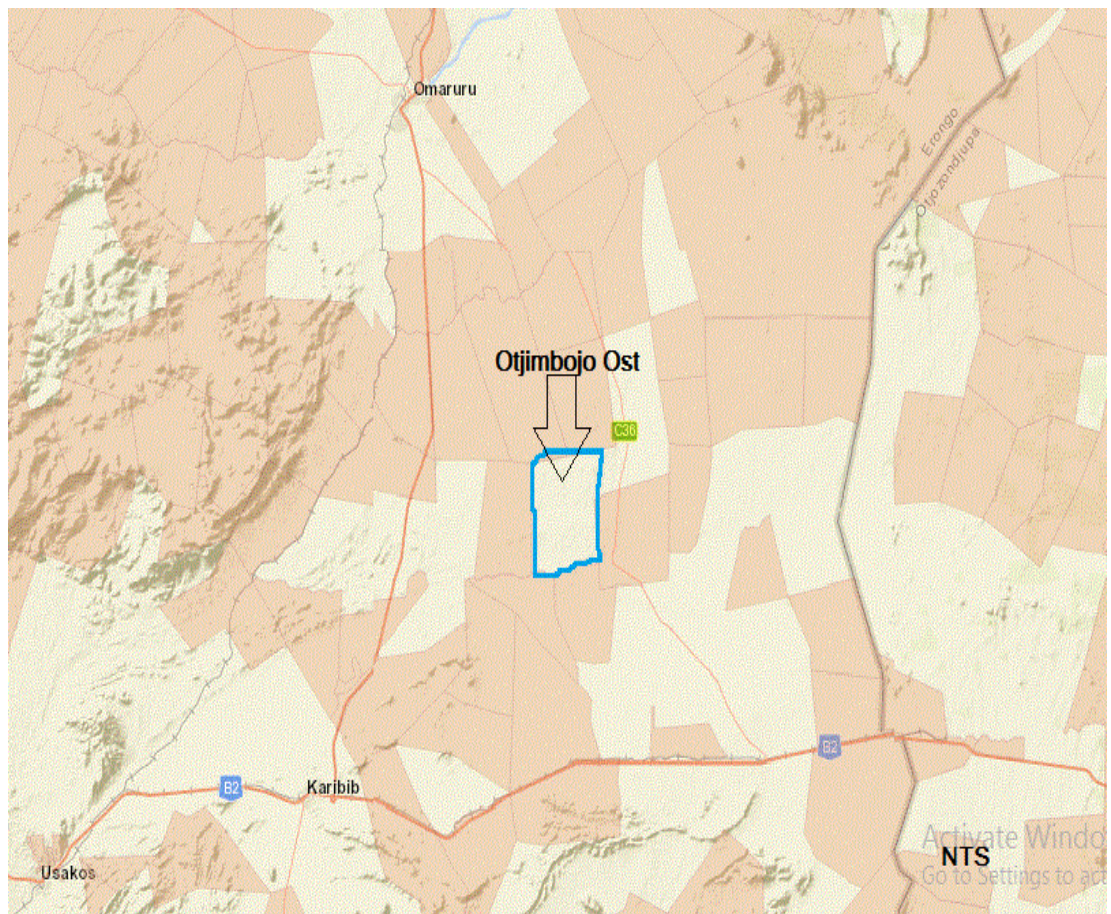
The farm is owned by Otjimbojo Ost Farming CC with Mr Steven Skoppelitus holding the 100% members' interests in the CC. It is a game farm on which different species of wildlife is reared. There is a lodge with modern facilities on the farm where local and regional hunting patrons are accommodated. The farm manager is Mr Peter Shilomboleni.

### 1.4 Historical Background

Tourmaline mining has been conducted on the farmland for many years. Based on field observations and historical narratives presented by SSMs, tourmaline mining on Otjimbojo is believed to have started during the time when Namibia was a Germany colony.



**Figure 1: Project Location – National Context**



**Figure 2: Project Location - showing access roads**

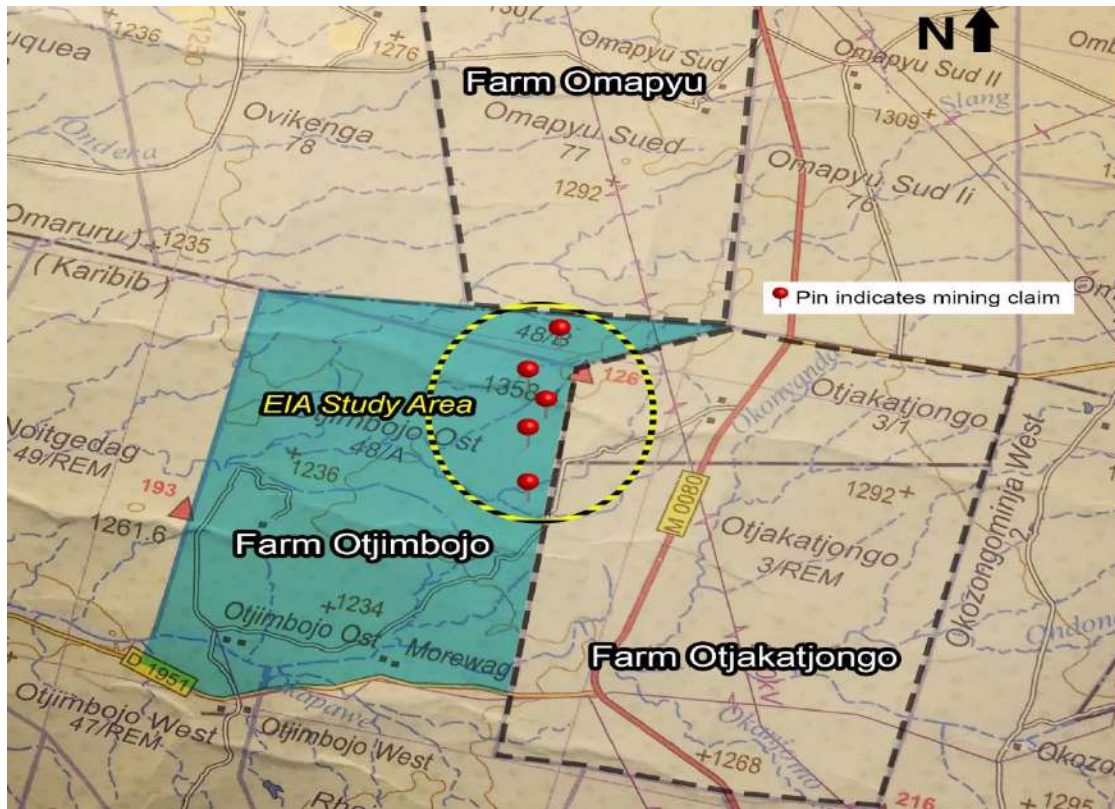


Figure 3: EIA Study Area – Namibia Farm Maps



Figure 4: EIA Study Area - Google Map

## 2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the EIA were:

- To provide a framework for understanding of the environmental impacts associated with gemstone mining by SSMs on the farm.
- To determine the cumulative impacts (direct and indirect) which the mining activities of SSMs had had on the biophysical and socio environments.
- To analyse the baseline situation of SSMs in terms of its economics, social and environmental consequences.



- To raise awareness amongst SSMs to start understating and appreciating the environment in which they conduct their activities.
- To prepare generic and simplified Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) which MC holders can submit with their individual applications for EECs to MEFT.

Through the EMPs, mechanisms are provided which ensure that, going forward, each SSM who has been granted an ECC will have his or her mining operation harmonised with national laws, regulations and policies.

Each SSM will be expected to take personal responsibility by ensuring that his/her mining activities are conducted within the ambit of the Environmental Management Act, and in a manner, which is socially acceptable, environmentally sustainable and practically safe to the livestock, wild games, farm staff personnel and farm guests.

### 3. **APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

In carrying out this EIA an investigative approach was adopted which included the following:

- Field visual surveys and observations of mining activities on the farm.
- Consultation with MC holders and individual SSMs working on the MCs.
- Consultations with the Farm Manager/Owner and farming personnel.
- Desk studies and literature review.

As part of the scoping assessment process to determine potential environmental impacts, Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) were identified and consulted. Their comments, inputs and or concerns were noted and included in the Public Participation Process (PPP) section of the EIA Report.

For each impact identified, preventative and mitigation measures have been proposed in the EMP including guidelines for final rehabilitation on cessation of mining activities. Based on the finding of this EIA, a generic EMP was prepared.

### 4. **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES**

In this section, the mining activities conducted by SSMs are described based on the criteria described above. The operations have these features in common:

- The footprint of each mining operation is relatively small and confined to areas of less than 2 ha within each specific MC.
- The operations do not involve downstream processing such as rock crushing, milling and or complicated product recovery processes that are often associated with mineral extraction.
- The operations do not use harmful chemicals such as mercury, which is used in the processing of gold, and therefore a harmful chemical to the environment.
- The operations do not make use of water which is a scarce resource in Namibia. Water is required is for human use only and for cleaning purposes. The supply of water to the operations would have required infrastructures which present environmental impacts.
- The operations do not make use of electricity. The supply of electricity will require the erection of powerlines which present environmental challenges and impacts.
- Mining activities at Otjimbojo are mostly labour based with no machineries. (Only one broken air compressor was observed).

There are extensive exploration activities underway on one section of the farm by a local company, Osino Resources which made a public announcement recently of having discovered

a sizeable gold resource. According to the Country Geologist of Osino, the exploration company has drilled its own borehole to supply water to its personnel and exploration activities.

#### 4.1 Detailed Description of Activities

The operational activities are described in terms of the following:

- Mining Claims;
- Scope of Mining activities;
- Existing Infrastructures, and
- Socio-economic Environments.

##### 4.1.1 Mining Claims

There are about eight (8) MCs pegged on the farm and held by the three (3) Namibian individuals, as shown in Table 2. Three MCs are active; three are pending renewals while two are new applications. All MCs are pegged to the north east of the farm - along the boulder fence with Otjakatjongo (Figures 3 & 4).

According to the Farm Manager, only the first two MC holders listed on Table 2 have access agreements with Otjimbojo Ost Farming CC. All access agreements were handled by their lawyer; so it is therefore possible that the third SSM with a pending application was still negotiating for access.

Currently, mining is carried out from two MCs with the activities confined to an area of less than 2 ha. Physical verification of MCs on the game farm was outside the scope of the EIA assignment.

TABLE 2: Holders of MCs on Otjimbojo Ost				
MC HOLDER	STATUS OF MCs			REMARKS
	Active	Renewal	Application	
Mrs Elizabeth Kaperu	2	3		<b>Note:</b>
Mr Jackie Enslin	1			
Mr Aaron Shilongo			2	
<b>Total Mining Claims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total MC Holders</b>				<b>3</b>
<b>Total Land Claimed (ha)</b>				<b>324</b>

Mrs Elizabeth Kaperu, one of two MC holders on the farm, was available during the field observation. Mrs Kaperu is working on her two active MCs on a fulltime basis and has a workforce of seventeen (17) SSMs including her three children, a son and two daughters who are all majors. Originally, all six MCs on the farm were held by her husband (now late) who transferred one MC to Mr Jackie Enslin. Upon the death of her husband, the remaining five MCs were transferred to Mrs Kaperu.

Mrs Kaperu is very passionate and enthusiastic about tourmaline mining narrating that she grew up on Otjimbojo because her parents worked for the farm owner until their retirements. She and her late husband have been involved in gemstone mining all their lives.

The second MC holder, Mr Enslin, is currently not working his MC. Mr Enslin attended the public consultation meeting in Karibib on 10 October 2020. He is both a tourmaline miner and buyer. According to Mr Enslin, the tourmaline prices were not good at present to justify mining expenses.



Photo 1: Farm Otjimbojo



Photo 2: Typical topsoil



Photo 3: Active mining site on Otjimbojo and on adjacent farm (Otjakatjongo)



Photo 4: Old unrehabilitated trenches



Photo 5: An Air Compressor (broken)

#### 4.1.2 Scope of Mining Activities

The pegmatites bearing tourmalines are buried in shallow sand beneath the surface and covered by topsoil of approximately 300 mm thick. At present, mining is conducted by means of basic hand tools: picks, shovels, chisels and hammers crowbars. Mrs Kaperu has an air compressor (Figure 5) of her own, but it has been broken for some time now. The working

areas are within a walking distance of the Camp Site. The area on which mining operations are conducted is less than 2 ha.

Due to high temperatures during the day, working hours are normally from 6 AM to 10 AM. SSMs would then take a five hour break and start working again from 4 PM up to 7 PM. Most SSMs working for Mrs Kaperu have been mining tourmaline for many years and have acquired useful exploration techniques and skills with respect to identifying gangue stones often associated with tourmalines.

In a good month, the SSMs would recover good stones, but most of the times the stones recovered are of poor quality (black tourmalines in Photo 8) which fetches poor prices. The SSMs are knowledgeable about their trade and prevailing prices for tourmalines. For a good tourmaline with a reasonable weight and all the four C's, a good price can be realized. Good stone were scarce though. The four C's are:

- Colour;
- Cleavage;
- Clarity; and
- Carat (weight of a tourmaline stone).

#### 4.2.3 Onsite Accommodation

During the site inspection, all seventeen (17) SSMs, including the MC holder, Mrs Kaperu were working on the two active MCs. They all stay in one Camp Site, where they have erected tents for shelter (Photos 6 & 7). They typically work for about two to three weeks and then go home to Karibib for one week to visit their families. Potable water is sourced from Karibib and carted to the Camp Site in 250 liter PVC drums.

During the time of the visit, Mrs Kaperu had some misunderstandings with the landowner over the compensation fees which were recently hiked. She was considering taking the matter to Mineral Ancillary Rights Commission. There is adequate water on the farm, the SSMs were not allowed to source water from the property.

#### 4.2.4 Socio-economic Aspects

The modus operandi at Otjimbojo is that each SSM is working as a contractor to the MC holder, who receives a fee from the tourmalines recovered and sold. The obligation of the MC holder is to facilitate access to the MCs and water to the Camp Site.

The 'fee' payable to the MC holder is not based on a determined fixed percentage, but on some sort of agreed sliding scale. This was explained by Mrs Kaperu as follows. A SSM who generates sales of N\$10 000 from tourmaline, would pay N\$2000 (about 20%) to the MC holder. If the sales realized were N\$100 000, the SSM is expected to pay a fee of N\$30 000 which is 30%.

Recovered tourmalines are taken to local buyers in Karibib. Apparently, a good stone with the right colour, cleavage and clarity could fetch as high as N\$2 500 per gram. According to Mrs Kaperu, the blue tourmaline (Photo 8) has all the necessary features but it was too small.

Mrs Kaperu and her two daughters were the only females on the Camp Site. There were no children or under aged persons. At times Mrs Kaperu would stay with her SSMs on the Camp Site for the entire two weeks.

There are no occupational health and safety standards applied. Mining is performed without wearing PPE (safety overalls, safety helmets, protective hand gloves, protective footwear, safety goggles, etc) and there are no danger warning signs displayed or barriers erected around open trenches.



**Photo 6: Typical Camp Site Structures**



**Photo 7: 'Ablution facilities' on Camp Site**



**Photo 8: Tourmalines mined from Otjimbojo**

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The information in this section was compiled from a number of sources as listed below:

- Visual observations during the field visit to Otjimbojo Ost.
- Desk study of various materials.
- Digital Atlas of Namibia which was itself compiled by the University of Cologne based on the data sourced from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs of MEFT.
- Groundwater in Namibia, an exploration to the Hydrogeological Map.
- Namibia Weather Services website ([www.namibiaweather.info](http://www.namibiaweather.info)).
- Rangeland Monitoring Project in Namibia - an EU funded project implemented in collaboration with Agra.

### 5.1 THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

With respect to the physical environment on Otjimbojo Ost, the settlement of Wilhelmstal which is about 32 km away has been taken as a reference point.

#### 5.1.1 Climate Conditions

The information presented on climatic conditions is derived from the nearest weather stations (Omaruru – 40 km and Wilhelmstal – 32 km), available literature materials and personal knowledge.

##### 5.1.1.1 Temperature

The coldest temperatures are recorded during the months of June and August. During this period, night temperature could drop below 0 °C while day time temperatures generally range between 5 °C and 10°C. Usually, the warmest temperatures are encountered during the summer months of October and March when the temperatures range between 20 °C and 37 °C.

### 5.1.1.2 Rainfall

The annual rainfall around the study area is highly variable and unreliable. The average annual rainfall is 240 mm with most precipitation occurring during the months of January through to March. This is also evident from the Digital Atlas Rainfall of Namibia reproduced in Figure 5 below.

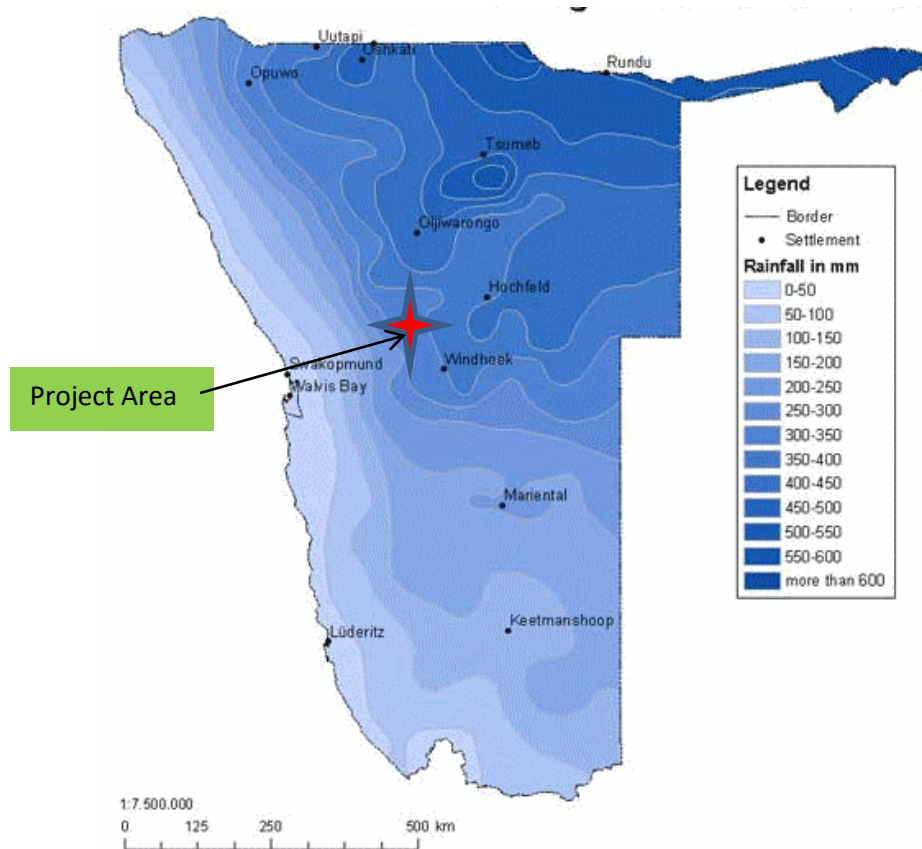


Figure 5: Rainfall Map of Namibia

### 5.1.1.3 Wind Pattern

The prevailing wind direction is predominantly from east to west. Northerly winds are infrequent occurring mainly during the winter and spring months. Wind can occur at any time of the day or night, but the highest annual wind speeds can be expected in the afternoon hours from 12h00 to 22h00. The wind occurrence, direction and strength have no significant impact on the mining activities conducted on the properties.

### 5.1.2 Topography and Drainage

The terrain is typically arid to semi-arid shrub land characterised by a mixture of bush, woodland and shrub-land gradually increasing in thickness from west to east. The topographic relief has modest variations with a maximum elevation change of approximately 124 m from the northeast to southeast corners of the property (Photo 3 & 10). The highest hill pick on Otjimbojo Ost is 1358 m amsl (northeast) and the lowest is 1268 m amsl (southeast).

The Khan River which originates from Otjsembe settlement, northwest of Okahandja is running to the south of Otjimbojo (Photo 3) resulting in several ephemeral watercourses crisscrossing the farm draining southwards - in the direction of the Khan River.



Photo 9: Uprooted Plants



Photo 10: Trees along Khan River banks



Photo 11: Mountain peak (left of the fence is Otjimbojo & to the right is Otjakatjongo)

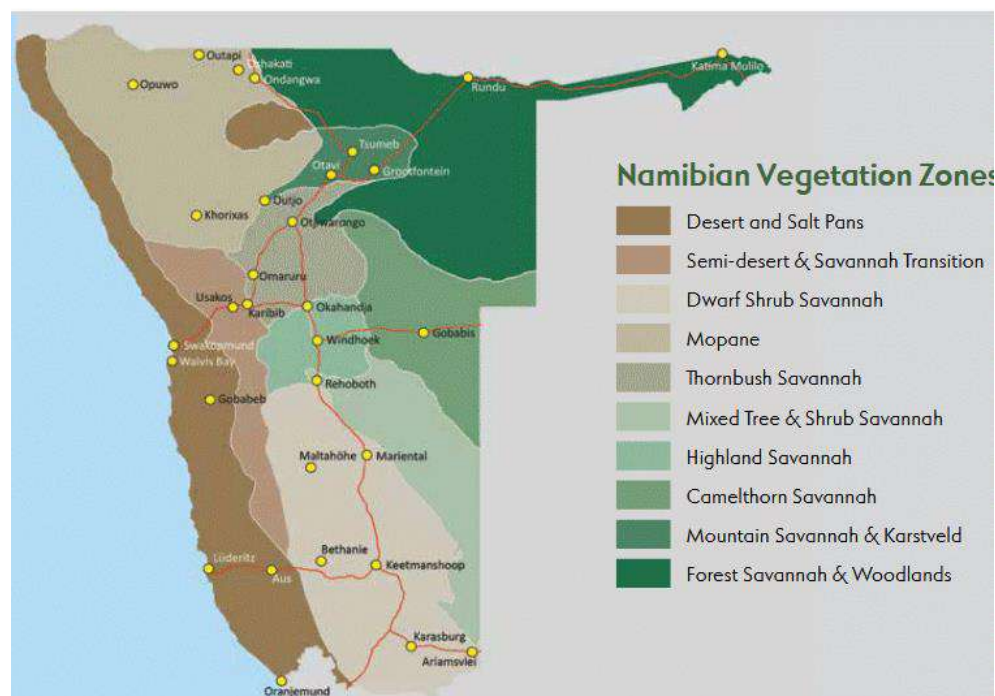


Figure 6: Vegetation Zone of Namibia

### 5.1.3 Vegetation

From Figure 6 above, the study area would fall under the ‘Thornbush Savanna’ in terms of the agro-ecological zoning map. In such an area, the biomass rate is estimated at 510 kg dry mass per hectares. At an average rainfall of 240 mm per year, the area is not suitable for intensive commercial cattle farming. However, small livestock such as sheep, goats and game which are natural browsers than grazers should thrive.

#### 5.1.4 Geological Aspects and Hydrology

A number of geological publications have been written on the Namibian geological landscape which is dynamic and rather fascinating. Geological formations in Namibia are dated from the Archean to the Phanerozoic Age (GSN, 2011). The oldest rocks are up to 2 600 million years old, consisting of the Kunene and Grootfontein Igneous Complexes in the north to the volcanic Haib Subgroup and Violsdrift Granite Suite to the south, the Khoabendus and Rehoboth groups.

Most of the geological fabric of northern, central and north-western Namibia is comprised of the Damara Supergroup, formed between 500 and 800 million years ago. The Damara Supergroup consists of a diverse range of metasedimentary rocks. The more recent Cenozoic surficial deposits (<50 million years) consist of deposits of the Kalahari and Namib Desert.

The granitic pegmatites which host the tourmalines mined by SSMs within the study area had intruded the Damara Supergroup.

The study is devoid of sources of surface water such as natural lakes, springs, fountains or man-made earth dams. The water for farming applications is sourced from boreholes drilled at different locations on the farm. The average depth of boreholes is 120 m and typical yield could be anything between 1 m<sup>3</sup> to 2 m<sup>3</sup> per hour. The borehole water is good and consumed without any treatment.

#### 5.1.5 Soil Aspects

The typical soil is sandy ranging in colour from reddish to grey with broken calcrete pieces in it, to fine red sand (Photo 2). Judging from the uprooted plants within the mining areas, and the general vegetation outlook over the plains, the soil is quite deep such that the presence of calcrete did not limit the rooting system (Photo 9). In the semi-arid climate environments, the organic content of soils is usually low and the topsoil poorly developed. However, the densely vegetated woodlands along the banks of the Khan River would suggest that the topsoil is better developed in those sections of the study area.

Within the study area, tourmalines are found in unconsolidated alluvial sediments and in hard pegmatites buried just a few centimeters from the surface. Good quality tourmalines are those found in alluvial deposits.

#### 5.1.7 Land Use and Alternatives

The farm is used for rearing of wildlife, but a small number of livestock (cattle and goats) is kept mainly for own use. The main source of income for the farm is derived from trophy hunting and lodging facilities.

In terms of the Wildlife Ordinance of 1967, a farmer on freehold land in Namibia is given conditional right to use 'wildlife' on his or her property for recreational hunting. The species allowed for hunting under this law are *Kudus*, *Oryx*, *Common Warthog* and *Springbok*. In addition, commercial farmers could also benefit from wildlife through consumptive use and ecotourism.

The alternative use would be beef production, but the grazing yield is considerable low to support intensive beef production. Even with clearing of bush encroachment, grazing yield would still remain marginally inadequate and of low quality. Cropping is also not feasible given the low and erratic rainfall.



## 5.2 THE BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 5.2.1 Animals (Mammals, Reptiles and Birds)

The information provided under this section is based on desktop studies of available database records, literatures and specialized studies conducted in and around the study area by various specialists such as from the work of zoologist, Griffins (2003) and the National Avifaunal Database compiled by Dr Chris Brown.

According to the work of Griffins (2003) there are about 139 species of animal that used to occur and still occur within the wider study area. The species list includes 4 amphibians, 49 reptiles and 66 mammals. Of the total number of species, 56 have been accorded national conservation status. It should be mentioned that the majority of these species have broad regional distributions which include the Erongo and Brandberg mountains.

#### 5.2.1.1 Mammals

Many of the large mammals such as elephants, lions and rhinos do not occur in the study area any longer but are confined to big conservations parks (Erindi Private Game Park is approximately 60 km). The dense stands of predominantly thorny bushes has also made habitat unsuitable to many grazing mammals. Mammals which survive by hunting such as cheetahs have also found it difficult to habituate in the area.

There are no endemic mammals which occur within the study area or in the wide surroundings. According to the farming staff, leopards are occasionally encountered on the mountainous hill section of the farm (Photo 11). Leopards in this area will have an important ecological role to play in keeping the population of dassies and baboons from exceeding the carrying capacity of the vegetation.

#### 5.2.1.2 Reptiles

Most of the reptiles occurring within and around the study area have developed some form of adaptation skills to surviving in the arid conditions. Of the forty nine (49) species of reptiles likely to occur, four (4) are believed to be endemic to Namibia. These are the *Dwarf Gecko*, *Kalahari Whip Snake*, *Leopard Whip Snake* and *Zebra Snakes*. All four species have a wide distribution throughout Namibia and will not be affected by mining activities.

According to the farming staff, Cobra and Dwarf Python are the common snakes often encountered within the study area especially on the mountainous hills where they prey on rodents and rats. The Python and Chameleon have legal protection. Due to their slow movement, Chameleons are often killed by vehicles. Most people will enjoy viewing a chameleon changing its colour.

#### 5.2.1.3 Birds (Avifauna)

Most bird species occurring in Namibia are regarded as highly nomadic which tend to follow rainfall patterns and vegetation growth and availability resulting from such rainfall. In case of large birds, these are generally known to navigate vast tracks of terrain hence reducing their sensitivity to areas of disturbances and conflict. Within the study area, trees and plants around the banks of Khan River (Photo 10) are generally green throughout the year and therefore presenting suitable habitats and breeding grounds for birds.

There are no known birds endemic to the study area. Apart from a few pest species and some that are huntable game, most bird species are protected by law in Namibia. The *Lappet Faced Vulture* is classified as vulnerable and therefore protected. This species tends to use the same nest built in large trees year after year. They are known to have large ranges and prone to collision with powerlines. Large trees along the Khan River are likely to be suitable for *Lappet*

*Faced Vultures* to build nests in, but the mining activities are remote from the Khan River and will have no impact.

### 5.3 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The conditions pertaining to the socio-economic impacts and general health aspects of SSMs mining on the farm have been described under sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 and are not repeated here. The socio-economic environments discussed under this section are those of the Erongo Region and Karibib town. Most of the SSMs have Karibib as their home town and it is also the place where tourmaline trading activities take place.

#### 5.3.1 Regional Context:

According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the Region of Erongo had a population of 150 400 people or 7.1% of the total Namibia population of 2 104 900 people at that time. Over 80% of the population in Erongo lives in urban areas while 20% lives in rural areas.

#### 5.3.2 Constituency Context

The town of Karibib is the administrative capital for the Karibib Electoral Constituency and had a population of 13 320 during the 2011 national census. The population of the town was 5 132. The majority of the residents of Karibib work on the mines around the town and approximately 58% of the population was dependent on salaries and wages earned through formal employment. The Navachab gold mine is the biggest employer in the town. Salaries and wages from the farming activities accounted for approximately 6%. Approximately 9% of the population was dependent on non-farming and non-mining businesses.

Ten years ago when the census was conducted, Karibib had the second highest unemployment rate in the region after the Daures Electoral Constituency. The Karibib constituency was ranked as having the poorest standard of sanitation. The consequential poor economic status of the town of Karibib had led to the downgrading of the local authority from the level of a municipality to that of a town council status, one step above the village council.

Most SSMs reside in Karibib; and it is where they spend their disposable incomes i.e. support to their families and payment for services (water, electricity, rates, etc) to the local authority. Given the lack of geological data, in terms of understanding the extent of the tourmaline resources covered by MCs, any long term economic impacts, which tourmaline mining would have on the town of Karibib and those participating in the subsector, would remain uncertain.

## 6.0 THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 Introduction

The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to environmental assessment and protection which includes the following:

- The Namibia Constitution
- Statutory law
- Common law
- Customary law, and
- International law

### 6.2 Specific Legal Instruments

The Mineral (prospecting and Mining) Act, Act No. 33 of 1992 is the specific legislation governing the mineral sector in Namibia. The Mineral Act which falls under the Ministry of Mines and Energy governs and allows for these mineral licenses:

- Reconnaissance Licenses
- Prospecting Licenses
- Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses
- Mining Claims
- Mining Licenses
- Mineral Export Licenses

In addition to the above, the Minerals Act also allows for the monitoring of mining operations, reporting requirements, compliance to the Act, compliance to Environmental Clearance Certificates (in conjunction with the Environmental Commissioner), disposal methods and rehabilitations. The Mining Commissioner, a statutory appointment made by the Minister of MME in terms of the Minerals Act is the official responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Minerals Act as well as related regulations such Health and Safety Regulations and Explosives and associated devices used for mining applications (in conjunction with Namibian Police's Explosive Unit).

The Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) is the legislation responsible for conducting of environmental impact assessments, the granting of ECC and monitoring of all listed activities/developments which have been granted ECCs including enforcing of compliance in terms of the provisions of the Environmental Management Act. The Environmental Commissioner is also a statutory appointment made by the Minister of MEFT in terms of the Environmental Management Act to oversee the implementation and administration of the Environmental Management Act.

### 6.3 Applicable Relevant Policies

The following legislations and policies are also applicable to the EIA study:

- The EIA Policy (1995)
- Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1994)
- The National Climate Change Policy of Namibia (September 2010)
- The Minerals Policy of Namibia (2004)
- Policy for the Conservation of Biotic Diversity and Habitat Protection (1994)
- The 5<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan
- The National Resettlement Programme
- The Affirmative Action Loan Scheme Policy
- The National Land Policy
- The National Land-Use Policy

- Land Tax Regulations
- Resettlement Land Act
- The Harambee Prosperity Plan of 2015

As the main source of legislation, the Constitution of Namibia (1990) makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislations. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws intended to protect the natural environment and to mitigate against adverse environmental impacts.

In the contexts of the mining activities conducted by SSM, there are several laws and polices applicable which are reflected in Table 5 below.

<b>Table 3: Laws, Policies &amp; Regulations Applicable to the 'Listed Activities'</b>											
<b>Laws &amp; Policies</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>
The Constitution of Namibia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Minerals (Prospecting & Mining) Act, Act 33 of 1992	x									x	
Environmental Management Act , Act 7 of 2007	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Regulations of the Environmental Management Act	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mine Health & Safety Regulations, Section 138A of Minerals Act		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Water Resource Management Act, Act 11 of 2013	x							x	x	x	x
Explosives Act of 26 of 1956 of SA as Annotated Statutes	x	x		x		x					x
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 14 of 1975	x							x			
Nature Conservation Amendment, Act 5 of 1996	x	x	x			x			x	x	x
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	x	x	x					x			x
Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act (Act 9 of 2008)	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Animals Protection Act, Act 71 of 1962	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		
Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill		x	x	x				x			x
Hazardous Substance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992 and its Related and Health and Safety Regulations		x	x	x				x		x	x
Public and Environmental Health Act No. 86 of 2015		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, Act 6 of 1995	x	x					x	x		x	

#### **Legend**

A	Use of natural Resources	H	Biodiversity
B	Emissions Impact (Air & Odour)	I	Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage Impacts
C	Emissions (to land & Hazard)	J	Social-economic Impacts
D	Noisy Impacts	K	Health and Safety Impacts
E	Visual Impacts	G	Land Use
F	Vibrations		

In addition, the following International Conventions, which, in respect of Section 144 of the Constitution automatically form part of the Namibian law, may also apply:

- The Convention on Biodiversity (1992)
- The Basel Convention on movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)
- The United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)

## 7. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The impacts associated with tourmaline mining on Otjimbojo are assessed based on the criteria explained in this section. In line with the Environmental Management Act, a broader definition of 'Environment' is adopted, which includes both bio-physical and socio-economic components. The objective of the Environmental Assessment Policy is to seek to achieve a balance between positive and negative impacts, and between bio-physical impacts and social and economic gains to the society.

Hence, both negative and positive impacts on the environment were considered. To the extent that is practically possible, this report will propose and suggest measures to mitigate negative impacts associated with mining activities on the game farm. The assessment has considered the following:

- the nature and scope of the mining operations;
- the necessary infrastructures (access roads, camp sites, a workshop area where machinery and vehicles used in the operation are stored and serviced, an administrative site offices;
- mining methods used by SSMs, and
- machinery, vehicles, equipment & tools that are used.

The assessment is made based on the current prevailing situation as observed. Should the scope and scale of the mining operations change in any material way, i.e. full scale mechanization of tourmaline operations, then some of the mitigations as recommended in this EIA will have to be reconsidered.

For each activity with the potential for environmental impact, a brief description of the potential impact is presented followed by a table that summarizes the assessment according to specific criteria as described in Table 6.

Table 4: Assessment Criteria	
Nature of Impact	An explanation on how the environment will be affected by specific activities.
Mitigation	What measures could be applied to reduce negative impacts or to enhance positive impacts.
Extent	The geographical extent of the impact.
Duration	The length of time that the impact could persist listed as: <b>Short term</b> (between 0 and 5 years), <b>Medium term</b> (between 5 and 10 years), <b>Long term</b> (lifespan of the project) and <b>Permanent</b> (beyond the project lifespan).
Intensity or Magnitude	The intensity of the impact is rated as <b>Low</b> (natural, social and cultural functions are not significantly affected), <b>Medium</b> (natural, social and cultural continue to function but are modified) and <b>High</b> (natural, social and cultural become altered to the extent that they remain permanently deformed).
Probability	The probability of the impact actually occurring is rated as <b>Improbable</b> ( a low probability that the impact will occur), <b>Probable</b> (a distinct probability that the impact will occur), <b>Highly Probable</b> (it is most likely that the impact will occur) and <b>Definite</b> (the impact will occur regardless of mitigation measures).
Confidence	The level of confidence that can be placed on this assessment is <b>Low</b> (implies that further investigation may be required if the impact could potentially be significant), <b>Medium</b> (further investigation may be required if impact could be significant) and <b>High</b> (Impact well understood. Further investigations may be required to determine the effectiveness of possible mitigation measures )
Significance	The <b>Significance Rating</b> of the impact is determined as a synthesis of the above assessment criteria where: <b>Low Significance</b> (the impact would not have an effect on the decision to approve the project), <b>Medium Significance</b> ( the assessed impact should have an effect on the decision unless the impact is effectively mitigated) and <b>High Significance</b> (the decision would be influenced regardless of the mitigation)
Further Investigation or monitoring	A recommendation for further investigation (prior to the implementation of the project) or monitoring (prior to commencement and/or during the operational phase)

## 8. ASSESSMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

### 8.1 Impact Assessments and Mitigation Measures

All possible impacts associated with tourmaline mining are assessed and a **Significance Rating** for each impact determined. Mitigation measures on how the identified environmental impacts could be reduced, eliminated or minimised are also provided. The assessments are grouped into three categories of:

- Impacts of Mining Activities on the Physical Environment
- Impacts of Mining Activities on the Biological Environment, and
- Impacts of Mining Activities on the Human Environment

### 8.2 IMPACTS OF MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 8.2.1 Impacts on Soil Aspects

All SSMs using hand held tools are mining tourmalines occurring in unconsolidated alluvial sediments. When compared to mining with earthmoving machineries, the footprint for manual labour is relatively smaller. In both cases, the removal of topsoil is involved, albeit on different scales. The organic matters which support the vegetation are contained in the topsoil.

Within the study area, the topsoil is considered to have a low organic content due to the arid climatic nature of the environment. It is therefore important that the topsoil is conserved for later rehabilitation. Normally, the topsoil would have a darker colour. Where there is no clear indication, the top 300 mm should be deemed to be topsoil.

Table 5: Impacts on Soil Profile	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential destruction of soil profile by mixing topsoil and subsoil.</li><li>• Potential erosion of topsoil.</li></ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The topsoil should be removed with the vegetation and stored together so that the vegetation helps to hold and enrich the soil while it is on stockpiles.</li><li>• Ideally, topsoil should be stockpiled in conical heaps not exceeding 1.5 m in height. This is to allow for moisture and oxygen to penetrate the heap.</li><li>• Grass and indigenous shrubs should be allowed to grow on the stockpiles.</li><li>• The topsoil should not be mixed with subsoil and should be stored separately.</li><li>• When backfilling any excavated trench, the subsoil should be replaced first and the topsoil last.</li></ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impact</b>	Mining areas only
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, during mining operation only.
<b>Intensity</b>	High
<b>Probability</b>	Definite
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low, provided mitigation is effectively applied.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide training to SSM</li><li>• Comply with the EMP</li></ul>

#### 8.2.2 Impacts of Operational Infrastructures

A MC holder is expected to develop basic infrastructures to support the envisaged mining operations. These infrastructures are:

- an access road to the MC and internal routes within the MC,
- a Camp Site where the personnel (SSMs) will reside,

- a site for safe storage of machinery, vehicles, equipment and tools including an on-site administrative office.

### 8.2.2.1 Impacts of Access Roads to Camp Sites & MCs

For new operations, the MC holder is expected to develop access roads leading to Camp Sites and MCs as well as internal routes within each MC. This activity will inevitably involve some soil disturbances. Permission where to site any new road should be obtained from the Farm Manager.

For existing operations where such access roads already exist, the MC holder is expected to ensure that access roads, wherever practically possible, are aligned with the provisions of the EMP.

<b>Table 6: Impacts of construction of access roads to MC &amp; Camp Sites</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of grazing land and habitats.</li> <li>• Dust is likely to be generated during the construction.</li> <li>• Noise and gaseous emission from machines used in the construction.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid constructing access roads over sensitive (watercourses and or steep) areas.</li> <li>• Select the route which allows for the least removal of bushes and trees.</li> <li>• Follow existing fence lines where disturbances had occurred in past.</li> <li>• Construct only one access road to Camp Site &amp; MCs.</li> <li>• Operate vehicles on access roads only with zero tolerances for off-road driving.</li> <li>• Limit speed on all access roads to a maximum of 30 km/hour and enforce compliance.</li> <li>• Maintain access roads regularly.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Footprint of MCs
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, during the lifespan of operation
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation
<b>Probability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definite without rehabilitation</li> <li>• Improbable with mitigation</li> </ul>
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Medium to low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access roads must be constructed with the consent of the landowner .</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>

### 8.2.2.2 Impacts of Camp Sites

For any new mining operation, a Camp Site is required where the SSMs reside when mining. It is important to select a suitable site which allows less destructive to the floral and faunal diversity of the area. The Farm Manager must be consulted and his consent obtained on the site selected.

At Otjimbojo, a single Camp Site was selected where all SSMs are accommodated. This type of arrangement is actually beneficial, both from environmental and cost perspectives. Having Camp Sites scattered all over the farmland is destructive and costly. With a single Camp Site, MC holders can pool their resources together to provide proper sanitation, hygiene, improved waste handling as well as ease policing and control by the Farm Manager. The SSMs will amongst themselves develop 'housekeeping rules'.

<b>Table 7: Impacts of establishing new Camp Sites</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of grazing land and habitats.</li> <li>• A Camp Site can be visual nuisance if constructed with scraps metals and poor quality materials and unsightly if hygiene standards are not maintained.</li> </ul>	

<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a single Camp Site away from any known sensitive areas and over raised land.</li> <li>• Select the area which is the minimum reasonably required and involving the least removal of vegetation.</li> <li>• Where feasible, use materials which blend in well with the natural surrounds to avoid a Camp Site becoming an eyesore.</li> <li>• Provide suitable sanitation and keep Camp Site clean and tidy at all times.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Footprint of Camp Site when one single Camp Site is selected.</li> <li>• Whole farm when Camp Sites are built all over the farm.</li> <li>• Neighbouring farms in case of windblown litter or fire outbreak.</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term - if Camp Site is rehabilitated on cessation of mining activities.</li> <li>• Long term - if Camp Site facilities are not removed at the end of mining operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation. Medium without mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Probable.
<b>Confidence</b>	Low
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select a site for a single Camp Site with the permission of the landowner.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP</li> </ul>

### 8.2.2.3 Impacts on Establishing a Small Site Workshop

For existing mining operations with established facilities, the MC holder must ensure that current conditions of such facilities are brought in alignment with the guidelines provided in the EMP.

For any new operation, it is advisable to construct a small workshop. Permission where to site the workshop must be obtained from the Farm Manager. This area would also serve as:

- a maintenance and servicing place for machinery & vehicles;
- a parking area for machines and vehicles;
- a secured storage place for spare parts, tools & equipment, and
- a small on-site administrative office.

Ideally, the following documents and contact numbers for key stakeholders should be held in an on-site office:

- Mining Claim Licence or a copy thereof;
- ECC or copy thereof;
- Agreement with the landowner;
- List of names of SSMs working on the MC;
- Contact number of MC Inspector;
- Contact number of the nearest NamPol Charge Office;
- Contact number of Farm Manager, nearest Ambulance, Hospital/Clinic, Fire Brigade, etc.



<b>Table 8: Impacts of establishing a small site workshop</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same impacts as in Table 8 &amp; 9.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid sensitive areas (stormwater, raised areas, etc.) when selecting a site for the workshop.</li> <li>• Select a site which is adequate for the need of the operation which involves the least removal of vegetation.</li> <li>• Potential for visual intrusion should be taken into account when picking the location and all required site infrastructures.</li> <li>• Ensure that waste, both solid and liquid is regularly removed.</li> <li>• The workshop area should be fenced off and the access restricted and controlled.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative.
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Footprint of workshop with mitigation. Beyond the workshop without mitigation measures.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term - if removed at the end of the mining operation. Long term – if not removed and the area rehabilitated at the end of the mining operations.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Probable if mitigation measures are ignored and not complied with.
<b>Confidence</b>	High.
<b>Significance</b>	Medium to low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a small workshop with the permission of the landowner.</li> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>

### 8.2.3 Impacts Resulting from Mining Activities

By its very nature, mining is an inherently destructive process and its effects can have severe impacts to the floral and faunal diversities in any area where mining activities take place. Although there are some regulations in place, such regulations are often not enforced by the authority or they are neglected and ignored by the operators, especially the smaller operators or SSMs.

The ideal mining method for tourmaline is opencast mining. With this method, the materials excavated from the first trench are stockpiled next to the trench. When the second trench is made, the excavated materials are used to backfill the first trench. In the end, there are neither open trenches nor heaps of waste materials lying around.

It would appear that no backfilling has taken place since tourmaline mining started on the farm (Photos 3 & 4). There are many open trenches all over the place which present safety hazards to the wildlife, the farming personnel and to the SSMs themselves.

<b>Table 9: Impacts resulting from mining activities</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced grazing capacity of the farm.</li> <li>• Loss of habitats to faunal diversity.</li> <li>• Open trenches are safety hazards to farming personnel, hunting patrons &amp; wildlife.</li> <li>• Risk of contaminating watercourses from fuel leaking.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining areas within each MC must be carefully demarcated and mining activities confined to such demarcated areas.</li> <li>• Under no circumstances may mining activities be done outside the confines of the MCs.</li> <li>• All excavations made must be backfilled and the area carefully rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Active mining sites with deep trenches must be backfilled.</li> <li>• Use the opencast mining method which facilitates easier backfilling of trenches.</li> <li>• Machinery and equipment must be regularly serviced and well maintained.</li> <li>• Mining activities should be confined to day light.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative

<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Footprint of mining area. Possibly beyond mining area without mitigation.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, if rehabilitated at end of mining operations. Long term, without rehabilitation on cessation of mining operations.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation. High without mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable.
<b>Confidence</b>	High.
<b>Significance</b>	Medium to low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP.

#### 8.2.4 Impacts of Mining Activities on Ambient Air Quality

At Otjimbojo, mining activities are labour based. The operation has a single air compressor (Photo 5) which runs for less than two hours each day. Little gaseous emission is therefore released into the atmosphere. The significance rating for this impact is therefore very low to negligible.

<b>Table 10: Impacts of mining activities on ambient air quality</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
Gaseous emissions from the single air compressor.	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPEs should be provided to SSMs working in areas where dust levels are higher.</li> <li>• Vehicles &amp; machinery must be well maintained and regularly serviced.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Within the confines of mining area.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term with mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Probable.
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP.

#### 8.2.5 Visual and Light Impacts

Potential visual nuisance is possibly the 'accommodation' structures of SSMs which are constructed with corrugated iron sheets and scrapped materials. Heaps of excavated waste rocks from old mining activities are also a form of visual intrusion. There is however no sensitive receptors on the farm or within the immediate surround of the mining activities.

Conditions are normally very dark at night in these rural areas. At night, the little bit of light which can be seen is from open wood fires at the Camp Site. This light is on for less than two hours and only visible within a radius of less than 300 m from the Camp Site.

<b>Table 11: Visual and Light Impacts</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp sites built with shacks &amp; iron sheet materials – visual nuisance.</li> <li>• Plastics &amp; papers blown around by wind.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate infrastructures away from sensitive and elevated areas.</li> <li>• Maintain a high standard of housekeeping which includes an effective waste management.</li> <li>• Pick up wind-blown papers and plastics around the Camp Site to avoid visual nuisance .</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative.
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Localised with mitigation.

	Widespread without mitigation – plastics blown around.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, if mitigated. Long term, without mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation High without mitigation
<b>Probability</b>	Probable
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low with mitigation
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP

### 8.2.6 Impacts on Waste – Solid and Liquid

Different types of wastes are produced by SSMs in various ways:

- Waste generated at the Camp Site is likely to consist of the following:
  - ❖ Household Waste: plastics, bottles, cans, cartons, spoilt food, water containers, buckets, safety boots, overalls, etc.
  - ❖ Sleeping Items: sleeping mats, sleeping bags, mattresses, old blankets, pillows, chairs, tables, etc.
  - ❖ Accessory Items: cellphone charges, cellphone batteries, electrical cables, torches, solar panels, chairs, etc.
  - ❖ Camping Construction Materials: scrap iron sheets, wooden poles, steel frames, nails, doors, heavy duty tarpaulins, etc.
  - ❖ Effluent disposal and toilet facilities
- Where mining is conducted with the use of earthmoving machineries, the associated waste will consist of fuel leaks, oil filters, used oil containers, old batteries, old tyres, scrapped tools, redundant equipment, etc. Where mining is done with hand held tools by manual labour, little wastes will be generated and will mostly be in the form of obsolete tools: spades, chisels
- The farm has a game lodge which generates waste materials. It is proposed that recyclable wastes (cans, plastics, packaging materials, etc.) from the Camp Site be stuffed in suitable containers. When full, such containers should be brought to the lodge to be disposed of in the same way that the farm lodge disposes its recyclable waste. It is further recommended that the Lodge Management offers the collected recyclable waste to recycling companies. (Depending on the volume involved, recycling entities would arrange to collect such waste).
- Small volumes of papers and plastics maybe landfilled at the Camp Site and burned down so as to avoid wind dispersal of plastics and papers. Burning of small volumes of dry waste is still considered the best practice because it prevents wind dispersal and vermin e.g. rats and flies. Overall the SSMs are not generating significant quantities of **solid waste**.

Table 12: Impacts of Solid Waste	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Potential contamination of the Camp Site and surroundings.</li> <li>● Visual intrusion if plastics and papers are blown away by wind.</li> <li>● Health hazard, if plastics are consumed by livestock and wildlife.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Keep various types of waste separate at the Camp Sites.</li> <li>● SSMs must liaise with the farm lodge on the disposal of recyclable waste.</li> <li>● Organic waste (food items, etc.) should not be fed to wildlife as it leads to human-wildlife conflicts.</li> <li>● Small volumes of dry waste (papers &amp; plastics) may be landfilled and burned down in small pits.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid wind dispersal of papers and plastics as it results in visual nuisance.</li> <li>• Maintain a high standard of housekeeping at the Camp Site.</li> </ul>
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Localised with mitigation. Whole farm without mitigation, e.g. odour.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, if mitigated. Long term, without mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP Ongoing awareness through training of SSMs and planning are essential.

Tourmaline mining is a dry process which does not involve any downstream processing. There are no chemicals involved. However, when machineries are used, hazardous waste is generated, usually in the form of:

- used oil;
- grease;
- fuel;
- fuel filters;
- oil filters;
- batteries;
- tyres;
- engine parts.

The only waste water involved will be domestic sewerage and water used for washing of equipment and machineries.

<b>Table 13: Impacts of Hazardous Waste</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential contamination of underground and/or waterstream.</li> <li>• Safety hazard to the ecosystem.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure machineries are well maintained and not leaking.</li> <li>• Use drip pans when re-fuelling or changing oil &amp; fuels.</li> <li>• Store used oil filters in leak-proof steel containers until disposed of.</li> <li>• Only store fuel on site if licensed to do so.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	On site, but could be widespread if water streams are affected.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, if mitigated. Long term, without mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low
<b>Probability</b>	Low
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low with mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Endeavour to conduct an operation free of hazardous wastes.

### 8.2.7 Impacts of Fire Hazard

Open fire is used by SSMs to cook their meals. Extreme caution should be exercised when using open fire especially during windy times. It is advisable that a fire-break be cleared around the perimeter of camp site to prevent fire from reaching the 'veld'.

<b>Table 14 : Impacts of fire hazard</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire could lead to loss of grazing as grass and vegetation will burn down.</li> <li>• Fire could result in the destruction of faunal habitats.</li> <li>• Damage to property, equipment, vehicles and in severe case even loss of life.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open fire may be made at designated areas only.</li> <li>• Fire-fighting equipment should be readily accessible and kept in a good working order.</li> <li>• No smoking should be allowed in areas where there is a fire hazard, i.e. near fuel storage area.</li> <li>• Fire emergence procedures should be established for the operation.</li> <li>• Clear a fire-break around the perimeter of the Camp Site if open fire is used.</li> <li>• No trees or shrubs should be felled or wilfully damaged for purposes of obtaining firewood.</li> <li>• Ensure that SSMs are given the basic training on how to combat fire.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Site specific if quickly contained. Widespread if not contained quickly.
<b>Duration</b>	Few minutes with early detection and mitigation. Could burn several hours if detected late and without mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Depends of extent of the fire.
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Confidence</b>	Medium
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP.

## 8.2.8 Impacts of Noise, Blasting and Vibrations

### 8.2.8.1 Environmental Noise

Unless machineries are used mining operations conducted by SSMs with hand tools do not generate significant noise and vibrations. SABS 10103 (2004) provides 'acceptable rating levels for noise in districts'. For rural districts such as these mining operations, an acceptable outdoor noise level is considered to be 45 dBA during the daytime and 35 dBA during the night. Noise levels at the site are not expected to exceed these parameters.

The distance from the source of noise is also an important factor in noise attenuation. The decibel level decreases most rapidly over the first 100 m and then less for each additional 100 m from the source. The farm homestead and lodge are over 7 km away; noise will therefore be attenuated naturally to a significant degree.

<b>Table 15: Impacts of noise from mining activities</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolonged exposure to noise could lead to health problems.</li> <li>• Loud noise can be annoying.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blasting must only be done during the day, after all stakeholders have been given adequate notification.</li> <li>• The silencers on equipment and machinery used in the operation must be regularly serviced and replaced when redundant.</li> <li>• PPEs must be provided to SSMs working in places where noise levels are higher.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	From machinery & equipment - within 100 m. From blasting up to 1 500 m depending on intensity and time of day.
<b>Duration</b>	From machinery & equipment – up to 3 hours per day. From blasting - lasts for a few seconds only.
<b>Intensity</b>	From machinery & equipment - intensity is low at 500 m. From blasting – intensity must be low at 1 500 m.
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable.
<b>Confidence</b>	Medium.
<b>Significance</b>	Low.

### 8.2.8.2 Potential Blasting Impacts

There was no evidence of blasting activities having been conducted in the past on MCs at Otjimbojo. The mitigation measures provided here should only be implemented in the event the SSMs have to carry out blasting in future. Blasting is often associated with vibrations, smoke, noise and dust.

Explosives for blasting are dangerous products and therefore regulated under Explosive Act (Act 26 of 1956). The use, transport, storage and handling of explosives should only be done with the necessary permits and by the people who are lawfully licenced. Blasting notices have to be issued at least 24 hours advance to all stakeholders: Only persons with valid open blasting certificates are permitted to perform open surface blasting.

Table 16 : Impacts from drilling & blasting	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise and strong vibrations if blast is big and near.</li> <li>Smoke and dust particles with a strong smell from explosive chemicals.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All blasting must be conducted within the applicable regulations.</li> <li>Handling, transport and storage of explosives and accessories must be done in full compliance of the explosive regulations.</li> <li>Sufficient notices must be given 24 hours prior to blasting to all stakeholders.</li> <li>Only a licensed person may handle explosive and conduct blasting.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	On site within a radius of 1 500 m from source depending on the size and intensity of blasting.
<b>Duration</b>	Drilling – lasts up to 3 hours per day. Blasting - quick and lasts a few seconds only
<b>Intensity</b>	Could be intense closest to the source but less intense outside 500 m from source.
<b>Probability</b>	Low
<b>Confidence</b>	Medium
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP.

### 8.2.9 Potential impact on Water Resources

The mining of tourmalines does not involve any downstream processing which require the use water. The water which is required is human use and for cleaning purposes only. It is understood that there are boreholes with adequate water on Otjimbojo. The water quality is good and is consumed without any treatment. The water drawn by SSMs is not expected to exceed the yielding capacity of the boreholes.

Table 17: Impacts on Water Resources	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
Possible depletion of the underground water aquifer.	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water should be used sparingly because it is a scare resource and expensive.</li> <li>Ensure that leakages of hazards waste such as fuel do not contaminate the underground water resources.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Unknown
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Unknown
<b>Duration</b>	SSMs spend about three weeks per month at Camp Site.
<b>Intensity</b>	Unknown without mitigation, low with mitigation
<b>Probability</b>	Probable, if not managed and aquifer levels monitored
<b>Confidence</b>	Medium.
<b>Significance</b>	Low

### 8.2.10 Impacts on Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage Remains

There are no known sites with remains of archaeological, cultural or heritage nature. However, in the event that such remains are discovered during the mining activities all work must be stopped and the office of the National Heritage Council notified. Work must only resume once NHC has provided directives.

<b>Table 18 : Impacts on Archaeological, Cultural and Heritage Remains</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential damage to archaeological remains as a result of mining activities.</li> <li>• Potential unearthing of human bones or graves of dead people that are not marked.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If any remains are found, stop work immediately and notify the offices of NHC in Windhoek.</li> <li>• Take GPS coordinates and cordon off the area with yellow or clearly visible materials.</li> <li>• Items unearthed may not be touched or removed from their location before officials from NHC visit the site or further directives received from NHC.</li> <li>• If remains are of a human nature, cordon off the area and report findings to the nearest NamPol office giving exact coordinates.</li> <li>• Human remains are only exhumed by NamPol officials.</li> <li>• Items of cultural and heritage including any graves must be respected.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Within the footprint of the mining area.
<b>Duration</b>	Permanent without mitigation.
<b>Intensity</b>	Potentially high without mitigation, but low with mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Confidence</b>	Unsure
<b>Significance</b>	Potentially low with mitigation, high without mitigation.
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP.

## 8.3 IMPACTS OF MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 8.3.1 Impacts on the Natural Vegetation

In terms of the agro-ecological zoning map of Namibia, the study area would fall under 'Thornbush Savannah'. It consists of dense low strands of encroacher bush species with understory of grasses. The area has therefore low to marginal grazing capacity. There are no known vegetation species of conservation concern.

<b>Table 19: Impacts on Natural Vegetation</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of vegetation as a result of mining activities.</li> <li>• Destruction of faunal habitats.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit mining activities within demarcated areas.</li> <li>• Avoid mining in areas which look sensitive, i.e. slopes</li> <li>• Rehabilitate mined out areas.</li> <li>• Avoid making unnecessary access roads.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Footprint of mining area with mitigation.
<b>Duration</b>	Short term, if rehabilitated on completion of mining activities. Long term, without rehabilitation of mined out areas.
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation. High without mitigation.
<b>Probability</b>	Definite without rehabilitation. Improbable with mitigation.
<b>Confidence</b>	High

<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Provide an environmental awareness training workshop to SSMS. Monitor vegetation regrowth upon rehabilitation.

### 8.3.2 Impacts on Animals (Mammals, Reptiles & Birds)

#### 8.3.2.1 General and Special Habitats

Based on available records there are no endemic species within the study area or the wider district. On both farmlands the areas covered by Mining Claims are relatively smaller in relation to the overall size of each farm as shown in Table 1. Within a Mining Claim, tourmaline digging is confined to relatively smaller footprints to have any major impacts on the fauna. The impacts on the mammals, reptiles and birds are assessed as follow.

The following recommendations would be applicable to all fauna.

- Habitats in the dry-arid of the study area are highly sensitive to disturbances. Hence every effort should be made by Mining Claim holders to ensure that SSMS whom they contract are working within the confines of each prospected site which in turn is within designated Mining Claim areas.
- SSMS should be trained and educated with respect to the faunal diversity in the area in which they work. Slow moving reptiles such as chameleons should not be killed. At night a variety of nocturnal animals and birds (e.g. owls) would normally come to life. This is the time when they hunt for food and should not be disturbed or killed.
- Discourage scavengers (and reduce consequent human-wildlife conflict) by not disposing of any refuse on the site camp. If bins are used and kept outdoors such bins should be made animal proof. Feeding of wild animals such baboons should be discouraged.

#### 8.3.2.2 Impacts on Mammals

All of the mammal species (e.g. Oryx, Kudus, Elands, Springboks, Zebras, Waterbucks, etc.) within the study area have a wide distribution and no population should be significantly affected by loss of habitat as a result of gemstone mining activities. However, there are open trenches especially on Farm Otjakatjongo which are so deep and present serious danger to the movements of wildlife. Some of these trenches have been dug many years ago and never backfilled or at the least fenced off. The explanation that that SSMS would come back to such trenches is unacceptable. Tourmalines are not renewable minerals – once an area has been mined, it should be rehabilitated because the tourmalines have been mined out.

Black-backed jackals are quite common within the study area. They should be discouraged from scavenging by ensuring that no scraps of food or bins are accessible to them at the camp sites. Hunting or persecuting game must be strictly forbidden. This must be stressed in the access-contracts between landowners and holders of Mining Claims as a condition, which if violated could lead to access to the farm being denied.



Table 20: Impacts on Mammals	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
Mining leads to loss of grazing and destruction of habitats.	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce prohibition of poaching and killing of wildlife</li> <li>• Prevent scavenging by preventing access to food or waste bins at camp sites</li> <li>• Backfill all worked out mining excavations &amp; trenches</li> <li>• Fence off area of active mining with deep trenches</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Footprints of all mining areas</li> <li>• Access roads and internal routes within mining areas</li> <li>• Stockpiles of excavated waste rock materials</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term if backfilled shortly after mining</li> <li>• Long term if left un-rehabilitated for longer periods</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low with manual labour</li> <li>• Medium with some form of mechanization</li> </ul>
<b>Probability</b>	Definite for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas
<b>Confidence</b>	High for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas
<b>Significance</b>	Medium to low with mitigation
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Monitoring and reporting of any problems with wildlife

### 8.3.2.3 Impacts on Reptiles

Reptiles are vulnerable to the extent that their habitats are destroyed when excavations are made by SSMs. With respect to soil invertebrates the area impacted by the footprint of the mining activities is smaller while the area covered by reptiles is large. Slow moving species such as chameleons are more vulnerable and are often killed by earthmoving machinery and vehicles if drivers are not trained and made aware to be cautious of such species. Snakes are often killed because persons are scared of them. Overall the impacts on the population of any reptile species are expected to be low.

Table 21: Impacts on Reptiles	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
Mining activities will result in the destruction of reptile habitats including vegetation.	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and educate SSMs to appreciate and preserve all forms of life within the working areas.</li> <li>• No killings of wildlife including snakes and reptiles should be tolerated.</li> <li>• Limit movements of vehicles on existing access roads and internal routes.</li> <li>• Sensitive areas should be avoided when developing Camp Sites and or workshops.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Footprints of all mining areas.</li> <li>• Access roads and internal routes within mining areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term if backfilled shortly after mining activities.</li> <li>• Long term if left un-rehabilitated for longer periods.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low with mitigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Probability</b>	Definite for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas.
<b>Confidence</b>	High, impact is well understood.
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with the EMP.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate worked out areas.</li> </ul>

#### 8.3.2.4 Impacts on Birds

Within the study area, the bird populations tend to be nomadic or have very large ranges. The big trees on the banks of the Khan River have ideal conditions of bird species; but the dry river is quite distant from the mining activities. The destruction of bird habitats within the footprint of the mining activities is therefore very small. Guinea fowls are very common birds within the study area.

Table 22: Impacts on Birds	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
Same as for Table 23.	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate and train SSM to appreciate and preserve all forms of life within the working areas.</li> <li>• Minimise habitat destruction within the areas demarcated for mining.</li> <li>• No hunting of guinea fowls or any other bird species is allowed.</li> <li>• Take special care when driving at night to avoid hitting nocturnal birds.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Footprints of all mining areas and Camp Sites.
<b>Duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term if backfilled shortly after mining.</li> <li>• Long term if left un-rehabilitated for longer periods.</li> </ul>
<b>Intensity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low with mitigation</li> </ul>
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable for mining area, access roads & camp site
<b>Confidence</b>	High for mining area footprint, access roads & stockpile areas
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP

## 8.4 IMPACTS OF MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

With regard to the human social-economic environmental aspects, consideration has been given to the following aspects:

- Poaching and its impacts;
- Employment creation and its impact;
- Benefits to the local economy, and
- Health and safety aspects including the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 8.4.1 Impacts of Poaching of Wildlife

During the public participation process meeting held at Karibib on 10 October 2020, concerns were voiced by the landowners who attended, of increased poaching incidents. Whilst the Farm Manager of Otjimbojo did not specifically mention any poaching incidents on his farm, some proposals on how to eliminate poaching and to enhance security control over the farms were made during the said PPP meeting:

Table 23: Impacts of Poaching	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wildlife is the core business of the farm hence poaching is hitting the bottom line.</li> <li>● Cruelty &amp; inhumane to animals especially when caught in snares and trap wires.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Poaching is a criminal activity for which perpetrators could face lengthy jail terms</li> <li>● Holders of MCs whose SSM are involved in poaching should be fined for the first time and their MCs revoked on the second offence</li> <li>● One single camp site should be allowed for SSM working on one farm</li> <li>● SSM should wear identification badges with their names &amp; MC number where they work</li> <li>● SSM should also wear uniforms and shoes with branded soles</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Both farms are game farms and bordering each other
<b>Duration</b>	The impact of poaching has long term effects
<b>Intensity</b>	Low with mitigation
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Confidence</b>	Medium subject to security system put in place
<b>Significance</b>	Low with mitigation
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Comply with the EMP

### 8.4.2 Impact on Employment Creation

Unemployment is a serious problem in Namibia particularly amongst the youth, and it is more rampant in the rural areas of the country where economic opportunities are rather limited. Lack of employment opportunities in the rural area has resulted in increased levels of migration from the rural to urban areas in the hope of finding jobs and better living conditions.

The Management of Otjimbojo has limited the number of SSMs who could work on a single MC to seven which was objected by the MC holders. In the event that the MC holder wanted to hire more than seven SSMs per MC, an amount of N\$300 per head per month is charged. During the EIA consultations, one of the MC holders (Mrs Kaperu) was challenging the decision of Farm Management through the Mineral Ancillary Rights Commissioner on the basis that the decision was unreasonable and perhaps unconstitutional. Several marble quarries in the Karibib District were held under the Mining Claim system and employed more people.

<b>Table 24: Impacts on employment creation</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earning of an income/salary.</li> <li>Provide support to family and relatives or extended family members</li> <li>Working ensures one to live a dignified live and an improved standard of living.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncertain</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Localised and national since SSMs come from several regions.
<b>Duration</b>	During mining operation
<b>Intensity</b>	Low
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Exploration work is required to quantify the tourmaline resource.

#### 8.4.3 Impacts to the Local Economy

Karibib is the local home to many SSMs mining semi-precious from several localities within the region of Erongo. Industries giving support to SSMs are also based in Karibib. It is also the main trading centre for semi-precious stone in Namibia.

All SSMs and MC holders within the study area have Karibib as their home town. It is where their families live and where they spend their disposable income making payments for rates and services (water, electricity, refuse removal, etc. to the local municipality), school fees, medical bills and procurement of groceries and other basic human needs.

The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development has also established a semi-precious training centre where young Namibians who aspire to become gemmologist are given training on all facets of semi-precious stones: inspections, weighing, cutting, and polishing including price determination.

<b>Table 25: Impacts on the local economy</b>	
<b>Potential Impacts:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of employment - many SSMs are working in subsector.</li> <li>Increased local spending through procurement of goods &amp; services.</li> <li>Injection of income in the local community of Karibib.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source goods and services for tourmaline mining from local businesses.</li> <li>Comply with all applicable rules and regulations.</li> <li>Join local organizations and lobby groupings such as Erongo Region Small Miners Association to increase bargaining power.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Localised and national
<b>Intensity</b>	Low
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable
<b>Duration</b>	Uncertain without knowledge of the resource base.
<b>Intensity</b>	Uncertain without the knowledge of the resource base.

#### 8.4.4 Impact on Health and Safety Aspects

Tourmaline MC Holders should strive to create good and safe working environment which is free of accidents, free of health hazards and associated impediments. This EIA has been conducted during the time when the whole world is battling to contain the spread of the deadly SARS CoV-2, the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).

Depending on the type of work being performed and exposure risk, it is incumbent upon the MC holders that a safe and corona-free working environment and for the SSMs to comply with the control and prevention measures as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Social Services.

The Covid-19 general guidelines recommended are:

- Wash your hands frequently with soap and clean water for at least 20 seconds.
- Avoiding touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Practice social distancing by staying a distance of at least 2 meters from the next person when queuing in shops, banks or in bars.
- Wear face mask which covers the mouth and nose.
- Comply with laws and regulations as announced by the authority from time to time.
- Observe and comply with symbols in the figure below:



FIGURE 7: Covid-19 Safety Signs & Symbols

Table 26: Impact On Health and Safety Aspects	
<b>Possible Impacts :</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Incidents could lead to serious accidents.</li> <li>● Injuries from accidents are undesirable and costly.</li> <li>● Poor working conditions could lead to loss of life.</li> <li>● Incidents of fire outbreak could lead to loss of assets/properties.</li> <li>● Unhygienic conditions could lead to health problems.</li> </ul>	
<b>Possible Mitigation Measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Develop a Health and Safety Management Plan for the operation and stick to it.</li> <li>● Provided in the said Health and Safety Management Plan how dust is to be mitigated.</li> <li>● Train and educate SSMs on safety aspects related to tourmaline mining.</li> <li>● SSMs must be provided with suitable PPE.</li> <li>● Limit speed to 20 km/hour on all access roads and MC internal routes.</li> <li>● Enforce good housekeeping and ensure proper handling of wastes.</li> <li>● Ensure adherence to the relevant health and safety legislations.</li> <li>● Discourage SSMs from abuse of alcohol.</li> <li>● No use of drugs should be allowed on Camp Site.</li> <li>● No firearms are allowed on the farm.</li> <li>● Comply with the EMP.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nature of Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Extent of the Impacts</b>	Localised
<b>Duration</b>	Long term
<b>Intensity</b>	High to Low
<b>Probability</b>	Probable
<b>Confidence</b>	High
<b>Significance</b>	Low
<b>Further Remarks</b>	Protect amenity values by running a hazardous free operation.

## 9.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### 9.1 Introduction

Public Participation Process (PPP) is an integral part of the EIA process, as outlined in section of 27(1) (h) of the Environmental Management Act and section 32 of Environmental Assessment Regulations. Experience has demonstrated that effective Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is depended upon the full and rigorous participation of the community in which the proposed project, in this case the mining activities conducted by SSMs, are situated.

One of the key objectives of the Scoping Assessment is to identify stakeholders or Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), who may be directly affected by the mining activities of the SSMs and to invite such IAPs to participate in the EIA process. Through the PPP, IAPs are provided an opportunity to express their concerns and at the same time to propose workable solutions.

In broader terms, the objectives of the PPP are, amongst others, the following:

- To sensitize and make the general public aware of the existing tourmaline mining activities conducted on the aforesaid game farm including any commercial benefits derived from such activities and how such benefits accrue to the broader community.
- To outline the environmental impacts associated with tourmaline mining on game farm and how such impacts can be minimised to acceptable levels.
- To ensure transparency and accountability in the decision-making process and therefore reducing conflict and misunderstanding, since decisions (i.e. granting of mineral rights) are deemed to have been made through a process which ensured transparency, involving all the parties within the affected community.
- To ensure that SSMs secure the approval of landowners which gives such SSMs some form of assurance and a sense of partnership with the landowner and in so doing to prevent unnecessary disputes and costs associated with litigations.

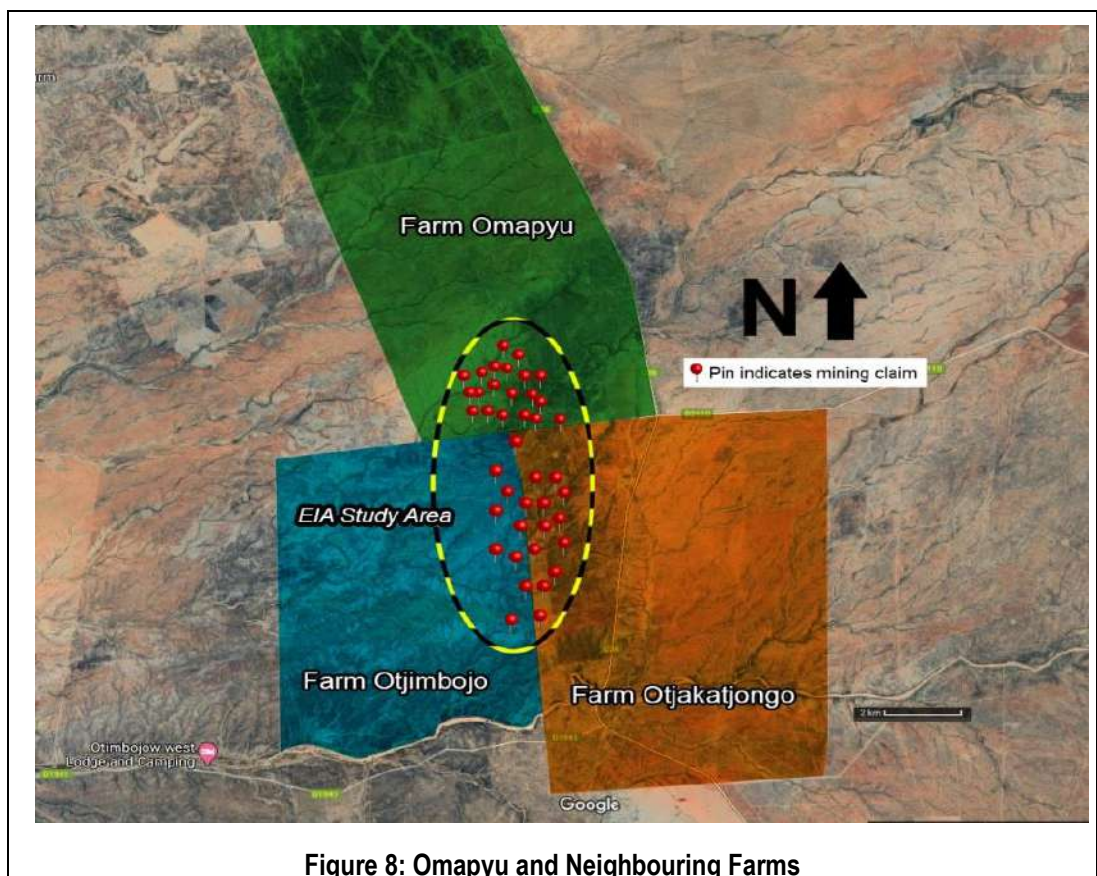


Figure 8: Omapyu and Neighbouring Farms

## 9.2 EIA Announcement

The EIA study was announced in the local newspapers as shown in Table 28 below. Newspaper tear sheets showing the adverts are in Appendix 4. Since the majority of SSMs involved in tourmaline extraction, do not have access to newspapers, another announcement was aired on the national radio of Namibia Broadcasting Communication (NBC). The NBC announcement had included an invitation to an information sharing meeting to be held at Karibib and was made by the Karibib Constituency Councillor, Hon Melanie Ndjago. The letter sent to NBC is attached as Appendix 3.

The terms of reference were to conduct two EIAs on mining activities conducted by SSMs on three commercial farms: Omapyu Sud, Otjakatjongo and Otjimbojo Ost (**Figure 8**). The requirement of the Environmental Management Regulations to place an EIA notice sign at the project site was waived because Otjimbojo is quite remote and not accessible by the general public.

All SSMs mining tourmalines on Otjimbojo are residents of Karibib. Generally, a SSM would spend two to three weeks mining on Otjimbojo Ost and another week resting at home in Karibib. It was also evident from the list of MC holders provided by MME that several MC holders have multiple Mining Claims and conducting mining operations across all three neighbouring farms. To comply with COVID-19 regulations of limiting gatherings, only one public consultation meeting was held on 10 October 2020 at Karibib. The meeting was with all stakeholders and not two separate meetings. The said meeting was well attended (The attendees list at the meeting is given in Table 31 and also as Appendix 5).

Table 27: Newspaper Advertisements				
Date	Publication	Distribution	Language	Publication Rate
24-30 September 2020	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Thu-Wed
26-02 October 2019	Confidante	Nationwide	English	Weekly, Thu-Wed
1 October 2020	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
8 October 2020	New Era	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
24 September 2020	The Namibian	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri
1 October 2020	The Namibian	Nationwide	English	Daily, Mon to Fri

## 9.3 Identification of Stakeholders

One of the objectives of the PPP is to identify all possible stakeholders to the EIA. Listed in Table 28 below, are names of public officials representing Organs of State who have a direct bearing to the EIA process.

For this Scoping Assessment, interested and affected parties have been identified as landowners, neighbouring farms (as affected parties) and the holders of mineral rights or Mining Claim holders who are both interested and affected parties.

Table 28: Statutory Stakeholders (State Organs)			
Names	Organization	Role	Remarks
Mr Timoteus Mufeti	MEFT	Environmental Commissioner	
Dr Caroline !Garus-Oas	MEFT	Deputy Environmental Commissioner	
Ms Saima Angula	MEFT	Deputy Director, DEA	
Mr Damian Nchindo	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	BID

**Table 28: Statutory Stakeholders (State Organs)**

Mr Hiskia Mburu	MEFT	Chief Environmental Officer	BID
Mr Erasmus Shivolo	MME	Mining Commissioner	
Mr Abraham lilende	MME	Deputy Director, Mineral Rights	
Mr Brian Beukes	MME	Chief Mineral Rights	
Mrs Minsozi Sibeso	MME	Acting Deputy Director, SSM	BID
Hon Neville Andre	ERC	Governor	BID
Hon J Kambueshe	ERC	Chairman, ERC	BID
Hon John Amutenya	ERC	Omaruru Constituency Councillor	BID
Hon Melanie Ndjago	ERC	Karibib Constituency Councillor	BID
Ms L H Doëses	ERC	Chief Regional Officer	BID
Ms S Kauari	ERC	Director: Development Planning	BID

BIDs were made available to each person listed in Table 29 either by way of email or through social media platforms. A copy of the BID as circulated to IPAs is shown in Appendix 1.

**Table 29: Identified Interested And Affected Parties**

<b>Names</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Mr Van Der Westhuizen	Farm Manager, Otjikatjongo Lodge	
Mr W Lungu	Owner, Farm Otjikatjongo	
Mr Willem Alweendo	Farm Manager, Omapyu Sud	
Mr Steven Skopelitus	Owner, Otjimbojo Ost	
Mr Peter Shilomboleni	Farm Manager, Otjimbojo Ost	
Mr Alfred George	Organiser of SSMs	
Mr Jonas Shimutwikeni	Mining Claim Holder, Omapyu	
Mr Victor Angula	Mining Claim Holder, Omapyu	
Mr Denis Dausab	Mining Claim Holder, Omapyu,	
Mr Ernst Naomab	Mining Claim Holder, Otjikatjongo	
Mr Jeano Foelscher	Mining Claim Holder, Otjikatjongo	
Mr S Skopelitus	Otjimbojo Ost, Farm owner	
Mrs Elizabeth Kaperu	Mining Claim Holder, Otjimbojo	
Mr Jakkie Enslin	Mining Claim Holder, Otjimbojo	
Mr Nino Poschalski	Chairperson, Wilhelmstal Farmers Association	
Mr Emmanuel Shilongo	Osino Resources (EPL Holder)	
Mr Augutnius Geingob	Mining Claim Holder, Omapyu	
Mr Stefanus Khamuxab	Mining Claim Holder	



#### 9.4 Concerns Raised at the Meeting

Various issues were raised by participants - mineral right holders, various stakeholders and landowners: Some of the issues stressed by SSMs and prospective SSMs with NEPL:

- Unreasonable and unrealistic compensation demanded by landowners.
- Landowners wanting to treat SSMs as if SSMs were big exploration companies, i.e. Osino Resources which is exploring in the area.
- Prospective SSMs with NEPL denied access to conduct prospection works on farms.
- Landowners denying SSM water, even when SSMs are willing to pay for the water.

Amongst the issues raised by landowners were:

- Access roads constructed all over the places without permission of landowners.
- SSMs living huge trenches open and unrehabilitated presenting safety hazards to wildlife.
- Increased incidents of poaching with dried meat found stored in tents at a deserted Camp Site.
- Poor waste management with plastics blown around by wind – fatal when consumed by wildlife.
- Lack of decent sanitation and ablution facilities for SSMs on Camp Sites.
- SSMs walking around without proper identifications.
- Mining Claims pegged in wrong areas and or pegs not clearly marked.
- Mining activities conducted outside the confines of MCs.

Additional comments on the issues raised are given in the Table 31 below.

**Table 30: Concerns Raised at the Meeting held at Karibib**

ISSUE RAISED	REMARKS/COMMENTS
<b>Issues Raised by SSMs</b>	
<p><b>Compensation to landowners</b></p> <p>Landowners were charging MC holders excessive fees as compensation for loss of grazing.</p> <p>SSMs proposed that a standard rate be charged which includes the supply of water to SSMs.</p>	<p>The landowners stated that a reasonable compensation should be paid covering access agreements and grazing loss over the productive area covered by MCs.</p> <p>Landowners were liable to paying land tax even on the land taken up by mining activities.</p>
<p><b>Limit of number of SSMs per Mining Claim</b></p> <p>On Otjimbojo, a MC holder is only allowed to hire 7 SSMs per MC. Any additional SSM above seven, a payment of N\$300 per head per month has to be paid.</p> <p>The validity of this decision was being tested at the Mineral Ancillary Rights Commission (MARC) in matter submitted to the MARC by a MC holder on the farm.</p>	<p>According to the Farm Manager – the decision was precipitated by the reluctance of the SSMs to rehabilitate open pits and huge trenches which make the farmland hazardous for grazing by livestock and wildlife.</p>
<p><b>Water Supply</b></p> <p>SSMs working on Otjimbojo were sourcing water from Karibib which is very far.</p>	<p>On the water supply, the landowners stated that the water to SSMs cannot be guaranteed because the boreholes were too deep and water availability inconsistent.</p> <p>A number of boreholes have dried up due to the prolonged drought.</p> <p>Osino Resources which is exploring precious minerals on a large portion of Otjimbojo have sunk their own borehole on</p>

ISSUE RAISED	REMARKS/COMMENTS
	the property.
<b>Issues Raised by Landowners</b>	
<p><b>Construction of access roads</b></p> <p>On Otjimbojo several access roads and internal routes have been constructed by SSMs without seeking prior approval of landowners.</p>	
<p><b>Rehabilitation of Worked Out Areas</b></p> <p>Huge excavated trenches and pits were left open by SSMs. The trenches were not backfilled and the affected areas were not fenced off.</p> <p>The pits/trenches are an eyesore and presenting safety problems to livestock and wildlife. Some trenches have been abandoned and not worked for a number of years.</p>	<p>SSMs asserted that all excavated trenches should be considered as active mining areas where activities will be resumed.</p>
<p><b>Poaching</b></p> <p>No poaching incidents were reported on Otjimbojo Ost during the last 24 months.</p>	<p>According to the Farm Manager poaching used to occur on the farm quite frequently. However, the presence of Osino Resources' personnel on the farm has been very helpful because all suspicious movements in the exploration areas were promptly reported to the Farm Manager.</p> <p>More often SSMs were suspected as being involved in poaching activities which, over the years have resulted in heightened relationships between the parties.</p> <p>With improved relationships, the SSMs could actually cooperate with landowners to combat poaching together, i.e. by alerting landowners on any suspicious movements in the area just like what Osino Resources was doing.</p> <p>The following proposals were made by the landowners based on the relationship of Otjimbojo Management and Osino Resources, for consideration by the SSMs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSMs should wear identification name badges.</li> <li>• The badges must bear the full names of the SSM and the MCs to which the SSM is affiliated.</li> <li>• SSMs should wear uniforms for ease of identifications.</li> <li>• SSMs should wear shoes with branded soles for ease of identifications.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Waste Management</b></p> <p>Housekeeping and general hygiene around Camp Sites were generally poor. The Camp Sites were untidy, filthy and strewn with all kinds of rubbish.</p>	<p>SSMs proposed to burn down wastes since it was too far to take waste to Karibib for disposal.</p>

ISSUE RAISED	REMARKS/COMMENTS
Windblown plastics are observed around all Camp Sites – plastics can cause fatalities when consumed by livestock and wildlife.	
<b>Sanitation:</b>  The toilet facilities on Otjimbojo were of substandard and several SSMs were making use of bushes as 'toilets'.	

**Table 31: PPP - Participants Meeting held at Karibib  
(See also list filled in by Participants attached as Appendix 5)**

Full Names	Organisation	Contact Number
Butzi & Manja Kuhne	Otjimbojo Ost, Farm Manager	0811453553
Joseph Xamiseb	Small Miner	0812373153
Jakkie Enslin	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0811274541
Alfred George	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0816341397
Naresh Kumak,	Gemstone Consultant	0813215113
Pekakarua Metarapi	President, ERSMA	0812274651
Magreth Kaperu	Small Miner	0816969074
Elizabeth Kaperu	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0817524385
Tina Kaperu	Small Miner	0816582510
Denis Dausab	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0812726215
Jonas Shimutwiken	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0812777555
Kelto N	Small Miner	
Kosmos Ndemuweda	Small Miner	
Ernst Naomab	Small Miner (Right Holder)	
Nghilifavali Thomas	Small Miner	0814028664
Victor Angula	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0812046572
Wilhelm Alweendo	Omapyu Süd, Farm Manager	0813783197
Emmanuel Shilongo	Osino Resources	0816866089
Hartmut Foelscher	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0813049986
James Eliphas	Small Miner	0813740701
Immanuel Shipunda	Small Miner	0812937452
Moses Simon Axel	Small Miner	0812132496
Augustinus Geingob	Small Miner (Right Holder)	0812721292
Petrus Malapi	Small Miner	0812513533
Erkki Ekandjo	Small Miner	0817085209
Joseph Mwatile	Small Miner	0813191171



**Photos 12: Participants at PPP meeting held at Karibib on 10 October 2020**

## 10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mining claims are pegged on a commercial game farm which derives its incomes from trophy hunting. Holders of MCs have therefore to ensure that their operations do not comprise the subsistence of the game farm. This can be achieved by ensuring that environmental disturbances associated with the tourmaline mining are managed and kept to the minimum.

Mitigation measures have been proposed in the EMP which have to be complied with. All excavations made in search of tourmaline must be backfilled and rehabilitated, as far as practically possible, to pre-mining conditions.

It should be made a condition of granting ECCs, that holders of MCs commit to backfill any trenches made during the mining operation. Backfilling is easier and cheaper than digging up the trenching. It is further recommended that any renewal of MCs be considered only after officials from both MEFT and MME have visited and inspected the mining sites and confirmed compliance with the EMP.

## APPENDIX 1

### Background Information Document (BID)

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

### SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR SMALL-SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARM: OTJIMBOJO OST KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

## INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE

November 2020

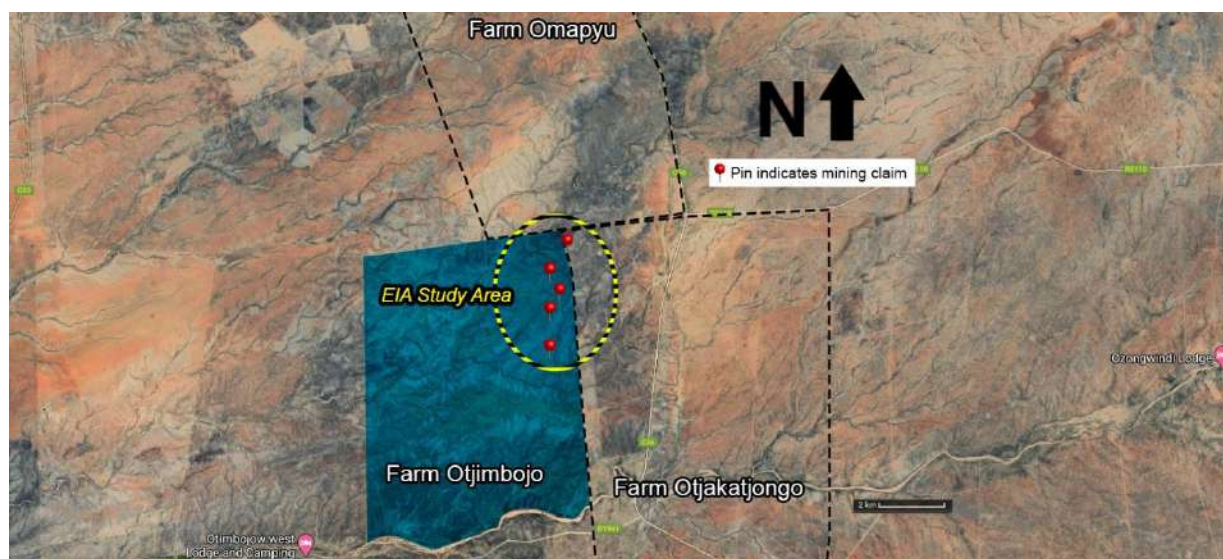
### BACKGROUND

According to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), there are approximately eight (8) Mining Claims (MCs) held by three (3) Small Scale Miners (SSM) on Otjimbojo Ost, a game farm situated in the Karibib District of Erongo Region. The status of the MCs are as given in the Table below:

TABLE 1: Farm Sizes and Number of Mining Claims								
Farm Name	Size (ha)	Status of Mining Claims			MCs, Sizes, Footprint as % of Farmland & Holders			
		Active	Pending Renewal	New Applications	MCs	Size (ha)	%	MC Holders
Otjimbojo	5 400	3	3	2	8	144	2.7%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3</b>

Although SSM have been mining tourmalines on the farm for many years, such mining activities have been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). In terms of the Environment Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EIAs are mandatory. The EIA and EMP would allow SSM to apply for ECCs from MEFT for their respective MCs.

The proponent of the EIA study is the Ministry of Mines & Energy's directorate of Small Scale Mining Division. MME would like a Scoping Assessment conducted into the mining activities of the SSM on the farm Otjimbojo Ost and for a **Generic** EMP to be developed. The generic EMP will be used by the three MC holders when applying for EECs for their respective MCs from MEFT.



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA):

Generally, an EIA is an effective planning and decision making tool. It allows for the identification of possible environmental impacts associated with mining activities on the commercial farm. Through the Environmental Management Plans, (EMPs), effective measures are recommended which aim to strike a balance between preserving the environment and allowing commercial benefits to the parties, the farm owner and the small-scale miners.

Where negative impacts are likely to emanate from the semi-precious mining activities, mitigation measures are recommended in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to reduce such impacts to acceptable levels. Where positive impacts are likely to result, measures are recommended to enhance such benefits from the operation. Ultimately, the EMP will ensure that mining activities, once permitted through the issuance of an ECC, such mining activities will be conducted in accordance with the terms as agreed upon between the parties viz. the farm owner, the Mining Claim holders and MEFT.

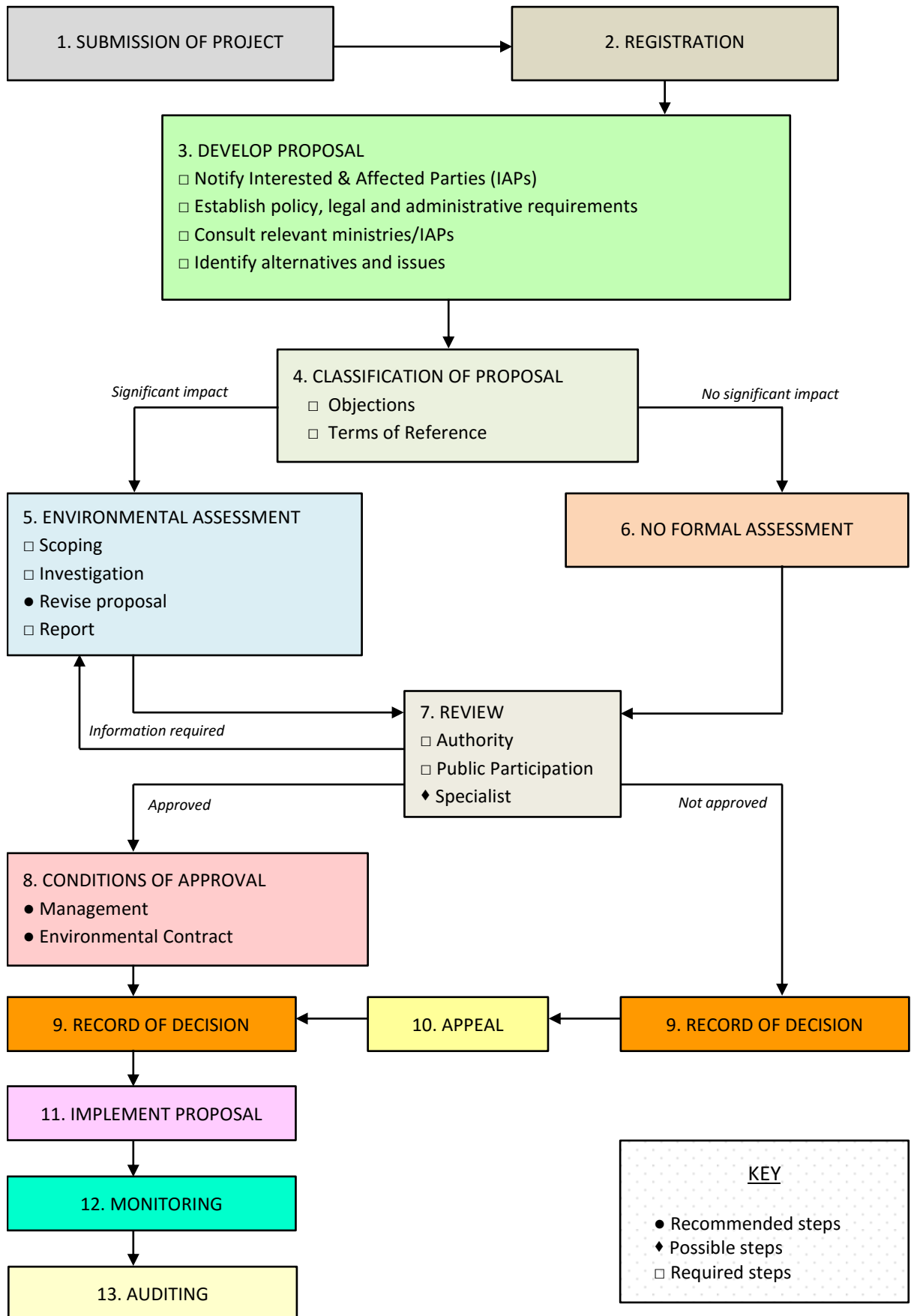
## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) is an important part of the EIA process, as it offers an opportunity to IAPs to actively participate in the EIA. Through PPP, stakeholders, which include the neighbouring farms, are given a platform to identify issues of concern and to propose possible solutions to such issues. For this EIA, the PPP will involve the following:

- **Notification of the EIA and Opportunity to Comment**
  - This is done by means of newspaper adverts, placing of on-site notices as well as meeting and engaging with farm owners, Mining Claims holders and their contractors and sub-contractors
  - An information sharing meeting to be held at Karibib Town Hall on 10 October 2020 from 10h00.
- **Draft Scoping Assessment Report and generic EMP Report**
  - These reports will be made available to the farm owner, registered MC holders, and to all registered IAPs.
  - Farm owners, MC holders and all IAPs will have 14 days to submit their comments
- **Final Notification**
  - All parties will be informed when the Scoping Assessment and EMPs Reports have been submitted to MEFT. Each Mining Claim Holder will then be expected to submit a signed copy of the EMP to MEFT when applying for an EEC for their respective mining activities.

<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION SHARING MEETING</b>  Place: Karibib Town Hall Date: 10 October 2020 Time : 10h00	<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>  Kindly provide your comments and or input to:  <b>EIA Consultant</b> Box 25021 Windhoek Cell: 081 418 3125 Fax: 08864 5026 Email: <a href="mailto:ekwao@iway.na">ekwao@iway.na</a> Inquiries: Joel Shafashike  Closing Date: 15 November 2020
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## THE EIA PROCESS





## APPENDIX 2

### Correspondence with Landowner Regarding Access to the Farm

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**From:** Diana Sass (Van Rensburg Associates) [mailto:[admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 22, 2020 09:40 AM  
**To:** 'Joel Shafashike'  
**Cc:** 'Raili Hasheela'; 'Minsozis Mweemba'; 'Sarti Makili'; 'S Sfs'  
**Subject:** RE: Environmental Impact Assessment - Farm Otjimboyo Ost

Morning,

Duly noted, thank you.

*Yours faithfully,*

**Diana Sass**

Secretary to Mr. Christo van Rensburg

Authorised and regulated by the Law Society of Namibia



**VAN RENSBURG  
ASSOCIATES**  
ATTORNEYS | NOTARY | VALUATOR

Email: [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com) | Tel: +264 - 64 - 400 204

Fax: +264 - 64 - 404 727 / 088 650 9933

P.O. Box 61, Swakopmund, Namibia

1st Floor, Am Strand Building, Tobias Hainyeko Street

NOTICE: This communication may contain information that is legally privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient, please note that any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. Anyone who receives this message in error should notify the sender immediately by telephone or by return e-mail and delete it from their computer.

---

**From:** Joel Shafashike <[ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)>  
**Sent:** 22 October 2020 08:43 AM  
**To:** 'Diana Sass (Van Rensburg Associates)' <[admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)>  
**Cc:** 'Raili Hasheela' <[raili.hasheela@undp.org](mailto:raili.hasheela@undp.org)>; 'Minsozis Mweemba' <[minsozism@gmail.com](mailto:minsozism@gmail.com)>; 'Sarti Makili' <[Sarti.Makili@mme.gov.na](mailto:Sarti.Makili@mme.gov.na)>; 'S Sfs' <[sfs01@icloud.com](mailto:sfs01@icloud.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: Environmental Impact Assessment - Farm Otjimboyo Ost

Morning Diana,

With respect to the above, kindly note that the inspection of mining activities by the small-scale miners on Farm Otjimboyo Ost went quite well yesterday.

Regards

Joel Shafashike

---

**From:** Diana Sass (Van Rensburg Associates) [mailto:[admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 20, 2020 16:46

**To:** 'Joel Shafashike'  
**Cc:** 'Raili Hasheela'; 'Minsozis Mweemba'; 'Sarti Makili'; 'S Sfs'  
**Subject:** RE: Environmental Impact Assessment - Farm Otjimboyo Ost  
**Importance:** High

Dear Mr Shafashike,

We refer to the above matter and confirm that our client would be in a position to receive you on the farm tomorrow, 21 October 2020 as his foreman will then be available to show you around.

Yours faithfully,

**Diana Sass**

Secretary to Mr. Christo van Rensburg

Authorised and regulated by the Law Society of Namibia



**VAN RENSBURG  
ASSOCIATES**  
ATTORNEYS | NOTARY | VALUATOR

Email: [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com) | Tel: +264 - 64 - 400 204  
Fax: +264 - 64 - 404 727 / 088 650 9933

P.O. Box 61, Swakopmund, Namibia  
1st Floor, Am Strand Building, Tobias Hainyeko Street

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**From:** Joel Shafashike <[ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)>  
**Sent:** 19 October 2020 03:07 PM  
**To:** [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)  
**Cc:** 'Raili Hasheela' <[raili.hasheela@undp.org](mailto:raili.hasheela@undp.org)>; 'Minsozis Mweemba' <[minsozism@gmail.com](mailto:minsozism@gmail.com)>; Sarti Makili <[Sarti.Makili@mme.gov.na](mailto:Sarti.Makili@mme.gov.na)>  
**Subject:** FW: Environmental Impact Assessment - Farm Otjimboyo Ost  
**Importance:** High

Good afternoon Mr Van Rensburg

Find attached hereto response to your letter regarding access to Farm Otjimbojo.

Regards

Joel Shafashike  
Cell: 081 127 3027  
Email: [ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)

---

**From:** Diana Sass (Van Rensburg Associates) [<mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 15, 2020 18:24  
**To:** [ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)  
**Cc:** 'S Sfs'  
**Subject:** Environmental Impact Assessment - Farm Otjimboyo Ost  
**Importance:** High

Good afternoon Mr Shafashike,

Please find attached letter for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

**Diana Sass**

Secretary to Mr. Christo van Rensburg

Authorised and regulated by the Law Society of Namibia



**VAN RENSBURG  
ASSOCIATES**  
ATTORNEYS | NOTARY | VALUATOR

Email: [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com) | Tel: +264 - 64 - 400 204  
Fax: +264 - 64 - 404 727 / 088 650 9933

P.O. Box 61, Swakopmund, Namibia  
1st Floor, Am Strand Building, Tobias Hainyeko Street

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**From:** Bizhub 163 <[bizhub@vanrensburg](mailto:bizhub@vanrensburg)>  
**Sent:** 15 October 2020 06:00 PM  
**To:** diana <[admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)>  
**Subject:** from KMBT\_163



**VAN RENSBURG  
ASSOCIATES**

ATTORNEYS | NOTARY | VALUATOR

*Authorised and regulated by the Law Society of Namibia*

Our reference/Ons Verwysing: VR/diana/SK0026

15 October 2020

Ekwao Consulting  
P.O. Box 25021  
**WINDHOEK**

**BY EMAIL**

**ATT: JOEL SHAFASHIKE**

Dear Sir

**RE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
FARM OTJIMBOYO OST**

We refer to the above matter and a message from you to our client Mr Skoppelitus regarding an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") to be done by you on the Farm Otjimboyo registered in the name of Otjimboyo Ost Farming cc.

Please provide us with full particulars:

1. as to for what purpose you intend conducting an EIA (if for purposes of authorisation applied for by the Ministry of Mines, particulars of exactly which authorisation, for example a Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence, is applied for, coupled with a copy of said Application);
2. on whose behalf said EIA is done;
3. of the area for which an EIA has to be done;
4. as to what is practically required to be done by you on the property of our client;
5. of the intended duration of your presence on our client's property;
6. as to how many persons will be required to enter the property of our client and what would practically be required of our client and/or its employees to enable you to complete said EIA.

Hermanus Christoffel Jansen Van Rensburg (B.A. LL. B. (STP))

Email: [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)

Tel: +264 - 64 - 405 343 / 405 133 | Fax: +264 - 64 - 404 727 / 086 650 9933

1st Floor, Am Strand Building | Tobias Haiyeko Street  
P.O. Box 61, Swakopmund, Namibia

As soon as you have reverted to us regarding the above our client will be in a position to give further consideration to your request.

Yours faithfully  
VAN RENSBURG ASSOCIATES

Per: C van Rensburg

## Joel Shafashike

Box 25021  
Windhoek  
Namibia

95 Papageien Road  
Hochland Park  
Windhoek

Cell: +264 81 418 3125  
Fax: +264 8864 5026  
Cell: +264 81 127 3027  
Email: [ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)

19 October 2020

Van Rensburg Associates  
Walvis Bay  
Email: [admin@vanrensburgassociates.com](mailto:admin@vanrensburgassociates.com)

Attention Mr Skoppelitus

Dear Sir

### **Access to Conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment on Farm Otjimboyo**

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15 October 2020 on the above-captioned EIA study.

1. The undersigned is contracted to conduct an Environmental Scoping Assessment (EIA) into the activities of Small-Scale Miners (SSM) who are mining tourmalines (semi-precious stones) on three neighbouring farms: Otjimboyo, Otjikatjongo and Omapyu.
2. The proponent of the EIA study is the Small-Scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME). According to my brief, there are approximately 100 SSM digging and eking a living from semi-precious stones on Farm Otjimboyo. Most of these SSM do not have Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) for their operations.
3. Amongst the objectives of the EIA study are the following:
  - 3.1 To provide a framework for understanding of the environmental impacts associated with gemstone mining by SSM on the three game farms.
  - 3.2 To determine the cumulative impacts which the mining activities of SSM had had on the biophysical and socio environments.
  - 3.3 To analyse the baseline situation of gemstone miners in terms of its economics, social and environmental consequences.
  - 3.4 To develop generic Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for each farm, which will ensure that, going forward, each small scale miner when granted an ECC will have his or her mining operations harmonised with national laws, regulations and policies.
  - 3.5 To propose measures aimed at improving the relationship between the land owners and SSM. Each SSM will be expected to take personal responsibilities for his/her mining activities in full compliance of the EMP, i.e. 'when you dig trenches, fill them up'.
4. The ultimate objective is for the mining operations by SSM to be conducted in a manner which is socially acceptable, environmentally sustainable and practically safe to the livestock, wildlife, farming personnel and farm guests who, I am told, include international visitors.
5. Access to the farm is therefore required to fulfil the terms of the assignment. The duration of the inspection will depend on the extent of the area which had been subjected to mining activities, but should not be longer eight hours. There will be two of us. On Omapyu and Otjikatjongo the respective Farm Managers have taken us to the mining areas and we will gladly appreciate the same courtesy.

Attached is the BID which has been sent to your mobile number via WhatAssp on 7 October 2020.

I trust this request will meet with your kind consideration and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Faithfully



Joel Shafashike

**APPENDIX 3**

Information Sharing Meeting – Announcement by NBC

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**ERONGO REGIONAL COUNCIL  
KARIBIB CONSTITUENCY**

Tel: 064-550346  
Fax: 064-550347

P O Box 380  
Karibib

---

07 October 2020

**TO:** Namibia Broadcasting Corporation

**(Please announce the following in all vernaculars)**

The Karibib Constituency Councillor on behalf of **Ekwao Consulting** would like to invite all the interested and affected parties (IAPs) to an information sharing meeting on Environment Impact Assessment for small scale mining hotspots on commercial farms: Otjikatjongo & Omapyu. The meeting will take place as follows:

**Date:** 10 October 2020 (Saturday)  
**Venue:** Karibib Town Hall  
**Time:** 10H00

For more information, please do not hesitate to call Mr. Joel Shafashike at Cell: 0811273027 at Ekwao Consulting.

Yours in development.

Hon. Melanie Ndjago (MP)  
**Regional Councillor  
Karibib Constituency**



# CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

**Services**  
General

**CLASSIFIEDS**  
**Rates and Deadlines**

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book in advance.
- Classifieds smaller and notices: 1200, two working days prior to placing.
- Calculations and alterations: 10.00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

**Notices (NAT) Includes:**  
Legal Notice N\$450.00  
Lost Land Title N\$400.00  
Liquor License N\$400.00  
Name Change N\$300.00  
Birthdays from N\$200.00  
Death Notices from N\$200.00  
Tomatoes Unwasting from N\$200.00

Thank You Messages from N\$200.00  
**Terms and Conditions Apply.**

**Employment**  
Offered

**Vacancy for a Commercial Helicopter Pilot**

Hamibia Helicopter Services is looking for a commercial helicopter pilot with:

- Current valid CPL license.
- Minimum of 150 hours Helicopter turbine time.
- Current Class 1 medical certificate.
- Current AOT type rating.
- Current LOB type rating.
- Current Dangerous Goods certificate.
- Salary: experienced related.

**Closing date: 24 September 2020**  
Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.  
Email CV to: [cv.hamibiaservices@gmail.com](mailto:cv.hamibiaservices@gmail.com)

**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Instructor/Lyothérapeute**

**Minimum qualification:** B.Sc. Hons (Human Science Movement and Physiology) with specific qualification as Lyothérapeute.

Market related salary.  
Send CV to: [race@mbm.com.na](mailto:race@mbm.com.na)

**A Medical Practice in Windhoek is looking for a Registered Nurse to start immediately.**

**Requirements:**

- Nursing Degree
- Registered with the Nursing Council of Namibia.
- At least 2 years experience.

Send CV to: [fabiolahumbap@yahoo.com](mailto:fabiolahumbap@yahoo.com)  
**Closing date: 30 September 2020**

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[www.careermarketingnt.com](http://www.careermarketingnt.com)  
Booking fee R2300-00

**Closing date for applications: 30/09/2020**

**Employment**  
Offered

**ONDANGWA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
Reg N° 2007/2010

**ONDANGWA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE** invites suitable qualified candidates, who are passionate about Panel Beating and Spray Painting to apply for the following vacancy:

**Vehicle Collision Repair and Spray Painting Instructor**

**Purpose:** To train the trainees in the methodologies of effective teaching in the respective subject matter in order to transfer knowledge and skills to the trainees.

**Key Performance Areas:**

- Teach trainees vehicle collision repair and spray painting techniques like major and minor accident repairs, normal and computerized paint colour matching and tinting, spray painting and fibre glass work.
- Prepare and present training material to trainees
- Design assessment tools and administer internal assessment
- Maintain accurate and complete trainee records as required.
- Communicate effectively with all relevant parties (management, trainees, team members and industry) in all required formats
- Responsible for workshop and classroom management

**Qualifications and Experience:**

- Trade Diploma in Panel Beating and Spray painting with a Trade tested journeyman certificate.
- Minimum of five (5) years working experience in Panel Beating and Spray Painting industry with at least one (1) year teaching experience from a recognized training centre or college.
- A valid driver's license Code B
- Proof of an ability to train the deaf and dumb will be an added advantage

Applications with C.Vs and Certified copies of certificates and all recommendation letters necessary must be sent alternatively via email to [ondacollege@gmail.com](mailto:ondacollege@gmail.com) or to the Human Resources Manager, P. O. Box 2614, Ondangwa on or before 29 September 2020.

**Notices**  
Legal Notice

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS: OTJOMBOJO AND OMAPYU IN ERONGO REGION**

There are ±70 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Although mining activities have been taking place for many years in these areas, this has been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). However, in terms of the Environment Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EIAs are mandatory.

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for each farm. The EIA and EMPs will allow the SSM to apply and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from MEFT.

Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and or inputs with respect to the EIA being conducted. A Background Information Document (BID) is available.

The proponent of the study is the Small-scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Meetings:** Information sharing meetings with the SSM stakeholders and IAPs will be held on Friday 2 October 2020, at Farm Omapyu from 09H00 to 12h00 and Farm Otjombojo from 14h00 to 16h00.

**Contact details:** Comments and/or inputs should be sent via email, fax or WhatsApp not later than 10 October 2020 to:

Email: [ekwao@iway.na](mailto:ekwao@iway.na)  
Fax: 0884 6026  
Cell: 081 127 3027  
EIA Consultant: Joel Shafashike

**Notices**  
Legal Notice

**REZONING NOTICE**

**DUNAMIS CONSULTING TOWN, REGIONAL PLANNERS AND DEVELOPERS** on behalf of the owner of Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48 intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the following:

- Rezoning of Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48 from "Residential" with a density of 1:5ha to "Institutional" for a Rehabilitation and Recreational Centre,
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning process is being completed.

Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48 is located in the North-Western Area of Brakwater. The property is currently zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:5ha and measures 5ha in extent. The new zoning of "Institutional" as primary use would allow the owner to operate an Animal supported Rehabilitation and Recreational Centre for the disabled and socially disadvantaged children on a total floor area of 2.5ha being 50% of the Portion size. On-site parking as required in terms of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme will be provided for respectively.

Further, take note that the locality plan of the Erf can be inspected at the Windhoek Urban Planning Offices Room 518, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Town House Main Building within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is October 21, 2020).

**Cell: +264 855 512 173**  
**Email: [ndimuhona@dunamisplan.com](mailto:ndimuhona@dunamisplan.com)**

**Notices**  
Legal Notice

**NOTICE**

Take notice that DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS, on behalf of the owner, intends to apply to the Windhoek City Council for:

- consent to operate a coffee shop on Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek

Erf 8480, No.10 Feldt Street, Windhoek is 13658m<sup>2</sup> in extent and zoned "Office" with a bulk of 1:2. The owner uses the premises for offices and a coffee shop (The Corner Coffee Shop). To be able to continue to operate the coffee shop on the premises, Windhoek City Council's consent is required. Enough onsite parking will be provided in accordance with Municipal regulations.

Further take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City Council and the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for comments/objections is October 9, 2020).

**Applicant:** DU TOIT TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS  
P O Box 6874  
AUSSPANNPLATZ  
WINDHOEK  
Tel: 081-248180  
Email: [elmarie@duoitplan.com](mailto:elmarie@duoitplan.com)

**Notices**  
Legal Notice

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA**

**OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA.** The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

**PROPNENT(S):** META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
**PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID  
**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** IAPs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING  
Josiah - 0812 983 578,  
E-Mail: [outruninvest@hotmail.com](mailto:outruninvest@hotmail.com)

**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: **OKAVANGO WEST**

- Name and postal address of applicant: **SKINI WAGDALENA PLANNING HANRALI**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: **HANRALI SNEEBEN NANDELO VILLAGE**
- Address/location of premises to which application relates: **SNEEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Date on which application will be lodged: **29 SEPTEMBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 NOVEMBER 2020**

Any objection or other submission in terms of section 18 of the Act in relation to the application must be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee to which the application relates, not later than 14 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**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: **KAWANGO EAST**

- Name and postal address of applicant: **ELSON TANGENI NAMUANDI**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: **ETH INVESTMENT CC**
- Address/location of premises to which application relates: **ERF NO. 586 KEREMU RUNDU**
- Date on which application will be lodged: **30 SEPTEMBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 NOVEMBER 2020**

Any objection or other submission in terms of section 18 of the Act in relation to the application must be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee to which the application relates, not later than 14 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**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: **OSHANA**

- Name and postal address of applicant: **TAMI ABERUWA**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: **OSQUARE CAFE**
- Address/location of premises to which application relates: **ANDIMBA TOWNSHIP TOWN AIRPORT, ONDANGWA**
- Date on which application will be lodged: **30 SEPTEMBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 NOVEMBER 2020**

Any objection or other submission in terms of section 18 of the Act in relation to the application must be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee to which the application relates, not later than 14 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**Notices**  
Legal Notice

**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: **OKAVANGO WEST**

- Name and postal address of applicant: **MR. FLEUMEN NGARANGOMBE**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: **RESTAURANT TRADITIONAL FOOD AND BEVERAGES**
- Address/location of premises to which application relates: **DR. LEBERTHE MATHELA AVENUE, ERF 72 OTJIKARONGOMBE**
- Date on which application will be lodged: **24 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 NOVEMBER 2020**

Any objection or other submission in terms of section 18 of the Act in relation to the application must be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee to which the application relates, not later than 14 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**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: **OSHALANA**

- Name and postal address of applicant: **DIPARD INVESTMENT CC**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates: **CELEB'S LOUNGE**
- Address/location of premises to which application relates: **SUN SQUARE MALL, SHOP NO. 1 OKAVANGWA MAIN ROAD, ERF 2214**
- Date on which application will be lodged: **30 SEPTEMBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **11 NOVEMBER 2020**

Any objection or other submission in terms of section 18 of the Act in relation to the application must be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee to which the application relates, not later than 14 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

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## CLASSIFIEDS

**Notes and Deadlines**

- To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timously
- Classifieds smaller and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing
- Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

**Notices (VAT Inclusive)**

Legal Notice NS460.00  
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Name Change NS452.50  
Birthdays from NS200.00  
Tombstone Unveiling from NS200.00  
Thank You Messages from NS200.00

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## Notice

### Legal Notice

#### NOTICE

##### SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS: OTJIMBOJO AND OMAPYU IN ERONGO REGION

There are +70 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several of Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Prior to the enactment of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act 7 of 2007), Mining Claim holders were only required to sign a Pro-Forma Environmental Contract with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). In terms of EMA, this has changed. Mining Claim holders are now required to obtain Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC).

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted on both farms to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for each farm. The EIA and EMFs will allow the SSM to apply for and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from MEFT.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and/or inputs by 24 October 2020. A Background Information Document (BID) is available.

The proponent of the study is the Small-scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Meetings: An information sharing meetings with I&APs will be held as follows:  
Date: 10 October 2020  
Venue: Karibib Town Hall  
Time: 10h00

Contact details:  
Email: okavao@wavy.na  
Fax: 0884 5026  
Cell: 081 127 3027  
Enquiries: Joel Shalashike

### NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT OF OKAHANDJIA HELD AT OKAHANDJIA

CASE NO: 119/2019

In the matter between:  
**PATRICK GODFREY FERIS EXECUTION CREDITOR**

and  
**HEROLD STUMPFEE EXECUTION DEBTOR**

In pursuance of a judgment in the above Honourable Court granted on **04<sup>th</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER 2020** and Warrant of Execution dated **09<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2020** the following goods will be sold in execution on **WEDNESDAY the 04<sup>th</sup> day of NOVEMBER 2020** at **17H00** at **117 DR VEDDER STREET, OKAHANDJIA, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

- GOODS:**
- 1 X KIC FRIDGE
  - 4 PIECE LOUNGE SUITE
  - 1 X DINING TABLE & 4 CHAIRS
  - 1 X CHEST OF DRAWERS
  - 1 X SIDEBBOARD

**TERMS: VOETSTOOTS AND CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER**

Dated at OKAHANDJIA on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of SEPTEMBER 2020.

**ILENI GEBHARDT & COMPANY INC**  
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR THE PLAINTIFF  
CNR OF BRUNO TEMPLIN & MARTIN NEIB STREETS OKAHANDJIA  
(REF: FER1/0003)

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: **KAUANGO EAST**

- Name and postal address of applicant  
**SITENTU NATALIA MPANDE**
- Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates  
**HANG OVER PUB**
- Address/Location of premises to which application relates  
**UTOKOTA VILLAGE, RUNDU**
- Nature and details of application:  
**SHEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged:  
**RUNDU MAGISTRATE**
- Date on which application will be lodged:  
**27 OCTOBER 2020**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard:  
**09 DECEMBER 2020**

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.



### NOTICE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1992

**PERMANENT CLOSURE OF ERF A/2486, KLEIN WINDHOEK, MEASURING ± 143 M2 IN EXTENT, AS A "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" FOR CONSOLIDATION WITH ERF 2366, KLEIN WINDHOEK.**

The City of Windhoek vide Resolution 259/102019 intends on subdividing Erf 2486, Klein Windhoek into Erf A/2486 and the Remainder. The proposed subdivision will enable the City of Windhoek to permanently close proposed Erf A/2486, Klein Windhoek, measuring ± 143 m2 in extent as a "Public Open Space" in terms of Section 50 (3) (a)(b) and Section 50(3)(a)(iv) of the Local Authorities Act of 1992 (Act 23 of 1992).

The proposed "Public Open Space" closure will enable the City of Windhoek to sell Erf A/2486, Klein Windhoek to the owner of Erf 2366, Klein Windhoek for consolidation of the two erf's.

Take notice that the locality plan of the above open lies for inspection during normal office hours on the town planning notice board of the City of Windhoek and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

**PERMANENT CLOSURE OF ERF A/2486, KLEIN WINDHOEK, MEASURING ± 143 M2 IN EXTENT, AS A "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" FOR CONSOLIDATION WITH ERF 2366, KLEIN WINDHOEK.**

Further take note that any person objecting against the proposed permanent closure as indicated above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer, City of Windhoek (Town House, Independence Avenue, 511<sup>th</sup> Floor, Office No 515) and with the applicant (SPC), in writing on or before **Wednesday, 21 October 2020**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants  
PO Box 41404  
Windhoek  
Tel: 061-251189

The Chief Executive Officer  
City of Windhoek  
PO Box 59  
Windhoek

Ref: W/20038

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### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SERVICE STATION, A RURAL RESIDENTIAL AND NATURE ESTATE, BUSINESS ERVEN AND STREET PORTIONS ON PORTION 1 OF FARM GROSS HAIGAMAS NO. 447, KHOMAS REGION**

Green Earth Environmental Consultants has been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 33 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) to finalise the town planning procedures for the development of a service station, a rural residential and nature estate, business erven and street portions on Portion 1 of Farm Gross Haigamas No. 447, Khomas Region.

Name of proponent: Mr. Christiaan Bazum

**Project location and description:** Portion 1 is located ±30 km south of Windhoek on the B1 Road, directly northeast of Omeva and is 778,8482ha in extent. Portion 1 is zoned rural residential with an approved consent for a Nature Estate. It is the intention to subdivide Portion 1 to create land portions for a rural residential development and nature estate, a service station, portions for business use and streets to be used to access the newly created portions. A locally subdivided land use plan of the site is displayed on the Town Planning Notice Board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal Offices of Windhoek or is available at the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkruma Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. **Only I&APs that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.**

The last date for comments and/or registration is **23 October 2020**.  
Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants  
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/  
Carlien van der Walt  
Tel: 0811273145  
E-mail: charlie@greenearthnambibia.com and carlien@greenearthnambibia.com



### REZONING NOTICE

Take notice that **Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owners, intends applying to the Omuthiya Town Council for the:

- Rezoning of proposed Portion A of Erf 912, Omuthiya Extension 3 from "Public Open Space" to "Government";
- Rezoning of proposed Portion B of Erf 912, Omuthiya Extension 3 from "Government" to "Public Open Space";

Proposed Portion A/912 and Portion B/844 are located in Omuthiya Extension No. 3 and currently measures ±427m² and 749m² in extent respectively. Proposed Portion A/912 is currently rezoned for "Public Open Space" purposes while proposed Portion B/844 is currently reserved for "Government" purposes.

It is the intention of the owners to rezone proposed Portion A of Erf 912, Omuthiya Extension 3 from "Public Open Space" to "Government", proposed Portion B of Erf 912, Omuthiya Extension 3 from "Government" to "Public Open Space" and consequently consolidate with two other portions. The proposed rezoning will enable the owner to formalize a building already constructed on the two proposed portions; therefore, they are not expected to have any negative impacts to the surrounding area nor the urban character.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Omuthiya Town Planning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Omuthiya Town Council, Omuthiya and the applicant, Suite 4, Paragon Office Suites, Garten Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Town Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objection is: **22 October 2020**

Dated at Omuthiya this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October 2020.

Applicant:  
**Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**  
P O Box 40900, Aussenplanplatz  
Web: www.nghivelwa.com.na  
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na  
Tel: 061 269 697  
Cell: 086 3232 230



### REZONING NOTICE

**D U N A M I S CONSULTING TOWN, REGIONAL PLANNERS AND DEVELOPERS** on behalf of the owner of **Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48** intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the following:

- Rezoning of Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48 from "Residential" with a density of 1:5ha to "Institutional" for a **Rehabilitation and Recreational Centre**,
- Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning process is being completed.

Portion 178 (a Portion of Portion 58) Farm Brakwater No. 48 is located in the North-Western Area of Brakwater. The property is currently zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:5ha and measures 5ha in extent. The new zoning of "Institutional" as primary use would allow the owner to operate an Animal supported Rehabilitation and Recreational Centre for the disabled and socially disadvantaged children on a total floor area of 2.5ha being 50% of the Portion size. On-site parking as required in terms of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme will be provided for respectively.

Further, take note that the locality plan of the Erf can be inspected at the Windhoek Town Council Customer Care Centre Town Planning Notice Board, 80 Independence Avenue, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof in Writing at the Windhoek Urban Planning Offices Room 518, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Town House Main Building within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **October 21, 2020**).

Cell: +264 856 512 173  
Email: ndimuhona@dunamisplan.com



**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

D & P Engineers and Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potential 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 the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**Project Title:** Proposed 44 KV Overhead Powerline from Rooing Mountain T-off up to Arandis Town (22km), including a T-off up to the NamPower Lithops (substation) in Arandis, Erongo Region - Namibia.

**Project Description:** Construction and operation of a 44KV OHL, parallel to the existing 33kv OHL and servitude operated by Enrongo.

**Project Location:** The powerline is proposed in Arandis Town, Erongo Region - Namibia.

**Proponent:** Enrongo

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

**NB:** Interested and Affected Parties are further invited to a public meeting that will be held on Friday 25 September 2020 at Arandis Town Council Hall, Time: 09:30AM. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to the Environmental Consultant:

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Cell: +264813634904  
Fax: +264 81 255 207  
Email: tkasigamiri@eas.com.na



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**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**Project Title:** The Establishment of Dinaledi Lodge and Campsites

**Project Description:** Construction and operation of a lodge and camping site facility.

**Project Location:** The proposed development is on Farm Libertas, Dauras Constituency in Erongo Region - Namibia

**Proponent:** Dinaledi Lodges and Campsites cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

**NB:** I&APs are further invited to comment on the proposed development. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to:

**EnviroPlan Consulting cc**  
...innovative planning for sustainability

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Consultant**  
Tel: +264813634904  
Email: tendai@enviroplanconsult.com

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**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS: OTJOMBOJO AND OMAPYU IN ERONGO REGION**

There are ±70 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Although mining activities have been taking place for many years in these areas, this has been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). However, in terms of the Environment Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EIAs are mandatory.

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for each farm. The EIA and EMPs will allow the SSM to apply and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from MEFT.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and/or inputs with respect to the EIA being conducted. A Background Information Document (BID) is available. The proponent of the study is the Small-scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Meetings:** Information sharing meetings with the SSM, stakeholders and I&APs will be held on Friday, 2 October 2020, at Farm Omapyu from 09h00 to 12h00 and Farm Otjombojo from 14h00 to 16h00

**Contact details:** Comments and/or inputs should be sent via email, fax or WhatsApp not later than 10 October 2020 to:

Email: ekwao@iway.na  
Fax: 08864 5026  
Cell: 081 127 3027  
EIA Consultant: Joel Shafashike

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Tel: (061) 246136  
Fax 271782  
PO Box 5033, Aussenplanplatz, Windhoek

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA**

**OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA.** The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Frustration to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

**PROPOSER(S):** META GALAXY SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE

**PROJECT LOCATION:** OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** I&APs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING  
Josiiah - 0812 663 576,  
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



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**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

D & P Engineers and Environmental Consultants hereby gives notice to all potential 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 the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**Project Title:** Proposed 44 KV Overhead Powerline from Rooiberg Mountain T-off up to Arandis Town (22km), including a T-off up to the NamPower Lithops (substation) in Arandis, Erongo Region - Namibia.

**Project Description:** Construction and operation of a 44KV OHL, parallel to the existing 33kv OHL and servitude operated by Enrongo.

**Project Location:** The powerline is proposed in Arandis Town, Erongo Region - Namibia.


**Proponent:** Enrongo

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

**NB:** Interested and Affected Parties are further invited to a public meeting that will be held on Friday 25 September 2020 at Arandis Town Council Hall, Time: 09:30AM. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to the Environmental Consultant:

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Cell: +264813634904  
Fax: +264 81 255 207  
Email: tkasigamiri@eas.com.na



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**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

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**Project Description:** Construction and operation of a lodge and camping site facility.

**Project Location:** The proposed development is on Farm Libertas, Dauras Constituency in Erongo Region - Namibia

**Proponent:** Dinaledi Lodges and Campsites cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing.

**NB:** I&APs are further invited to comment on the proposed development. The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 October 2020.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and your interests in writing to:

**EnviroPlan Consulting cc**  
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**Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Consultant**  
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PO Box 5033, Aussenplanplatz, Windhoek

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR SMALL SCALE MINING HOTSPOTS ON COMMERCIAL FARMS: OTJOMBOJO AND OMAPYU IN ERONGO REGION**

There are ±70 Mining Claims, registered to and worked by several Small Scale Miners (SSM) in search of semi-precious minerals on the aforementioned farms. Although mining activities have been taking place for many years in these areas, this has been done in the absence of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs). However, in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, all mining and quarrying operations are listed as activities for which EIAs are mandatory.

To this end, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping study is being conducted to be followed by the formulation of Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for each farm. The EIA and EMPs will allow the SSM to apply and obtain ECC for their respective Mining Claims from MEFT.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and to submit their comments, interests, concerns and/or inputs with respect to the EIA being conducted. A Background Information Document (BID) is available. The proponent of the study is the Small-scale Mining Division of the Ministry of Mines & Energy, courtesy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Meetings:** Information sharing meetings with the SSM, stakeholders and I&APs will be held on Friday, 2 October 2020, at Farm Omapyu from 09h00 to 12h00 and Farm Otjombojo from 14h00 to 16h00

**Contact details:** Comments and/or inputs should be sent via email, fax or WhatsApp not later than 10 October 2020 to:

Email: ekwao@iway.na  
Fax: 08864 5026  
Cell: 081 127 3027  
EIA Consultant: Joel Shafashike

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND SATELLITE RECEIVER STATION IN OKAHANDJA**

**OUTRUN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND SATELLITE STATION IN OKAHANDJA.** The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Fruitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

**PROPOSER(S):** META GALAXY SPACE: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**PROJECT ACTIVITIES:** CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SATELLITE

**PROJECT LOCATION:** OKAHANDJA - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** I&APs ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER FOR AN ONLINE MEETING  
Josiiah - 0812 683 576,  
E-Mail: outruninvest@hotmail.com



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**APPENDIX 5**

Attendances at the Public Meeting Held at Karibib on 10 October 2020

SSM MEETING KARIBIB (EIA)		
10.10.2020		
Name	Contact	Details
1. Joel Shufshine	WHLK	EIA consultant Box 25021, WHLK elwaco@iway.na
2. Butzi & Marja Kühne (Ojimbojo Ost)	0811453553	ksapu@iway.na
3. Joseph Xamisi	0812573153	
4. Sakkie Enslin (Ojimbojo Ost)	0811274541	
5. Alfred Samkwa George	0816341397	
6. Augustinus Pengo	0812731292, 081406366	augustinus.pengo@gmail.com
7. MOSES SIMON AXEL	0812132496	Small miner
8. Imanuel SHIPUNDA	0812937452	Small miner
9. NAETMUT Furebach	0813044986	Small Miner
10. GUMANOEL SHILOUNGO	0816866089	eshiloungo@asinoreources.com
11. WILHELM ALWENGO	0813783197	kanonahunt@gmail.com
12. Victor Angula	0812044572	Small scale miner
13. NILIFAVAKI I. HONAMA	0814028666	Small scale miner
14. Kosmos Ndlemu		Small scale miner
15. Kelto N		Small scale miner
16. Dams Daus	0812726275	Small scale miner
17. Tina Kaperu	0816582510	Small scale miner
18. Elizabeth Kaperu	0817524585	Small scale miner
19. Magreth Kaperu	0816969074	Small scale miner
20. Petaluma L Metiapi	0812274651	Small S. miners
21. NARESH KUMAR	0813215113	Crust Stone Consultant
22. Joseph Mwashile	0813191171	Small miner
23. Elvica Eliandjo	0817085209	Small scale
24. Petrus Malapi	0812513537	Small scale miner
25. T. Hanguh	0812046572	Small scale miner

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Rosina Ndahafa & Morgan Hauptfleisch
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Fritz Van Oudetshoorn
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Harmony K. Musiyarira\*, Ditend Tesh, Mallikarjun Pillalamarry and Nikowa Namate  
Department of Mineral and Process Engineering, Namibia University of Science and Technology, Windhoek, Namibia
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