

ECC-133-377-REP-17-D

## **PUBLIC AND FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS AND RELATED FEEDBACK**

SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT,  
ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA



**Namibian Marine Phosphate**  
(Pty) Ltd

*PREPARED FOR  
NAMIBIA MARINE PHOSPHATE (PTY) LTD*

**April 2022**

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# 1 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS AND COMMENTS FROM I&APS

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been engaged by Namibia Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd, the Proponent, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012, for which an application for an environmental clearance certificate will be submitted for the mining project activities on ML 170, offshore, Namibia.

The proposed 'Sandpiper Marine Phosphate' Project intends to develop economically viable marine phosphate deposits found on ML 170 using the services of an international dredging company with experience in the application of deep-water dredging techniques. For this purpose, public and stakeholder meetings were scheduled and conducted in Windhoek and Walvis Bay on the 9th and 11th February 2022 respectively, to ensure that the public and key stakeholders are engaged in the early stages of the ESIA.

For the public meetings, local and community union representatives, directly affected parties, as well as local, regional and national authorities were identified and issued with invitations to attend. Notices advertising the public meetings were also published in local newspapers and media. All attendees at the public meetings were recorded and registered, as interested and affected parties (I&APs). A summary of the public meeting's feedback will be issued to the relevant stakeholders, registered I&APs and competent authorities being the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to accompany the application for an environmental clearance certificate, for a record of decision (RoD) to be made.

## 1.2 PUBLIC MEETINGS SUMMARY

The public meetings were facilitated by Jessica Bezuidenhout, Principal Practitioner, – Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) with technical support from Mr Mike Woodborne from NMP. The welcoming and agenda of the meetings included an introduction to ECC as an independent environmental consulting company commissioned by the Proponent NMP as the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to conduct the environmental impact assessment and apply for an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed offshore marine phosphate mining activities on Mining License ML170.

As part of the Project's introduction to the public, the Project's location, baseline and ESIA process, and procedures were presented by Jessica Bezuidenhout. An explanation of the Project's current status including a summary of the previous environmental assessment processes completed and the outcome of legal actions was also provided as background leading into the current application process and public meetings held. It was emphasized that

the objective of the current public scoping meeting conducted in the early scoping phase is to engage all stakeholders and to identify further potential studies and assessments that may be required for inclusion in the environmental impact assessment of the Project.

The technical presentation by NMP then provided an overview of the proposed operations on ML170 for which the environmental clearance certificate is required, as well as the overall project including:

- NMP company structure and project milestones
- Phosphate and its useful applications
- Intended products, target markets and geopolitical advantage of Namibia
- Identified mineral resources and ore reserves of the Sandpiper Project
- Outline of the simple phosphate ore beneficiation process and final product
- Scale of proposed annual (<0.1% of ML170 area) and 20 year (<2% of ML170 dredging operations in ML170
- ML170 dredging equipment and process description
- Non-continuous dredging cycle (transit, dredging, transit, offloading) duration (14-16 hours actual dredge time per cycle) and frequency (approx. 3 cycles per week).
- Prospective general sites for a land-based processing plant and beneficiation operations.
- Project permitting stages for the marine operations on ML170 as the requirement to proceed to permitting and development of the land-based component of the overall project

The presentation from ECC covered a detailed description of the public consultation purpose and intentions as part of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) process for the marine operations in ML170. At this stage, I&APs were encouraged and informed of the importance of raising any concerns and comments related to the proposed operations on ML170, which are to be considered in the ESIA studies and submitted along with the application for an environmental clearance certificate to the competent authorities and MEFT for a record of decision.

The main components of the environmental assessment identified for consideration in the ESIA were discussed, such as, aspects and concerns raised about the impacts of seabed mining on the marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and how mitigation and monitoring measures will be enforced, which will form an important part of the impact study for the proposed Project. The current phase aims to involve and engage I&APs to develop target-specific Terms of References (TOR) for necessary specialist studies required to address all identified concerns and potential impacts in the assessment report.

### 1.3 KEY FEEDBACK ON ISSUES OF CONCERN – PUBLIC MEETINGS

The pool of comments received from all meetings held were provided by key stakeholders, representatives of the community and industry such as; the Confederation of Namibian Fishing Associations, Ocean Conservation Namibia. These groups of I&APs presented useful and valuable input into the ESIA through the points and comments raised during the various meetings. From the review of the recorded statements, the key common themes of concern that were raised can be summarised in the following categories:

#### 1.3.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE AREA AND MARINE ECOSYSTEM

In open discussion, concerns were voiced in regard to:

- The effects of sediment plume dispersion and the effects it may have on marine life and the marine ecosystem,
- The effects of underwater noise from operations on mammals and
- The release of heavy metals through the generation of plumes and its influence on marine life.
- Regarding these concerns, the Proponent advised of recent supplementary studies completed in 2020 including: a specialist study conducted by UK based group HR Wallingford on ocean currents and sediment plume dispersion modelling to determine the potential footprint of the sediment plume for single, annual and 20 year cumulative dredging operations .
- Sediment toxicity study to supplement the existing studies of heavy metals, toxicity, elutriation, the potential of suspended and dissolved heavy metals in the water column and possible ingestion of particulates of sediments and their impacts on organisms in the benthos. It was also noted that previous work included modelling of potential ecosystem impacts and related assessments.

It was further noted that the operational process and seabed impacts of the proposed seabed phosphate mining activities, being effectively a dredging operation is not that much different from the large-scale seabed diamond mining which is also effectively a dredging operation that is already taking place in Namibia. Marine diamond mining operations have been taking place sustainably for over 30 years and have had no significant negative impacts on the environment reported to date. The proposed Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project operations are by comparison of a significantly smaller scale.

1.3.2 HOW WILL NMP ENSURE THAT EFFECTIVE MONITORING TAKES PLACE AND MITIGATION MEASURES ARE ADEQUATELY IMPLEMENTED

Concerns were raised about how the Project operations and related impacts would be monitored and how the Proponent would ensure that appropriate mitigation measures were undertaken where possible to ensure that the negative impacts from their operations would be minimised.

There was a recommendation made from the floor that a multidisciplinary entity could be established to review the environmental performance of the company and its Project.

In this regard, it was noted that:

- The Namibian government has put in place comprehensive environmental legislation to ensure compliance in regard to monitoring and enforcement of committed mitigation measures and compliance with the legally binding environmental management plan (EMP) approved for the Project. The EMP is effectively what puts forth the level of monitoring the Proponent commits to on the operation and additional conditions included by the Environmental Commissioner should environmental clearance be granted.
- The Proponent is committed to operating within the best practice standards and principles of the industry and law.

1.3.3 WHAT IS BEING DONE DIFFERENTLY THIS TIME COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS EIA AND HOW ECC WOULD REMAIN INDEPENDENT WHEN CONDUCTING THE ESIA

Queries were raised relating to understanding of the need for a new environmental impact assessment from the one already conducted in 2012 and 2014 and how the current EIA process would be conducted differently from that which was carried out previously. Will it be conducted without influence from the proponent?

Response: ECC noted that it retains its professional integrity, our client is the people and the environment. ECC always takes an unbiased approach and that is why public consultations with the government, private and public sectors are so vital, to capture what are the concerns so that we can assess them accurately. ECC also has no cut-off date for receiving public comments. MEFT then receives all comments and reviews our work.

ECC advised further that the significant body of specialist environmental information produced through the comprehensive set of assessments completed under the previous EIA process remains valid and will be utilised in this current assessment. However, the key difference this time will be to focus on the concerns

of the general public and also to follow all of the correct procedures in gathering all comments to make sure that these are adequately captured in their scoping report so that the impact assessment is a true reflection of the process followed. In addition, the current ESIA will include additional information from new specialist studies that were done subsequent to the previous EIA.

#### 1.3.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Queries were raised relating to how and when this project would economically benefit Namibians and many expressed their despair about the current economic situation in Namibia, especially in Walvis Bay.

Response: It was noted that while the proposed development of the Sandpiper Project is projected to have significant social and economic benefits both locally, regionally, and nationally, the timing and continued development of the project is dependent on receiving firstly the required environmental permitting for the proposed marine operations on ML170. Thereafter the project will be able to progress to the necessary site allocation and environmental permitting for the land-based processing plant and product handling facilities. Thereafter the marine mining operations can only commence once the construction phase of the land-based facilities has been completed. These two components of the Sandpiper Project must be completed in succession in order to ensure security of tenure of the mining licences as a requirement for funding the capital investment for construction of the land-based beneficiation plant. Once completed the mining project is projected to have significant benefits for both the local and national economies. Taxes will be paid to the government through royalties, thus contributing to the economy. The national FISCUS earns over and above company profits, through royalties and PAYE from every employee employed by the Project hence contributing to the country's GDP.

There will also be significant skill transfer to locals. The original environmental clearance certificate issued in 2016, required NMP to assist in building the skillset and education of the environmental capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. In this regard it was noted that NMP has in the past since 2011 contributed significantly to funding academic studies of students from UNAM to promote academic progress and enhancing the knowledge base available in the marine space and intends to continue doing so.



## 2 SUMMARY OF FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS AND COMMENTS

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Prior to the announcement of the environmental clearance certificate application for the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, in January 2022, key stakeholders including government agencies, NGO's, Associations, and companies were identified and issued with a courtesy letter from the EAP advising:

- 1) The intended registration of the environmental clearance certificate application and public meetings for the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project
- 2) That they had been identified as an interested and affected party and or stakeholder in relation to the proposed project and that the EAP would like to engage with them in relation to the proposed project
- 3) To inform and invite their attendance to the public meetings and to engage with the EAP and the proponent to be further informed
- 4) Advising of the intended dates for the public meetings in Walvis Bay and Windhoek and the importance of registering and participating as an I&AP

A further set of advisory letters were sent to identified I&AP's and/or stakeholders in February 2022.

The full list of entities that were issued with letters both prior to and after the advertisement of the application is provided in APPENDIX A – Stakeholder PRE-consultation Engagement Invitation

Responses were received from some of the parties, which entailed requests to either register as an I&AP or in some cases requests for a focus group meeting.

### 2.2 MEETING WITH WALVIS BAY SALTWORKS

At their request and in response to the courtesy I&AP/Stakeholder letter that was issued, ECC arranged and held a meeting with the executive management team of Walvis Bay Saltworks to present details of the proposed operations in ML170 for the Sandpiper Project and the ESIA and environmental clearance certificate application process. The meeting was held at the WBSW offices in Walvis Bay on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 2022.

The minutes of this meeting is provided in Table 1 and provide details of the key contents of the meeting discussion and concerns raised by WBSW for consideration in the ESIA process.

## 2.3 MEETING WITH MFMR

At their request and in response to the courtesy I&AP/Stakeholder letter that was issued, ECC arranged and held a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) to present details of the proposed operations in ML170 for the Sandpiper Project and the ESIA and environmental clearance certificate application process. The meeting was held at the MFMR offices in Swakopmund on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

The minutes of this meeting is provided in Table 3 and provide details the key contents of the meeting discussion and concerns raised by MFMR for consideration in the ESIA process.

### 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In closing of all meetings ECC thanked all I&APs for their attendance and for providing valuable feedback during the public and stakeholder meetings. Through the public meeting process the Proponent and ECC have endeavoured to provide a platform to hear and address all relevant comments put forward by I&APs.

ECC further endorsed the fact that constructive feedback from I&APs results in a more robust and improved ESIA. This process results in a project that is understood by the community and I&APs. The I&AP's feedback will contribute to identifying the potential impacts to be assessed and concerns to be considered and addressed as the project progresses.

#### 3.1 DETAILED COMMENTS AND RESPONSES FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The official public consultation period began on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 2021 and remained open until the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2022 for initial comments. These were received during focus group meetings, public meetings, via email and telephone which are to be included in the Scoping Report. These comments and their respective responses are included in the tables below.

Further comments are welcome after that date and the public consultation period will remain open for I&APs until the final assessment report for the project is ready for submission to the competent authorities.

**Table 1 – Comments and feedback from pre-consultation engagement with Walvis Bay Salt holdings**

Stakeholder Engagement with Walvis Bay Saltworks Holdings Friday 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 Zoom Meeting			
Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
Klaus Friedlingsdorf	WBSH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the dispersion model concluding that there is no risk of any suspended solids reaching the intake of our saltworks?</li> <li>2. Is there any risk of heavy metals reaching the intake of our seawater?</li> <li>3. Will there be any bioaccumulation of heavy metals in the form of plankton that floats down to our intake because our oysters feed on plankton so it will end up in the oysters and the brine?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risks associated with sediment plume dispersion and potential toxicity impacts related to heavy metals will be fully assessed in the current ESIA process.</li> <li>• The specialist studies in those particular areas of concern have been completed most recently in 2020 and previously in the 2012 and 2014 detailed EIA verification documents and external peer reviews which address those concerns, particularly pertaining to;               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Bioavailability of heavy metals</li> <li>ii) Bioaccumulation of heavy metals</li> <li>iii) Sediment Plume Dispersion and cumulative zone of influence over 20 year mine life</li> <li>iv) Detailed sediment plume dispersion modelling includes site information on ocean currents, turbidity and sediment composition that wasn't included in modelling done in 2012 and 2014.</li> <li>v) WBSW intake was identified as a key receptor for these studies and results will be assessed as part of the current update of the impact assessment.</li> <li>vi) Expert opinion and most recent studies indicate no risk</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

Stakeholder Engagement with Walvis Bay Saltworks Holdings  
**Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022**  
Zoom Meeting

Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			of exposure in regard to water quality or mariculture operations in relation at the site of Walvis Bay Saltworks
Andre Snyman	WBSH	There was a time when our oyster operations were not operational and stopped and I would just like to double-check that the potential impact on our oyster operation was fully considered and understood because the oysters have become an important component of our system in terms of a biological filter and that is something we need to confirm that at the time of study that our oysters were operational and the impact on the oysters was taken into consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comments above refer.</li> </ul>
Klaus Friedlingsdorf	WBSH	If there is any showstopper hindering NMP from setting up their land-based operations in and around the bulk terminal and the disposal near the airport, would you still consider your initial land base operations south of our salt works as an alternative or is that completely off the books?	No, it is not a viable option or requirement for NMP to consider placing any land-based operations at the original identified site south of the Walvis Bay Saltworks Mining Licence boundary.

**Table 2 - Comments and feedback from the Windhoek public meeting**

Wednesday, 9 <sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30 Address: 110 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek Scientific Society			
NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
<b>Governance</b>			
Frank Steffen	Editor of Allgemeine Zeitung	1. After previous altercations/disagreements have you met with any of the other marine users, what are the developments? Do they agree with what you do now?	<p>1. There has been an ongoing process through a public and stakeholder consultation process, which has been ongoing since 2011. To date, there have been roughly 18 consultations with various stakeholders and the public including the fishing industry, Ministries and public stakeholder working groups leading up to this phase.</p> <p>More recently, the government started developing the draft marine spatial plan and since 2018 NMP has been engaging stakeholders in the development of a central marine spatial plan, which is effectively a mechanism by which the government can manage all the activities in the marine environment including: fishing, mining, defence, tourism etc.</p> <p>This will allow them to identify where there are potential overlap zones, allocate where there are specific areas of priority for specific activities and set down ground rules to minimise and eliminate conflict between industries.</p>

Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30

Address: 110 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
		<p>2. One of the biggest concerns of the public is mitigation. The public does not seem to have much trust in mitigation being governed by our government or the power that be. What are you committing to on your own, what will you do to make sure there is minimal impact?</p>	<p>The draft Marine spatial plan has been put out for stakeholder comments and the process is being managed by MFMR and is running in parallel with the drafting of the Blue Economy Policy which is the is intended to drive the future development of Namibia's blue economy.</p> <p>2. The government of Namibia has put in place good environmental management legislation, which is acknowledged as being one of the best environmental legislations currently in place internationally. This legislation has operated quite effectively in mitigation and governance of the marine diamond mining industry enabling it to operate quite effectively, without any reported impacts on the marine environment.</p> <p>The operation proposed by NMP is a standard dredging operation that has been managed and monitored already on many occasions through government agencies reporting to MEFT for developments such as Namport harbour expansion. As far as monitoring and mitigation the Namibian government has put in</p>

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Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
		<p>3. How does this peer assessment work considering there has never been phosphate mining done offshore before?</p>	<p>place adequate and proper legislation. In relation to the proposed project, the environmental monitoring, mitigation and management actions are captured in the environmental management plan (EMP) which must be approved by the Environmental Commissioner.</p> <p>What is not well understood is that the EMP is a legally binding document.</p> <p>Where there are any breaches in the defined activities of the EMP, it permits the government to implement its powers to either suspend or terminate operations. Every three years the law requires that the clearance certificate has to be renewed, and can only be renewed if the proponent has complied with the provisions of their EMP.</p> <p>3. Because marine phosphate mining is often presented as something that has <i>"never been done before"</i> there is a bit of clouding of the facts as the proposed operation is fundamentally a dredging operation which is an operation that has been done in</p>



Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30

Address: 110 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
			<p>many places in the world.</p> <p>The project proposes using a standard dredger and a standard trailing arm dredging technique.</p> <p>Therefore, when it comes to peer review, we look at what marine operations are peer-reviewing the impacts of dredging, dredge spill and the environmental removal of sediment. Many studies and assessments have been done in the North Sea where aggregate mining, beach reclamation, and land protection dredging, which is also the trawling grounds for the North Sea. So, there is a wealth of information and experience on the impacts and environmental management of seabed dredging operations.</p> <p>When it comes to the land-based operations the peer review will happen as part of the EIA process and will be based on the activities and what the impacts will be on the immediate surroundings.</p>

Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30

Address: 110 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
Gabriel Erastus	Economist	How can we trust ECC as the independent consultants since you are contracted by the client? Do you have someone from the MEFT as part of this assessment as symmetry, to make sure that the negative impacts are also fairly reported?	Professional integrity, the client is the people and the environment. Unbiased and that is why we do public consultations, to capture what are the concerns so that we can assess them accurately. MEFT receives all comments, and we have a consultation with the Ministries and capture their concerns and they review our work.
<b>Operational Processes</b>			
Frank Steffen	Editor of Allgemeine Zeitung	1. If we look at the waste of the project, what is the ratio of waste compared to what will be taken out and used (what is used and what is disposed of)?  2. How many cycles per week, month or year would you have when you produce?	1. Approximately 60-70% component of everything that is recovered from the seabed is turned into a product, A fraction of the fine material is removed during the initial dredging process and the remainder is removed in the onshore screening process. The sand fraction is retained and is comprised of grains or pellets of phosphorite.  2. There will be 2.85 (approx. 3) full dredge cycles a week. The dredging operations on site takes approximately 14-16 hours to fill the hopper. Dredging on site in ML170 is not a continuous operation and as such is not a high-intensity operation in terms of total time on site in any given week or year.

Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30

Address: 110 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
David Jarrett	RDJ consulting services	<p>1. Quantity that is stripped from the seabed per week; is that rate higher or lower than NamDeb per week.</p> <p>2. What happens to the waste, will it be used in building construction or will the rest of it be taken back to sea and dropped off.</p>	<p>1. The annual target is set for 5.5 million tons dredged from less than 2.5 square kilometres which is much less than NamDeb's marine diamond mining operational footprint, which is estimated to be about 15 square km per year and the bottom trawling activities that impact an area estimated at 18000km of seabed.</p> <p>2. The coarse fraction waste comprises mostly shell material that can potentially be used to produce by-products used in the construction industry. If not used, it will be stored in a tailings facility.</p>
Gabriel Erastus	Economist	Is the waste being released, harmful?	There are no toxic chemicals used in the beneficiation process and the process water is transported to a tailings facility and disposed of in the form of slurry.
<b>Potential effects of Phosphate mining on marine biodiversity</b>			
Dr Nichola Knox	NUST	There is only a small area in ML170 that you are going to mine, and it won't be lower than 200m and doesn't incorporate the area of where hake and monkfish inhabit, have you considered reducing your area, to the area where you are	The mining licence area was applied for because it covered the extent of the resource that was explored and identified. Therefore, from a company perspective, it is necessary to protect the investment and value of the defined resources and reserves that fall within the mining licence area. Currently there is no cause or reason to reconsider the area as no activities are

Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, 18h30

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Scientific Society

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
		mining and appease fisheries.	currently planned in the deeper parts of the Mining Licence area.
David Russel	Confederation of the Fishing Association	As far as mining goes it is very close to the 200m depth restriction, in the actual SP1 area a third of it is inside. My concern is with regards to the plume, that some of that may be swept into the breeding grounds of the fish and how is that being conserved?	<p>The impacts of sediment plume dispersion will be fully assessed as part of the current ESIA process.</p> <p>While SP1 overlaps, the actual 20-year mine plan area doesn't lie shallower than the 200m depth regardless of what the indications are on the boundaries of the SP1 block. The 20-year mine plan area itself is located in water deeper than 200m. The recent detailed modelling of the sediment plume dispersion from the proposed dredging operations has been defined and shows that the cumulative footprint of the plume over 20 years lies predominantly within ML170 and more importantly the extent of the single dredge plume on its own is significantly smaller and does not extend beyond the ML boundary and disperses over time during the intervals between dredge cycles.</p> <p>While the modelling of where the dredging sediment plume has been defined, the proponent is nevertheless unable to include the other potential impacts of sediment plume generation and</p>

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NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
			<p>dispersion into the breeding grounds of fish that could be derived from other significant activities such as bottom trawling operations that are conducted in the vicinity of the Mining Licence and 200m depth contour. We should note this this down somewhere and discuss it as a cumulative impact in the ESIA report and also list it as a limitation in the very beginning of the same report.</p>
Berden U	Earth science	<p>Some countries have phosphate deposits offshore and still don't allow the mining of it. If mining has never been done anywhere in the world before, impacts may be much worse than anticipated, how do we know the impacts and how to deal with those impacts.</p>	<p>There isn't a specific ban on phosphate mining but there has been a ban in the form of a moratorium or prohibition on seabed mining generally in certain parts of the world. Certain individual states in the US and Australia don't see a need for seabed mining and have prohibited it as they have enough land-based deposits. As far as being a guinea pig goes, Namibia already runs the first and largest seabed diamond mining operation in the world with five vessels in the ocean, mining. The potential impacts of the proposed dredging operations in ML170 will be fully assessed as part of the current ESIA process.</p> <p>The impacts and management of seabed dredging operations are well documented and understood at an international industry</p>

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			level. The proposed marine phosphate mining is essentially a standard dredging operation for recovery of sand, which in this case contains phosphate. A similar dredging operation in UAE for example would not be considered as a world first operation and would just be seen as a land reclamation project, because dredged sand would be used to build an island. Dredging of seabed sediments for recovery of minerals is not new in Namibia as it is already being done in in the form of seabed diamond mining.
Waldie	Scientific society	Underwater noise, dolphins and whales are sensitive to noise, has this been taken into consideration?	The Proponent has considered the concerns of the public and has commissioned several specialist studies to address those concerns. This particular concern has been considered in 2012, 2014 and a further noise propagation study was done in 2020. The results of these studies will be utilised in the current impact assessment to address these concerns.
David Russell	Confederation of the Fishing Association	Heavy metals in SP1 will be released by the plume and the fishing level will be closed if the heavy metals in fish get too high.	The potential risks associated with heavy metals and sediment plume dispersion will be fully assessed in the current ESIA process.  Heavy metals occur in the seabed sediments on the seafloor

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			<p>throughout the Namibian coast and not just in SP1. Relevant toxicity studies and elutriation studies have been done as well as studies on the potential of suspended and dissolved heavy metals in the water column and the ingestion of particulates of sediments and impacts of organisms in the benthos. Ecosystem impact assessments have also been done.</p> <p>Assessment of the potential risk related to these aspects will be assessed as part of the current ESIA process.</p>
Dr Roy Muller	Windhoek Resident	Cumulative Effect of bottom trawlers on benthic fauna	The observation is well noted as is the further comment that one would like to see an impact assessment on benthic trawlers so that seabed mining doesn't get blamed for environmental impacts that are not caused by mining.
<b>Mitigation measures and monitoring</b>			
David Jarrett	RDJ Consulting Services	How is NMP going to assist its enforcement in ensuring the mitigation of negative impacts and monitoring?	Consideration will be given to the recommendation for independent peer review and by a multidisciplinary board to be appointed to review the environmental performance of the company and their project and to report their findings and recommendations independently.
Gabriel Erastus	Economist	What is the company doing to ensure mitigation and compliance actions are carried out?	

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Jessica Bezuidenhout	Environmental compliance Consultancy (ECC)	Wasn't there a suggestion for an independent panel to monitor activities during the previous EIA? (Question posed to Dr Chris Brown)	<p><b>Dr Chris Brown's answer as CEO of NCE:</b> as part of the enforcement and building public confidence in the project we thought it would be best to have an independent monitoring team under an independent government or committee established.</p> <p>This would comprise of government agencies, the private sector, mining sector, fishing sector, NGOs, etc to oversee it. The private monitoring group would report to the previously mentioned body and would publish results on a website, so that results would be available in real-time. In the diamond mining programs, they have the same system based out of Cape Town that has been monitoring their activities for the past 12 -15 years.</p> <p>Therefore, monitoring is conducted by independent scientists and the results are published in an annual report are peer-reviewed by internationally recognised marine scientists and thus have been able to look at the impact of dredging over the years and</p>



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			<p>can compare areas of the seabed where dredging has taken place and where no dredging has taken place. What has been found so far is that in open areas where the sea can reform the sediments and be colonized by the benthic organisms coming back can take place, it typically takes 6-8 years for the seabed to recover to the point where you can't tell the difference between areas that have been mined and haven't been mined.</p> <p>In rocky more secluded areas for the seabed to recover it takes a bit long 10-12 years. This dredging is the most sustainable mining operation you can get. The sea reforms itself whereas on land it leaves big holes.</p>
<b>Socio-economic</b>			
Gabriel Erastus	Economist	Profit is only spilt between shareholders, but the people share the cost of any environmental damage incurred.	Economic and social benefits of the project and related impacts will be assessed as part of the ESIA process.
Dr Roy Muller	Windhoek Resident	Comment: Benefits of mining to Fiscus	Economic and social benefits of the project and related impacts will be assessed as part of the ESIA process. Taxes, royalties and employee's PAYE contributes to the economy and FISCUS earns over and above company profits.

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<b>ESIA Process</b>			
David Russel	Confederation of the Fishing Association	How long do people have to register as an I&AP?	ECC will allow you to register throughout the whole EIA process and will take in comments as much as we can within the time restrictions given to us within the regulations.
Chello	Advocate for a better Africa	Why are we going through this process again?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2012 Detailed feasibility study (DFS) completed Marine ML 170 EIA and ECC application submitted</li> <li>2. 2013 ML 170 additional stakeholder consultation completed</li> <li>3. 2013 EIA verification studies commenced</li> <li>4. 2014 18-month moratorium announced by MFMR</li> <li>5. 2015. EIA verification studies completed</li> <li>6. 2016. 18-month moratorium concluded</li> <li>7. 2017. Environmental clearance certificate awarded to NMP for ML 170 Marine Phosphate Mining</li> <li>8. 2018. Appeal &amp; legal action initiated; project suspended at this time</li> <li>9. 2019. Public consultation recommenced by order MEFT</li> <li>10. 2020. Supplementary environmental studies completed</li> </ol>

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			11. 2021. Legal action completed, and high court judgment issued to: Confirm ML validity to reapply for ECC

**Table 3 - Comments and feedback from NatMIRC focus meeting engagement**

Stakeholder Engagement with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Friday 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 Address: NatMIRC			
NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
NatMIRC attendees	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	<p>1. Is the environmental clearance certificate application only for SP-01 of ML 170?</p> <p>2. Regarding the BID, will we have access to the socio-economic report?</p> <p>3. Will the uranium concentrations of U238 be included in the assessment?</p> <p>4. Was the model of the currents developed within only one season?</p> <p>5. During which months were the biodiversity studies</p>	<p>1. Award of an environmental clearance certificate is a requirement that relates to the Mining License, not as a whole.</p> <p>2. Yes, access will be given.</p> <p>3. Yes.</p> <p>4. The model of currents produced by UK based specialist group HR Wallinford comprises comprehensive observations and predictions based on all seasons and the model outputs have been verified with in-situ current measurements on ML170 collected over a 3-month continuous period during the 2014 verification study.</p>

Stakeholder Engagement with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

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Address:

NatMIRC

NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT/QUESTION RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
		<p>conducted and did they coincide with the recruitment and spawning months?</p> <p>6. There is a concern about spawning areas, removal of substrate for monkfish and emphasis needs to be put on spawning activities. Also, a lot of effort has gone into hake and monkfish studies but has NMP looked at other species?</p> <p>7. Will monkfish be sucked up?</p> <p>8. Following the spawning issues, on a CSIRO visit to Australia, concerns about seabed mining came up and activity that coincides with spawning will not be allowed</p>	<p>5. This information is available in the 2014 EIA verification study for further review by MFMR.</p> <p>6. These aspects have been considered in the 2012 and 2014 EIA verification studies specifically (which have been previously reviewed by MFMR) and will also be assessed as part of the current ESIA process.</p> <p>7. There is a possibility, however the dredger is slow moving (approx. 1 knot) which enables opportunity for fish to move out of the way. The data available show monkfish catch was low in that area; therefore, it is possible but not likely to be significant risk.</p> <p>8. We are not sure of any regulations in Western Australia regarding this. Each case will be unique and good scientific data would be required to substantiate any such proposal.</p>

**Table 4 - Comments and feedback from Walvis Bay Public meeting**

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NAME	STAKEHOLDER DETAILS	COMMENT RECEIVED	RESPONSE / CLARIFICATION
<b>Operational Processes</b>			
Walter Hansen	Ocean Conservation Namibia	How is Sandpiper going to mine differently to reduce toxic effects?	<p>The proposed mining operations for the Sandpiper Project are based on the use of standard seabed dredging using a trailing suction dredge arm.</p> <p>Toxicity effects of dredging are related to the composition of the seabed sediments and related biogeochemical impacts of the sediments. These parameters have been thoroughly assessed in previous specialist studies and the potential risks will be re-assessed in the current ESIA process.</p>
Bronwen Currie	Walvis Bay resident	Elaboration on the dredging process and cycles. Mining will go up to 6 meters depth. Mud and sediment will be stirred up. These sediments are very high in heavy metals and uranium. Marine life is non-selective and will take up these	<p>Impacts related to the potential risk of heavy metals, including uranium, sediment plume dispersion, toxicity, bioaccumulation and cumulative effects have been assessed in specialist studies completed in the 2014 EIA Verification study and further studies have been since completed in 2020. The results of previous and recent studies will be utilised to</p>

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		<p>particles, consistent plumes in the water column will lead to bioaccumulation. Fish are extremely valuable to our economy, consumers and jobs and the ecosystem functioning. The effects of this process may only show up in the food chain many years later.</p>	<p>assess the potential risks as part of the current ESIA process.</p> <p>The phosphate deposit does extend down to six meters in places on the western side of the mining licence (ML170) however, the deposits in the defined 20-year mine plan area go up to depth of 2.5m below seabed. So, mining will not remove up to 6 m of the seabed.</p> <p>The annual cycle of the dredging is not continuous and comprises footprint of less than 2.5km<sup>2</sup> per year (actual average area of 1.7 km<sup>2</sup> per year over 20 years). The footprint is small compared to other seabed mining operations which dispose of sediments continuously over the side of their vessel. The marine diamond mining fleet now has five production vessels mining the ocean seabed, which are working 24/7 continuously and pump 90% of their material overboard into the water column. By comparison the proposed operation in ML170 will only have one vessel working 2.85 cycles a week. It will not be a continuous dredging operation and the material being pumped back</p>

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			<p>overboard is significantly less.</p> <p>Heavy metals and uranium are not only found in the SP1 area in ML170. They occur widely in sediments at various locations on the Namibian continental shelf.</p> <p>Heavy metals have tendency to accumulate predominately in the mud belt, which is not in the ML170 mining area, it is further to the east. .</p> <p>Phosphate distribution map also shows that, phosphate is distributed in various concentrations in most sediments on the inner and middle shelf as well.</p> <p>UK based specialist group HR Wallingford was appointed to do the very detailed modelling of ocean currents and sediment plume dispersion, which they also did for the proposed marine phosphate projects in Mexico and New Zealand. The concerns as noted have been taken into consideration and specialists in their field have looked at these concerns including potential impacts on the</p>



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			ecosystem., as well as on the benthic organisms.
Malcolm Hoabeb	UHC	Implications of what is going to happen to the environment in the region, may lead to bioaccumulation of toxins in the food chain, what is going to be done to mitigate these risks?	Impacts related to the potential risk of heavy metals, including uranium, sediment plume dispersion, toxicity, bioaccumulation and cumulative effects have been assessed in specialist studies completed in the 2014 EIA Verification study and further studies have been since completed in 2020. The results of previous and recent studies will be utilised to assess the potential risks as part of the current ESIA process.
Mitigation and Monitoring			
Maria Manuela	Walvis Bay resident	With the complexity of the project and the government may not be able to adequately monitor the mitigation actions of NMP's EMP, how will the Proponent assist the government in monitoring the impacts of the project?	Consideration will be given to the recommendation for independent peer review and by a multidisciplinary board to be appointed to review the environmental performance of the company and their project and to report their findings and recommendations independently.
Nadiadre Dreyer	Ocean Conservation Namibia	Due to the limitations of the government, would there be a ship	NMP is keen to see the Namibian capacity improved to handle broad base participation in the management and

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		allocated to this project to continue the monitoring, would NMP be willing to provide the boat or assist with the acquisition of the boat for consistent monitoring?	monitoring of all marine operations. As far as this project goes, NMP has taken on its own set of responsibilities to do monitoring for the program as we did for the baseline surveys, mitigation surveys and frequency of monitoring will all be funded by contractors to gather information in accordance with the EMP and will be submitted by the Ministry of Environment.
<b>Socio-economic impacts</b>			
Daniel	Labour union	Comment: As a union leader I want to see employment.	Comment noted.
François von Merws	Erongo Marine	Comment: Everyone in the fishing industry keeps saying this has not been done before anywhere but we can't say because it hasn't been done anywhere else in the world that it can't be done. So many countries started with projects and others followed and this can be a similar case with Namibia. Walvis Bay is a problem for unemployment. There is a	Comment noted.

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		<p>very high level of unemployment in Walvis Bay, and I think that this is a project that can help the country and can help alleviate the unemployment crisis. We can see that the fishing sector alone can't sustain the job demand in the country. So, I wholeheartedly welcome this project. If the project follows all regulations, then I don't see anything wrong with going ahead with the project. If anything goes wrong, they will be taken to task. The project can coexist with other sectors as it has been proven with the diamond mining industry and the fishing industry that has been coexisting.</p>	
EIA Process			

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Nangula	Municipality of Walvis Bay	<p>1. There was a previous EIA study for phosphate mining, what are the key lessons that you have learned from the previous study.</p> <p>2. If no new specialist's studies will be done, what are you as an independent EAP going to do differently.</p>	<p>1. The previous EIA process was followed in several stages. The initial EIA was completed at the point where the government was changing its regulation from the environmental aspect being managed by the Ministry of Mines to being handled by the Ministry of Environment and the implementation of the new legislation. What we learned in that process was the value of public consultation is and how it should be carried out. Our lesson has been to listen and always act where we believe it is reasonable, has been justified and is worth the investment to make sure that A. the project is run properly, and B. that the legitimate concerns that are raised are properly addressed.</p> <p>2. New studies have been completed in 2020 and are included in this ESIA process. Further than that, at this stage, not yet, unless something comes up from the screening and scoping phase, but we will listen to the public and follow the correct procedure and take all comments and concerns on board and make sure that our scoping report adequately</p>

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			<p>captures that and that the impact assessment is a true reflection of the process followed.</p> <p>However, we will be using information from specialist studies that were done both during and after the previous EIA.</p>
Rodney Braby	GIZ	Compare notes from the EIA process in New Zealand, why was that application rejected yet this project should go ahead?	<p>New Zealand deposit is different in character and setting than that in Namibia. The deposit sits at 400m, it is formed as a concretionary deposit, which means it forms a series of lumps of phosphate that occur inside muddy sediment and that muddy sediment is overlying a rocky platform that has fish in some areas and has been declared a reserve. The concentration of those nodules is so low that they must excavate about ten times more seabed than we would have to do to get an economically viable concentrate of phosphate out. In Namibia, the deposit is 200-220m deep, it is in a featureless sediment area where there are no structures, cold water columns or sensitive habitats.</p> <p>A sample of the seabed extends for large parts of the shelf in that area and that is why New Zealand got a different result on their assessment. Cannot draw a parallel between New</p>

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			Zealand and Namibia as the characteristics of the deposits are different.
Unknown	Walvis Bay Resident	Engage the public on the impact and implications of the project.	The due process of the environmental impact assessment process requires the engagement of the public to have opportunity to register their comments on the impact and implications of any new project requiring a full environmental assessment.
Land based activities and impacts			
Nangula		Why does there need to be two separate EIA for the marine phase and land-based phase of the project? If the marine-based ECC is granted will the land-based ECC automatically be granted? Is this EIA dependent or independent from the previous EIA?	<p>The law requires that an environmental clearance certificate be issued for a mining license in order to authorize any operations in the mining licence area. The mining license ML170 is in the ocean 160 km southwest of Walvis Bay. A separate environmental clearance certificate is required for the sites allocated for the land-based activities which will include the processing plant.</p> <p>There can be no investment in progressing the land component of the Project if there is no valid authorisation to conduct operations in the mining license where the vessel</p>

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			and mineral deposits are located. Therefore, it is a requirement to have two separate EIA processes
<b>General</b>			
Daniel	Labour union	1. Question: Should anything go wrong is NMP there to take responsibility.	<p>1. NMP is committed to operating within industry accepted best practices and principles as well as Namibian law. Within its obligations of the licence it receives, the certificate is only issued for three years. The EMP stipulates monitoring to be undertaken during that time, and the results should be put forward and assessed independently by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.</p> <p>If there is any activity that shows that there is damage created beyond the levels of acceptability, then the power of the Ministry is to immediately terminate those operations in the event of any catastrophe. Some insurances must be taken out by all of NMP's operating companies to ensure that funds are available to cover and close out those obligations.</p> <p>There are therefore two levels of comfort that NMP stands by and maintains responsibility for its operations, mitigation measures and monitoring measures. We will make sure that</p>

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		<p>2. Question posed to the fishing industry: different species of fish have disappeared even without the presence of phosphate mining, what makes you so adamant that phosphate mining will have a negative impact on fish populations?</p>	<p>NMP operates within the confines of the law and EMP which is legally binding. The Project is being monitored and will continue to be monitored closely.</p> <p>2.Comment noted.</p>
Malcolm	Walvis Bay Resident	Can we get information that is easier for the average person to understand?	<p>Information will be provided, and scientific information will be communicated as best possible and in a way that the public can understand.</p> <p>NMP will try to bring the details of the study down to a level where it can be understood but we still need to understand that this work is done by specialists is complicated and needs experts to understand and assess the findings. One must not lose sight of the fact that these are highly complicated and complex issues, there is a risk of trying to reduce the studies</p>



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			down to very simple statements because the facts may then be at risk of being misinterpreted or misrepresented, Accordingly there is there is a responsibility by scientists to not over simplify or understate facts related to complicated issues.
Rodney Braby	GIZ	Diamond mining shouldn't be compared to phosphate mining because they are in different areas and have different habitats.	That is correct. Not trying to compare them in terms of sensitivity and scale. We are looking at the setting of those deposits and the setting of the diamond deposits is also on the Namibian continental shelf at water depth of 150m, which is 50m shallower than the marine phosphate deposits that occur on the continental shelf at 200-2225m in this case. The actual operation of both phosphate and diamond mining involves seabed excavation It is only the chemistry of the sediment in the two areas that are slightly different that makes them not directly comparably but for all other intents and purposes, they are in equivalent settings on the Namibian continental shelf in terms of approximate water depths and in terms of environmental sensitivity in which they find themselves.

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John Esterhuizen	Municipality of Walvis Bay	When you look at what a mine does when they don't know what may happen, they usually build a mini-mine first. The public is concerned about the project. Has the proponent thought of starting a pilot project first to assess the potential impacts?	The pilot work for the project has been done in Johannesburg during the feasibility study for the land-based materials processing plant. From a marine side, tried and tested dredging equipment and methods are going to be used by an experienced international dredging contractor using a standard dredging process with some modification to the dredger to extend the range of the dredge arm. Mitigation and risk assessment has also been done as part of the feasibility study. Public concerns related to the project are taken into account through this scoping process for the current ESIA and application.

**Table 5 - Comments received via email and telephone and feedback**

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
1.	David Russell	Federation of Namibia Fishing Associations	Concerned that the operations of Namibian Marine Phosphates do not harm the Namibian commercial fishing industry, including aquaculture, or the Benguela Current marine ecosystem, and that the onshore operations linked to processing do not harm the inhabitants of Walvis Bay and the surrounding environment.	Comments noted. These aspects will be fully assessed in the current ESIA process. Previous comment in relation to these concerns as noted herein refer.
2.	Phil McCabe	Deep-Sea Conservation Coalition	How do we know that the EAP has no direct business, financial, personal or other interest in the approval or refusal of the application? Are their interest is in the protection of the marine environment?	Comment noted. The statement is correct. In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act 2007, Regulation 3, the Proponent is required to designate an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to manage the assessment process. The obligations and requirements for the EAP are defined in Regulation 4 of the Act which includes requirements for full disclosure and obligations to present all relevant findings even if this results in

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
				findings that are not favorable to the applicant.
3.	Knowledge Ipinge	Affirmative Repositioning: Community Activism	How can Phosphate mining and the Fishing industry co-exist? Training and development opportunities for the local youth.	Considering the environmental studies completed and reported to date on the Sandpiper Project, the best available scientific evidence and expert opinions indicate there is no reason why phosphate mining and the fishing industry could not co-exist. The proponent has encouraged constructive engagement with the fishing industry in this regard and remains open to develop opportunities to facilitate constructive co-existence.
4.	Desmond Tom	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Interested in the effects of mining on the marine environment	Comment noted. These effects have been reported previously in 2014 and will be assessed in the light of new studies completed in 2020 as part of the current ESIA process.

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
5.	Chris Brown	Namibian Chamber of Environment	Interested in projects undergoing due process and then decisions being evidence-based on best available information, while taking known and anticipated risks into account - not on uninformed emotion.	Comment is well noted.
6.	Marcia Fagnoli	Earth Organization Namibia	<p><b>Impacts on the Ocean</b></p> <p>-Dredging of 3-6 meters of the seafloor will cause direct irreparable destruction to the building blocks of the marine ecosystem in the benthos layer causing direct harm to the food supply chain for endangered sea turtles, endangered marine mammals, fish and humans.</p> <p>-There will be direct harm to hatcheries for fish species such as juvenile monk and hake.</p> <p>-There are serious potential negative effects on the spawning of fish.</p>	<p>The comments are noted and are extracted directly from the ongoing petition document posted on 26 May 2016 on the organization's website. The statements on the website and in the petition (as submitted here) are not supported with scientific evidence-based data or references. Certain statements are factually incorrect and emotive.</p> <p>Factual scientific and evidence supported specialist studies addressing all the of the broad topics of concern have been completed, including additional studies in 2020.</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are serious potential negative effects of a disturbed ecosystem (turbidity) on marine predators including hake and endangered African penguins.</li> <li>-The release of hazardous substances including radioactive materials, methane gas, and hydrogen sulphides will directly kill wildlife and cause many commercial fish stocks including hake and monk to be unmarketable and not sale quality as food quality regulations for export are stringent.</li> <li>- Plumes will negatively affect zooplankton, another building block of the Benguela current marine ecosystem, further causing harm to marine wildlife including endangered marine mammals.</li> <li>- Soluble phosphate entering the water and acting as a fertilizer will increase algal blooms and harm shellfish and other species.</li> </ul>	<p>The studies completed to date show no evidence to support any of the claims made in the statement provided by Earth Watch Namibia.</p> <p>The current ESIA process will assess all the key concern areas broadly noted in the statement and will be based on the best available evidence-based science and information. while taking known and anticipated risks into account.</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>- Change in the nutrient balance in upwelling will affect the Benguela Current marine ecosystem which relies heavily on the upwelling of nutrients that are carefully balanced.</p> <p>-Noise and hazardous waste pollution will directly affect and potentially damage endangered marine mammals irreversibly.</p> <p>-Increase in phosphate nutrients will increase algae and bacteria in the water making salt for salt mining too poor of quality for sale.</p> <p>-Poor quality seawater will hamper the aquaculture industry.</p> <p><b>Impacts on the Land</b></p> <p>-According to the Environmental Impact Assessment, 125,500 tonnes of phosphate and radioactive and other waste will be discharged onshore during each week of operation, with</p>	

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>the transfer to shore being once every 2-3 days. These are radioactive substances that will certainly have numerous environmental impacts, especially on human and environmental health.</p> <p>-A buffer pond containing radioactive substances is set to be placed by the internationally protected RAMSAR site of Sandwich Harbor and a National Park, causing direct harm to the legally protected land ecosystem.</p> <p>-A pipeline will cross through two National Parks carrying radioactive substances, further exposing the public and the wildlife to radiation.</p> <p>-A processing plant and tailings dam by the sewerage works in Walvis Bay will disperse radioactive materials and chemicals into underground water and through the air.</p>	



General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>-The potential for flood events and sea-level rise will cause radioactive and chemical waste to be released throughout the town of Walvis Bay as well as into the surrounding National Parks.</p> <p>-Plans to release waste products and seawater back into the ocean will cause additional negative impacts on marine life.</p> <p>-Water requirements of 320 cubic meters of fresh non-potable water per hour will impact the local desert communities and environment to which this freshwater is a vital resource, especially in the hyper-arid coastline during times of drought.</p>	
7.	Peter Etsebeth	Municipality of Walvis Bay	Will All mining-related waste I come to the Walvis Bay landfill site	Tailings from shore-based processing activities will be stored in an appropriate tailings' disposal facility. The land-based activities will be subject to a separate ESIA process in due course.

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
8.	Coleen Mannheimer	Concerned Citizen	As has happened before with a uranium project, I find that this BID supplies insufficient information to allow I/APs to get a clear idea of what is planned and, as a result, it is not possible to express concerns in detail. Amongst others, I would be interested to know where in the world this has been done before, why you think that only MME should make decisions rather than both them and MFMR. Also, there is no information on what fraction of the mining area will be left undisturbed for recolonization and how this will be achieved (and some references to access where this has been achieved, and how, elsewhere). There is little information on land-based activities and what resources they will require.	<p>The BID is prepared in accordance with the EMA (2007) to provide adequate background information on the project to enable the public to contribute to the determination of the scope of activities to be conducted in the detailed ESIA process and report. The detailed ESIA is then provided to the public to enable further comments.</p> <p>The proposed activity is essentially a seabed dredging operation which is common practice internationally and in Namibia.</p> <p>Decisions regarding environmental clearance certificates are made by the Environmental Commissioner in consultation with all relevant competent authorities, including MME and MFMR.</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
				<p>The scale of the proposed dredging operations will access an average of 1.7km<sup>2</sup> seabed on an annual basis (&lt;0.1% of ML170 area) and a total of 34km<sup>2</sup> over the 20 year (&lt;2% of ML170 dredging operations in ML170).</p> <p>Land based activities will be addressed fully in a separate ESIA process to follow after permitting of the marine component in ML170 has been completed.</p>
9.	Sarah Yates	Namibia Scientific Society	<p>I have concerns about biodiversity loss (bathypelagic fish mortality, sessile organisms), the noise, light, sediment plumes (smothering of organisms), and increased temperature (influence growth, reproduction, and metabolism) in the water column due to mining operations. How the altered environment will favour jellyfish populations. I also have concerns over who will benefit from this project?</p>	<p>Comment noted. Impacts related to the potential risk of biodiversity loss, and water column related to heavy metals, including uranium, sediment plume dispersion, toxicity, bioaccumulation and cumulative effects have been assessed in specialist studies completed in the 2014 EIA verification study and further studies have been since completed in 2020.</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
				The results of previous and recent studies will be utilised to assess the potential risks as part of the current ESIA process.
10.	Johannes Muzanima	Ministry of Works and Transport, Directorate of Maritime Affairs, Walvis Bay	How is the product will be transferred to Walvis Bay? Will the vessel used to be registered in Namibia and employ Namibians in key positions? or what will Namibian seafarers benefit from? Will there be a chemical reaction between phosphate and seawater that already contain other dissolved elements? If yes, what will be their impact on marine life, water pollution and the coastal community?	<p>The product will be transported to Walvis Bay by the dredge vessel.</p> <p>International the dredger to be used is owned and operated by international dredging Contractor Jan De Nul. Jan De Nul will establish an operational support office in Walvis Bay which will operate support vessels to service the dredging operations onsite which will provide opportunity for employment of Namibians.</p> <p>The biogeochemical aspects of interaction between dredged phosphate bearing sands and sea water and related potential risks for pollution have been assessed in specialist studies completed in 2014 and more recently in 2020.</p>

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				The potential impacts will be assessed as part of the current ESIA process.
11.	Anja Kreiner	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	How far do possible plumes travel before settling on the seafloor? What is the composition of the sediment - any heavy metals (Uranium?)	Detailed ocean current and sediment plume dispersion modelling was completed in 2020 by UK based specialist group HR Wallingford. Summary results of the study were presented to MFMR at the stakeholder meeting on 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 (refer minutes of meeting as attached in the scoping report). Additionally heavy metal concentrations in the sediment have been reported in the 2014 EIA verification study and more recently in 2020. The assessments to date included an assessment of uranium content. The aspects of plume dispersion and heavy metal concentration will be assessed and reported in the current ESIA process.

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12.	Hans Hückstedt	LL Namibia Phosphates (Marine exploration, mining and beneficiation of industrial minerals)	1. Seabed mining in Namibia is not a new commercial activity. For over 27 years, the marine diamond mining industry has co-existed in the same marine ecosystem as the fishing sector, allowing for both industries to become major economic contributors. To ensure the co-existence of marine industries can continue and their environmental impact is kept to a minimum, both the marine diamond and fishing industries are monitored and managed. The same approach should also be considered for marine phosphate mining in Namibia, which has a comparatively smaller footprint than marine diamond mining and fishing. What is important and comforting to know is that adequate controls and measures already exist in current legislation to regulate marine phosphate mining activities, alongside existing commercial marine activities (Minerals Act 1992, Environmental Act 2009).	Comments noted.

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No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>Let the process of EIA and ECC application proceed with the knowledge of existing marine mining activities coupled with scientific data.</p> <p>2. For the last 25 years marine diamond mining in Namibia has co-existed along with the fishing industry in the same marine ecosystem.</p> <p>Over this time both industries became and remain major economic contributors to Namibia. The co-existence of marine industries and the minimal environmental impact of both the marine diamond and fishing industries are proof of the well monitored and managed environmental plans. Similarly, this approach should also be considered for marine phosphate mining in Namibia. Namibia is in a very fortunate position of being world leaders in marine diamond mining and the experience and knowledge drawn from this should be used for the development and decision</p>	

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			<p>making of future seabed mining. What is important to understand is that adequate environmental controls and measures already exist in current legislation to regulate marine phosphate mining activities alongside the existing commercial marine activities.</p> <p>Abundant conclusive physical evidence and an extensive body of scientific data on the recovery of the seabed have been gathered over the past +20 years, and the two main findings of the 2008 BCLME Report on the Cumulative Impacts of Seabed Mining (over 10 years) are that:</p> <p>1.The impacts of seabed excavation for marine diamond mining do alter the habitat in the mining area but are not significant at the scale of the operations when compared to the overall marine ecosystem.</p>	



General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
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			<p>2. The seabed does recover over time, albeit at differing rates.</p> <p>The scientific evidence available, and a comparison of other areas employing similar mining methods, confirm that a mutual co-existence of sectors is possible and the inclusion of marine phosphate mining into the marine ecosystem will neither be detrimental to Namibia's fishing sector nor her environment.</p>	
13.	Walter Hansen	Ocean Conservation Namibia	Long term effects of the project on local ecosystems as well as the health and safety of the community.	Ecosystem impact modelling was completed as part of the specialist studies included in the EIA verification study. Potential long-term ecosystem and related impacts will be assessed including data from new studies completed in 2020 and reported in the current ESIA process.

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14.	Jeffrey Harris	Ocean Conservation Namibia	The Southern population are very dependent on feeding on young hake. It could be that the project affects the breeding areas of the hake population.	Specialist studies related to potential impacts on breeding areas of hake have been conducted and will be assessed as part of the current ESIA process.
15.	Jason Angala	Wet Landed Horse Mackerel Association (WLHMA)	Object to the 'proposed' ML-170 mining zone as indicated on the draft MSP as per objection presented to MSP consultation on 21 February 2022. The area North of 25.25 degrees is a crucial and dedicated fishing area for the wet horse mackerel sector. The sector has invested over NAD 1.5 billion to date and employs 1,450 Namibians, this figure will increase to approximately 3,000 during 2022 and will grow beyond that. We are the only sector with significant growth in terms of onshore employment in the fishing industry, especially for women and youth in line with the NDP5.	Comments noted. The matter refers as an issue related to marine spatial planning and operational access. No issue relating to environment have been raised. Potential environmental and operational impacts on all forms of commercial fisheries will be assessed as part of the current ESIA process, based on best available data and information.
16.	Jean-Paul Roux	Marine Ecologist	My main interest is the potential impacts (and the methods to mitigate them) on the marine ecosystem (particularly the food web), the species of conservation concern and the fisheries resources like the hake stocks.	Ecosystem impact modelling was completed as part of the specialist studies included in the EIA verification study.

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No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
				Potential long-term ecosystem and related impacts will be assessed including data from new studies completed in 2020 and reported on in the current ESIA process
17.	Bronwen Currie		1. Environmental regulation of deep-sea (defined as in water depths of 200m and deeper) mining has received focused attention worldwide in recent years with the formulation of rules and guidelines. In that regard, Namibia's responsibilities as a signatory to the United Nations Convention of the Sea (UNCLOS) and a member of the International Seabed Authority (ISA), require that "national regulatory measures shall be "no less effective than international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures" under Art 208 (3) of UNCLOS". Whilst Namibia has sovereign rights to her mineral resources, she does not have sovereign rights to harm her ocean waters (UNCLOS). The alignment of environmental assessments for deep-sea	1. The pelleted marine phosphate deposits in ML170, as well as the marine diamond deposits further south, are relict and/or placer sedimentary deposits that occur on the inner and middle continental shelf of Namibia in water depths of up to 300m generally. They are not classified as deep-sea minerals which, as noted in numerous scientific publications, comprise a specific suite of polymetallic nodules, cobalt crusts and seabed massive sulphides that are formed by processes occurring in specific deep-sea environments on the Continental Slope and Abyssal Plain at water depths of 1000-6000m.

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			<p>mining in Namibia must be judged accordingly. Regarding previous impact assessment studies and reports for the proposed NMP phosphate mining project, basic baseline information upon which impacts were assessed is lacking or erroneously interpreted.</p> <p>2. In line with the NMP EIA process re-starting in 2022, the applicable international rules, standards and guidelines are publicly available for guidance and reference, as are hundreds of scientific and legal publications within the past six years, and ongoing. The piecemeal variety of reports and documentation submitted by NMP to MET since 2012, appears to disregard these valuable resources.</p> <p>3. Impacts can be formulated using only accurate baseline studies, which are essential. So that scientifically credible baselines are used for impact assessments that are particular to deep-sea mining in Namibia, the</p>	<p>Application of the nominal depth of 200m as the criteria for classification of deep-sea mining in is not unequivocally supported in scientific literature.</p> <p>Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of Namibia Act, 1990, Act No. 3 of 1990 determines and defines the internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Namibia in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS which is based on the physical features of the continental shelf and distance from shore and is not based on water depth as defining criteria.</p> <p>UNCLOS Article 193 confirms the sovereign rights of States to exploit the natural resources within their Economic Exclusive Zone pursuant to their environmental policies and in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
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			<p>appropriate baselines should be derived from sampling and analyses according to accepted international standards. Without such basic work, the impact assessments presented in the ESIA will be no better than guesswork and will continue to be challenged. The NMP reports to date contain scientific methodology that is below standard, outdated, or incorrect, thus the given assessments are not scientifically credible, and on a scientific basis cannot be accepted. The statement at the public meeting in February 2022 that past specialist studies will be re-used in the present ESIA refers, and is therefore questioned? And will be interrogated further as necessary when reports become available.</p> <p>4. As the entire ESIA process has begun anew in 2022 (indicated by request for the initial step of "scoping" at public meetings in February 2022) the following are required by the EPAs managing the ESIA:</p>	<p>the marine environment. Administration and regulation of activities in the Namibian Exclusive Economic zone falls under Namibian law.</p> <p>Comments 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are noted. In this regard relevant baseline and specialist environmental impact assessment studies utilising appropriate methods have been completed covering the key areas of concern and reviewed by external experts. Further supplementary studies on key aspects of sediment plume dispersion and toxicity have been completed in 2020 to further address the key concerns as noted.</p> <p>Assessment of the potential impacts will include data from new studies completed in 2020 and will be reported in the current ESIA process, in compliance with relevant procedures and guidelines</p>

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No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>a. Robust baseline studies according to international best practice guidelines: see for example attached annotated document which is publicly available. These include:</p> <p>b. Detailed water column studies to allow impact assessment on the entire pelagic ecosystem and the services delivered</p> <p>c. Detailed analysis of heavy metal and radionuclide concentrations in 2-3m deep sediments (gravity cores) in mining areas</p> <p>d. Detailed current data and modelling of plumes</p> <p>e. Toxicological studies, with particular to the plume delivery and suspension time of the finest sediment particles in the pelagic ecosystem, includes:</p> <p>f. Experimental and where appropriate</p>	<p>applicable under Namibian law and any related international legal obligations thereunder.</p>

General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
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			<p>modelling exercises to illustrate the impact of the fine particulate matter in plumes, on marine life during the lifetime of excavation and transfer of bulk seabed material i.e., cumulative impacts over the lifetime of the mine. Special attention should be paid to fine particles transporting heavy metals and radionuclides.</p> <p>g. Improvement in all other aspects already identified or commented on, by any party, in the preceding 2012 - 2018 reports submitted to MET.</p> <p>5 It is appreciated and apparent that neither the local public, nor the EPAs, nor the proponent, are familiar with deep-sea biology and deep-sea ecosystem services in their daily lives (and for the ocean, this cannot be expected). Therefore, for easy understanding of the necessary studies, examples of international guidelines for baseline studies</p>	

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No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
			<p>are attached, partly annotated with comments related to particularly important shortfalls or non-adherence in the previous NMP studies. Fortunately, these types of guidelines are up to date, written by world experts in their fields, and publicly available.</p> <p>6 Should the detailed methodology for the necessary scientific studies specifically pertinent to the NMP application in Namibia regarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Water column communities</li> <li>b. Sediment biogeochemistry</li> <li>c. Toxicology</li> <li>d. Connectivity</li> <li>e. Ecosystem services</li> </ul>	



General I & AP comments Submitted Via email or phone call				
No	Name	Stakeholder Details	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
18.	Naude Dreyer	Ocean Conservation Namibia: Co-Founder	<p>1. There were numerous baseline and impact assessment studies commissioned for this project. Are the results of those studies available to the public? In particular, is the HR Wallingford Plume Dispersal Assessment available for public scrutiny?</p> <p>2. You mentioned in the public meeting that an independent monitoring authority will need to be established. Will this monitoring authority make all findings public?</p> <p>3. Will the above-mentioned authority have the power to cease all offshore operations if findings show that any variables of the process are outside of acceptable parameters?</p> <p>4. In your proposed plan, what is your</p>	<p>1. all information and studies relating to the current ESIA Report and process will be made available to registered I&amp;APs during the ESIA process and will be available on EAP and MEFT data portals.</p> <p>2 and 3. any decisions or actions in relation to these suggestions reside with the office of the Environmental Commissioner.</p> <p>4. Provision for environmental incidents is incorporated in insurance and</p>

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			<p>worst-case scenario in terms of environmental fallout, and what mitigation measures will be taken to rectify this? Would there be special financial provisions made for this?</p> <p>5. Are we correct in believing that the land-based proponent of this project has its own public information sessions, ESIA, EIA and EMP? There seems to be almost no information on this part of the project available at all right now.</p>	<p>operational procedures to be approved for the project.</p> <p>5. Yes, the full ESIA process will be completed for the land-based component of the project, once permitting of the marine operations in ML170 has been completed.</p>

# APPENDIX A – STAKEHOLDER PRE-CONSULTATION ENGAGEMENT INVITATION



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www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-147-01-C  
21 January 2022

**Identified Stakeholder and or Potentially Interested Party for Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd - Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, ML170**

Dear Sir or Madam:

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been contracted by Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMP) to review and update the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for dredging of marine phosphate material within mining licence 170 (ML 170), offshore, Namibia.


ECC is conducting the ESIA in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and following public consultation, will be submitted to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for a record of decision.

This letter is intended to inform you that you have been identified as a stakeholder and or potentially interested and affected party (I&AP) of the project and ECC would like to engage with you for this project.

Our team would like to inform and invite you to the intended upcoming public meetings. A meeting will be held in Windhoek on 9 February 2022 at the Scientific Society, and one will be held in Walvis Bay on 12 February 2022 at the Walvis Bay Town Hall. General notification to the public will be circulated in newspapers adverts to be placed on 27 January and 2 February 2022.

ECC values community input and participation in our projects. Public participation is an important part of the ESIA process, as it allows public and stakeholders to obtain information about the proposed project and acquire further necessary important engagement as the project develops. Stakeholders and I&APs who wish to register as an I&AP can do so on the ECC website using this link: <http://www.eccenvironmental.com/newsandmedia-for-the-proposed-sandpiper-marine-phosphate-project-within-mil-170-offshore-namibia>

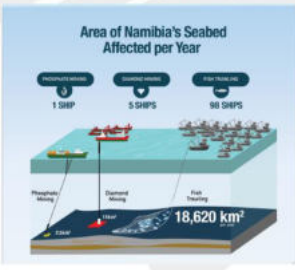
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY (Pty) LTD  
PO BOX 610 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEULDERHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 002053194



**Project Background**

The proposed project is located within mining licence ML 170 and is referred to as the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project (referred to as "The Project" hence). Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as "The Proponent"), is the official applicant for the proposed project and environmental clearance application.

It is envisaged that the mining operation at the proposed Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project will entail dredging and recovery of marine phosphate sediments by use of a Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger (TSHD) from water depths between 190 to 250 m, within ML 170. The scale of the proposed project will involve mining of approximately 2.3 million tonnes per annum which equates to approximately 0.0003% of seabed within Namibia's exclusive economic zone. The proposed project will have to coexist in the marine environment with marine, diamond mining industry and the commercial fishing industry at their current approximate scales of operation as shown in the figure below.



**Area of Namibia's Seabed Affected per Year**

1 SHIP  
5 SHIPS  
98 SHIPS

18,620 km<sup>2</sup>

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY (Pty) LTD  
PO BOX 610 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEULDERHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 002053194



Attached to this letter, as an Appendix, is an official statement by The Proponent regarding the Project.

If you are unable to complete the registration form online please email us to request an electronic copy of the form that you can complete, sign, scan and return via email to [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com) to register as an I&AP for the project.

Should you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact our team.

Yours sincerely,

  
Stephan Beulderhout  
Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Contact: 081 669 7608  
Email: [sb@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:sb@eccenvironmental.com)

  
Jessica Beulderhout (Mooney)  
Environmental Compliance Consultancy

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The "Green" Group  
Email: [info@namphos.com](mailto:info@namphos.com)

Facsimile No: 061 222 1111



**Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd**

Dear Stakeholder

**Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project**

Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Limited ("NMP" or "the Company") is pleased to confirm that, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007, the Company has appointed Environmental Compliance Consultancy as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to manage the application process for an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project within ML170, offshore Namibia.

In this regard, Environmental Compliance Consultancy will be the primary point of contact for all communication related to the environmental impact assessment and clearance certificate application process. ECC can be contacted on +264 81 669 7608 or [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com).

Since its establishment in 2008, NMP has been proudly and actively invested in Namibia and focused on the discovery and development of the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, which has included detailed comprehensive specialist studies of the geological, processing and environmental aspects of the project. NMP believes that the project represents a potentially world class marine phosphate deposit with defined resources and ore reserves of adequate size and average grade to support the development of a long term economically viable mining operation. The current 20-year mine plan design covers a very small portion (approx. 2.2 %) of the total area of Mining Licence within ML 170. This new mining project will enable production of a beneficiated phosphate concentrate product in Namibia that can be used both as a direct application phosphate and as the primary product for producing fertilisers and animal feed.

A substantial knowledge and data base for the project has already been established. A definitive feasibility study for the project was completed in 2013 along with comprehensive specialist environmental impact assessment studies in 2011, 2013 and 2014. Additionally an independent economic study was completed in 2018 on the potential development of a phosphate-based industry in Namibia. These studies conclude that the development of this new mine and the potential new upstream diversification into a fully developed phosphate industry could make a very significant positive contribution to the country's local and national economy in the areas of job creation, poverty eradication, industrialisation and government revenue generation without any significant impact on the Benguelia marine environment or commercial fishing industry.

[www.namphos.com](http://www.namphos.com)

More information about the Company and its shareholders as well as the geological, technical, social and environmental aspects of the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project is available on the Company's website at [www.namphos.com](http://www.namphos.com).

As you will no doubt appreciate, it is disappointing that there is a significant amount of misinformation being circulated in social and other media platforms in relation to the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, the proponents of phosphate projects, as well as marine phosphate and marine or seabed mining in general. NMP encourages all agencies, stakeholders, interested and affected parties and the general public to seek access to verified data, facts and credible expert opinions on these matters.

In this regard, NMP welcomes the opportunity for constructive engagement with any parties seeking information on the proposed project.

NMP remains fully committed to the responsible commercial, social and environmental development of the Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project for the benefits of all stakeholders, as well as national interests and those of the Namibian public at large.

  
Chris Jordaan  
Chief Executive Officer  
Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd

[www.namphos.com](http://www.namphos.com)

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ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-03-D

**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name: *[Signature]*  
Date: 23-01-2022  
Signature: *[Signature]*

**21 January 2022**  
Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Directorate of Mines  
Private Bag 13297  
Windhoek  
Namibia

COPY

**FOR ATTENTION:** Honourable Minister – Hon Tom Ahewendo - Ministry of Mines and Energy.

**COPY TO:** Executive Director – Mr Simeon Ngunzobu  
Mining Commissioner – Mr Erasmus Shivole  
Senior Inspector of Mines – Mr Samuel Seonduru

Dear Hon Minister Tom Ahewendo,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy has been contracted by Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMP) to revise and update the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for dredging of marine phosphate material within mining licence 170 (ML 170), offshore, Namibia.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) is conducting the ESIA in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and following public consultation, will be submitted to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for a record of decision.

This letter is intended to inform you that you have been identified as a key and important stakeholder and or Interested and Affected Party (IBAP) for NMP and ECC would like to engage with you for this project.

Our team would like to inform and invite you to the intended upcoming public meetings. A meeting will be held in Windhoek on 9 February 2022 at the Scientific Society, and one will be held in Walvis Bay on 11 February 2022 at the Walvis Bay Town Hall. General notification to the public will be circulated in newspapers adverts to be placed on 27 January and 3 February 2022.

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info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-02-D

**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name: *[Signature]*  
Date: 23-01-2022  
Signature: *[Signature]*

**21 January 2022**  
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism  
Directorate of Environmental Affairs  
Private Bag 13306  
Windhoek  
Namibia

COPY

**FOR ATTENTION:** Honourable Minister – Hon Pohamba Shifeta - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

**COPY TO:** Executive Director – Mr Teofanus Nghitila  
Environmental Commissioner – Mr Ntombus Mufeti  
Chief Development Planner – Ms Saima Hangula

Dear Hon Minister Pohamba Shifeta,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy has been contracted by Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMP) to revise and update the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for dredging of marine phosphate material within mining licence 170 (ML 170), offshore, Namibia.

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 91150 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERSHIP: J1, MCKINNEY & JO, REGISTERED OFFICE  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC202131104

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-05-D

**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name: *[Signature]*  
Date: 23 JAN 2022  
Signature: *[Signature]*

**21 January 2022**  
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources  
Directorate Resources Management  
Private Bag 13355  
Windhoek  
Namibia

COPY

**FOR ATTENTION:** Honourable Minister – Hon Derek Klazan - Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

**COPY TO:** Executive Director – Ms Anneli Haihene  
Chairperson of the Marine Spatial Planning National Working Group  
– Dr Anja Kreiner

Dear Hon Minister Derek Klazan,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name: *[Signature]*  
Date: 23 JAN 2022  
Signature: *[Signature]*

**26 January 2022**  
Ministry of Transport  
Directorate of Maritime Affairs  
Private Bag 13341  
Windhoek  
Namibia

COPY

**FOR ATTENTION:** Executive Director – Ms. Esther Kaapanda

**COPY TO:** Honourable Minister – Hon John Mutorwa - Ministry Works and Transport  
Deputy Executive Director – Mr. Jonas Sheelongo  
Directorate of Maritime Affairs Acting Director – Mr. Patrick Silshaba

Dear Executive Director Ms. Ester Kaapanda,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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MEMBERSHIP: J1, MCKINNEY & JO, REGISTERED OFFICE  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC202131104



21 January 2022  
Namibian Chamber of Mines  
No. 3 Schutzen Street  
Windhoek  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-06-C

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Date: 21/01/2022  
Signature: *[Signature]*

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**FOR ATTENTION:** Chief Executive Officer – Mr Veston Malango – Namibian Chamber of Mines.

**COPY TO:** President - Zebra Kasete  
Exploration Committee Chair – Mr Karl Hartman

Dear Mr Veston Malango,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY (CC)  
PO BOX 31183 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. J. MCCOONEY & J. J. BEZUIDENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC0201311408



21 January 2022  
Namibian Chamber of Environment  
20 Nachtigal Street  
Windhoek  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-07-C

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**FOR ATTENTION:** Chief Executive Officer – Dr Chris Brown – Namibian Chamber of Environment.

Dear Mr Chris Brown,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 31183 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. J. MCCOONEY & J. J. BEZUIDENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC0201311408

25/01/22

Sent VIA Email:



21 January 2022  
Namibian Uranium Institute  
Cottage Avenue  
Swakopmund  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-08-C

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Date:  
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**FOR ATTENTION:** The Director – Dr Gabi Schneider – Namibian Uranium Institute.

Dear Dr Gabi Schneider,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 31183 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. J. MCCOONEY & J. J. BEZUIDENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC0201311408



21 January 2022  
Confederation Namibia Fishing Associations  
PO Box 4194  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-09-C

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**FOR ATTENTION:** The Chairperson – Mr Matti Amukwa – Confederation Namibia Fishing Associations.

Dear Mr Matti Amukwa,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 31183 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. J. MCCOONEY & J. J. BEZUIDENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC0201311408



21 January 2022  
Namibian Ports Authority  
No 17, Rikumbi Kandanga Road  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-12-C

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**FOR ATTENTION:** The Chief Executive Officer – Mr Andrew Kanime – Namibian Ports Authority.

**COPIED TO:** Executive: Port Engineer and ICT - Elzevir Gelderbloem  
Manager: Business Processes and Applications - Gerhard Du Plessis

Dear Mr Andrew Kanime,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**


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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEJAUWENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC201311424



21 January 2022  
Walvis Bay Municipality  
Office of the CEO  
Nangilo Mbumba Drive  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-13-C

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Received By Name:  
Date:  
Signature:

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Acting Chief Executive Officer – Mr Frans IGonteb – Walvis Bay Municipality.

Dear Mr Frans IGonteb,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEJAUWENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC201311424



21 January 2022  
The Mine Workers Union of Namibia  
7353 Mungunda Street  
Windhoek  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-14-C

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Received By Name:  
Date:  
Signature:

**FOR ATTENTION:** The General Secretary – Mr Ebern Zaharondo – The Mine Workers Union of Namibia.

Dear Mr Ebern Zaharondo,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEJAUWENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC201311424



21 January 2022  
The Scientific Society Swakopmund  
The Sam Cohen Library  
65 Sam Nujoma Drive  
Windhoek  
Namibia

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-15-C

**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name:  
Date:  
Signature:

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Manager – Mrs Nadine Kohlstädt – The Scientific Society Swakopmund.

Dear Mrs Nadine Kohlstädt,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J. MOONEY & J. BEJAUWENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC201311424



21 January 2022  
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
PO Box 2471  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Mining Director – Mr Andre Snyman – Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

Dear Mr Andre Snyman,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J.J. MOONEY & J.F. BEUJENENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC021311424



21 January 2022  
The Namibian Scientific Society  
110 Robert Mugabe Avenue  
Windhoek  
Namibia

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Chief Executive Officer – Mr Waltraut Fritzsche – Namibian Scientific Society Swakopmund.

Dear Mr Mr Waltraut Fritzsche,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION AND PRE CONSULTATION, PUBLIC MEETING AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J.J. MOONEY & J.F. BEUJENENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC021311424



03 March 2022  
Wet Landed Horse Mackerel Association  
PO Box 658  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Chairperson – Mr Jason Angala – Wet Landed Horse Mackerel Association

Dear Mr Jason Angala,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION, CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

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This letter is intended to inform you that you have been identified as a key and important stakeholder and or Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for NMP and ECC would like to engage with you for this project to understand your related concerns. We therefore request a focus group meeting at your earliest convenience.

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info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-18-C

**RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP**  
Received By Name:  
Date:  
Signature:

(sent via email: jason.angala@wlmcc.co.na)

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J.J. MOONEY & J.F. BEUJENENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC021311424



03 March 2022  
Wet Landed Horse Mackerel Association  
PO Box 658  
Walvis Bay  
Namibia

**FOR ATTENTION:** The Chairperson – Mr Jason Angala – Wet Landed Horse Mackerel Association

Dear Mr Jason Angala,

**RE: COURTESY NOTIFICATION, CONSULTATION AND REGISTRATION FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, WITHIN MINING LICENCE 170 OFFSHORE, NAMIBIA.**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy has been contracted by Namibian Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMP) to revise and update the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for dredging of marine phosphate material within mining licence 170 (ML 170), offshore, Namibia.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) is conducting the ESIA in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and following public consultation, will be submitted to the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for a record of decision.

This letter is intended to inform you that you have been identified as a key and important stakeholder and or Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for NMP and ECC would like to engage with you for this project to understand your related concerns. We therefore request a focus group meeting at your earliest convenience.

+264 81 669 7608  
info@eccenvironmental.com  
www.eccenvironmental.com  
ECC Ref: ECC-133-377-LET-18-C

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE CONSULTANCY CC  
PO BOX 1110 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA  
MEMBERS: J.J. MOONEY & J.F. BEUJENENHOUT  
REGISTRATION NUMBER: CC021311424

## APPENDIX B - ADVERTS PUBLISHED

The Market Watch: The Namibian Sun, Republikein and the Allgemeine Zeitung newspapers, 27 January 2022

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT ON ML 170, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2002 will be made for the proposed Sandpiper Phosphate Project on ML 170, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (IAP), are invited to attend a public meeting, and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

**Applicant:** Namibia Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd, Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
**Location:** O'Fulkes, Rusling Region, Namibia  
**Project Title:** Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, ML 170, ML 170 is located 60 km off the coast of Namibia.

**Activity:** The proposed project will entail dredging and recovery of marine phosphate sediments using a Tailing Bucket Hooper Dredger (TBD) from water depths of between 100 to 275 m. Sampling (core and bulk sampling) for mineral resources and one reserve development and environmental survey and monitoring within ML 170. The proposed project will involve mining of approximately 2.5 square kilometres yearly that equates to 0.0003% of the seabed within Namibia's exclusive economic zone, consisting with marine diamond mining and the fishing industry. The project will recover approximately 0.5 million tons of ore annually for customer beneficiation to produce 3 million tonnes of phosphate concentrate per annum. Mining of sediments will involve a strict and low recovery process that leaves undisturbed large if needed as rehabilitation areas for natural rehabilitation. The project will employ over 800 Namibians (directly and indirectly) for construction and operations in Windhoek Bay.

**Public Meetings:**  
**Windhoek:** Wednesday, 09 February 2022  
**First Meeting:** 10:30 at the Science & Society  
**Walvis Bay:** Friday, 11th February 2022  
**First Meeting:** Address: Walvis Bay Municipal Building  
10:00 at the Walvis Bay Town Hall

**Register & Attend:**  
1. Please register as an IAP  
2. Register for the project at: [www.environmental.com.nam](http://www.environmental.com.nam) or call ECC to register  
3. Registered IAPs will receive a project Background Information Document (BID)  
In addition to the above meetings Namibia Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMP) is committed to engaging affected stakeholders through planned, and ongoing public participation as required.

Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
Registries Head: 00202151444  
Headoffice: 36 J.E. Sauerstrasse/18th J. Mooray  
P.O. Box 91195, Windhoek  
Tel: +264 91 952 7020  
Email: [info@ecc.com.nam](mailto:info@ecc.com.nam)  
Website: <http://www.environmental.com.nam>  
Project ID: ECC-133-377-REP-17-02

**TAU PELE CONSTRUCTION**  
NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD

Tau Pele Construction Namibia (PTY) LTD has the following vacancy and applicants can forward their CV's & last payslip with salary requirements to [feet@taupele.co.za](mailto:feet@taupele.co.za)

Applications close 1st February 2022

**1 x Bitumen Emulsion Plant Manager**

- The candidate should have at least 5 years experience and should have the following attributes as listed below:
- Assembling and maintaining a Bitumen plant with the capacity of at least 10000 liter per hour.
- Product formulations and programming of Emulsion Plant.
- Manufacture MSP3 ("cut backers") inverted emulsions and polymer modified bitumen
- Laboratory equipment, uses, maintenance and testing to national and international standards.
- Grading and quality testing and certification of products manufactured
- Identifying of influences and conditions on different products and defaulting.
- Knowledge of different emulsion products and consistencies.
- Identifying and applying of chemical product and reactions and uses.

**VACANCY: Sales Representative**

To represent the functions and interests of ibuntu Medical in all required hospital departments and settings: Marketing and Sales of Medical Equipment, Devices and Disposables in surgical theatres, pharmacies, ICU and Hospital Wards. Manage and maintain customer needs, stock levels and clinical training duty.

**RESPONSIBLE FOR SALES, MARKET DEVELOPMENT, CUSTOMER SERVICE AND TRAINING.**

**REQUIREMENTS:**

- Minimum 5 years related sales experience
- Relevant Medical Qualification, Diploma or Degree
- Strong customer Service and Account Management background
- Very strong communication skills
- Highly motivated and self-driven
- Must be able to travel
- Must be detail oriented, organized and ability to multi-task
- Valid driver's license and own reliable vehicle

Closing Date: 11 February 2022  
Forward CV to: [hr@ibuntuweb.co.za](mailto:hr@ibuntuweb.co.za)

**MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT**  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT WILL HOLD A PUBLIC AUCTION

**OTJOWONDJUPA REGION**  
**GOVERNMENT AUCTION - DAY 1**  
**OTJIWARONGO - LOOSE ITEMS**

**VIEWING DATE:** MONDAY 31 JANUARY 2022 from 09H00 to 16H00  
**AUCTION DATE:** TUESDAY 01 JANUARY 2022 AT 10H00  
**VENUE:** MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT - OTJOWARONGO REGIONAL GOVERNMENT STORES

**Items to be sold:**  
TOILET POTS + BASIN, TYRES, ZINC OFF CUTS, BEYSERS, DOORS, GARAGE DOORS, HOSPITAL BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, CABINETS (BR.ZINC, WOOD) ROOF, COPPER PIPES, COPPER WIRES, TOOLS, MATZ, TOOL BOX AND MUCH MORE.

**Registration: N\$ 900.00 (CASH ONLY)**  
Terms and Conditions apply, No VAT  
Details are subject to change without prior notice

**Contact: MS JULIA 081 129 9062 / MR ESTEENKAMP 081 240 2338 / 061 208 6144.**

**GOVERNMENT AUCTION - DAY 2**  
**OTJIWARONGO - VEHICLES**

**VIEWING DATE:** WEDNESDAY 02 FEBRUARY 2022 from 09H00 to 16H00  
**AUCTION DATE:** THURSDAY 03 FEBRUARY 2022 AT 10H00  
**VENUE:** MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT - OTJOWARONGO REGIONAL GOVERNMENT GARAGE

**Items to be sold:**  
TOYOTA AGENSIS 2.0 MODEL 2007, FORD RANGER 2.2 4X2 MODEL 2006, NISSAN NAVARA 4.0 4X4 D/C MODEL 2007, NISSAN H/8 4X4 3.2 5/C MODEL 2009, NISSAN 4X4 2.4 5/C MODEL 2006, NISSAN H/8 2.4 D/C MODEL 2014, CHEVROLET CRUISE 1.6 MODEL 2014 AND MUCH MORE.

**Registration: N\$ 900.00 (CASH ONLY)**  
Terms and Conditions apply, No VAT  
Details are subject to change without prior notice

**CONTACT: J ELAAGO 081 220 0041 / E STEENKAMP 081 240 2338 / 061 208 6144**

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING BURSARIES APPLICATION 2022**

NamPower, an equal opportunity employer, supports the development of the Namibian youth and therefore invites applications for VOCATIONAL TRAINING BURSARIES from young Namibians who wish to pursue vocational studies at the NamPower Training Centre in Windhoek towards artisan status in the following fields:

- Electrical Engineering (Electrical General)
- Mechanical Engineering (Fitting and Turning)

**Eligibility Requirements: Level 1 Bursary**

- Namibian citizenship
- Age not older than 24 years
- General good health
- Successful candidates will be subject to a general medical check-up
- Satisfactory outcome of aptitude assessment
- Grade 12 Certificate, with minimum C symbol (NSSCO) or 4 symbol (NSSCH) or a D symbol in English 1st Language, with passes in: Mathematics, Physical Science and English

**OR**

- Grade 11 (NSSCO Level) final results, with passes in: Mathematics, Physical Science and English (New Curricula)

**OR**

- Grade 12 (NSSCAS Level) final results, with passes in: Mathematics, Physical Science and English (New Curricula)

**For Enquiries Contact:**  
**Mr. P. Viers**  
**Tel:** (061) 205 2591 (Electrical)  
**Mr. J. Mies**  
**Tel:** (061) 205 2593 (Mechanical)

Application forms can be obtained at NamPower Offices (in all regions), as well as at the NamPower Head Office, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek OR at NamPower Training Centre, 16 Aalen Street, Northern Industrial Area, Windhoek OR on the NamPower website, <http://www.nampower.com.na>.

Completed application forms together with certified copies of the above-mentioned documentation should be sent to: The Bursary Administrator: Vocational Bursaries, NamPower, P.O. Box 2854, Windhoek or hand delivered to NamPower Head Office, 15 Luther Street, Windhoek, or the NamPower Training Centre, 16 Aalen Street, Northern Industrial Area, Windhoek. **Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.**

The deadline for the submission of applications is 4 March 2022.

**NOTE: FEMALE AND PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED CANDIDATES ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY.**



The Market Watch: The Namibian Sun, Republikein and the Allgemeine Zeitung newspapers, 3 February 2022

**8** Republikein **Sun** Allgemeine Zeitung **Market Watch** THURSDAY 3 FEBRUARY 2022

### Job Watch Alert

The following vacancies have opened within Letshego Bank Namibia

### Head Legal and Governance

Join over 3,000 employees and agents across 11 countries and begin your Letshego journey today.

To apply go to <https://letshego.jobskillsmapafrica.com/>  
Application Deadline: 18 February 2022  
People in designated groups are encouraged to apply.

**EXPRESSION OF INTEREST** **Electricity For Development**

**NORED Electricity (Pty) Ltd**, invites registered auditing firms to submit an EOI for the **PROVISION OF EXTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 TO 2024**.

Closing Date: Monday, 21 February 2022 @12H00

Download the full advertisement and find further details at [www.nored.com.na](http://www.nored.com.na)

**Namibia Marine Phosphate**

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED SANDPIPER MARINE PHOSPHATE PROJECT ON ML 170, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) provides this notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 will be made for the proposed Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project on ML 170, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (IAP), on or before 10 February 2022, and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

**Applicant:** Namibia Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd  
**Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC):** Environmental Compliance Consultancy  
**Location:** Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, ML 170, ML 170 is located 60 km off the coast of Namibia.

**Project Title:** Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project, ML 170.  
**Project Location:** ML 170 is located 60 km off the coast of Namibia.

**Activity:** The proposed project will entail dredging and recovery of marine phosphate sediments using a Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger (TSHD) from water depths of between 100 to 225 m. Sampling (soil and bulk sampling) for mineral resource and ore reserve development and environmental survey and monitoring will be ML 170. The proposed project will involve mining of approximately 2.5 square kilometres per year that equates to 0.0005% of the seabed with Namibia's exclusive economic zone, consisting with marine diamond mining and the fishing industry. The project will recover approximately 0.5 million tons of ore annually for concrete fertilisation to produce 3 million tonnes of phosphate concentrate per annum. Mining of sediments will involve a structured mine recovery process, that leaves undisturbed areas of seabed as rehabilitation zones for natural rehabilitation. The project will employ over 800 Namibians (directly and indirectly) for construction and operations in Windhoek.

**Public Meeting:**  
**Where:** Wednesday, 9th February 2022  
**Time:** 18:30 at the Scientific Society  
**Address:** 190 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek  
**Where:** Friday, 11th February 2022  
**Time:** 18:00 at the Scientific Society  
**Address:** Windhoek International Building  
**18:00 at the Walvis Bay Town Hall**

**Register & Attend:**  
1. Please register as an IAP  
2. Register for the project at <https://ecc.com.namibia.com/projects/> or call ECC to register  
3. Registered IAPs will receive a project Background Information Document (BID)

In addition to the above, we invite Namibia Marine Phosphate (Pty) Ltd (NMPP) is committed to engaging affected stakeholders through planned, and ongoing public participation as required.

**Environmental Compliance Consultancy**  
Registration Number: EC020131404  
Members: 100 25 Siza Street or 100 25 Siza Street  
PO Box 91000, Windhoek  
Tel: +264 91 699 7800  
E-mail: [info@ecc.com.namibia.com](mailto:info@ecc.com.namibia.com)  
Website: [www.ecc.com.namibia.com](http://www.ecc.com.namibia.com)  
Project ID: ECC-133-377-REP-17-0

**VACANCY**

**THE ORGANISATION**  
CCFN is a not-for-profit association aiming to promote and support sustainable financing of Namibia's Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme. The organization supports communal conservancies, community forests and related community-based natural resources management entities and their beneficiaries. Amongst these are 83 communal conservancies and 45 community forests that work to sustainably manage their wildlife and other natural resources to improve the livelihoods of their members. The organization aims to serve primarily as a consult between donors and the CBNRM Programme.

Amongst other initiatives, the organization is currently mandated by the KW Development Bank and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to act as the Project Implementation organization for a project entitled Poverty Oriented Support to Community Conservation in Namibia core funded by the German Ministry of Economic Development (BMZ). The organization is seeking a Procurement Officer for a duration of 12 months duration under this project. The incumbent must be a dynamic, energetic, and open minded individual whose skills set, experience and knowledge will enable results delivery under minimal supervision. If you can clearly have experience in proven experience in procurement, working with international donor organizations, can communicate with others in a way that will inspire them and if you are keen to take on new and stimulating endeavor that will offer you an opportunity to participate in sustainable transformation, then this position will appeal to you.

**PROCUREMENT OFFICER**

**THE POSITION**  
The incumbent will work with the Project Management Team and various stakeholders and report to the Project Manager. He/she will be responsible for:

- Advocacy to the Projects and donors' procurement guidelines as stipulated
- Administration of the procurement process
- Tender/Expression of interests administration
- Overseeing purchases and deliveries
- Assist with procurement and other office logistics services.

**Key areas of focus will be:**  
The Procurement Officer is responsible for the timely activation of the requisite procurement process for all Project procurement requirements. He/she will also be responsible for the ensuring timely procurement of goods and services ensuring cost effectiveness and quality.

**THE PERSON**  
Minimum academic and experience requirements.  
• Minimum Diploma in Purchasing/Procurement from a recognized institution or other related equivalent qualification  
• At least 3 years' cumulative experience in a procurement related position of a similar nature  
• Experience in working with international/recognized donor procurement requirements (German Co-operation funded projects will be an added advantage).

**COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS:**

- Familiarity with financial systems and budgeting techniques
- Time management skills
- Can set priorities
- Good planning and organizing skills
- Ability to gain cooperation from suppliers and assistance from user department
- Ability to liaise with counterparts in other organizations
- Professional negotiation skills.
- Highly ethical
- Analytical skills
- Detail oriented
- Adherence to ethical conduct
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- A valid driver's license is an advantage.

**INTERESTED**  
We offer a market related salary scale for the project duration. The candidate will be stationed in Windhoek with possible travel in and around Namibia. The closing date is 10 February 2022. Suitably qualified Namibian citizens are encouraged to apply encouraged to apply. We request that you e-mail your Cover letter, CV and Certified copies of qualification documents in PDF format to [info@ecc-namibia.org](mailto:info@ecc-namibia.org), with the subject heading "Application for Vacancy – Procurement Officer".

Please note that only electronic CV's will be accepted.

**JOB ADVERTISEMENT** **WELWITICHIA HEALTH TRAINING CENTRE**

Bachelor of Nursing Science	Campus	Nr.
• Mental Health	Windhoek	1
• Clinical Instructor	Walvis Bay	1
• General Nursing Science II	Kombat	1
• English (Part-Time)	Katima Mulilo	1

Certificate in Enrolled Nurse/Midwifery	Campus	Nr.
• Midwifery Sciences	Outapi	1
• General Nursing Science II	Kombat	1
• Introduction to Biochemistry & Biophysics	Katima Mulilo	1
• Anatomy A & B	Katima Mulilo	1

Certificate in Pharmacy	Campus	Nr.
• Able to teach any Pharmacy related modules – (MTD)	Katima Mulilo	3
	Walvis Bay	2

Diploma in Environmental Health Science	Campus	Nr.
• Able to teach any Environment Health related modules – (MTD)	Katima Mulilo	1
	Windhoek	1

**DEADLINE: 10 FEBRUARY 2022**  
EMAIL: [hr@welwitichia.com.na](mailto:hr@welwitichia.com.na)  
TEL: +264 (0) 91 347 226  
Manager: Human Resources, P.O. Box 91000, Police Square, Windhoek, Namibia  
Minority, designated groups and physically challenged persons are encouraged to apply.  
Please visit our website for information.  
[www.welwitichia.com.na](http://www.welwitichia.com.na)

## APPENDIX C – PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

www.eccenvironmental.com

### AGENDA

- Main Objectives
- Background Information
- Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Process – *Presented by ECC*
- NMP Presentation – *Presented by Mike Woodborne*
- Potential Biophysical & Socio-economic Impacts - *Presented by ECC*
- Baseline Studies
- Public Participation



### Meeting Objectives

- ✓ Provide information describing the proposed Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Project
- ✓ Provide an overview of the independent environmental and social assessment process
- ✓ **Listen to the public and recorded issues or concerns, and incorporate this into the assessment process**

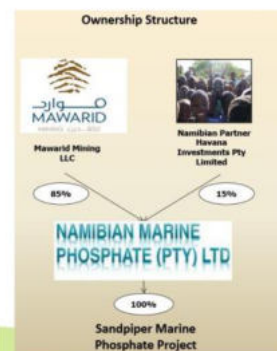


### Why are we here?

- 2011 Mining licence issued to NMP for Phosphate Mining
- 2012 Detailed feasibility study (DFS) completed
  - Marine ML 170 EIA and ECC application submitted
- 2012 ML 170 additional stakeholder consultation completed
- 2013 EIA verification studies commenced
- 2013 18 month moratorium announced by MFMR
- 2014 EIA verification studies completed
- 2015 18 month moratorium concluded
- 2016 environmental clearance certificate awarded to NMP for ML 170 Marine Phosphate Mining
- 2016 appeal & legal action initiated
  - Project suspended in this time
- 2018 public consultation recommenced by order MEFT
- 2020 supplementary environmental studies completed
- 2021 legal action completed and high court judgement issued to:
  - Confirm ML validity
  - And to reapply for ECC – that's why we are here.



### NMP Structure and Project Milestones



#### Project Milestones

- ✓ Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) completed
  - Technical parameters
  - Financially positive
- ✓ Defined JORC & NI43-101 resource
- ✓ Mining Licence granted (ML 170)
- ✓ Pilot test work completed and commercial viability confirmed
- ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment underway

### What is Phosphate & Where is it Used?



### Sandpiper Phosphate Project – Market and Products

**Potential uses**

1. Direct Application Phosphate Rock (DAPR)
2. Single Super Phosphate (SSP)
3. Phosphoric Acid
4. Fertilizer Products
  - Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)
  - Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (MAP)
  - NPK
5. Lithium Ferro-Phosphate Batteries

*"One of the first ways to meet the increasing demand for food is to increase crop yields by using fertilizers. Rising commodity prices mean that farmers are making better profits and can afford to buy fertilizers. Demand and prices are expected to grow strongly over the next decade."*  
Investor Chronicle, May 9, 2011

*While lithium-iron phosphate (LFP) batteries make up only a small percentage of the specialty phosphate market, they are forecast to see continued growth. It's worth noting that LFP technology isn't new — it is one of the original battery formulas — but it was phased out in the early 2000s due to lack of efficiency.*

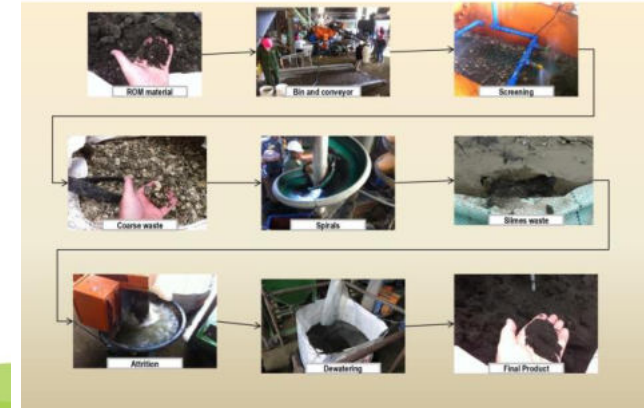
**Phosphate Outlook 2022: Geopolitics to be a Key Market Mover**  
Georgia Institute Jan. 26, 2022 02:00PM PST

### Mineral Reserves and Resources

On Reserves	Mineral Resources	Cut-off grade
Proven and Probable Ore Reserves of 132.76 Mt at 20.41% P2O5	Indicated Mineral Resource of 80M at 19.8% P2O5 (Indicated)	Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources were estimated at a 15% cut off grade
	Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.61 billion tons at 18.9% P2O5	

Based on a commercially viable cut-off grade of 15% P2O5, the phosphate resource within ML170 could sustain mining operations and benefits for future Namibian generations for more than 100 years.

### Beneficiation Process



### 20 Yr Mine Plan – Scale and Perspective

Area	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area as % of ML 170
ML 170	2233	100
SP1	176	7.9
SP2	176	7.9
SP3	66	3.0
20 Year mineplan	50	2.3
10 Year mineplan	21	0.9
1 Year mineplan	2.3	0.1

### What are the Project Stages?



### Dredging Cycle



### Related Industrial Developments

- Namport Expansion
- Walvis Bay Spatial Development

Walvis Bay Industrial Development Initiative

### What Permitting is Required for a Project to Begin?



### Activities and Permitting

Part 1	Part 3	Part 4
<b>Operations outside of ML170</b> • Sail to dredging site, 120km from Walvis Bay.	<b>Operations outside of ML170</b> (which form part of the Onshore Project and Environmental Clearance application to follow) • Sailing to Walvis Bay for discharge of the ore to shore-based facilities • Connecting to a dolphin mooring, with attached flexible pipeline or dedicated discharge berth, pumping (ship's pumps) the slurry ashore to a holding pond, discharge • Sailing back to the operational location and continue dredging	The following activities will then take place onshore subject to site allocation by relevant authorities • Construction and operation of the dredger discharge facility and buffer ponds to receive and store dredged phosphate ore for processing within Namport property limits • Construction and operation of the process plant infrastructure and concentrate product storage facilities within municipal and/or state property limits • Construction and operation of the tailings storage facility and related services, within municipal and/or state property limits • Construction and operation of the vessel berthing and loading facility within Namport property limits
<b>Operations in ML170 (this application)</b> • Dredging on a north or south heading, (level dependent) with the continual engagement of the dredge arm and drag head, recovering sediment in a 2.7m wide x 0.75 m deep swath, until the vessel hopper of 46,000 m <sup>3</sup> is filled.		

### Thank You

Namibia is fortunate that off its coast there are world class natural resources of fish and minerals in its ocean.

Marine Industries have a joint responsibility to enable Namibia to benefit from responsible development of all of its natural marine resources

### ESIA Process

- Screening - APP-003397 (MEFT DEA Portal)
- Scoping - Current phase
- Assessment phase - next phase
  - Impact prediction and evaluation of the project and alternatives
  - Assigning mitigation measures
  - Developing monitoring plans
  - This phase culminates in the draft ESIA report and EMP
  - Submission to competent authorities



### Public Participation

- Public notification of the project
- Background Information Document (BID) provided I&APs
- Public provided the opportunity to take part in the public participation process
- Direct consultation and focus group meetings with required stakeholders
- This presentation extracts information from the BID to describe the project to those attending the meeting.

### Potential impacts to be assessed

- Potential impacts that can arise from the proposed project may include but are not limited to:
  - Effects on marine benthic fauna
  - Modification to the water column
  - Interference with fish behaviour
  - Implications for the commercial fishing industry
  - Implications on marine fauna
  - Job creation and skills development
  - Social upliftment
  - Regional and national economic benefits
  - Others both socioeconomic and biophysical



### Baseline and Impact Assessment Studies Commissioned to date

Specialists and Consultants	Company/Organizations	Specialist Studies
Dr Inge	Cepfish	Fisheries seabirds and mammals
James Gaylard	Cepfish	Fisheries
Dr HEINKE Ndlovu	Meams	Biomass and Stock Estimates Hanks and Mankfish
Fred Aak & Gibbons	EMEC	Reproductive Dynamics, recruitment and stock dynamics
Dr Dave LING	Cepfish	Sealfish and Mammals
Dr Dave LING	Cepfish, MPA	Marine Biodiversity Study
Dr Simon Cochrane	Cepfish	Ecosystem assessments
Dr Dave LING	Cepfish	Noise
Dr Robin Carter	Swanfile	Water column and sediments
		Current Velocity and water mass
		Dissolved Oxygen
		Vertical profiles
		Particulate Organic Matter concentrations
		Inorganic Nutrient Levels
		Chlorophyll a
		Heavy Metal concentrations
		Hydrogen Sulphide
		Sediment Toxicity Study [pre-dredging]
		Resilience
Dr Nina Steffani	Stafford Environmental	Microbiome
Dr Bronwyn Kirby	MAAC	Plankton
Nevastan Brown	CSIR	Phosphorus Study
Dr Simon Foster	Physalis, UK	Microfauna
Dr Tim McChung	WZA Coastal Impact	Seafloor
Ray Van Balingen	CSIR	Plume Dispersion Modelling
HR Wallingford (UK)	HR Wallingford	Plume Dispersion Modelling Detailed
Dr John Emption	EMC	Genetics and Phylogeography
Gordon Rigg	Marine Data Consultants	Depositional History of Phosphate
		Trade-off Physiology and habitat



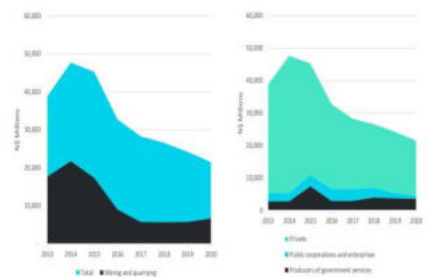
### Specialist EIA Studies

### Socio Economics - Sandpiper Project

- At a project level, if it were to be implemented, NMP's Sandpiper Project will:
- employ over 600 Namibians (directly and indirectly) for construction and operations in Walvis Bay
  - create opportunities for SMEs and other economic sectors
  - spend an estimated N\$ 1 billion on civil and local infrastructure
  - require a capital investment of N\$ 5.2 billion for the development
  - expect an annual revenue of N\$ 4.2 billion
  - contribute direct taxes of N\$ 650 million/year
  - contribute royalties of N\$ 78 million/year



### Investment



### What you can do!

- Provide in writing, any issues and suggestions regarding the proposed development. This correspondence must include:
  - Name & Surname;
  - Organization represented;
  - Position in the organization;
  - Contact details and;
  - Any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which you may have in the approval or refusal of the application.
- All initial contributions, comments and concerns must be submitted by 25<sup>th</sup> February 2022.
- Send written submissions to [info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)
- Or uploaded onto the ECC website



Contact Us:  
Tel: +264 81 669 7608  
[info@eccenvironmental.com](mailto:info@eccenvironmental.com)

**APPENDIX D - PUBLIC MEETING AND FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS ATTENDANCE REGISTERS**

Pre-consultation meeting attendance list with Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (WBSH) held on the 4 February 2022 at 10:00.

<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>NAME</b>
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (WBSH)	Andre Snyman
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (WBSH)	Klaus Friedlingsdorf
Walvis Bay Salt Holdings (WBSH)	Thadeus Kasera
Namibia Marine Phosphate (NMP)	Chris Jordinson
Namibia Marine Phosphate (NMP)	Mike Woodborne
Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)	Jessica Bezuidenhout
Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)	Carlene Baufeldt
Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC)	Monique Jarrett

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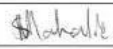

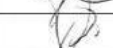



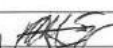



Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 09/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Mining

Venue: Namibia Scientific Society

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Shante Mubhale	The Namibian News	shante@namibian.com.na	0815447894	
2	W. Fritzsche	NWG	ceo@namscience.com	225372	
3	D.F. LUDWIG	NWG	lud@rwa4.na	081270693	
4	H. LARICAN	NWG	chris@iway.na	0811482001	yes
5	Balden Loto	Eastlife	balot@eastlife.com	0812938085	
6	Chic Brown	NCE	ceo@n-c-e.org	0813506773	
7	FRANK STEFFEN	AZ	fsteffen@az.com.na	0811240882	
8	L.F. Hiperokwa	MEL Public		0813998975	
9	N. KNOX	NUST	nknox@rust.na	0817300975	no
10	D. JARST	RDS Consulting	rdj@namibiaemail.com		
11	ARON HANGULA	EUS	Aron.Hangula@ecc-europe.eu	0815645661	
12	Neven Tjebos	EUS	ntjebos@ecc-namibia.eu	0811044120	

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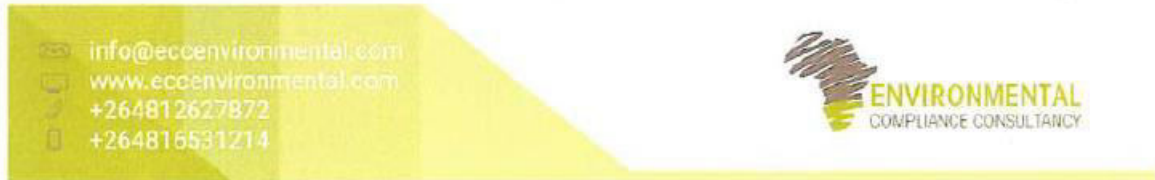
Meeting Attendance Register



Date: 09/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Mining  
Venue: Namibia Scientific Society

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	David Russell	Com. Nat. Namib. Fishing Assoc.	davelin@iway.na	081-7205082	[Signature]
2	Debbie Gibson	private	deb-rat@iway.na	081 2413069	[Signature]
3	D. Muller	Private	-	081624 9886	[Signature]
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Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 09/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine phosphate Mining

Venue: Namibia Scientific Society

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	KKAPWANGA	LLNP	kk@sakawe.com	0811247249	
2	Gabriel Erastus	Private Citizen	gerastus1@gmail.com	0813872965	
3					
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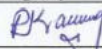
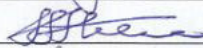


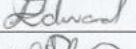


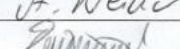
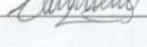


Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 11/02/2022

Meeting Subject: - DMP & ECC focus Group Meeting with MFMR

Venue: MFMR Swakopmund Nat MREC

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	La-Taya Shute	MFMR	latayshute@mfmr.gov.na	0812082784	
2	P. Kainge	MFMR	Paulus.Kainge@mfmr.gov.na	0811490433	
3	J. Katheno	MFMR	John.Katheno@mfmr.gov.na	0812374441	
4	Moses Kalola	MFMR	mKalola@mfmr.gov.na	0812532193	
5	Secilia T. Shilongo	MFMR	seciliats@gmail.com	0814072050	
6	Josephine Edward	MFMR	Josephine.Edward@mfmr.gov.na	0817530993	
7	Anja van der Plas	MFMR	anja.vanderplas@mfmr.gov.na	0812421891	
8	Deon C. Louw	MFMR	deon.louw@mfmr.gov.na	0811546600	
9	Anja Kreiner	MFMR	anja.kreiner@mfmr.gov.na	081 2896878	
10	Tobias Endjambi	MFMR	Tobias.Endjambi@mfmr.gov.na	0814633427	
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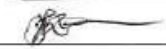


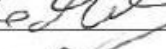






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Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 11/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine phosphate Mining  
Venue: Walvis Bay Town Hall

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	F. Hipsendaka	Public		021 399 8075	
2	I. Kotze	Namibian Dolphin		081 3120967	
3	BETHUN M. HAN K.	Project NAMIBIAN Dolphin Project	Project NAM.	+204 81 687 0461	
4	Leonardus Ipaak	Public	lisimson799@gmail.com	08 8690638	
5	Mausolf Fiwale	GIZ	elisabeth.mausolf@giz.de	081-1226881	
6	Maria Amunyak	GIZ	maria.amunyak@giz.de	08122 30255	
7	Karlush Hukwete	Public	karlushhukwete@gmail.com	081 7542522	
8	Nangula Amatsi	WBM	namutenya@walvisbaycc.org.na		
9	T. T. T.	NFS		081125210	
10	MARLIN	FRONTER	MARLINMUTUNGA@frontier.com	0814638216	
11	Stefan Monroe	WBC	stefanmonroe3@gmail.com	0816719094	
12	Martin Stefanus	WBC			


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Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 11/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine Phosphate Mining  
 Venue: Walvis Bay Town Hall

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Johannes M	MARITIME AFFAIRS	Johannes.muzainimamutjona	0811629344	Jim Muzainima
2	L. KASTHEETA	GIZ-MARUMPA	linda.kastheeta@giz.de	0811599871	[Signature]
3	A. Pastoran	NMP	adam@erango.com.na	0812505966	[Signature]
4	HAFSA SAAR	W/MUN		0813980602	[Signature]
5	H. Schaepees	NMP	hamelle.schaepees@namphos.com	085580013	[Signature]
6	M. Saweij	NMP	menezob@namphos.com	085580014	[Signature]
7	W. Hansen	OCN	walberhansen0@gmail.com	0818439176	[Signature]
8	U. Hoebels	UHC	usi@uhc.com.na	0814240935	[Signature]
9	Nadia Hoebes	UHC	nadiresha.com.na		
10	Silvano Amuejje	UHC	pr@uhc.com.na		[Signature]
11	Malcolm Hoebels	UHC	comms@uhc.com.na	081263589	[Signature]
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Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 11/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine phosphate Mining  
Venue: Halvishay Town Hall

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Barnela Nauses	Public	prnauses@gmail.com	0812012089	
2	A. Anoy	OCN	ANTOINE@OCNAMIBIA.ORG	0813276331	
3	N. Dreyer	OCN	info@ocnamibia.org	0811677377	
4	B. Currie	independent	currie32@gmail.com	0816352093	
5	R. Braby	giz	rodney.braby@giz.de	0811473518	
6	D. Tumbi	Public	same	0811295310	
7	King Mandume Nkomo	Public	kingmandume@yaho.com	0813443716	
8	John Schemmel	WI	dirck@rambairnamibia.org	081-2949850	
9	Margherita	Public	alwayceyala@shimul.com	0872115532	
10	Martha Ester	NRC	marthester@nrc.na	082792489	
11	Ester	Namibia	ebauixreina@gmail.com	092924195	
12	DAVID DUNSTON	NRC	dunston@nrc.na	081220814	

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Meeting Attendance Register

Date: 11/02/2022

Meeting Subject: Sandpiper Marine phosphate Mining

Venue: Walvis Bay Town Hall

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Eveline deKlerk	NEW ER	evaleedk@gmail.com	0812179739	ER
2	FRANCOIS VLO MERUS	ERONGO MARINE	epa@erongo.co.za	0851229177	Jell
3	John Zokwhe	Mun. W Bay	johnzokwhe@walvisbaycc.org.na	0811220806	JZ
4	Erasmus Heilmann	-	erasmusheilmann@gmail.com	0812800288	EH
5	Tobias J.	-	-	0813-	TJ
6				0813209014	L
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## APPENDIX E – SITE NOTICES

### Swakopmund Municipality



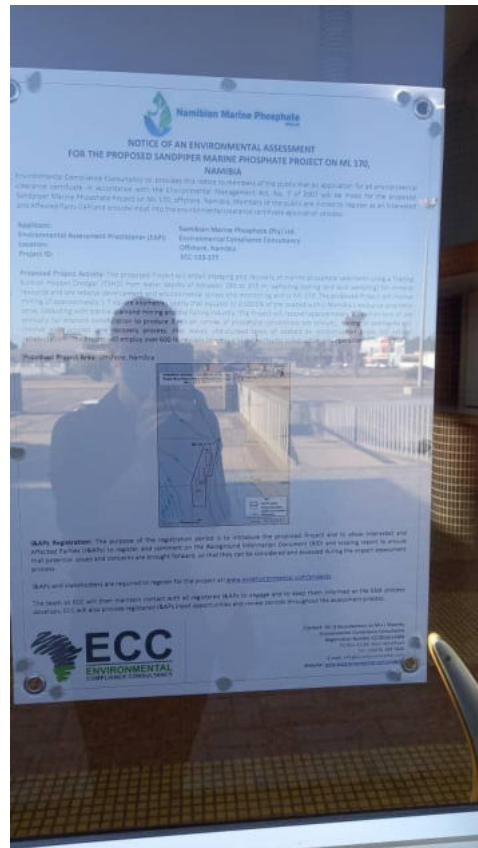
### Swakopmund COSDEF Community Centre



Walvis Bay Municipality



Walvis Bay Town Hall





Windhoek public Library

