
Environmental Scoping and Management Report



The Proposed Jacmo Investment cc Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate in Respect to Prospecting for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals on EPL 9032, Kunene and Omusati Regions

JUNE 3

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Proponent	Jacmo Investment cc P. O. Box 80172 Olympia, Windhoek Namibia	
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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

2023 -10- 18

Received
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The Members
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NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9032.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **04 October 2022**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which requires that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by-

- (a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice.
- (b) ~~initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and~~
- (c) ~~returning such signed and initialed documents to the Commissioner.~~

2023 -10- 02
Chirchir 02/10/2023
 Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
 MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

executive summary

Project Overview

Jacmo Investment cc (herein referred to as the proponent) is a registered Namibian company, with vested interest and business ventures in the mining sector. Jacmo Mining, in this respect obtained an-intend to issue of an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9032) by the Ministry of Mine and Energy, on grounds that they acquire an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

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 exploration and eventually the mining phases will be experienced.

Need for the Project

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.

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

Jacmo Investment cc seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9032 in the Kunene and Omusati Regions, in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals. Principally, Jacmo Investment proposes to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral mining were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

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 authorisation 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: 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 intend to conduct any drilling activities.

Need 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 for Jacmo Investment cc to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

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

Approach to the EIA Process

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

Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, which concludes that all potential negative impacts associated to the proposed Jacmo'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 Jacmo Investment cc s 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

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

Jacmo Investment cc (herein referred to as the proponent), is solely owner of a fully registered, 100% Namibian owned company that ventures in exploration and mining activities Their aim is to take advantage of the opportunity for self-employment and job creation that exist in the small-scale mining sector of Namibia.

Jacmo Mining seek to operate their business activities their two EPL 9032 along the boundaries of the Kunene and Omusati Region, in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals and Precious Stones. Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where copper mining were conducted) for copper and intends to mine these on a small-scale basis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING 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.

Jacmo Mining , 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

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 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 Jacmo Investment cc s Investment cc 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 Jacmo Investment cc s Investment cc Exploration 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 Jacmo Investment cc Exploration Activities
Activity 3 – Quarrying and Quarrying	<p>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 Quarrying Act), 1992.</p> <p>3.2 Other forms of quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.</p>	<p>And the construction of facilities for the purpose of carrying out a listed activities</p> <p>The quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.</p>
Activity 2 – Waste management	<p>2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste.</p> <p>2.3 The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.</p>	<p>The proposed prospecting activity may result in the generation waste material i.e. domestic, effluent and potentially hazardous waste and the consequent handling and storage of such.</p>
Activity 4 – Forestry activities	<p>4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.</p>	<p>The clearance of vegetation areas to allow the quarrying activity to take place</p>

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

1.4. EIA TEAM

Jacmo Mining 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
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Shadrack Tjiramba	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Vilho Pendainge Mtuleni	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	External 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 Jacmo Mining 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.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on **EPL 9032**, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE 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 2**) on the broader **EPL 9032** 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.

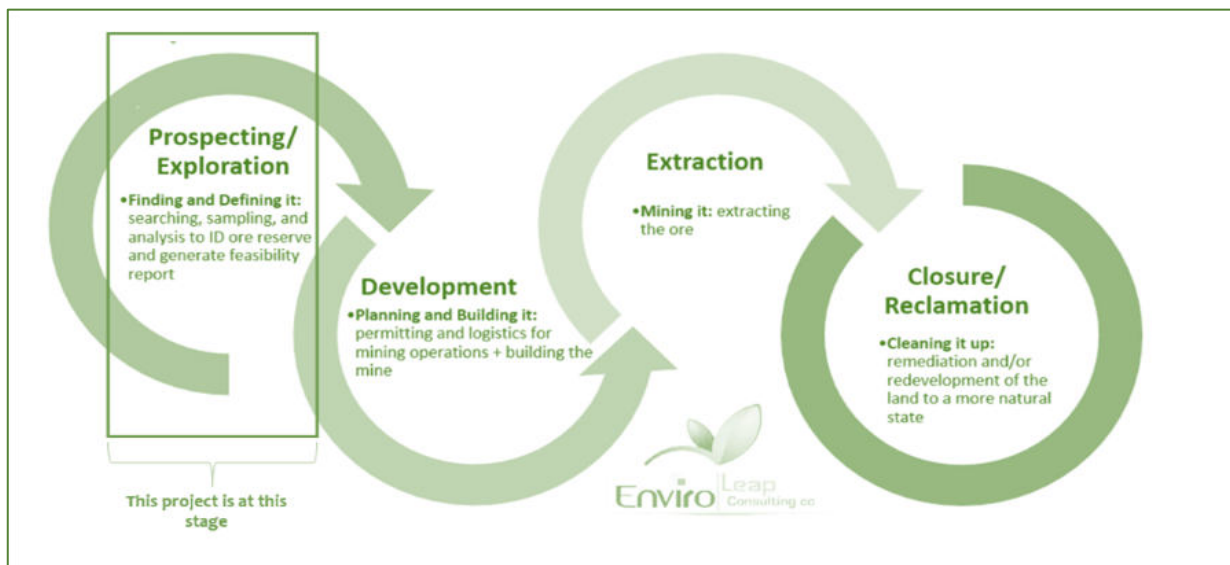


Figure 2: The life cycle of a mineral discovery development

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 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, **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).

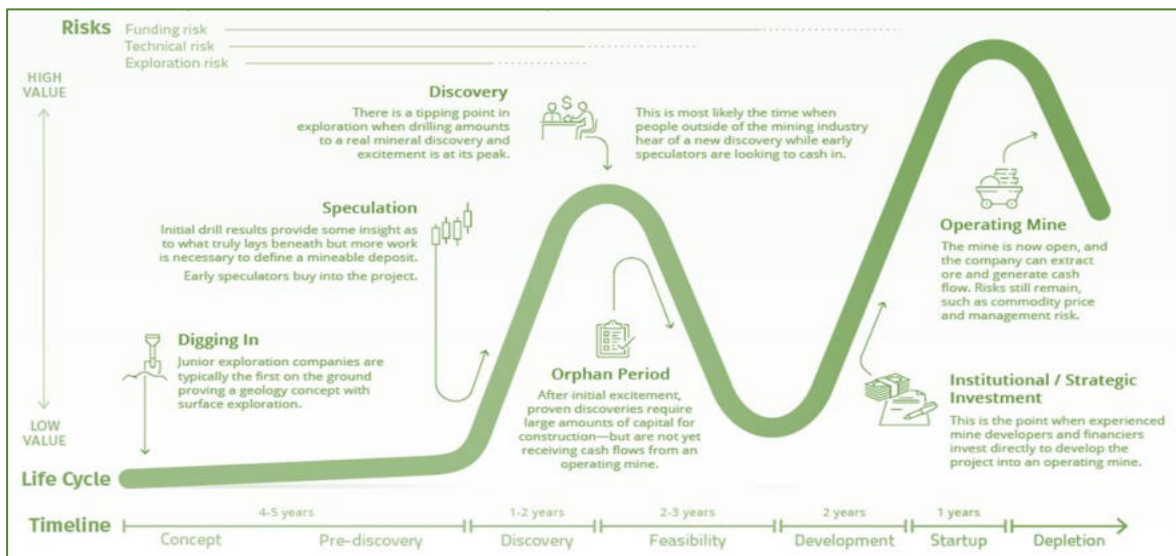


Figure 3: The life cycle of a mineral discovery development

- **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. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.2.1 Project Motivation

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prosper 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 EPL 9032 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

2.2.2 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.

Jacmo Mining , 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 5-10 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).

2.3. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9032 covering an area extent of **28763 Ha**, is situated in North-Central Namibia, with its boundaries extending across the Kunene and Omusati Regions (**Figure 3**). The EPL is accessible directly via the C35 connecting the Kamanjab Village to Ruacana and then branching onto the D3640 gravel roads heading into the South-western direction. Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and sampling sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing access track.

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

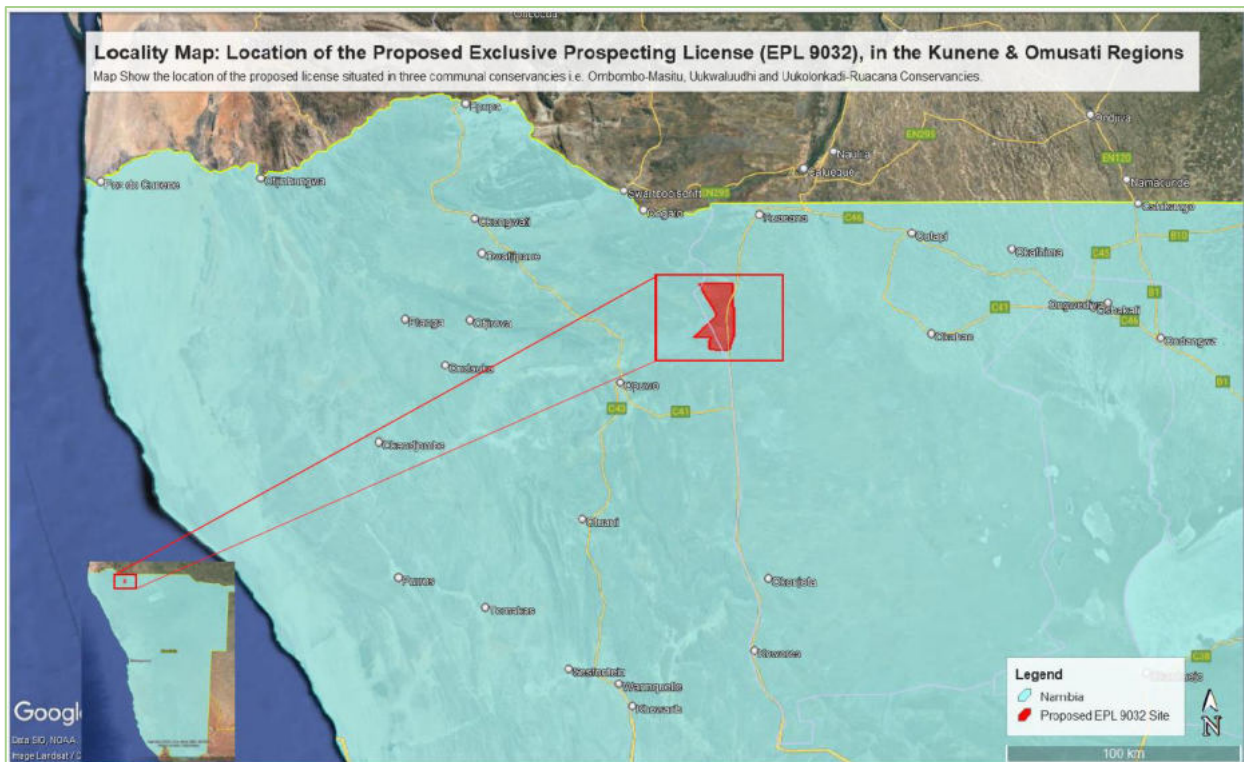


Figure 3: Locality map of the proposed exploration activity's site or area in the Kunene and Omusati Regions

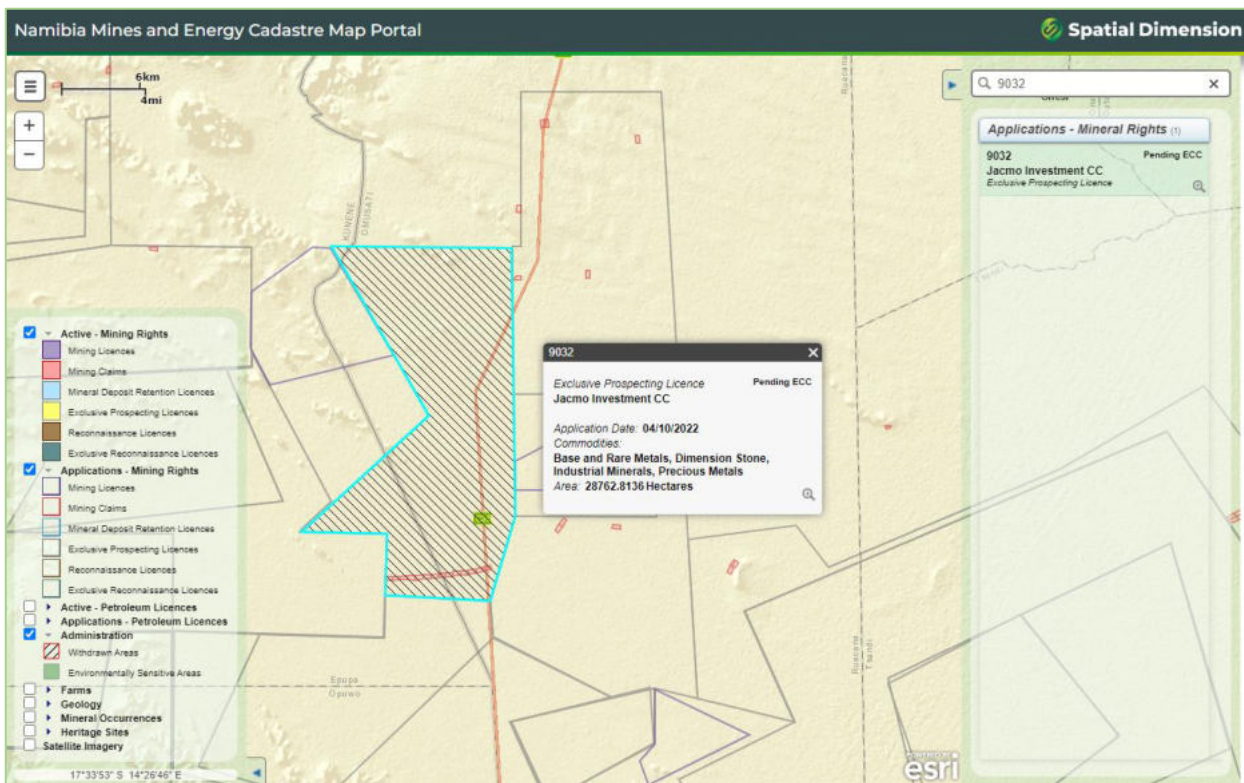


Figure 4: Evidence of the proposed EPL application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2024)

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 9032 Point 1	-17.811088°	14.233448°
B – EPL 9032 Point 2	-17.892654°	14.141031°
C – EPL 9032 Point 3	-17.893808°	14.205180°
D – EPL 9032 Point 4	-17.937981°	14.201505°
E – EPL 9032 Point 5	-17.942587°	14.280496°
F – EPL 9032 Point 6	-17.883029°	14.301907°
G – EPL 9032 Point 7	-17.692490°	14.296579°
H – EPL 9032 Point 8	-17.691856°	14.163344°

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the EPL and that it is situated in an area predominantly surrounded by communal constituencies, settlements and conservancies (Figure 4) and where tourism activity only occur to a limited degree, base-camp is necessary. Therefore, any suitable site for lodging purpose or for base-camp must be identified in collaboration and or with consent of the property owner and all other relevant authorities including the local and competent authorities.

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 within the conservancy’s wildlife and livestock management protocols.

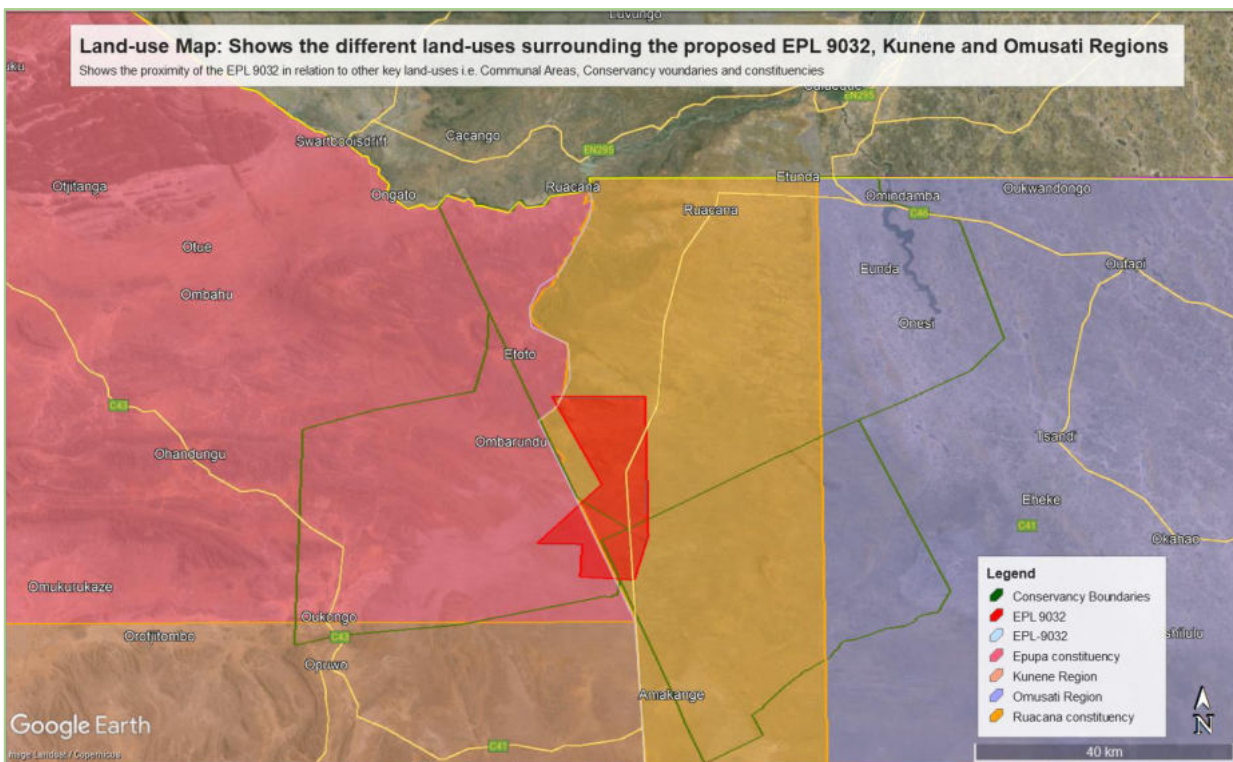


Figure 4: Land-use map of the proposed exploration activity’s site or area in the Kunene and Omusati Regions

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 be needed. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of correctly at the Oshifa at Ruacana and or Omakange waste disposal site.

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will be required for diamond-core drilling and for dust suppression. Water can be supplied through existing farm boreholes (with the permission of the land owners) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the exploration activities by Jacmo Investment cc s Investment cc in which case a permits must be obtained.

2.4.3 Power supply

In respect to domestic power needs, the recommended lodging site is already connected to the national power grid thus the energy requirements addressed adequately. However, the various machinery and equipment required for exploration e.g. vehicles are self-powered by means petrol / diesel engines and or generators, hence there is need for on-site fuel in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab at the base-camp. The drill rigs will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

2.4.4 Access roads / tracks

The EPL is accessible directly via the C35 connecting the Kamanjab Village to Ruacana and then branching onto the D3640 gravel roads heading into the South-western direction. Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities. 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 such as Oshifa at Ruacana and or Omakange.

Sanitation: Portable 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.

Hazardous substance Storage or Handling: During the exploration phase, there may be need for storage and use diesel either for energy generation and or drilling machinery, therefore fuel (diesel) will be delivered to the site by road transport and pumped into the vehicles or storage barrel drums. Other hydrocarbon consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a controlled container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous.

Nonetheless, the proponent is advised to ensure that they have an emergency response and contingency plan in place to manage any potential spillage of hydrocarbon and these must include appropriate spill-kits (trays and bins) and PPE for the staff.

2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involve any construction activities, decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the Environmental Clearance Certificate. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not applicable to the proposed activity.

However, should the proponent at any stage of the proposed project intend to construct any infrastructure, such must be subject to a separate environmental assessment and the mitigation measures to be identified in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan adhered to.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed exploration activities. The receiving environment is understood to include biophysical, socio-economic and heritage aspects which could be affected by the proposed development or which in turn might impact on the proposed development.

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems, the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). The average maximum temperature at Opuwo Town which is the closest settlement to the study area, the summers are sweltering and partly cloudy; the winters are short, comfortable, windy, and clear; and it is dry year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 36°C and is rarely below 8°C or above 39°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Over the course of the year, the temperature (**Figure 5**) typically varies from 9°C to 35°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 38°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

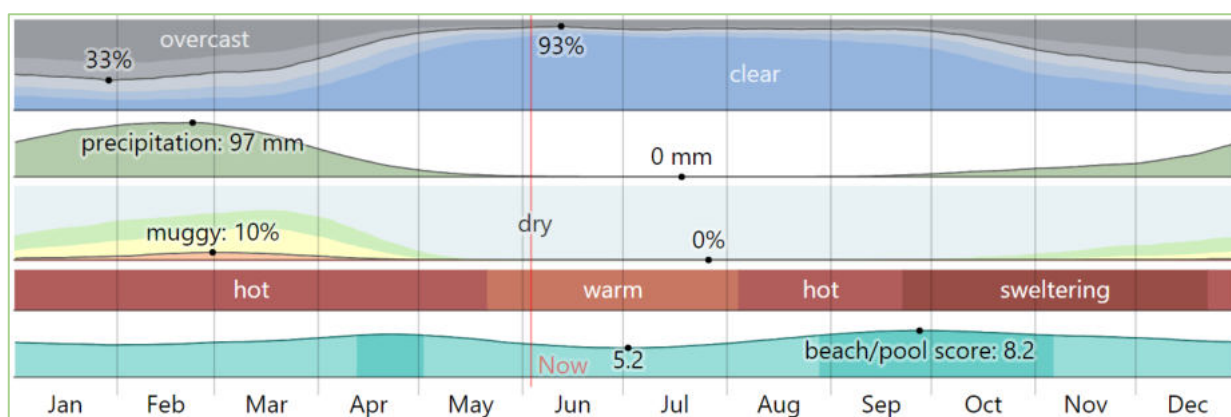


Figure 5: The summary of the climate at Opuwo (the closest town) by month (Weather Sparks, 2024)

The hot season lasts for 3.8 months, from September 12 to January 5, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year in Opuwo is November, with an average high of 36°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.3 months, from May 24 to August 1, with an average

daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average low of 10°C and high of 28°C.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% (Figure 6) in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum.

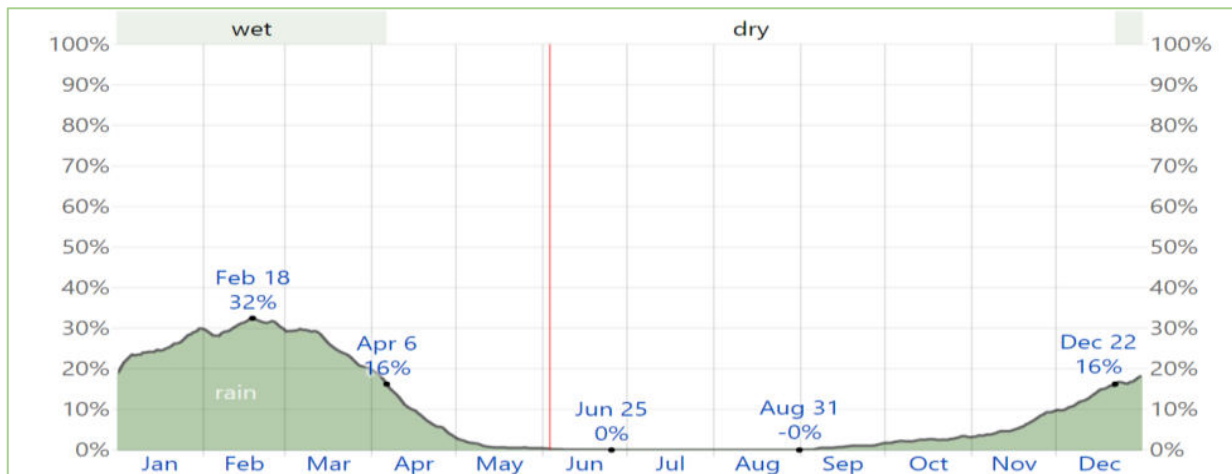


Figure 6: The summary of precipitation in the Opuwo surrounding, (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, Figure 7) at 10 meters above the ground at Opuwo varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the east for 6.7 months, from March 1 to September 22, with a peak percentage of 77% on June 27. The wind is most often from the south for 5.3 months, from September 22 to March 1, with a peak percentage of 56% on January 1.

The windier part of the year lasts for 6.4 months, from May 8 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.3 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.6 months, from November 21 to May 8. The calmest month of the year in Opuwo is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.1 meters per second.

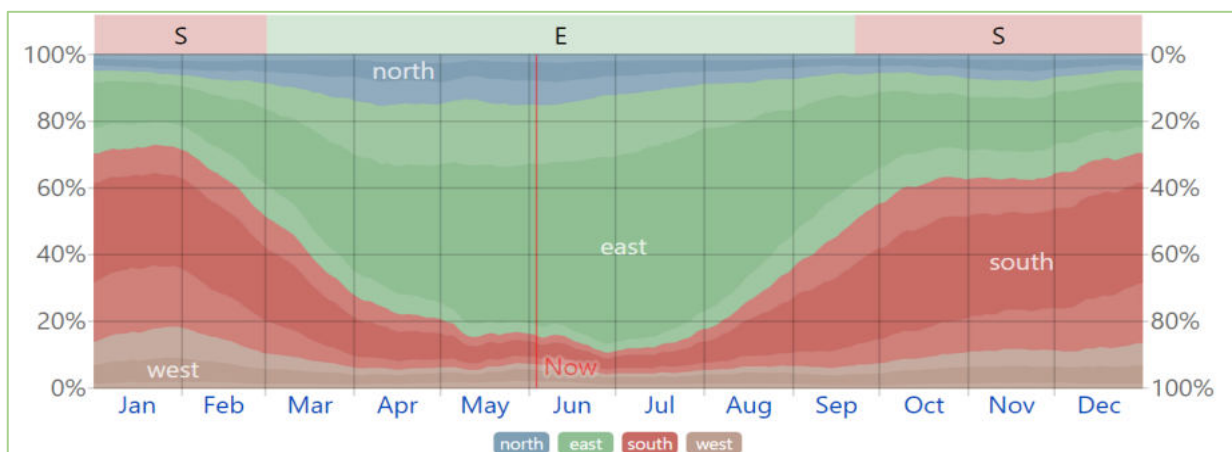


Figure 7: The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)

3.1.2 Geology

The claims are located within the Damara Granit and Swakop Formations of the Damara orogenic belt (**Figure 8**), which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly.

According to (Miller, 2008), the Cuvelai Area is situated in the intra-continental Owambo Basin, which was formed during the postcretaceous tectonic development of southern Africa (see Figure 10). A sedimentary rock cover of up to 8,000 m thick was deposited in the late Precambrian Age on top of the mid- Proterozoic crystalline basement (Congo Craton). During the Lower Permian to Jurassic, the sediments of the Nosib, Otavi and Mulden Groups of the Damara Sequence were covered by sedimentary deposits up to 360 m thick and volcanics of the Karoo Sequence. A succession of semi-consolidated to unconsolidated sediments of the Kalahari Sequence of up to 600 m thick overlay the intrusive and extrusive rocks of Karoo Age.

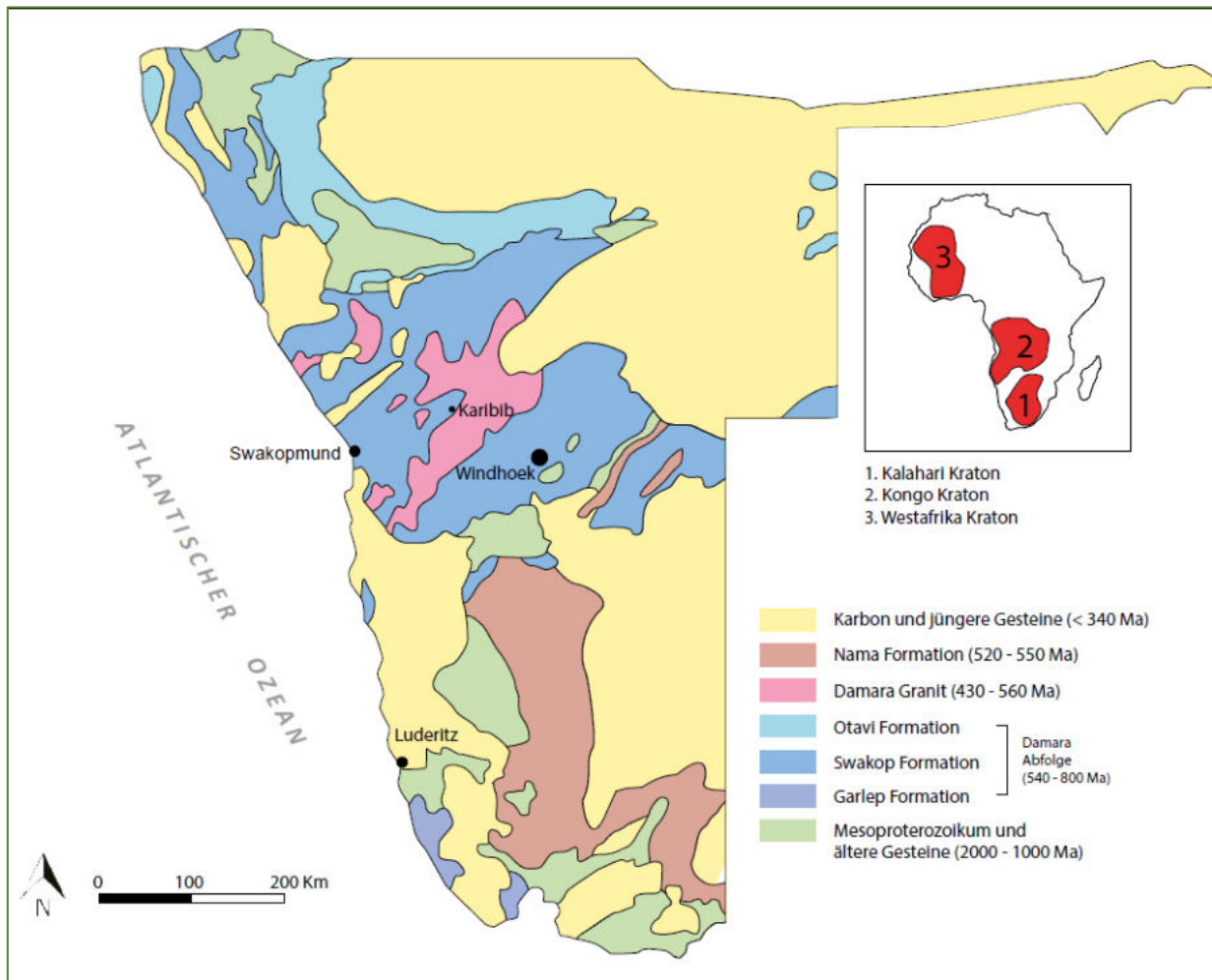


Figure 8: Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).

In the Project Area, the areas to the east and immediately south of Ruacana are underlain by Kalahari and Namib Sands, which as part of the Kalahari Group (70 million years ago to the present), fall within the youngest geological division encountered in Namibia. To the west, including the area immediately surrounding Opuwo, the Project Area is underlain by Otavi Group rocks of the Damara Supergroup and Gariiep Complex formed between 850 and 600 million years ago (Schneider 1992).

The topography within 3 kilometers of Opuwo contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 140 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 1,159 meters. Within 16 kilometers contains only modest variations in elevation (635 meters). Within 80

kilometers contains large variations in elevation (1,212 meters). The area within 3 kilometers of Opuwo is covered by grassland (100%), within 16 kilometers by grassland (97%), and within 80 kilometers by grassland (91%).

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia is naturally the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa, and prolonged droughts are well-known occurrences, which is projected to increase and become more unpredictable in the future (Ziedler 2010). Namibia’s vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 9). 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.

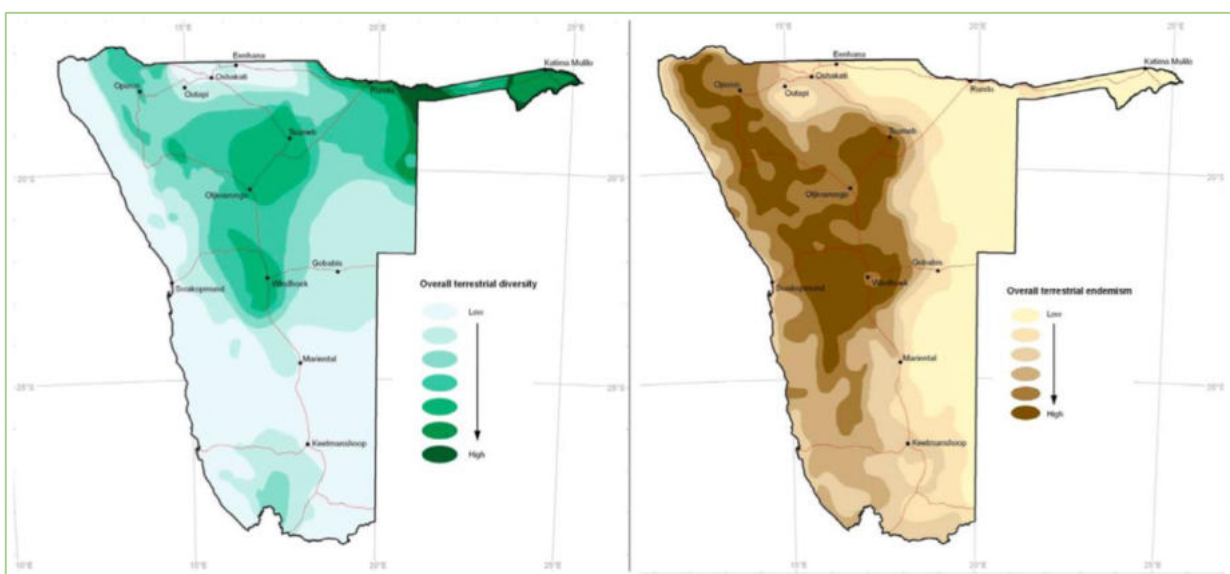


Figure 9: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown)

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (Figure 9, 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 Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Kunene and Omusati) region (Barnard 1998).

The Kunene and Omusati Regions are generally characterized by a semi-arid to arid environment, which significantly influences its vegetation. The Project Area predominantly falls within the Acacia Tree and Shrub Savanna Biome. South and southeast of Ruacana, located in the Ferralic Arenosols soils, broad-leafed woodlands of the Western Kalahari are dominant²³ featuring Mopane savannah (*Colophospermum mopane*) with annual grasses on poor quality soils stretching over extensive flat plains of the North-western Region of Namibia.

The vegetation changes from a community of open, short shrubs dominated by acacia species and Mopane in the south, to heterogonous savannah of taller Mopane in the far north. Grasslands occur on the heavier saline soils in the northeast. The iishana are often lined with trees and bushes. In the west and around Opuwo, below the escarpment, underlain by various soil types associated with rocky areas and calcrete, grasslands and scattered trees are the dominant structure of the Western Highlands vegetation type. The following tree species were identified in the study area:

- Mopane Tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) Dominant in most part, however as you move toward Ruacana *Combretum collinum* and becomes dominant.
- Ana Tree (*Faidherbia albida*).
- Commiphora Species: They are known for their resin and are often used in traditional medicine. (Found Ruacana side).
- Sickle Bush (*Dichrostachys cinerea*).
- *Hyphaene petersiana* (found throughout).
- *Combretum collinum* (Found Ruacana side).
- *Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae*: dominant herd found throughout, even along the road.
- *Terminalia prunoides*

3.1.3 Protected Terrestrial Areas

Ecologically, the project area falls within three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruacana Conservancies, in the Kunene and Omusati Region. Incorporating the Kunene and Omusati Mountains and western escarpment, the Kunene and Omusati Mountain Nature Conservancy extends over approximately 200 000 hectares, encompassing one of the most environmentally diverse areas in Namibia, and including cultural artefacts such as rock paintings, rock engravings and prehistoric settlements.

Overall, the Kunene and Omusati Region harbours high densities of leopard and brown hyaena. The members of the conservancy are committed to reintroducing species that formally inhabited the area, such as black-faced impala and black rhino. In terms of endemic species, the Kunene and Omusati environment is one of Namibia's hotspots, as it hosts a vast array of endemic and near-endemic plant, reptile, bird and mammal species. These include the Angolan dwarf python, White-tailed Shrike, Hartlaub's Spurfowl, Ruppell's Parrot, Rockrunner and Hartmann's zebra. Rare species that have found refuge in the Kunene and Omusati Mountains include the Peregrine Falcon and Booted Eagle. The striking Verreaux's Eagle can also be seen breeding in the mountains.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The 2011 Population and Housing Census counted some 847 250 people in the Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto Regions, which comprised approximately 40% of Namibia's total population at the time. In 2016, the population of these four regions was estimated as 889 790. These four regions however comprise only 10% of the area of Namibia, resulting in population densities well above the national average. Thus, more water is needed for household and livestock in the area compared to other regions. However, between among those four regions,

The Omusati Region features much lower population densities than the Ohangwena and Oshana Regions, whilst the Kunene Region features the lowest population densities. In general, the

population densities in the Project Area can be expected to fall between those of the Omusati and Kunene Regions as a whole (regional averages), given that the area effectively straddles a portion of the boundary between these two regions and covers the transition area between the higher population densities in the central Cuvelai to the east and the lower densities of the Kunene Region to the west.

Poverty: In 2021, Omusati Region had a headcount multidimensional poverty rate of 50.7%. Although Omusati region is not among the highest regions (Kavango East and West) with multidimensional poverty rates, however, in terms of the population counts, the regions with the highest number of poor people are Ohangwena, Khomas and Omusati, thus providing potable water in the region improve the economic and social welfare of the people in the region. This is because potable water would allow people to address health issues from drinking unsafe water, minimise time spend on collecting water and direct that to other economic activities especially for women. Also there are other direct economic benefits comes with provision of portable water in the region that will address the high poverty ration per head in the region.

Household Consumption: The Kunene and Omusati Regions show very similar annual rates of per capita consumption in 2015/16 (~N\$14,000/capita), which are approximately half the national average (~N\$28,000/capita), indicating that these two regions are among the poorest in the country – only the Kavango Regions (East and West) and the Zambezi Region are poorer.

Income: The major source of income in Omusati region is subsistence farming (39%) followed by salaries and wages (25%) and pensions (18%).

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (both in Kunene and Omusati and Otjozondjupa) and or in riverbeds. Others includes surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and more recent site such as colonial battlefields, road-works and historical mines.

Some of these site types are 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.

An Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) carried out for the project area by a qualified and experienced Archaeologist (Mr. Chris Nekare). A low archaeological impact was observed in the project area. Only sites of cultural and social significance identified were formal and informal graves, cemeteries and burial grounds, these sites are subject to a buffer zone of at least a 20m radius (in situ protection and management). To this effect a Heritage Consent was obtained and clears the proposed activities to proceed **Appendix B**.

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 and exploration area. Therefore, it remains necessary that there remains a possibility of encountering undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure 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.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Jacmo Mining’s exploration activities 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 local newspapers in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Table 2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

TASK	DESCRIPTION	NEWSPAPER	DATE
Notification-regulatory authorities and I & APs			
I & APs identification	Newspaper notifications calling for registration as Interested and Affected Party	The Confidante Newspaper	07 July – 13 July 2023
		The Villager Newspaper	05 th July 2023
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper notifications calling for Public Comment on the Scoping Report by I & APs	The Confidante Newspaper	14 – 25 July 2023
		The Villager Newspaper	13 th July 2023
Public Meeting and Review of Scoping report			
I & APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report	Scoping Report availed to the public for comments and input prior to submission to the Competent Authorities		01 Aug 2023

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 Jacmo Mining’s proposed operations. 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 Jacmo Investment cc 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 10**.

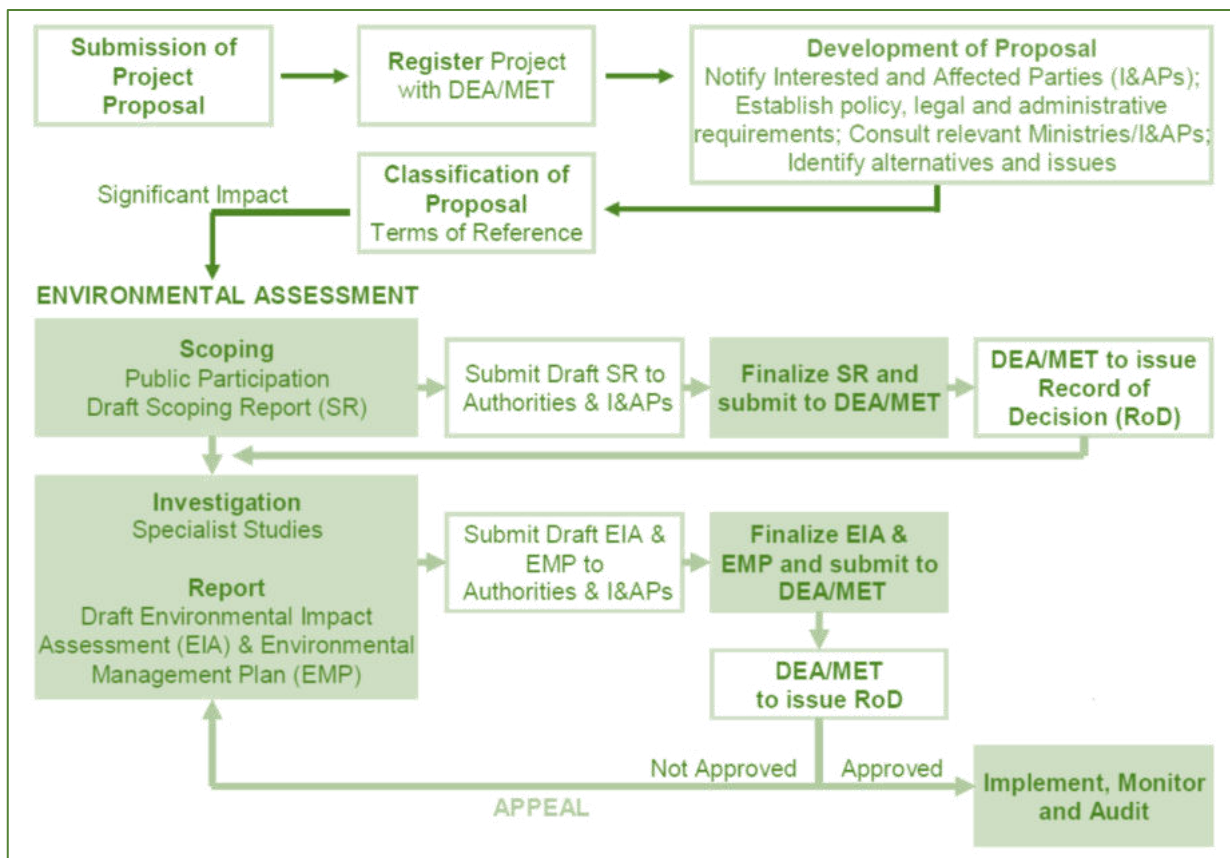


Figure 10: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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 8** below).

Table 8: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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"> • Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
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"> • Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

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. Newspaper adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in local newspapers **Confidente** newspaper on **07 July – 13 July 2023** and **14 – 25 July 2023**, and then in **The Villager** newspaper on the **05th** and **13th July 2023** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

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. 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:

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 EMP 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 9**. 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 9: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
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

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE

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	
SPATIAL SCALE				

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

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 Jacmo Mining’s proposed mineral prospecting does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the EPL site.

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 construction, mining and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use along and around the proposed project route and sites.

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 both the local community and the partnering investor, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from current and future export and import trading opportunities. 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's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspires to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-oriented products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Despite the limited capacity to process minerals locally, Namibia is considered the preferred nation of choice in terms of mining given its vast unexploited distribution of mineral resources. Alternative prospecting techniques and use of equipment is recommended as far as enhancing environmental safety is concerned.

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 exploration).

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 EMP 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 (**Table 10**) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the mineral prospecting and mining activities in regard to sampling (drilling and or bulk –sampling).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 10 - 12**) 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 10: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event		Disturbances on Biodiversity				
Description	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 in environmentally sensitive areas					
Nature	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.					
Phases: 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"> No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	N/A	N/A			
Severity	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.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is medium given the project location and surrounding land-uses					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL 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
	L-M	L	L	H	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"> Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 					

Table 11: 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement Potential littering with solid waste 					
Phases: 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"> No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	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"> 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; 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 Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 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 Omaruru or Usakos Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 					

Table 12: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event		Waste generation and disposal				
Description	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).					
Nature	<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"> • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles 					
Phases: 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.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	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					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 Omaruru or Usakos Towns • 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) • 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. 					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 13: Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event		Disturbances to the social environments				
Description	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.					
Nature	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.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
Duration	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.					
Spatial Scale	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.					
Probability	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	M	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; 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) 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 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 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. 					

Table 14: 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"> Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated 					
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"> Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites Setting-up Base-camp for project staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 		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"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. 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). 					

Table 15: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event		Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment				
Description	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 Omaruru or Usakos Towns.					
Nature	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.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities Temporary lodging for construction staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 	N/A			
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	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					
Spatial Scale	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.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events 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 The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. 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. 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. 					

Table 16: Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event		Disturbances on social and economic aspects				
Description	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.					
Nature	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.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions Potential Mine development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure 		
Severity	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.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement community					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Jacmo Investment cc activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement and Kunene and Omusati at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that Jacmo Investment cc 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) 					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many 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. Jacmo Investment cc, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

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. Therefore, 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.

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of EPL location / site particularly considering that it falls within a farming. Primarily, the key objective in respect to land-use here is generation of economic benefits from farming activities i.e. livestock and or game farming.

Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-intrusive and includes alternative tourism operations. However, tourism may have not proven to be the sole economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in communities looking beyond farming and tourism for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in the area.

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).

Overall, potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of visual intrusion, dust and noise pollution especially during the field-based activities i.e. sampling and or trenching.

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Jacmo Investment cc's mineral prospecting activities:

- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with foreign operators / investors, skills transfer and training on the mining development sector shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).

- Creation of employment opportunities and strengthening /expansion of SME business
- Consequential Infrastructure development e.g. development of a Mine should viable deposit be discovered.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the existing sand mining project:

- Ambient Air Quality and Noise Pollution (Likely impacts are Low).
- Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with the adoption and compliance of appropriate mitigation measures).
- Accidental Spill of Hazardous substance (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).
- Cultural Heritage, Archaeological and Scenic value (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

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 stipulated in the Scoping Report 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.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 17** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 17: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan	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
Understanding who the stakeholders are	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
Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc 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 Jacmo Investment cc 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 minimization 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 Jacmo Investment cc 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 18. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

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

Table 19. 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"> • Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 20. 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"> • 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; • 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 • 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 • 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 • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • 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 Omaruru or Usakos • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 21. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	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.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 with the project site. 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 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 Omaruru or Usakos Towns 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) 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. 	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 22. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	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	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; 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 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 Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited 	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 23: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise and chance 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	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to. • 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). 	
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 24: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	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.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • 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"> • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • 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. 	
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 25: Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	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.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Jacmo Investment cc 's activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omaruru or Usakos Towns Settlement and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Jacmo Investment cc 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) 	All
Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Responsibility	Jacmo Investment cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	
Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	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.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacmo Investment cc shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project. • 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. • 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. 	Closure

APPENDIX B: HERITAGE IMPACT CONSENT



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

31st May 2024

Consent Number No: 62/2024/40

Name of applicant: TriGen Investment CC (Enviro-Leap)

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant: Private Bag 25874, Windhoek, Namibia

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable))

For: Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9032 for the exploration of Base and rare metals, Dimension stone, Industrial minerals and Precious metals.

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: Burial sites, abandoned settlements.

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9032 is located within the Ombarundu and Etoto Districts, Kunene Region. It covers a surface area of about 28 762 ha.

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

In accordance with: The Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Report for the proposed exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9032 for the exploration of Base and rare metals, Dimension stone, Industrial minerals and Precious metals.

Permit application date: 12/04/2024

(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

The following conditions (imposed in terms of section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) A buffer zone of 200m radius is to be created and maintained around all abandoned human settlements within the EPL, as it may contain surface disturbed gaves .
- b) Monitoring and evaluation inspection will be carried out on the area during the year.
- c) Failure to adhere to the conditions will attract fines or imprisonment or the retraction of the consent as per the National Heritage Act no. 27 of 2004.
- d) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorized by this consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience.
- e) The proponent should take cautious approaches together with the compliance of the Chance Find Procedure.
- f) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- g) This consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.



- h) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- i) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- j) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses.

(List any conditions that the Council may see fit to impose in terms of section 55 (9) of the act.

This Consent will be valid from 31st May 2024 to 30th May 2025.



Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia



APPENDIX C: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN RESPECT TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9032, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Jacmo Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals on EPL 9032 totalling an area of 28763 Ha. The EPL overlaps three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukonkadi-Rucana Conservancies. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **29 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC
P.O. Box 1274, Windhoek | +264 81 221 8441 | esp.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BOHALE INVESTMENT CC APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE EXPLORATION AND MINING ON MINING LICENCE (ML) No. 190, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Best Cheer Investment (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), in collaboration with Bohale Investment cc (License Holder) intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on ML No. 190 totalling an area of 3985 Ha. The ML covers parts of the Karibib Town and Townships, Farm Katjimakupa No. 35 and Farm Okongwa Ost No. 72 situated in the Karibib District of the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **16 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC
P.O. Box 1274, Windhoek | +264 81 221 8441 | esp.trigen@gmail.com



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, CLOSURE AND REZONING OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACES IN OKAHAO, OMUSATI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007) for the following proposed activities.

- Permanent Closure of Erf 1336, Okahao Proper, as a "Public Open Space" and Rezoning to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 884, Okahao Extension 3, into Portion A, B & Remainder, Closure & Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 1535, Okahao Extension 5 into Portion A, B, C & Remainder, Closure and Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business" and Portion C to "Street".

Location: Okahao, Omusati region
Proponent: PH Builders cc
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 07 of 2007, the rezoning of the land zoned "Public Open Space" to any other land use may not be undertaken without an EIA being carried out. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na before 08 February 2024.

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

For more information
+264811422927 or jkondja@gmail.com

Green Gain Environmental Consultants

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BBA DIMENSION STONE MINING CC APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE MINING IN THE ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
BBA Dimension Stone Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on Mining Claims 75066, 75067, 75068, 75163 and 75164 totalling an area of 89.4 Ha. The Mining claims are situated in the Karibib District of the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register in order to be included in the on-coming stakeholder engagement process. The due process will be communicated as soon as the I&APs database has been updated.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20th February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN RESPECT TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9032, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
Jacmo investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed **Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals** on EPL 9032 totalling an area of 28763 Ha. The EPL overlaps three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masfu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruacana Conservancies. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **29 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BBA DIMENSION STONE MINING CC APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE MINING IN THE ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION
BBA Dimension Stone Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on Mining Claims 75066, 75067, 75068, 75163 and 75164 totalling an area of 89.4 Ha. The Mining claims are situated in the Karibib District of the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register in order to be included in the on-coming stakeholder engagement process. The due process will be communicated as soon as the I&APs database has been updated.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20th February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigend@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
A fully licensed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Enviro Leap Consulting cc
P.O. Box 12376, Windhoek | 081 611 22 682 | eap.trigend@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, CLOSURE AND REZONING OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACES IN OKAHAO, OMUSATI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following proposed activities.

- Permanent Closure of Erf 1336, Okahao Proper, as a "Public Open Space" and Rezoning to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 884, Okahao Extension 3, into Portion A, B & Remainder, Closure & Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 1535, Okahao Extension 5 into Portion A, B, C & Remainder, Closure and Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business" and Portion C to "Street".

Location: Okahao, Omusati region
Proponent: PH Builders cc
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 07 of 2007, the rezoning of the land zoned "Public Open Space" to any other land use may not be undertaken without an EIA being carried out. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na before 08 February 2024.

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

For more information
+264811422927 or jkondja@gmail.com

Green Gain Consultants

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LEFESTYLE

Here's what you need to know about vascular health and intimacy



As Valentine's Day is celebrated globally, couples, especially those between the ages of 30 and 50 are unaware of the connection between peripheral artery disease (PAD) and its impact on intimacy.

Leading vascular surgeon in South Africa, Dr Vinesh Padayachy sheds some insights on how this common yet often undiagnosed condition can profoundly affect ones sexual health and ultimately relationships.

Dr Padayachy, who practices at the Lenmed Ethekwini Hospital and Heart Centre in KwaZulu-Natal said PAD is characterised by the narrowing of arteries due to plaque build-up which restricts blood flow not only to the limbs but also to the pelvic area plays a significant role in sexual dysfunction among both men and women.

"PAD impacts sexual function by reducing blood flow crucial for sexual arousal and function," he explained emphasising the importance of awareness and early intervention.

He said the early signs of PAD include leg pain while walking and unhealing sores on the lower extremities and further stressed that sexual dysfunction, especially erectile dysfunction in men might also signal reduced blood flow.

"Early signs of PAD should not be ignored, especially those that might hint at an underlying risk," Dr Padayachy said.

Upon diagnosis, he detailed the comprehensive approach involving physical exams, history reviews, and specific tests like the ankle-brachial index and ultrasounds to identify blockages.

Treatment options range from lifestyle changes and medication to procedures like angioplasty, all aimed at restoring blood flow and, consequently, sexual function.

Dr Padayachy strongly advocates for lifestyle modifications as the cornerstone of managing PAD's effects on sexual health.

"Lifestyle changes are foundational. These measures can significantly improve vascular health and sexual function. Open communication is crucial. I encourage couples to seek counselling if they find it challenging to navigate these conversations," he said.

While treatments are personalised for men and women, Dr Padayachy said the focus remains on improving vascular health and recommended regular physical activity, a balanced diet, and quitting smoking as key strategies in the prevention of PAD.

"PAD-related sexual dysfunction can strain relationships. Addressing the issue together can strengthen the relationship and improve both partners' well-being," he said.

Dr Padayachy urged couples to prioritise health screenings and build supportive partnerships. "This Valentine's Day, I'd emphasise the importance of vascular health as a critical component of a healthy, fulfilling relationship," he added.

robin.france@inf.co.za
IOL

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8586 IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS & PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO & OTJEDONDJIPA REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ruangandu Mining cc, 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 8586 in the 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 **31 July 2023**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
P.O. Box 10384, Windhoek | +264 61 431 8143 | esp.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN RESPECT TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9032, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Jacmo Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals on EPL 9032 totalling an area of 28763 Ha. The EPL overlays three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruana Conservancies. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **29 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
P.O. Box 10384, Windhoek | +264 61 431 8143 | esp.trigen@gmail.com



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: THE PROPOSED COPPER ORE CRUSHER AND SEPARATING PLANT IN EHI-ROVIPIKA CONSERVANCY KUNENE, REGION- NAMIBIA

LOCALITY MAP

PROPOSED COPPER ORE CRUSHER AND SEPARATING PLANT
MANAGEMENT PLAN
KUNENE REGION
(EPL 9032)

0 0.5 1 Km

1:25,000

Drawn by: **MONTI BLANCO CC**
Prepared by: **EnviroPlan Consulting**
Scale: 1:25,000
Date: February 2024

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: New Horizon (PVT) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

Project Description: New Horizon (PVT) Ltd is proposing to set up a copper ore crusher and separating plant in Kowares, Kowares in Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy which was proclaimed in 2001 and covers 1360 square kilometres of Kunene Region- Namibia. The conservancy has an approximate number of 1946 inhabitants who practise horticulture and mining. Mining is becoming one of the major economic drivers in the region with most of them being on small scale miners.

Project Location: The proposed project is in Kowares, ~~South~~ Kunene's capital Opuwo. (Opuwo) is approximately 122 km away from Kowares. The distance from Kowares to Namibia's capital Windhoek is approximately 482 km.

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Date and Time	Activity	Venue - Village
23.02.24, 10:30 - 11:30 AM	Consultative Meeting	Ehi-Rovipuka Conservancy Office

The participation and commenting period is effective until 17th March 2024.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant

EnviroPlan Consulting
Environmental Consultant
Phone: +264 614 087482
Email: info@envioplanconsult.com

CLASSIFIEDS

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8586 IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS & PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO & OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ruungandu Mining cc, 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 8586 in the 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 **31 July 2023**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com



CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN RESPECT TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9032, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Jacmo Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals on EPL 9032 totalling an area of 28763 Ha. The EPL overlays three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruacana Conservancies. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **29 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com



POSITION: ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON (1 VACANCY)

Company: Matukane Medical Centre cc
Requirement: Registration with HPCNA as Medical

Practitioner and Specialist Orthopaedic Surgeon, Ability to work independently. Interested candidates to kindly send their documents to:

karuaihet@ongwediva-medipark.com
Enquires:
Mrs: Taimi Karuaihe Tel: 065 230 114

Closing date 09 February 2024



WINDHOEK OBSERVER

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 7881 AND CREATION OF A PORTION OF A STREET, KUSEBMOND EXTENSION 10, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION.

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Proposed Activities: Subdivision of the Erf 7881, Kusebmond Extension 10 into 10 portions and Rezoning of 9 resulting portions from "General Residential" to "Single Residential" and Remainder as a "Street".

Location: Kusebmond Extension 10, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

Proponent: Eco Engineering Services cc
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to isa@greengain.com.na on or before **13 February 2024**.

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

For more information
isa@greengain.com.na
+264811422927 or ikondia@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, CLOSURE AND REZONING OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACES IN OKAHAO, OMUSATI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following proposed activities.

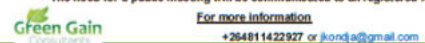
- Permanent Closure of Erf 1336, Okahao Proper, as a "Public Open Space" and Rezoning to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 884, Okahao Extension 3, into Portion A, B & Remainder, Closure & Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business"
- Subdivision of Erf 1535, Okahao Extension 5 into Portion A, B, C & Remainder, Closure and Rezoning of Portion A & B from "Public Open Space" to "Business" and Portion C to "Street".

Location: Okahao, Omusati region
Proponent: PH Builders cc
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 07 of 2007, the rezoning of the land zoned "Public Open Space" to any other land use may not be undertaken without an EIA being carried out. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to isa@greengain.com.na before **08 February 2024**.

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

For more information
isa@greengain.com.na
+264811422927 or ikondia@gmail.com



OBSERVER MONEY



Foreign reserves increase to N\$54.9 billion

The stock of international reserves increased by 8.4% month to month to N\$54.9 billion at the end of December, relative to N\$50.6 billion in November, the Bank of Namibia revealed.

The central bank said the increase was attributable to higher commercial bank inflows as a result diamond sales and customer foreign currency placements (CFC's). The foreign reserves translated into 4.6 months of import cover. Growth in M2 (money supply) rose to 10.7% at the end of December relative to a growth of 10.3% in November. The rise in M2 growth stemmed from an increase in domestic claims, during the period under review. Private Sector Credit Extension (PSCE) moderated at the end of December. The annual growth in PSCE edged lower at 1.9%, year-on-year in December, relative to 2.2% at the end of November. The slight decrease in the growth of PSCE emanated from a lower demand



and repayments by the corporate sector during the review period. Growth in credit extended to businesses slowed to 0.4% in December, relative to 0.7% recorded in November, largely owing to lower demand and repayments by corporates in mining, services, wholesale and retail trade and agriculture sectors. The annual growth in credit extended

to households slowed to 3% at the end of December, from 3.2% reported in November stemming from lower demand in other loans and advances during the period under review. On an annual basis growth in overdraft credit increased to 2.3% in December from 0.1% at the end of November due to higher demand by the household sector. Growth in mortgage credit stood at 0.9% at the end of December, lower than the growth of 1.7% recorded in November due to the lower growth in mortgage credit mainly emanated from net repayments by the corporate sector. The overall liquidity position of the banking industry increased at the end of December with the industry's cash balances rising to N\$7.7 billion in December from N\$5.9 billion recorded in November 2023. "This depicts a month-on-month increase of N\$1.7 billion attributed to diamond sales as well as corporate tax payments to the state during the review period," the central bank said.

Uranium One says SAUMA declining dialogue

CHAMWE KAIRA
Staff Writer

Uranium One Group says it has taken note of Stampriet Aquifer Uranium Mining Association (SAUMA)'s open letter which was published in the media recently.

The Uranium One Group which aims to invest up to N\$8.5 billion in the Namibian economy through the uranium mine near Stampriet. Uranium One said it is of the opinion that SAUMA's letter was one sided and did not take all factors into consideration. The company said Rosatom, the mother company of Uranium One Group, has a proven track record of over 50 years in In-Situ Leaching or In-Situ Recovery (ISR) mining. "Because Rosatom insists on the highest ecological standards, there has been no incident of contamination in any of our ISR mines, ever," the company said. The company said it is due mainly to three reasons, the company does extensive research before opening such a mine, the company allows independent bodies to observe the processes and activities of the company and through continuous monitoring, any deviation can be detected immediately and remedial actions can be taken swiftly, preventing any contamination. Uranium One Group said the international Atomic Energy Agency is on record that they deem ISR to be the safest mining methodology in the world. "One, therefore, has to ask the question, why is it that nearly 60% of all uranium extraction in the world

is done through ISR. The company remains committed to open and transparent communication to its stakeholders and will always welcome constructive inputs. However, this means that the stakeholders, like SAUMA, should accept our invitations to enter into constructive, mature dialogue. Unfortunately, SAUMA has so far declined our numerous invitations for dialogue," he said. The company said one of the surest ways to alleviate poverty is through mining projects. It said multiplier effect when a mine comes to an area is often staggering. "Through mining projects communities get access to improved health care health, improved wealth, improved education and improved medical care. Mines create a future for children as more job opportunities open up for local children. All these benefits become available with the major investments of mining companies." Uranium One Group, said through its Namibian affiliate, Headspring Investments, the company should be allowed to complete thorough research before rash decisions are taken that will prevent growth in the area, and that will prevent a proper water analysis study, so that the farmers and other residents of the area can know for sure which water is safe to use and which not. "The research will also inform the company whether ISR mining can be done safely or not. Should the mining project be stopped blindly, then all possibilities of a brighter future are stopped as well. Such a decision will border on criminal behavior," the company said.



WINDHOEK OBSERVER
DEMOCRACY IN THE DESERT

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CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN RESPECT TO EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9032, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Jacmo Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed **Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals & Precious Metals** on EPL 9032 totalling an area of 28763 Ha. The EPL overlaps three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo-Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruacana Conservancies. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

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 **29 February 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

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RESUME OF EAP

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

ID Number :	80011910445	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Residence :	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)	South Africa	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

 P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek  +264 81 622 9933  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-responsible 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: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

ID Number :	82110710012	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Residence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-81-486-9948
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

Languages: Project Management
Tailings Risk and water balance
Waste water treatment technologies
Feasibility studies – Mining Projects
Water Supply and reticulation design

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	University of Stellenbosch	Senior Management Development Program (Business School)
2007	University of Cape Town	Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2022 - Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc
Position: Project Management and Environmental Practitioner

- Update stakeholder register and manage engagement plan
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Represent Enviro-Leap at stakeholder engagement meetings
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of mining development projects
- Attend site visits for new projects
- Meet with clients to align requirements with Enviro-Leap's output. Compile and review environmental policies and audits

January 2018 – April 2022 (fixed-term 4 plus years)

Position: Senior Engineer – Water and Tailings Risk Management: Dundee Precious Metal Tsumeb Smelter
Responsibilities:

- Waste water treatment and effluent quality compliance monitoring
- Ensure compliance with water abstraction permit
- Internal auditing of Tailings compliance with corporate standards and international good practice
- Operationalization of recommendations from Expert reviews and mandatory audits.
- Ensure tailings operation is in line with design specifications
- Provide specifications that feeds into the tailings design tables

April 2015 – December 2017

Position: Senior Metallurgist – Product Recovery Section: Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the recovery section – Setting metallurgical Operating parameters
- Test work lead for Membrane technology – Nano Filtration, Ultra Filtration, Reverse Osmosis
- Test work lead for Ion exchange separation efficiency – NIMCIX and Fixed Bed ion exchange

August 2010 to July 2014

Position: Technical Metallurgist – Water Management and Tailings Planning: Rössing Uranium Mine

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the tailings management team
- Recommend improvement initiatives for return dam solution
- Formulation of 5 year deposition planning

Position: Process Control Metallurgist

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

Position: Test work Lead – Pre-feasibility study for heap leaching of low grade Uranium ore

Responsibilities:

- Lead the test work team for the feasibility study for Heap Leaching
- Write up of study findings
- Design test work program for the study

February 2007 – July 2010


Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- Completed graduate development program
- Junior area metallurgist for the acid and water section of the plant
- Custodian of water balance of the plant
- Metal accountant for the refinery section

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: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com