

# ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Proposed Mineral Exploration  
Activities on Exclusive  
Prospecting Licence (EPL 8840)  
in respect to Dimension Stone,  
Base and Rare Metals,  
Industrial Minerals, Precious  
Metals and Nuclear Fuel,  
Erongo Region

**NOVEMBER 9**

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
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Location	Omaruru District, Erongo Region	
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**Draft Report Version 1**

## **Project Overview**

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Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian citizen with vested interest in mineral exploration and mining development. Ms Katjiuanjo aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel.

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 8840) is situated approximately 35 km South South-west of the Uis Settlement and extends towards the Dorob National Park within the Tsiseb Communal Conservancy. The area is accessible directly via the C35 road, connecting Henties Bay to Uis Settlement and then by existing conservancy / community game patrol tracks. Other section of the claim will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Their objective is to undertake exploration activities in order to obtain data on the presence of minerals for further mining development. While the proposed activity may stimulate future economic growth and possible rural development, and employment opportunities, it also present possibility of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

Potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of dust and noise pollution especially during the handling (loading and off-loading) will be experienced.

## **Need for the Project**

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Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel.

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-10 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

## **Project Description**

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Ms Katjjuanjo seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 8840) situated approximately 35 km South South-east of the Uis Settlement and extends towards the Dorob National Park within the Tsiseb Communal Conservancy. Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further develop the EPL into a Mining License should they discover viable ore deposit.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities: Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.
- Drilling / Bulk Sampling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. However, at this stage the proponent does not intent to conduct any sampling activities.

A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, drill core and geological samples store and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

## **Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment**

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While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition for Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process. The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo's mineral prospecting activities by:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

Therefore, Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

## **Approach to the EIA Process**

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The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). An environmental scoping and management plan (EMP) were compiled and constitute the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Office of Environmental Commissioner).

## **Overall Recommendation**

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Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, which concludes that all potential negative impacts associated to the proposed Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo's prospecting operations are minimal and practical mitigation measures are available. Equally, the positive impacts can be harnessed to increase the net marginal benefits relating to the socio-economic aspects of the operations.

The proposed operations is considered to have an overall low negative environmental impact and an overall moderate positive socio-economic impact (with the implementation of respective mitigation and enhancement measures).

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as may be stipulated in their EMP and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed exploration activities:

- i. Land use (Likely impacts are negligible; the EPL area and sites are isolated from the distant settlements, and conservation zones).
- ii. Noise (Likely impacts are low as the site is far from residential areas).
- iii. Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- iv. Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with correct PPE).
- v. Solid and hazardous waste management (Likely impacts are low with a solid waste management plan and minimal hydrocarbon fuel use).
- vi. Socioeconomic (Likely negative impacts are low)

Taking into consideration the findings of the environmental scoping assessment process and given the national and regional strategic requirements for infrastructure development and economic growth, it is the opinion of the EAP that the project benefits outweigh the costs and that the project will make a positive contribution towards steering Namibia on its pathway towards its vision of becoming a Logistic Hub.

Provided that the specified mitigation measures are applied effectively, it is recommended that Ms Uanjengua Katjuanjo Investments are issued with an ECC in terms of the Section 32 of the EMA No. 7 of 2007 and it's EIA Regulations of 2012.

# glossary

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<b>AfDB</b>	<b>African Development Bank</b>
<b>BID</b>	<b>Background Information Document</b>
<b>BoN</b>	<b>Bank of Namibia</b>
<b>CA</b>	<b>Competent Authority</b>
<b>DEAF</b>	<b>National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry</b>
<b>EA</b>	<b>Environmental Authorization</b>
<b>ECC</b>	<b>Environmental Clearance Certificate</b>
<b>EAP</b>	<b>Environmental Assessment Practitioner</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>
<b>EMA</b>	<b>Environmental Management Act</b>
<b>GPS</b>	<b>Geographical Positioning System</b>
<b>MME</b>	<b>Ministry of Mines and Energy</b>
<b>MEFT</b>	<b>Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism</b>
<b>IMF</b>	<b>International Monetary Fund</b>
<b>GPS</b>	<b>Geographical Positioning System</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (also referred to as the EMA) and its Regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of 2012, stipulates that for each developmental activity, which is listed as those that may not be undertaken without obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be conducted. The proposed handling, storage and transportation of fuel and mineral commodities triggers some listed activities in terms of the EMA.

Therefore, an environmental assessment must be conducted with an aim to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of undertaking the proposed operations. Hence, the environmental assessment is a process by which the potential impacts, whether positive or negative are predicted / identified, findings interpreted and communicating to interested and affected parties (I&APs) for inputs.

Additionally, this report presents findings of an environmental scoping process that evaluates the likely socio-economic and environmental effects the proposed operation, and further identifies suitable mitigation measures for avoiding or minimizing the predicted impacts. The envisioned EIA process was undertaken in a holistic approach encompassing different elements as shown in **Figure 1**.



*Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline*

### 1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo seek to undertake it business / operations on EPL 8840, in the Tiseb Conservancy. Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree bulk sampling or mining, and develop the EPL into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

### 1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium. Global lithium exploration and development company Lepidico Ltd is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple

U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium, which the U.S. Department of Interior lists as among the 35 minerals critical to national security. Desert Lion began shipping lithium ore in 2018, with a first shipment of 30,000 tons.

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income (Figure 2), and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

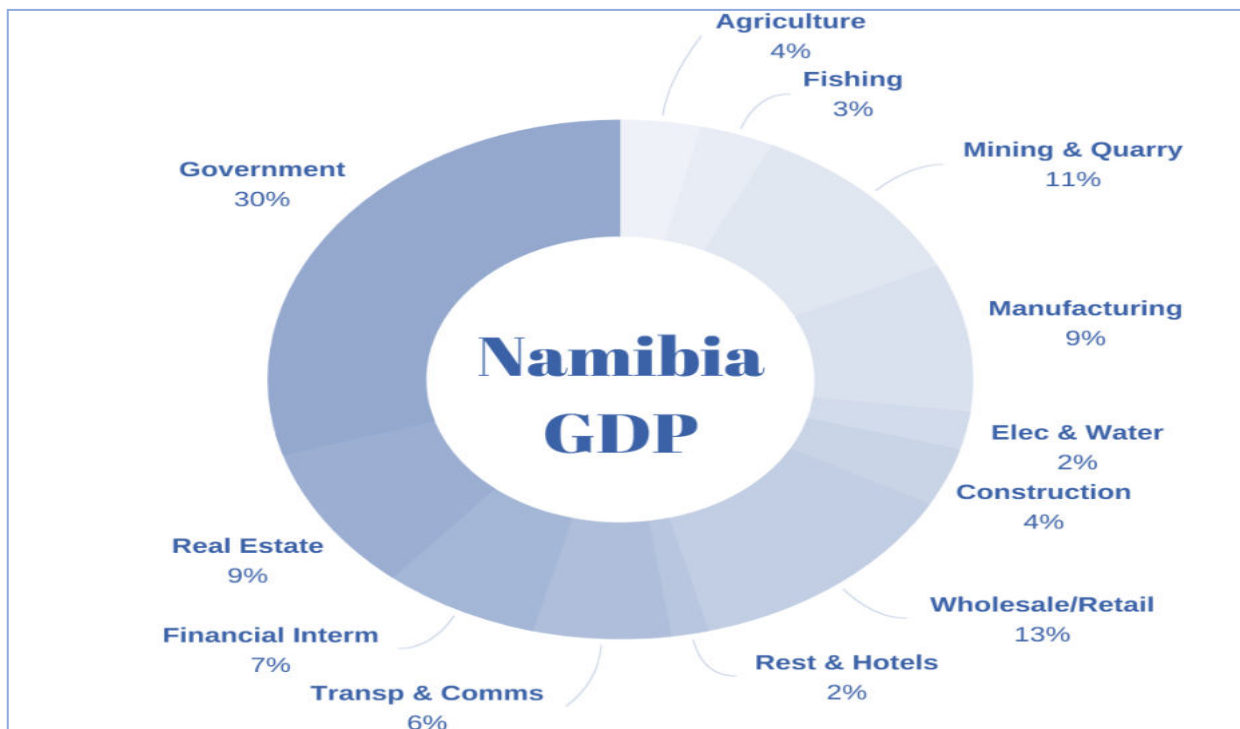


Figure 2: Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy

There are many companies engaged in exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. A milestone in this respect is the establishment of Desert Lion Energy which began shipping lithium concentrate from Namibia's first large-scale lithium mine in the Erongo region of Namibia in April 2018, thus opening p further opportunities for other international companies.

Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

### 1.2.1. *Need and Desirability*

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-10 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of particularly the SDGs 1 and 8 in Namibia

### 1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo's prospecting activities operations:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

**Table 1:** List of activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to this project
The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a licenses (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and sampling)
	3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	
	3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	
The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.”	The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants
	9.2 “Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorization, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorization or which requires a new permit, license or authorization in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.”	In respect to the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, the construction of fuel storage facility which may be an important component of the proposed activity requires a permit from a relevant authority.
	9.4 “The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.”	The project involves the haulage, fuel from near-by towns to the exploration site
	9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.”	Aspect of the project may t require the construction and maintenance of a fuel storage facility

Therefore, Ms Uanjengua Katjujanjo appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

#### 1.4. EIA TEAM

Ms Uanjengua Katjujanjo to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

**Table 2:** The EIA Management Team

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
<b>Environmental Assessment Practitioners</b>		
Shadrack Tjiramba	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Vilho P. Mtuleni	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Internal Reviewer

## 1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Over the past four years the Enviro-Leap Consulting has been involved in a multitude of Environmental Assessment projects across SADC and within Namibia. The Environmental Practitioners of Enviro-Leap Consulting has a combined of more than 35 years' experience in the environmental sector (management and policy), ecological research and stakeholder engagement. Consequently, the team offers a wealth of experience and appreciation of the environmental and social priorities and national policies and regulations in Namibia.

## 1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

The primary objective of this EA Report is to present stakeholders, I&APs and the Competent Authority, the DEA, with an overview of the predicted impacts and associated management actions required to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the proposed Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo operations.

In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity. Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and
- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

In terms of legal requirements, a crucial objective of the Environmental Scoping or EIA Report is to satisfy the requirements of EIA Regulations in respecting to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate. This section regulates and prescribes the content of the Scoping Report and specifies the type of supporting information that accompany the submission of the ECC application to the Competent Authority.

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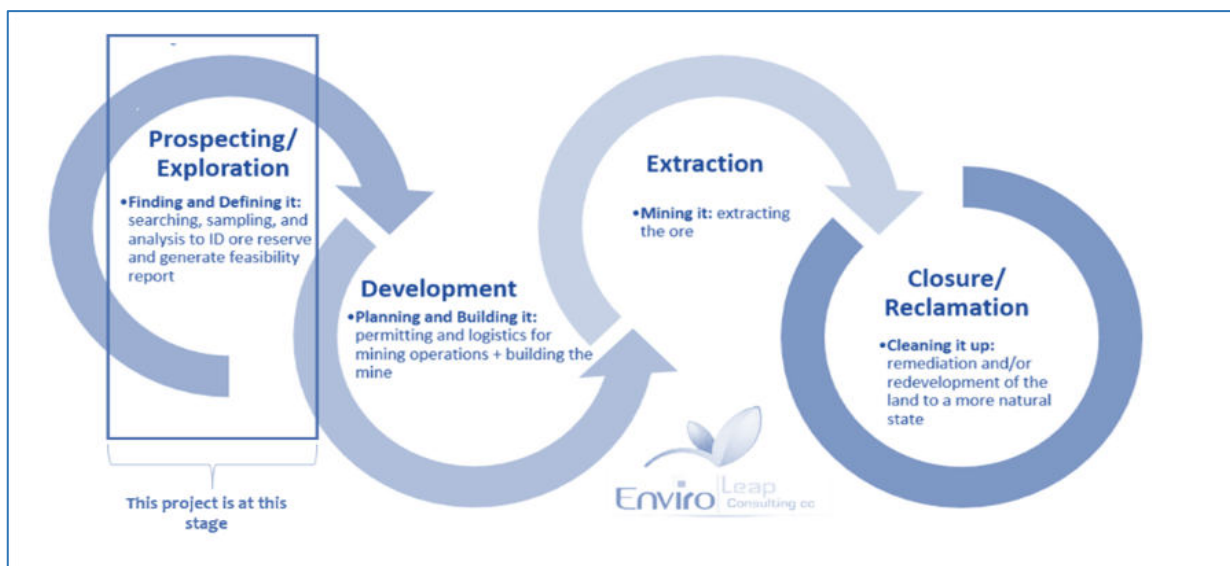
## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on EPL 8840, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

### 2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The company now proposes to undertake exploration bulk-sampling (as illustrated in **Figure 3**) on the broader EPL 8840 by way of excavating previously hand-dug pits and extracting samples for further laboratory analysis, while also and if necessary the proponent may conduct drill sampling.



The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities:

- **Geological mapping**: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.
- **Lithology geochemical surveys**: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

These consists of small pits ( $\pm 20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$ ) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.



- **Geophysical surveys:** entails data collection of the substrata (in most cases service of an aero-geophysical contractor will be sourced), by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area, and are conducted to ascertain the mineralisation.

Ground geophysical surveys shall be conducted, where necessary using vehicle-mounted sensors or handheld by staff members, while in the case of air surveys the sensors will be mounted to an aircraft, which then flies over the target area.

- **Bulk Sampling:** Evidence of previous mining activity or abandoned mine sites will be sought found within the EPL area, samples collected and sorted for further laboratory analysis to determine local concentration of (Ore containing Lithium, Tantalum and Copper and other mineral of interest) as per the sample analysis results, ((up to 1cm) cassiterite crystals occurrence tin in ore ranging from 0, 5- 1, 5% were not previously extracted because of primitive beneficiation recovery methods and rates , Figure 3).

A typical bulk-sampling site will consist of a front-end loaders and excavator equipment, and overburden material is excavated, lithium ore extracted and stored in large bags prior to being exported to and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

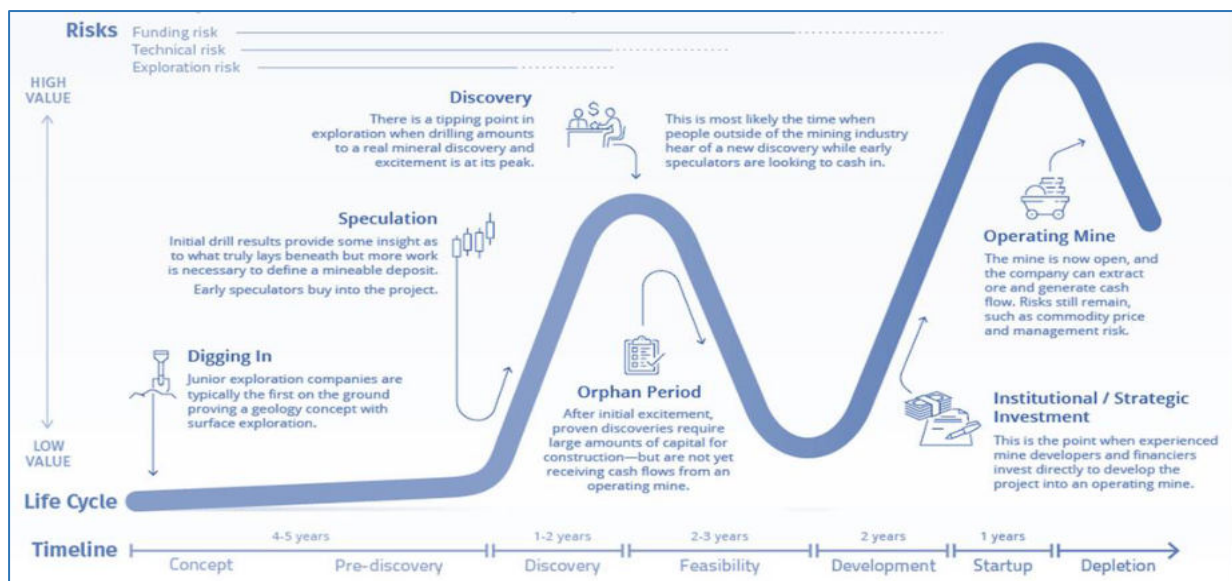


Figure 3: The life cycle of a mineral discovery development

- **Drilling / Bulk Sampling:** Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. However, at this stage the proponent does not intent to conduct any sampling activities.

A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, drill core and geological samples store and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

## **2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES**

### **2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals**

Base metals are common metals that tarnish, oxidize, or corrode relatively quickly when exposed to air or moisture. They can be contrasted with precious metals and are widely used in commercial and industrial applications, such as construction and manufacturing. The term base metals likely arose because these materials are inexpensive and more commonly found than precious metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum. Base metals are often more abundant in nature and sometimes easier to mine. That makes base metals far less expensive for use in manufacturing than precious metals.

While on the other hand, rare earth metals are, in fact, not that rare. The most commonly occurring rare earth metals are cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and yttrium - are actually more common in the Earth's crust than lead. And even silver

## **2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)**

### **2.3.1 Project Motivation**

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prospers and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contribute to the nation's efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on the proposed EPL creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

### **2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability**

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-20 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).



## 2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The location of the proposed EPL area which constitute EPL 8840 is situated in Western Namibia (**Figure 4**), within the Tsiseb Conservancy in the Erongo Region and approximately 25 km north-east of the Uis Settlement.

The 8 083 km<sup>2</sup> Tsiseb Conservancy in the Uis and Brandberg environs is the second- largest conservancy in Namibia. The small town of Uis has a Multi-Purpose Information Centre, with a coffee shop and Internet facilities, enabling travellers between Swakopmund and Etosha to access information about the entire region and to book tours with the Dâureb Mountain Guides to climb the Brandberg.

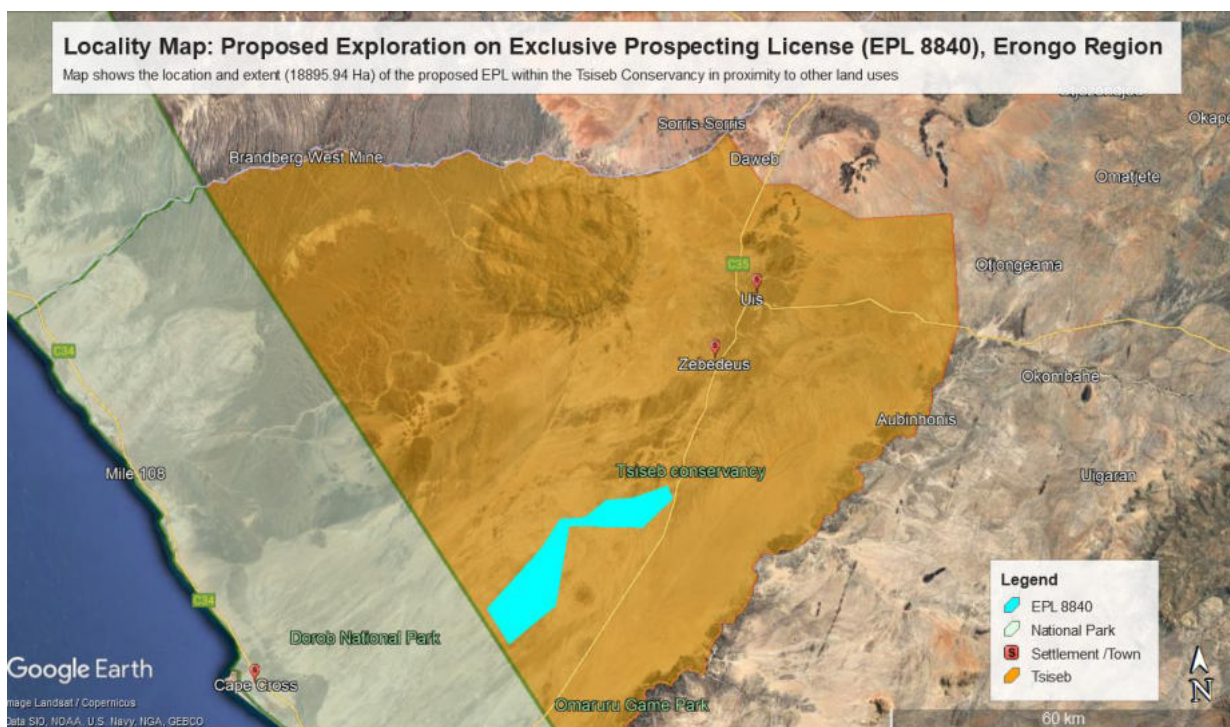


Figure 4: Locality map of the proposed EPL 8840 in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 8840 Point 1	-21.678611°	14.400833°
B – EPL 8840 Point 2	-21.735000°	14.435833°
C – EPL 8840 Point 3	-21.590000°	14.496389°
D – EPL 8840 Point 4	-21.545833°	14.530556°
F – EPL 8840 Point 5	-21.544722°	14.571944°
G – EPL 8840 Point 6	-21.519722°	14.609722°
H – EPL 8840 Point 7	-21.518333°	14.652222°
I – EPL 8840 Point 8	-21.500556°	14.712500°
J – EPL 8840 Point 9	-21.521667°	14.719444°
K – EPL 8840 Point 10	-21.564444°	14.668056°
L – EPL 8840 Point 11	-21.556667°	14.545000°
M – EPL 8840 Point 12	-21.679444°	14.515556°

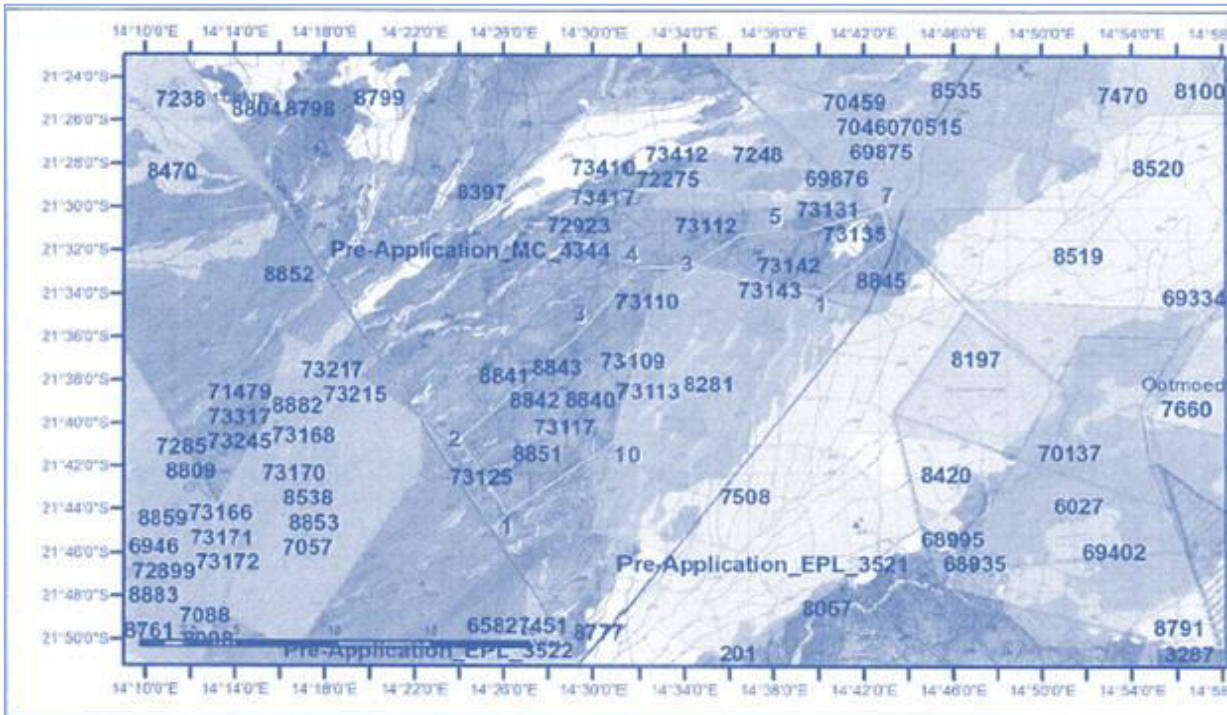


Figure 5: Proximity of the proposed EPL 8840 to an old mine pit in Tsiseb Conservancy

## 2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

### 2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the EPL and that it is situated in a community conservancy i.e. Tsiseb Conservancy, an entirely new base-camp is not primarily recommended but rather a suitable community campsite must be rented for the duration of the exploration and or mining activity. Otherwise, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Traditional Authority. Where practical and possible, it is strictly recommended that for unskilled labour, local community members are employed and thus accommodated at their existing homestead to mitigate and reduce potential conflict with the conservancy wildlife and livestock management protocols.

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 10 – 15 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that temporary ablution facilities must be provided and limited to within the existing base-camp footprint pre-identified national park campsites, and the necessary authorization must be obtained prior to installation of any such facility.

In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box, plastic sampling bags), and potentially hydrocarbons from diesel oil should a power generator needed. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of correctly at the Henties Bay waste disposal site (refer to EMP commitments).

#### **2.4.2 Water supply**

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and will be sourced from the nearby boreholes or Uis Settlement and transported by truck in 5 000 litres water tanks, thus equally stored in tanks at the base-camp site. Where portable ablution facility are provided, it is recommended that they are regularly emptied and sewer transported by the returning water supply truck.

#### **2.4.3 Power supply**

In case where the exploration activity advances to the bulk sampling (trenches) stage, the various machinery and equipment (front-end loader and excavator) required digging the trenches are self-powered by means diesel engines, hence there is need for on-site fuel (diesel) storage in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab or base-camp. The excavator will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

Basic energy requirement may be met through a portable petrol/diesel generator may only be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

#### **2.4.4 Access roads / tracks**

The area is accessible via the C35 and then branching right onto an existing track used for game patrol and local community to access certain areas within the conservancy. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the area will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

#### **2.4.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management**

**Domestic Waste:** Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to nearest approved waste management facility in the area.

**Sanitation:** Movable ablution facilities with septic tanks will be put up for sanitation purposes for the exploration and mining teams and will be emptied in good time according to manufacturers' instructions.

### **2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE**

Considering evidence of previous negligence of in regard to closure and site rehabilitation, it is necessary that measures are proposed in respect to managing the site on completion of the exploration activity, these are identified and presented in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan.





assembly of Gondwana (Gray et al., 2006; Martin and Porada, 1977; Miller, 1983, 2008; Miller and Frimmel, 2009). The Damara Orogen (Figure 5) represents a Wilson cycle with extension during the breakup of Rodinia, spreading, sedimentary deposition, subduction and orogenesis during which metasediments and igneous rocks, including a large number of pegmatites, of the orogen formed (Prave, 1996; Trompette, 1997). Miller (1979, 1983, 2008) divided the Damara Orogen into a number of tectono-stratigraphic zones based on variations in structure, stratigraphy, igneous activity and metamorphic history (Figure 7). The various pegmatite belts roughly occur in different zones and therefore at different stratigraphic levels within the Damara Orogen. The Cape Cross-Uis pegmatite belt described in this paper lies in the Northern Zone (Richards, 1986).

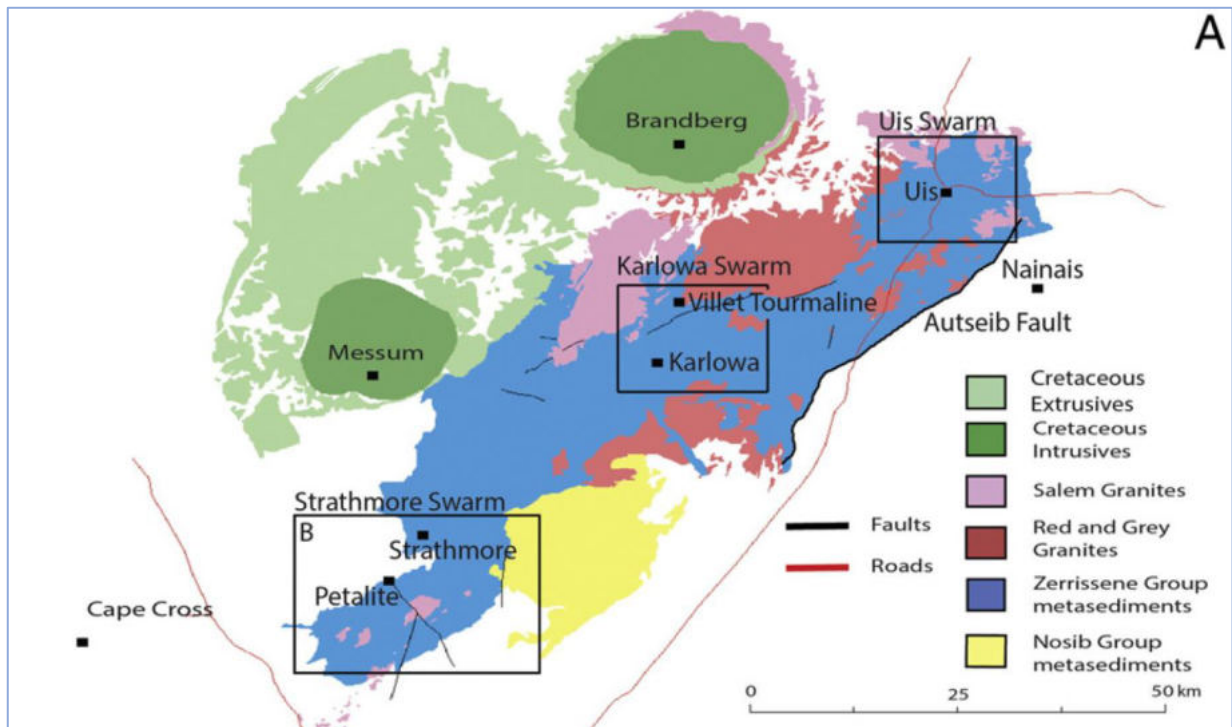


Figure 5: Simplified geological map of the Cape Cross-Uis pegmatite belt, showing metasediments and igneous rocks of the Damara Orogen and post-Damara magmatism

The distribution of lithium in Namibia, which significantly occurs primarily within pegmatites. These Precambrian and early Namibian pegmatites are restricted to two different areas respectively, the Damara Orogen in north-central Namibia and the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex in southern Namibia (Figure 6). Of particular interest to proposed EPL 8840 is Uis Settlement – Uis Pegmatite District – Erongo (Schneider 1992).

Topographically, the area is characterized by the presence of localized mountainous areas with flat regions in between covered by eroded sand. Relief elevation ranges from 800m towards the southeast to maximum heights of up to 1600m to the west. The tectonic structure of the area and the erosional processes, together with the climate have conditioned the formation of a peculiar elongated and folded-shape of the topography

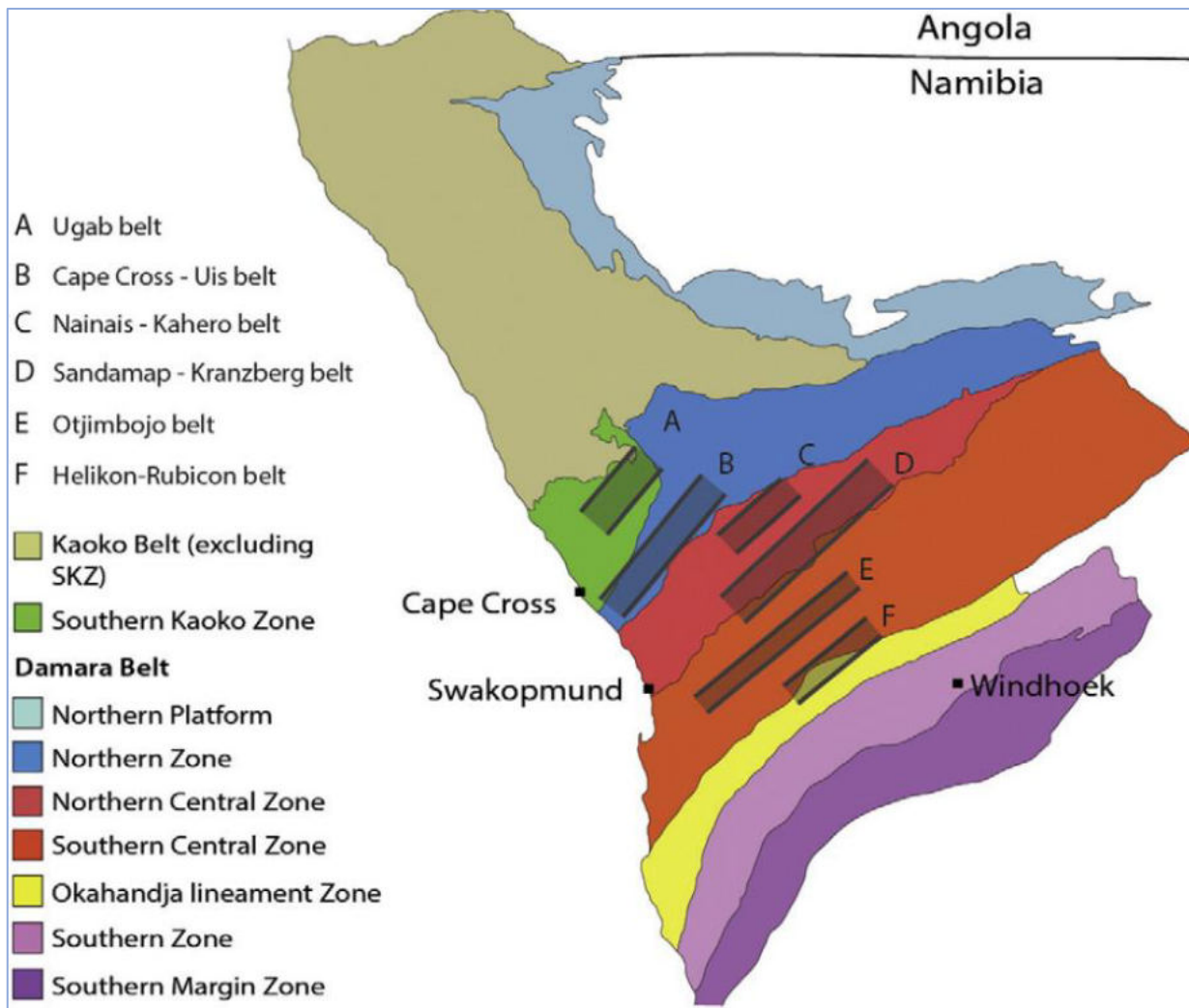


Figure 6: The tectono-stratigraphic zones of the Damara Orogen showing the approximate location of six of the main pegmatite belts (modified after Keller et al., 1999; Miller, 1983; Richards, 1986).

### 3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 6). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (Figure 8, green map indicator), because of the higher rainfall and presence of wetlands and forest habitats that are not found elsewhere in the country. Many species in the north are also more tropical, with ranges that extend into neighboring countries to the north and north-east. Species richness is highest in Namibia's mesic wetlands and woodlands in the vertebrate classes particularly (Barnard 1998).

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about









Some of these site types might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed exploration activity and particularly that it entails minimum use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study was deemed not necessary although highly recommended for the next phase of the mine development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL area.

In the light of the evidence found during the field assessment and other desktop review of previous field surveys, it can be concluded that should a detailed heritage assessment be necessary and conducted it may yield the following results:

- Pre-Quaternary palaeontological evidence in insignificant quantity and mainly in the vicinity of Palaeozoic shale outcrops more towards the Uis and other community settlements.
- Generalized occurrence of mid- to late Pleistocene to early Holocene artefact scatters primarily between the 21°25'24" and 21°39'40" South latitude.
- Moderately high density of late Holocene to recent pre-colonial archaeological sites throughout the extent of the EPL area, including burial cairns and remains of nomadic pastoral encampments, as well as possibly of some rock art sites and rock shelter sites containing sealed occupation debris
- Generalized occurrence of colonial era sites, including farm settlements, battlefield sites and related remains.

Therefore, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (**Appendix C**) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand mining area.

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## 4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Ms Uanjengua Katjuiuanjo's activity and gives particular attention to the legal context and guidelines applicable to this assessment. The assessment approach and the steps in the Public Participation component of this scoping report were undertaken in accordance with Regulations 29 and 30 of Government Notice No. 30 of 2012. Overall, this section highlights information including the approach to stakeholder engagement, identification of issues, overview of relevant legislation, and key principles and guidelines that provide the context for this scoping assessment process. Hence, in a nutshell, the purpose of the environmental assessment is to:

- Address issues that have been identified through the Scoping Process;
- Assess alternatives to the proposed activity in a comparative manner;
- Assess all identified impacts and determine the significance of each impact; and
- Recommend actions to avoid/mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits.

### 4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in two local newspapers (**01-07 April** and **08 -13 April 2022**) and Windhoek Observer **05 April 2022**), with several responses or inputs were received (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

As previously noted, the Scoping Report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP, **Appendix B**). The EMP is based broadly on global environmental management principles and embodies an approach of continual improvement and mitigation actions.

These are drawn primarily based on the identified potential impacts for both the construction and operational phases of Ms Uanjengua Katjuiuanjo's proposed activity. If the project components are decommissioned or re-developed, this will need to be done in accordance with the relevant environmental standards and clean-up / remediation requirements applicable at the time.

### 4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazette and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), the activity to be undertaken by Ms Uanjengua Katjuiuanjo may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

### 4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As the main source of legislation, the Namibian constitution makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws (those of relevant to this project are listed in Table 2) intended to protect the natural environment and to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies can be and are used in providing support to legal interpretation when deciding cases. Below are several of the key legislations applicable to the governance of certain component / aspects of the proposed operation activity. Key acts and policies currently in force include:

- Namibia's Environmental Assessment (EIA) Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995)
- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012)
- Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015
- Namibia Vision 2030, and other national development plan e.g. Harambee Prosperity Plan
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)

#### 4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

The environmental management act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the framework for the environmental and social impact assessment, demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may have negative impacts on the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the act provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

- a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
- b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see

**Figure 9.**

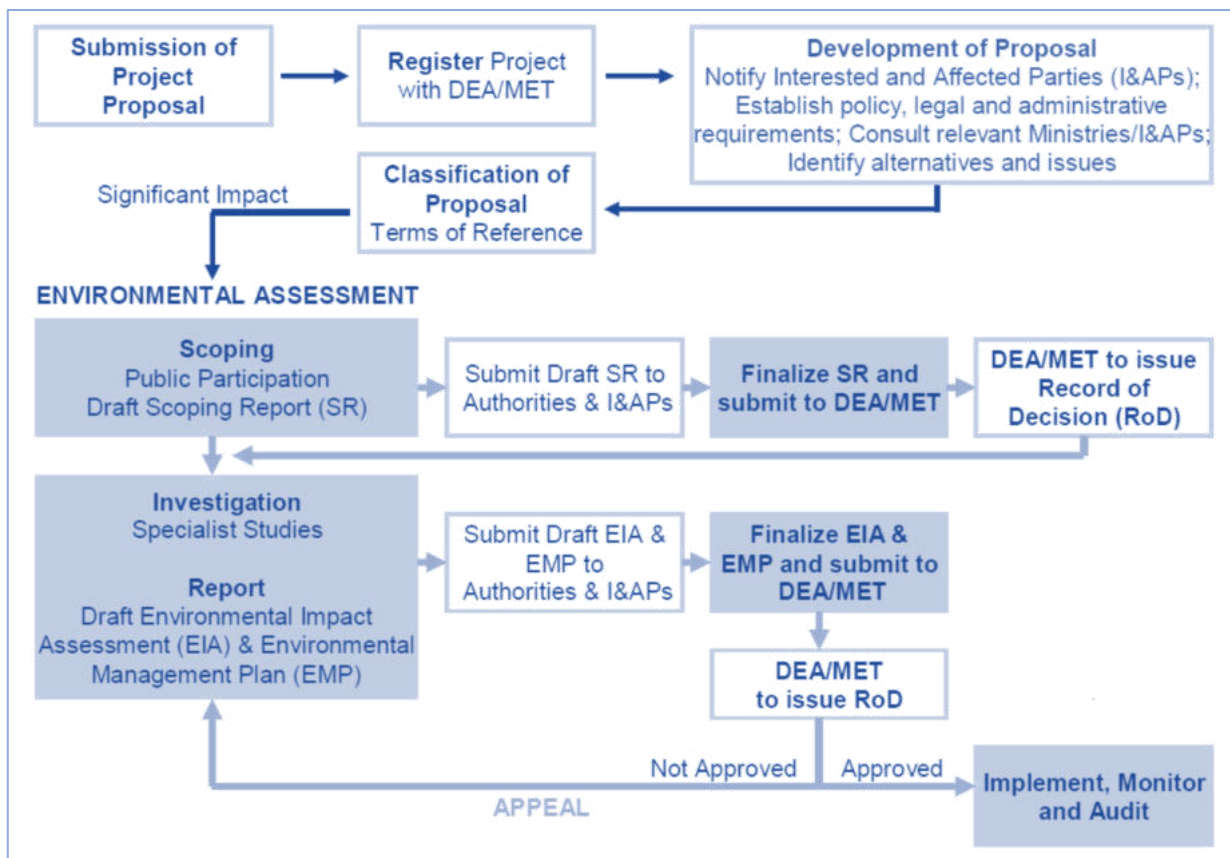


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

#### 4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological.

The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and processes mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

#### 4.3.12 Minerals Act

This Act No. 33 of 1992 provides a legal framework for regulating and governing all activities that explicitly entails the prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to minerals development activities are clearly considered.

### 4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that MDL must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, MDL will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in table 4 below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in **Table 4** below).

*Table 5: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof*

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour matters, rights and duties of employees.</li> <li>• Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety;</li> <li>• Electrical safety; Machinery safety;</li> <li>• Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;</li> </ul>
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of the Social Security Commission</li> <li>• Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities</li> </ul>
The Forest Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources</li> <li>• Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.</li> </ul>
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaration of protected areas and protected species.</li> </ul>
National Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state</li> </ul>

### 4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

The Precautionary Principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about proposed development possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied.

Equally, the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the proponent takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility and cost to clean up the environment.



#### 4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

The PPP for this Scoping Process was driven by a stakeholder engagement process that includes inputs from authorities, I&APs and the project proponent. In respect to provisions of the EIA Regulations, “Public Consultation” means a process referred to in regulation 21, in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters. This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

Contrary, it is important to recognize and highlight two key aspects of public participation which must be considered at the outset:

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.
- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

#### 4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system.

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Despite the national Lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic, which affected the possibility for public meetings, adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in two local newspapers the Namibian Sun (**01-07 April** and **08 -13 April 2022**) and Windhoek Observer **05 April 2022**) in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Overall, Enviro-Leap Consulting received only three registration of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) which consist of only one member of the public and two representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism’s department of Environmental Affairs

and Forestry which is also the relevant competent Authority in respect to obtaining an environmental clearance certificate for listed activities.

Complementary to the registration of I&APs, a public meeting was organised at the Uis Settlement's community hall, however with a very low attendance, where the proposed project was introduced to the community and inputs sought in attempt to ensure that the general public was afforded an opportunity to contribute the planning of the prospecting project.

Several advertisement posters were also distributed and posted at key social gathering sites in the Uis Settlement such as at the community hall, shopping and tourism information centres evidence of these are presented below.

The correspondence sent to or received from I&APs and other competent authorities during the Scoping Phase were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement report appended to this report (**Appendix A**).

#### **4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE**

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. A pre-application meeting was scheduled with the relevant competent authorities prior to the Lock-down, however were later cancelled. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy

#### **4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES**

Potential environmental impacts were identified through both desktop literature review and consultation with I&APs, regulatory authorities, specialist and Enviro-Leap Consulting. In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per farming phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project (see Section 5 of the EIA report).



Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the ERCP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only.

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 6**. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. **Part A** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from **Part B** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in **Part D**. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

**Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts**

<b>PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA</b>		
Definition of SIGNIFICANCE	Significance = consequence probability	
Definition of CONSEQUENCE	Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration	
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	H	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. Irreplaceable loss of resources.
	M	Moderate/measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favorable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	L	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short-term
	M	Reversible overtime. Life of the project. Medium-term
	H	Permanent beyond closure – Long-term.
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of Impacts	L	Localized-Within the site boundary.
	M	Fairly widespread–Beyond the site boundary. Local
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/national

<b>PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE</b>					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long-term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
<b>SPATIAL SCALE</b>					

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	Definite/Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
			CONSEQUENCE		

PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Significance	Decision guideline
High	It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.
Medium	It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
Low	It will not have an influence on the decision.

\*H = high, M = medium and L = low and + denotes a positive impact.

This section outlines the assessment methodology and legal context for specialist studies, as recommended by the DEA 2006 Guideline on Assessment of Impacts. In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial extent – The size of the area that will be affected by the impact/risk:

- Site specific;
- Local (<10 km from site);
- Regional (<100 km of site);
- National or International (e.g. Greenhouse Gas emissions or migrant birds).

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

- Extreme (extreme alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease);
- Severe (severe alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Substantial (substantial alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Moderate (notable alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where the environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or
- Slight (negligible alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where no natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected).

Duration – The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced:

- Short term (less than 1 year);
- Medium term (1 to 10 years);
- Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life of the activity (i.e. the impact or risk will occur for the project duration)); or
- Permanent (mitigation will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (i.e. the impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning)).

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

- Very likely or Likely;
- Unlikely or Very unlikely; and
- Extremely unlikely

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## 5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

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### 5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This chapter discusses the alternatives, as well as the selection process of the preferred alternatives that have been considered and assessed as part of the Scoping Phase. The 2012 EIA Regulations (GG4878) define “alternatives”, in relation to a proposed activity, “as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the:

- property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- type of activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in the activity; or
- operational aspects of the activity; and
- Includes the option of not implementing the activity”.

The Scoping Report therefore provided a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site. It further includes the following as a minimum:

- The consideration of the no-go alternative as a baseline scenario;
- A comparison of the reasonable and feasible alternatives; and
- Providing a methodology for the elimination of an alternative.

#### 5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo’s exploration activities does not realize. This alternative entails that the mining development (exploration and eventually mining) would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the project site (EPL area).

It favors the *status quo* or baseline against which other alternatives are compared and will be considered throughout the report. However, the likely negative environmental impacts of other current and future user that may still happen in the absence of the proposed activities includes: natural dust and generation of particulate matter during windy event particularly resulting from other regional economic activities such as livestock ranching, mining and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use within and around the proposed EPL site.

Therefore, in terms of the “No-go Alternative”, potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for the town and community at large, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from potential extraction and export of mineral commodity. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

### 5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium. Global lithium exploration and Development Company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium.

There are many other companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of the EPL's location / site particularly considering that it falls within a park environment and in proximity to the Tsiseb Conservancy. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities (mineral prospecting).

### 5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EERP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only

## 5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 6 - 8**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

**Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles**

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity					
<b>Description</b>	Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats, especially of highly fragile lichen fields and breeding areas of endangered species, such as Damara Terns.					
<b>Nature</b>	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase			Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Construction envisaged at this stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li> <li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li> </ul>			N/A	N/A	
<b>Severity</b>	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
<b>Duration</b>	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
<b>Probability</b>	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area</li> <li>Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> </ul>					

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons</li> <li>Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement</li> <li>Potential littering with solid waste</li> </ul>					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Construction envisaged at this stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li> <li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li> </ul>	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL area thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL</li> <li>Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> <li>Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Henties Bay or Swakopmund.</li> <li>Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons</li> </ul>					



**Table 9. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)**

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
<b>Description</b>	Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).					
<b>Nature</b>	<p>In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and</li> <li>• Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used</li> <li>• Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles</li> </ul>					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>	<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>		<b>Post Closure</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Construction envisaged at this stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park</li> </ul>	N/A		N/A		
<b>Severity</b>	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
<b>Duration</b>	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
<b>Probability</b>	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	L	M	L	L
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	L	L	L	L
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements</li> <li>• In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Henties Bay or Swakopmund</li> <li>• A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)</li> <li>• Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.</li> </ul>					

## 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environments					
<b>Description</b>	During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Covid-19 pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase.					
<b>Nature</b>	The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Covid-19 and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field.					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>	<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			<b>Post Closure</b>	
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions</li> </ul>	N/A			N/A	
<b>Severity</b>	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
<b>Duration</b>	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Covid-19 before coming for fieldwork.					
<b>Probability</b>	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	H	M	M	H	L	H
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Covid-19, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours)</li> <li>Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services</li> <li>Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Covid-19</li> <li>Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.</li> </ul>					



Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated</li> </ul>					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites</li> <li>Setting-up Base-camp for project staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li> <li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li> <li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li> </ul>			N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.</li> <li>All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.</li> <li>Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to.</li> <li>As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).</li> </ul>					

Table 12. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

<b>Impact Event</b>	<b>Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment</b>					
<b>Description</b>	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed at Uis Settlement, Messum Crater which falls outside the boundaries of the proposed EPL 8840.					
<b>Nature</b>	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>	<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			<b>Post Closure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation and construction activities</li> <li>Temporary lodging for construction staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li> <li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li> </ul>			N/A	
<b>Severity</b>	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
<b>Duration</b>	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation’s life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
<b>Probability</b>	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area.					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	M	H	L	H
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	L	H	L	M
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events</li> <li>Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council</li> <li>The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.</li> <li>Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.</li> <li>A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties.</li> </ul>					

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

<b>Impact Event</b>	<b>Disturbances on social and economic aspects</b>					
<b>Description</b>	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities.					
<b>Nature</b>	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>	<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			<b>Post Closure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation and construction activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions</li> <li>Potential Mine development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure</li> </ul>	
<b>Severity</b>	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
<b>Duration</b>	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Low, localized and only limited to the Uis Settlement community					
<b>Probability</b>	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary ( during exploration) and long-term ( during Mine development and operation) phases					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo's activities</li> <li>To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Uis Settlement and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed</li> <li>It is strictly recommended that Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)</li> </ul>					





**Table 13:** Actions relating to stakeholder communication

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
<b>Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan</b>	On obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate and other relevant authorization it is recommended that the proponent undertakes a stakeholder engagement process to develop a Communication and Monitoring Plan for continuous reporting and feedback	All
<b>Understanding who the stakeholders are</b>	Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are included building on pre-identified and registered I&APs.	All
	A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers and contractors, indigenous populations, local communities, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs, shareholders, the investment sector, community-based organizations, suppliers and the media.	All
	Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process.	All
	Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.	All
<b>Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life</b>	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjiuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On-contract)	

A stakeholder engagement plan is an important tool in ensuring that a good working relationship is maintained between the proponent and the community within which the activities are undertaken. It is crucial that this plan is developed in the same transparent manner and approach as the environmental assessment, and that it remains a living document which allows the stakeholder to engage with throughout the duration of the proposed activity.

Equally, it must be at all time readily available on request to all interested and affected parties for review and must provide clear procedures for how and where it can be accessed.



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## APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

### OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo exploration and mining development project:

- To comply with national legislation and standards for the protection of the environment.
- To limit potential impacts on biodiversity through the minimisation of the footprint (as far as practically possible) and the conservation of residual habitat within the mine area.
- To keep surrounding communities informed of farming activities through the implementation of forums for communication and constructive dialogue.
- To develop, implement and manage monitoring systems to ensure good environmental performance in respect of the following: ground and surface water, air quality, noise and vibration, biodiversity and rehabilitation.

### KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) document is designed to meet legal requirements and avoid or minimize the impacts associated with the implementation of Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo exploration and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a “living document” which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

Should a listed activity(s) as defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) be triggered (as a result of future modifications/changes at the mine), this EMP will be updated as a result of another EIA process as stipulated in the regulations.

### IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
<b>Understanding who the stakeholders are</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations.</li> <li>• A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations</li> <li>• Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process.</li> <li>• Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.</li> </ul>	All
<b>Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life</b>	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area</li> <li>• Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> </ul>	All
Responsibility	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken</li> <li>• A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling</li> <li>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL</li> <li>• Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> <li>• Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Henties Bay or Swakopmund.</li> <li>• Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons</li> </ul>	All
Responsibility	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

## 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction to the project site.</li> <li>Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements</li> <li>In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Uis or Omaruru</li> <li>A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)</li> <li>Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Corvid-19, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours)</li> <li>Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services</li> <li>Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Corvid-19</li> <li>Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

**Table 10. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution**

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise nuisance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.</li> <li>• All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.</li> <li>• Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to.</li> <li>• As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).</li> </ul>	
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

**Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values**

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wandering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events</li> <li>• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.</li> <li>• Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjjuanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Ms Uanjengua Katjuijanjo’s activities</li> <li>To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Uis Settlement and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed</li> <li>It is strictly recommended that Ms Uanjengua Katjuijanjo negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjuijanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Mining in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms Uanjengua Katjuijanjo shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project.</li> <li>Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the exploration area. Internal and external monitoring should involve InterContinental Mining’s safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT.</li> <li>Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors.</li> </ul>	Closure
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms Uanjengua Katjuijanjo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	



# APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

16 September - 22 September 2022

CONFIDENTE | *lifting the lid*

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## GENERAL NOTICE

No 2022

### OSHIVELO EXTENSION 4: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP - REGIONAL COUNCIL OF OSHIKOTO

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107(1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), that application has been made for the establishment of the township Oshivelo Extension 4 situated on Erf 511, Oshivelo Extension I and that the application is lying open for inspection at the Office of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development: Division: Planning, 2nd Floor, Room No. 230, GRN Office Park in Windhoek, the Office of the Surveyor-General in Windhoek and at the Office of the Chief Regional Officer, Regional Council of Oshikoto.

Any person who wishes to object to the application or who desires to be heard in the matter, may give personal evidence or submit written evidence to the Urban and Regional Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, Windhoek: Provided that such written evidence shall reach the Secretary of the Urban and Regional Planning Board not later than 21 September 2022 before 12:00.

L.D. UYEPA  
CHAIRPERSON  
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

## GENERAL NOTICE

No 2022

### OKONGO EXTENSION 3: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP - VILLAGE COUNCIL OF OKONGO

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107(1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), that application has been made for the establishment of the township Okongo Extension 3 situated on Erf 810, Okongo Extension 2 and that the application is lying open for inspection at the Office of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development: Division: Planning, 2nd Floor, Room No. 230, GRN Office Park in Windhoek, the Office of the Surveyor-General in Windhoek and at the Office of the Chief Regional Officer, Village Council of Okongo.

Any person who wishes to object to the application or who desires to be heard in the matter, may give personal evidence or submit written evidence to the Urban and Regional Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, Windhoek: Provided that such written evidence shall reach the Secretary of the Urban and Regional Planning Board not later than 21 September 2022 before 12:00.

L.D. UYEPA  
CHAIRPERSON  
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

## GENERAL NOTICE

No 2022

### OKONGO EXTENSION 4: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP - VILLAGE COUNCIL OF OKONGO

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107(1) of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), that application has been made for the establishment of the township Okongo Extension 4 situated on Farm No. 1282 of Okongo Townlands No. 994 and that the application is lying open for inspection at the Office of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development: Division: Planning, 2nd Floor, Room No. 230, GRN Office Park in Windhoek, the Office of the Surveyor-General in Windhoek and at the Office of the Chief Regional Officer, Village Council of Okongo.

Any person who wishes to object to the application or who desires to be heard in the matter, may give personal evidence or submit written evidence to the Urban and Regional Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, Windhoek: Provided that such written evidence shall reach the Secretary of the Urban and Regional Planning Board not later than 21 September 2022 before 12:00.

L.D. UYEPA  
CHAIRPERSON  
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE**

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 72915, 72916, 72917, 72918, 72919 & 72920 IN OTJOZONDUBA AREA, OTJOZONDUBA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for the proposed mining activities on six Mining Claims: 72915, 72916, 72917, 72918, 72919 & 72920, located in Otjozonduba area, Otjozonduba region.

Proponent: Lizzie Caroline Armstrong  
EAP: Green Gain Consultants cc

**Description:** The proponent intends to conduct mining activities on the above-mentioned Mining Claims. All Mining Claims are located within the private farms, adjacent to each other. In terms of the Environmental Management Act of 2007, all forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not, cannot be undertaken without an EIA study being carried out and Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

All I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to [sa@greengain.com.na](mailto:sa@greengain.com.na). The last day to submit inputs is on or before 10 October 2022.

The need for a public meeting will be communicated to all registered I&APs

For more information  
Cell: +264 811 422927 or +264 81 3380114  
<http://www.greengain.com.na>


**Green Gain**  
Consultants

## PUBLIC NOTICE


Please take note that KAMAU TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST has been appointed by the owner of Erf 3688 and Erf 3689, Windhoek West, Windhoek, to apply to the CITY OF WINDHOEK and the URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD for the following:

- REZONING OF ERF 3688, JOHN MEINHART STREET, WINDHOEK FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900SQM TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:250SQM
- CONSENT TO AMEND AND CONSTRUCT THE EXISTING BACKYARD FLAT TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXISTING MUNICIPAL SEWER LINE
- REZONING OF ERF 3689, JOHN MEINHART STREET, WINDHOEK FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900SQM TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:250SQM

ERF 3688




ERF 3689



**Erf Location of Erf 3688 & Erf 3689**  
Erf 3688 and Erf 3689 are both located within the Windhoek West Township, Windhoek. They are located along John Meinhardt Street. Erf 3688 is the second Erf from the junction of John Meinhardt Street and Freud Street. Erf 3689 is the third Erf from the junction of John Meinhardt Street and Freud Street. Both owners intend to change the even densities from 1:900sqm to 1:250sqm to enable General Residential uses. The applied rezoning and consent will allow the owner of Erf 3688 to amend and construct a backyard flat to accommodate the existing municipal sewer line and owner of Erf 3689 to align the current land-uses of the Erf with the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.

Please further take note that -  
For more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Department of Town Planning at the City of Windhoek.  
(b) any person having objections to the proposed rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant, within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 30 September 2022.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:



**KAMAU**  
TOWN PLANNING &  
DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST

No. 04 Wagner Street | Windhoek West | C: +264 81 3290584  
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek | E: +264 61 2510795 | F: +264 61 3042119  
fove@kamau.co.na or www.kamau.co.na



No. 80 Independence Avenue | Windhoek |  
P.O. Box 91 | Windhoek | F: 061 290 2104 |  
Setra.keny@windhoekcc.org.na

### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8840 IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL, ERONGO REGION**

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms Uanjengua Katjuano, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel on EPL 8840 in the Tsizeb Conservancy, Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

#### 2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS


Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **13 September 2022**.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:  
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
Email: [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com) - Cell: +264 81 622 9933



**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**  
*...a leap towards better environmental compliance.*

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek | +264 81 232 6843 | [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)





**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT:**

**Post 1: MANAGING DIRECTOR**

Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC) is a majority owned Namibian company focused on becoming the leading player in providing a range of earth observation & environmental consultancy services in Namibia and beyond. The overall objective of HEEC is to improve the livelihoods of people and to enhance adaptive land use management and sustainable economic development in the face of Climate Change. The company plans to extend its arms in becoming the preferred environmental consulting firm for all listed projects, requiring earth observation (remote sensing), environmental impact assessments, environmental auditing & monitoring services. Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants strives to empower young Namibian graduates from previous disadvantaged backgrounds with strong enthusiasm in environmental management to acquire the necessary experiences in environmental baseline surveys through internships programmes.

HEEC cc invites applications for the position of Managing Director. HEEC CC seeks a candidate qualified to lead the scientific & technical aspects of all running projects and ensure close collaboration with the stakeholders, proponents, and liaise with the relevant government line ministries to define the terms of reference/project scope, goals and tracking sure that deliverables are met on time. Duty station will be in Windhoek, Namibia. Reporting to HEEC Executive Director.

**MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Serve as a focal point for technical aspects of all the running projects.
- Maintain oversight of all project operations in the country.
- Coordinate all project technical activities as approved in the work plan for each client.
- Lead the collating, review, and finalisation of all data from all the running projects.
- Work collaboratively with all the project team members to ensure timely attainment of deliverables.
- Analyse and provide input and advice to the project staff and team members on project activities.
- Supervise project staff and provide mentorship to interns.
- Develop and document activity reports, summarising key activities undertaken, implementation issues/challenges, and key activities.
- Promote and implement best practices.
- Any other tasks related to the projects as determined by the Executive Director.

**MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:**

- A Master's degree in Biology Specialisation Human Ecology
- At least 4 years of professional experience in managing similar developmental projects.
- Proven experience in project management and coordinating multi-task research projects with experts from different but complementary fields such as hydrogeology & archaeology etc.
- Strong networking capabilities and familiarity with the international scientific research landscape.
- Excellent written (scientific writing) and oral communication skills in English language.

**SKILLS/COMPETENCIES:**

- Knowledge of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012)
- DNA Barcoding for phenological studies
- Biohermity Baseline Analysis
- Working knowledge of the following computer software: Microsoft Office; Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis; Mega 5 (DNA alignment and sequencing); IDRISI GIS Analyst tools in the Terrestrial software & Integrated Land and Water Information System (ILWIS for Remote sensing)

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:**

Knowledge and experience in earth observation, remote sensing, natural resources management, conservation, renewable energy, environmental impact assessments & associated policies, legal and regulatory framework, sustainable land use and management ability. Ability to work effectively under pressure. Ability to maintain pleasant working relationships with stakeholders, clients/individuals of different national and cultural backgrounds. Willingness to travel extensively across the remote areas in the country and actively participate in field work and monitoring of projects on site for extended periods from the duty station.

**APPLICATION PROCESS:**

- The deadline for applications is 28th September 2022.
- Applicants should send a cover letter and a CV with details of relevant experience and three traceable references.
- Applications should be sent to: E-mail: askhoe@gmail.com

Please note that only short-listed applicants will be notified by the 30th September 2022.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that KAMAU TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST has been appointed by the owner of Erf 3688 and Erf 3689, Windhoek West, Windhoek, to apply to the CITY OF WINDHOEK and the URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD for the following:

- REZONING OF ERF 3688, JOHN MEINHART STREET, WINDHOEK FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:9000QM TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:2505QM
- CONSENT TO AMEND AND CONSTRUCT THE EXISTING BACKYARD FLAT TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXISTING MUNICIPAL SEWER LINE
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ERF 3688



ERF 3689



ERF location of Erf 3688 & Erf 3689  
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Erf 3689 is the third Erf from the Junction of John Meinhardt Street and Freud Street. Both owners intend to change the even densities from 1:9000qm to 1:2505qm to enable General Residential uses.  
The applied rezoning and consent will allow the owner of Erf 3688 to amend and construct a backyard flat to accommodate the existing municipal sewer line and owner of Erf 3689 to align the current densities of the Erf with the Windhoek Town Planning scheme.

Please further take note that:  
For more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Department of Town Planning at the City of Windhoek.  
If any person having objections to the proposed rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 30 September 2022.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:



No. 0119499 (Windhoek) | P.O. Box 22360 | Windhoek | Namibia  
Tel: +264 81 232 6843 | Email: kamau@kamu.co.na



No. 0119499 (Windhoek) | P.O. Box 22360 | Windhoek | Namibia  
Tel: +264 81 232 6843 | Email: kamau@kamu.co.na

### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8840 IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL, ERONGO REGION

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms Uanjengua Katjuano, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel on EPL 8840 in the Tsiseb Conservancy, Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and surveying, and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis.

#### 2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to attend a Stakeholder Engagement Meeting in respect to the proposed Mining Claim and EPL activities, to be held on

Date: 26 September 2022  
Place / Venue: Community Hall, Uis Settlement  
Time: 14h00

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are further request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 13 October 2022.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:  
Mr. Vilho Mtuleni, Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 232 6843



...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

EnviroLeap Consulting cc | P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek | +264 81 232 6843 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8840 IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL, ERONGO REGION

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#### 2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS


Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:  
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 622 9933



...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

EnviroLeap Consulting cc | P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek | +264 81 232 6843 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8126


This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Project:** The license area is located about 6 km south of Opuwo around the Ondole and Orokopare areas, accessible along the C43 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Zone Sixty-Nine Investment CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **26/09/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [ela@impalac.com](mailto:ela@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598

### NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**PROJECT NAME:** Proposed Development of Storage and Handling Facilities on Erven 6230 and 6231, Extension 19, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Erven 6230 and 6231 Rikumbi Kandanga Road, Extension 19, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project entails the following:  
The Construction of Facilities for the Storage and Handling of:

- Food products
- Minerals
- Building materials
- Fertilisers
- Metal and scrap metals
- Fuel
- Alcoholic products

**PROPOSITOR:** BPO Logistics CC

**PUBLIC MEETING:** A Public consultation meeting will be held on **20 September 2022 at 18:00**. The venue of the meeting will be **Narraville Community Hall, Narraville, Walvis Bay**

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing, kindly contact:  
Email: [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com)  
Fax: 081258 470 or  
Mobile: 081458 4297 on or before **27 September 2022**.

### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8840 IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL, ERONGO REGION

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms Uanjengua Katjuanojo, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel on EPL 8840 in the Tsiseb Conservancy, Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

#### 2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-leap Consulting invites all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA), Scoping and EMP documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 13 September 2022.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:  
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
Email: [esp.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:esp.trigen@gmail.com) - Cell: +264 81 622 9933



### NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Junior Balomo Industrial Consultants cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to 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 activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Proposed installation and operation of 15 camouflage telecommunication towers within the municipal boundaries of Walvisbay.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The 15 camouflage telecommunications will be located at the following designated areas:

NO.	LOCATION	EPL NUMBER	SIZE OF PORTION OF THE EPL/ET
1.	Kuisebmond	Erl 7334	100m²
2.	Kuisebmond	Erl 7333	100m²
3.	Kuisebmond	Erl 8144	100m²
4.	Kuisebmond	Erl 4474	100m²
5.	Kuisebmond	Erl 7054	100m²
6.	Kuisebmond	Erl 194	100m²
7.	Kuisebmond	Erl 643	100m²
8.	Narraville	Erl 3307	100m²
9.	Narraville	Erl 3787	100m²
10.	Walvisbay	Erl 2640	100m²
11.	Walvisbay	Erl 891	100m²
12.	Walvisbay	Erl 122	100m²
13.	Walvisbay	Erl 1739	100m²
14.	Maesdig	Erl 453	100m²
15.	Maesdig	Erl 1585	100m²



**PROPOSITOR:** DENSH INVESTMENT HOLDINGS (PT)

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. Please take note of the following:

**PUBLIC MEETING**  
Date: Monday, 26 September 2022  
Venue: Walvisbay Municipality Town Hall  
Time: 11:00 AM

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

Mr Nqholoza, Fredrick  
Tel: +244 (0) 81 147 2029  
Email: [Junior200581@gmail.com](mailto:Junior200581@gmail.com)


**HOME LOAN INVESTMENT cc**  
Reg. cc 2008/448

P.O. BOX 2626, Grootfontein  
Tel: 087 248 2710  
Cell: +264 81 286 9823  
Email: [home loan@wey.com.na](mailto:home loan@wey.com.na)

NB: We are inviting our new clients to register and qualify to be given loans with a period of 48 working hours, we offer the minimum loan amount of N\$5,000.00 to maximum amount N\$250,000.00 to private individuals, both employed and unemployed persons are welcome to register for a loan, in order to register clients should have the following documents:

- > Membership registration fee of N\$1,500.00 (COMPULSARY) advantage.
- > Identity document, voters' card, passport, driver's license.
- > Latest pay slip, 3 months bank statement.
- > NOTE: Approval in 48 working hours period to arrange to pay back the loan between 18-48 months.

Please take note: Backlisted clients or TTC record are acceptable on reasonable verifiable condition.

Home loan investment CC is pleased to inform our valuable clients that telephonically consultation application/clients are acceptable and consultation will be recorded by Home loan investment CC and verifiable before approval for transportation and professional service.

**CONTACT THE DIRECTOR**  
Mr Nicco at Grootfontein main branch at Ojijanda Mall Complex  
Office Hours: MON-FRI 08H00 To 16H30  
TELL: 087 240210/CELL: 081 2491823  
FAX 087243414  
Email: [nicco.home loan@gmail.com](mailto:nicco.home loan@gmail.com)



**CLASSIFIEDS**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR  
MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8126**



This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Project:** The license area is located about 6 km south of Opuwo around the Ondole and Orokapare areas, accessible along the C43 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Zone Sixty-Nine Investment CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **26/09/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [eia@impalac.com](mailto:eia@impalac.com), Tel: 0856630598

**NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

**PROJECT NAME:** Proposed Development of Storage and Handling Facilities on Erven 6230 and 6231, Extension 19, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Erven 6230 and 6231 Rkumbi Kandanga Road, Extension 19, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project entails the following:  
The Construction of Facilities for the Storage and Handling of:

- Food products
- Minerals
- Building materials
- Fertilisers
- Metal and scrap metals
- Fuel
- Alcoholic products

**PROponent:** BPO Logistics CC

**PUBLIC MEETING:** A Public consultation meeting will be held on **20 September 2022 at 18:00**. The venue of the meeting will be **Naraville Community Hall, Naraville, Walvis Bay**

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing, kindly contact:

Email: [colin@environam.com](mailto:colin@environam.com)  
 Fax: 061 258 470 or  
 Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before **27 September 2022**.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL  
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8840 IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION  
STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS  
METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Ms Uanjengua Katjuanjo, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel on EPL 8840 in the Tsiseb Conservancy, Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and surveying, and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis.

**2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING**

Enviro-leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to attend a Stakeholder Engagement Meeting in respect to the proposed Mining Claim and EPL activities, to be held on

**Date: 26 September 2022**  
**Place / Venue: Community Hall, Uis Settlement**  
**Time: 14h00**

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are further request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **13 September 2022**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:  
 Mr. Vilho Mtuleni, Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
 Email: [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com) - Cell: +264 81 232 6843



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

Junior Sidano Industrial Consultants cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to 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 activity:

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Proposed installation and operation of 15 camouflage telecommunication towers within the municipal boundaries of Walvisbay.

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NO.	LOCATION	EFF NUMBER	SIZE OF FOREW OF THE SERVICE
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2.	Kulsebmond	Ef 7333	100m²
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4.	Kulsebmond	Ef 4474	100m²
5.	Kulsebmond	Ef 7004	100m²
6.	Kulsebmond	Ef 194	100m²
7.	Kulsebmond	Ef 443	100m²
8.	Naraville	Ef 3307	100m²
9.	Naraville	Ef 3787	100m²
10.	Walvisbay	Ef 2840	100m²
11.	Walvisbay	Ef 821	100m²
12.	Walvisbay	Ef 122	100m²
13.	Walvisbay	Ef 1739	100m²
14.	Meersig	Ef 453	100m²
15.	Meersig	Ef 1589	100m²

**PROponent:** DBMSH INVESTMENT HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. Please take note of the following:

**PUBLIC MEETING**  
**Date: Monday, 26 September 2022**  
**Venue: Walvisbay Municipality Town Hall**  
**Time: 13:00 AM**  
 To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to:

**Mr Nqholwa, Fredrich**  
 Tel: +264 (0) 81147 2029  
 Email: [fredrich200681@gmail.com](mailto:fredrich200681@gmail.com)

**HOME LOAN INVESTMENT CC**  
 Reg. no: 20090446

P.O. BOX 2024, Grootfontein  
 Tel: 067-240 210  
 Cell: +264 81 269 1 623  
 Email: [home\\_loan@hlp.com.na](mailto:home_loan@hlp.com.na)

NB: We are inviting our new clients to register and qualify to be given loans within a period of 48 working hours, we offer the minimum loan amount of N\$5,000.00 to maximum amount N\$250,000.00 to private individuals, both employed and unemployed persons are welcome to register for a loan, in order to register clients should have the following documents:

- > Membership registration fee of N\$1,500.00 (COMPULSARY) at average.
- > Identity document, voters' card, passport, driver's license.
- > Latest pay slip (3 months bank statement).
- > NOTE: Approval in 48 working hours period to average to pay back the loan between 18-48 months.

Please take note: Backlisted clients or ITC record are acceptable on reasonable verifiable condition.

Home Loan Investment CC is pleased to inform our valuable clients that telephonically consultation application or clients are acceptable and conversations will be recorded by Home Loan Investment CC and verifiable before approval for impudence and professional service.

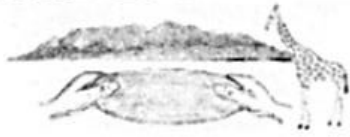
**CONTACT THE DIRECTOR**  
 Mr Nicco at Grootfontein main branch at Ojundas Main Complex  
**Office Hours: MON-FRI 08H00 To 16H30**  
**TELL: 067 240210/CELL: 061 2491823**  
**FAX: 067240414**  
 Email: [niccohomeoan@gmail.com](mailto:niccohomeoan@gmail.com)

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## APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELAVANT AUTHORTIY

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# DĀURE DAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



**SAMI #GAUB DAURE DAMAN**

P.O. Box 114, Uis, NAMIBIA

Head Office: Farm #Nu-Danab, Uis District,

Erongo Region, NAMIBIA

haosesmercelyn@gmail.com

---

Enq: Ms. M. Haoses 0814565636

27-08- 2022

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This letter serves to allow the continued commitment of the Daure Daman Traditional Authority leadership towards all positive endeavors aimed at uplifting our communities from socio economic impecuniousness.

The Daure Daman Traditional Authority is fully aware of the mining prospecting (exploration) activities by Ms. Uanjengua Katjiuanjo, which is in our jurisdiction area. Furthermore, we have also been fully updated about the envisaged exploration in our area.

Going forward the Daure Daman Traditional Authority fully understands the adverse environmental impact, the not so sustainable mining activities has on land, biodiversity and ground water. However, we are taking serious cognizance of the envisaged job creation and the company's commitment to work very closely with this T/A to implement their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme.

It is against this background that we pledge our support towards the planned exploration by Ms. Katjiuanjo, to take place in our area of jurisdiction, subject to all lawful rules are followed as required by the Mining Act. The following conditions to be implemented as time allow us:

- **Labor Provisions:** people in the immediate surrounding areas must be given 1<sup>st</sup> priority, fulfilling an agreed upon number of employees; trainings for these jobs could also be done through local classes, and apprenticeships or with bursaries.
- **Economic Development Provisions:** recognition and support of local businesses, through preferential contracting, as long as such businesses are cost competitive, efficient and timely; possible partnerships with businesses in the area to structure joint initiatives.
- **Community Provisions:** Support and affirmation of the Daure Daman rights and historic and cultural connection to the land, funding for youth, social programs, community projects and physical infrastructure. Facilitation of on-going communication between parties through establishment of committee.
- **Environmental Provisions:** establishment of environmental planning and monitoring committees, reclamation commitments, efforts to minimize activity in culturally sacred areas, recognition that the company will not apply for more permits after the IBA negotiation has finished.
- **Financial Provisions:** Monetary compensation arrangements, fixed or variable cash pay outs, funding agreements with an established monitoring committee.

- **Commercial Provisions:** project certainty through acknowledgment of adequate consultation, dispute resolution and enforcement clauses if either party were to break the contract and confidentiality

Please accept Dear sir/Madam, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Faithfully Yours,



Chief Z. Seibeb  
Daure Daman T/A





# RESUME OF EAP

...a Leap towards better environmental compliance.

## PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

**Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA**  
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

ID Number : 80011910445      EMAIL: [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)  
Country of Résidence : Namibia      Cell: +264-816229933  
Nationality: Namibian

## PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

### Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

### Languages:

English (*fluently written, spoken and read*);  
Otjiherero (*fluently spoken, written and read*)  
Afrikaans (*well spoken, fairly written and read*),

## ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	The University of Cape Town	Western Cape	Post-Graduate Diploma Sustainable Land Management (NQA Level 8) Sustainable Development, Resource Economics, 2009), South Africa
2007	University of South Africa (UNISA)		Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
2005	Polytechnic of Namibia		B-Tech Land Management, 2005

## EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2020-Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc

Position: Lead Consultant Environmental Management

- Compile and review environmental assessment reports (environmental scoping and management plans (EMP)) for our clients in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012
- Compile and review environmental policies and audits
- Reviewed and updated the Solid Waste Management Policy for Dundee Metals Mining
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Facilitate stakeholder engagement
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of development projects, such as mining sites, hazardous substance spill sites
- Prepared training manuals and facilitated workshops for Communal Land Boards

August 2015 – July 2018 (fixed-term 3 years)

Position: Project Coordinator-Basket Fund, GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale) Responsibilities:

- Coordinate project activities in the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Region's
- Provide technical expertise/advise to various regional councils, land boards, traditional authorities, local level planning committees
- Coordinate the processes of revising and developing the Namibian environmental legislations (plans, strategies, regulations and Act amendments), as well as dissemination of information on these tools
- Prepare tender documents
- Coordinate project procurement needs in line with GIZ procurement policies.
- Financial reporting in line with financial guidelines for grant agreement GIZ
- Coordinate, manage the planning and implementation of project consultants' key performance areas.
- Supervise project staff and resource allocation
- Reporting in line with donor requirements

 O. Box 25874, Windhoek     +264 81 622 9933     [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)

January 2019 – June 2019

Position: Social Policy Consultant – Gender Mainstreaming: Benguela Convention Commission. Responsibilities:

- Conducted and compiled a draft Situation Analysis Report, summarizing the findings of desk review, gender survey through the field mission and interviews
- Compiled a draft Action Plan for BCLME III Project and Gender Policy for BCC
- Hosted and facilitated a situation analysis findings validation workshop
- Produced final Situation Analysis Report, Gender Action Plan for BCLME III Project, including a proposed gender-responsive Project Results Framework with gender-responsive outputs, sex- disaggregated indicators, baseline and targets. Gender Policy for BCC

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

- Managed the Millennium Challenge Accounts Namibia Agriculture and Environment project's activities.
- Co-Developed, implemented and monitored local-level integrated activities and annual work plans for the CBNRM.
- Undertook and provided training and technical support to the targeted conservancies as per the objectives of the CBNRM
- Ensured project compliance with donor requirements through production of and submission of technical reports according to Donor procedures trainings for land management for farmers

February 2004 – March 2009

Researcher: Land, Environment and Development Project-Legal Assistance Centre. June 2006 – November 2009

- Assist with desktop and field research on land, environmental and urban housing (informal settlements).
- Assist in the compilation of research questionnaires
- Conduct interviews
- Assist with project administration
- Liaise with stakeholders NGO's, Government Agencies, Farmer's Associations, Ministry of Environment
- Draft research reports

#### CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Shadrack Tjiramba, hereby certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided herein correctly describe me, my qualifications and experience.

Date: 26 September 2022

Signature: 

 P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek  +264 81 6229933:  Email [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)