

# ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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**The Proposed Exploration  
Activities on Exclusive  
Prospecting License (EPL  
8772) in respect to Base  
and Rare Metals (Lithium),  
Non /-Nuclear Fuels, Semi  
/-Precious Stones and  
Precious Metals in the  
Tsiseb Conservancy, Erongo  
Regions**

**APRIL 5**


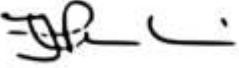
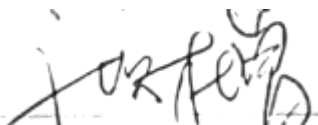
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## DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL

<b>Title</b>	Environmental Scoping and Management Plan for the Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 8772) in respect to Base and Rare Metals (Lithium), Non /-Nuclear Fuels, Semi /-Precious Stones and Precious Metals in the Tsiseb Conservancy, Erongo Regions	
<b>ECC Application Reference number</b>	APP-003665	
<b>Location</b>	Exclusive Prospecting Licence No. 8772, Erongo Region	
<b>Proponent</b>	Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 22079 Windhoek, Namibia	
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# executive summary

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## Project Overview

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Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent), is partnership company between a Namibian (20 %) and Chinese (80%) nationals and fully registered in Namibia, that ventures in exploration and mining. The company aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures I respect to Base and Rare Metals, Non-Nuclear Fuel, Nuclear Fuel, Precious / Semi-Precious Stone and Precious Metals.

The EPLs are situated in the Tsiseb Conservancy EPL 8772 (in the periphery of the Uis Settlement) bordering the Dorob National Park), at the border of the Dorob National Park and the Tsiseb Conservancy EPL 8769 and near Cape Cross EPL 8782 (within the Dorob National Park) in the Erongo Region. EPL 8772 is accessible directly via the C35 road, connecting Henties Bay to Uis Settlement and then by readily available conservancy patrol tracks. Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

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

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

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

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

## Need for the Project

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Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most

important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Non-Nuclear Fuel, Nuclear Fuel, Precious / Semi-Precious Stone and Precious Metals.

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

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

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

## **Project Description**

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Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd seek to undertake it business / operations on their respective Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs 8769, 8772 and 8782) in the Erongo Region. Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling, and develop the EPL's into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

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

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

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

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

Therefore, Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

## **Approach to the EIA Process**

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

## **Overall Recommendation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that the specified mitigation measures are applied effectively, it is recommended that Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd Investments are issued with an ECC in terms of the Section 32 of the EMA No. 7 of 2007 and it's EIA Regulations of 2012.

# glossary

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

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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



**Figure 1:** Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline

### 1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd seek to undertake its business / operations on their respective Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs 8769, 8772 and 8782) in the Erongo Region. Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling, and develop the EPL's into mining license should they discover a viable ore deposit.

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

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium. Global lithium exploration and development company

Lepidico Ltd. is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium, which the U.S. Department of Interior lists as among the 35 minerals critical to national security. Desert Lion began shipping lithium ore in 2018, with a first shipment of 30,000 tons. Gecko Opuwo Cobalt is developing a cobalt deposit in Kunene Region.

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

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

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

#### **1.2.1. Need and Desirability**

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

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

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

#### **1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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

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

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd.’s prospecting activities operations:

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

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

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

Therefore, Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

#### 1.4. EIA TEAM

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

*Table 2: The EIA Management Team*

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

#### 1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

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

#### 1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

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

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

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree

to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and

- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

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

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## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on EPL 8772, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

### 2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

- Drilling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation drilling and/or diamond-core drilling.

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

## **2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES**

### **2.2.1. Lithium**

Lithium, together with Cobalt are key in manufacturing the batteries that power these electric vehicles, and considered to be some of the minerals that has sparked international investors to undertake prospecting activities in Namibia after lithium-bearing minerals, deposits were as recent as 2018 discovered in the Erongo Region.

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

### **2.3.1 Project Motivation**

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

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on EPL 8772 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

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

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

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

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

## **2.4. PROJECT LOCATION**

The EPL 8772 are situated in Western Namibia, at the border between the Dorob National Park and Tsiseb Conservancy in the Erongo Region and approximately 58 km southwest of the Uis Settlement in the Omaruru District.

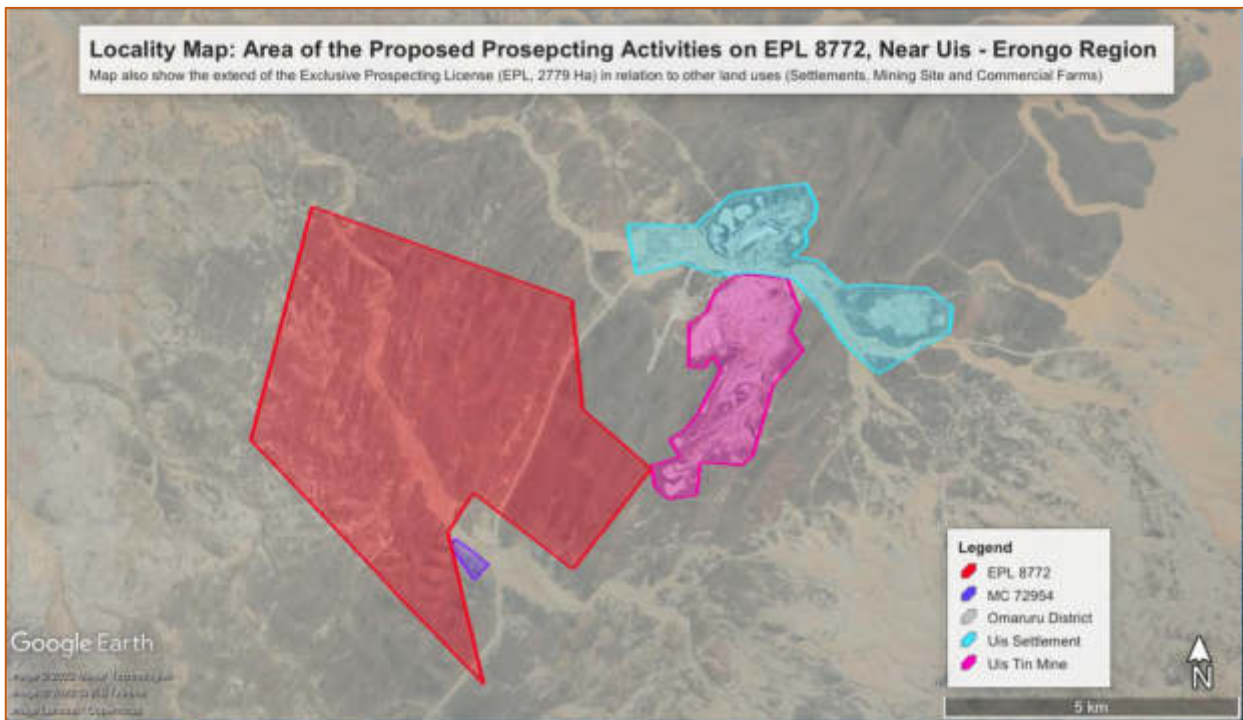


Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed EPL 8772 area in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 8772 Point 1	-21.285464°	14.836264°
B – EPL 8772 Point 2	-21.262409°	14.830432°
C – EPL 8772 Point 3	-21.256322°	14.834609°
D – EPL 8772 Point 4	-21.268094°	14.850710°
E – EPL 8772 Point 1	-21.252672°	14.863836°
F – EPL 8772 Point 2	-21.243600°	14.852633°
G – EPL 8772 Point 3	-21.227007°	14.850821°
H – EPL 8772 Point 4	-21.212871°	14.808082°
I – EPL 8772 Point 1	-21.248220°	14.798187°

## 2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

### 2.4.1 Basecamp

An accommodation camp shall be identified in consultation with the Conservancy Management Committee and most preferably within an appropriately zonation area (i.e. lodging at a suitable campsite or lodge in the Tiseb Conservancy). Where practical and if available, it is recommended that the exploration team uses the conservancy office and maintenance facility to store its key equipment given that the proposed EPL is situated predominantly within a “**Tourism, Farming and Wildlife**” management area.

During the prospecting period, it is only anticipated to host the project specialists and key project staff members consisting of geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and drilling crew, who may not all be on-site simultaneously. Semi/unskilled personnel to be employed from within the conservancy area are expected to be residing at their own homesteads and therefore no base-camp shall be necessary.



Should at any point, a base-camp be required, the site will consist of temporary accommodation structures such as tents and/or make-shift buildings and temporary ablution facilities. The predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste (non-hazardous). Domestic waste will be stored in a manner that there can be no discharge of contamination to the environment and disposed of correctly (refer to EMP commitments). Potential hydrocarbon spills from vehicles and drilling equipment might lead to soil contamination and needs to be treated as a hazardous waste if not bio-remediated.

#### **2.4.2 Water supply**

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and can be supplied through existing community boreholes (with the permission of the land owners) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the exploration activities by Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd in which case a permits must be obtained.

#### **2.4.3 Power supply**

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

Basic energy requirement may be met through available power supply either at the conservancy office and or lodging area (campsite / lodge), alternatively a diesel fuelled generator may be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

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

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and drill sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Additionally, it is highly recommended that motorised access is minimised as much as practically possible, especially during geological mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys. Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities.

The EPL is accessible directly via the C35 road, connecting Henties Bay to Uis Settlement and then by readily available conservancy patrol tracks. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment

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

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involves any construction activities, decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the Environmental

Clearance Certificate. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not applicable to the proposed activity.

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

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## 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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

### 3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

#### 3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). Most of the country receives an annual average of more than nine hours of sunlight per day. The north and south of the country experience the highest temperatures with the average maximum for the hottest month being over 34°.

The average maximum temperature at Uis which is the closest settlement to the study area, ranges between 34°C - 36°C during the hottest month (November – April) while the average minimum in winter ranges between 5°C and 25°C are common (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome (**Figure 3**), annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm to 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less than 20 mm per annum.

All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

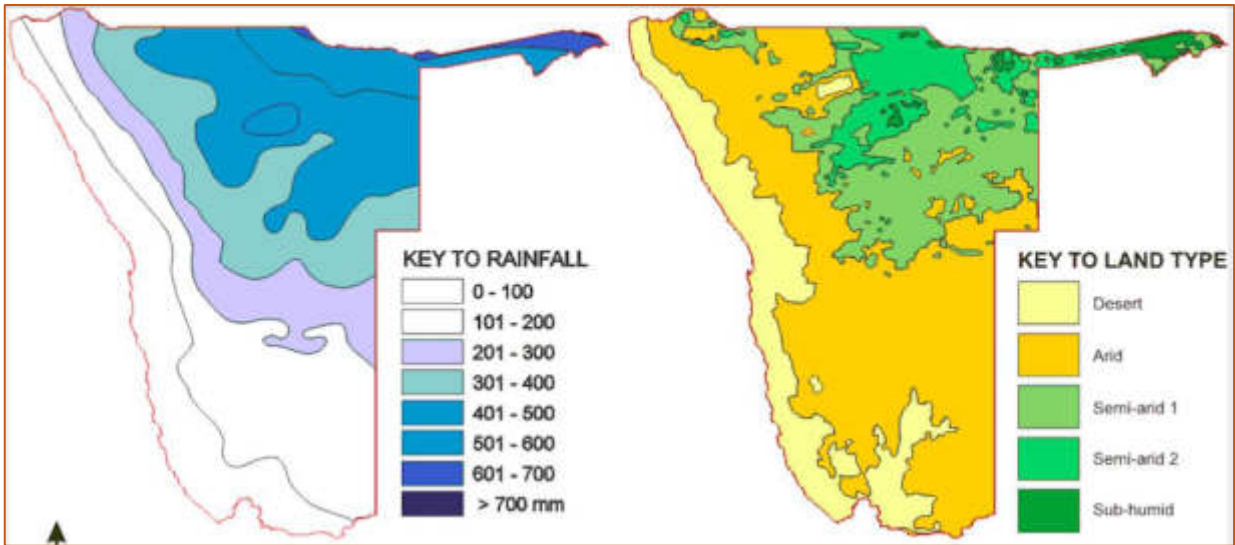


Figure 3: Shows the annual rainfall variation across west-to-east gradient a gradient and across the different biomes

With respect to the exploration activities, wind and rainfall has the greatest probability to affect the proposed operations as far as the on-the-foot geological surveys / mapping are concerned. Equally, should the mining development activity advances to mining operations, winds may contribute to dust generation and effects on the ambient air quality.

At Uis settlement, the prominent winds blows from South South-West (SSW) and East North-East (ENE, see Figure 4) at speeds reaching more than 22 km/s (Robertson et. al, 2012).

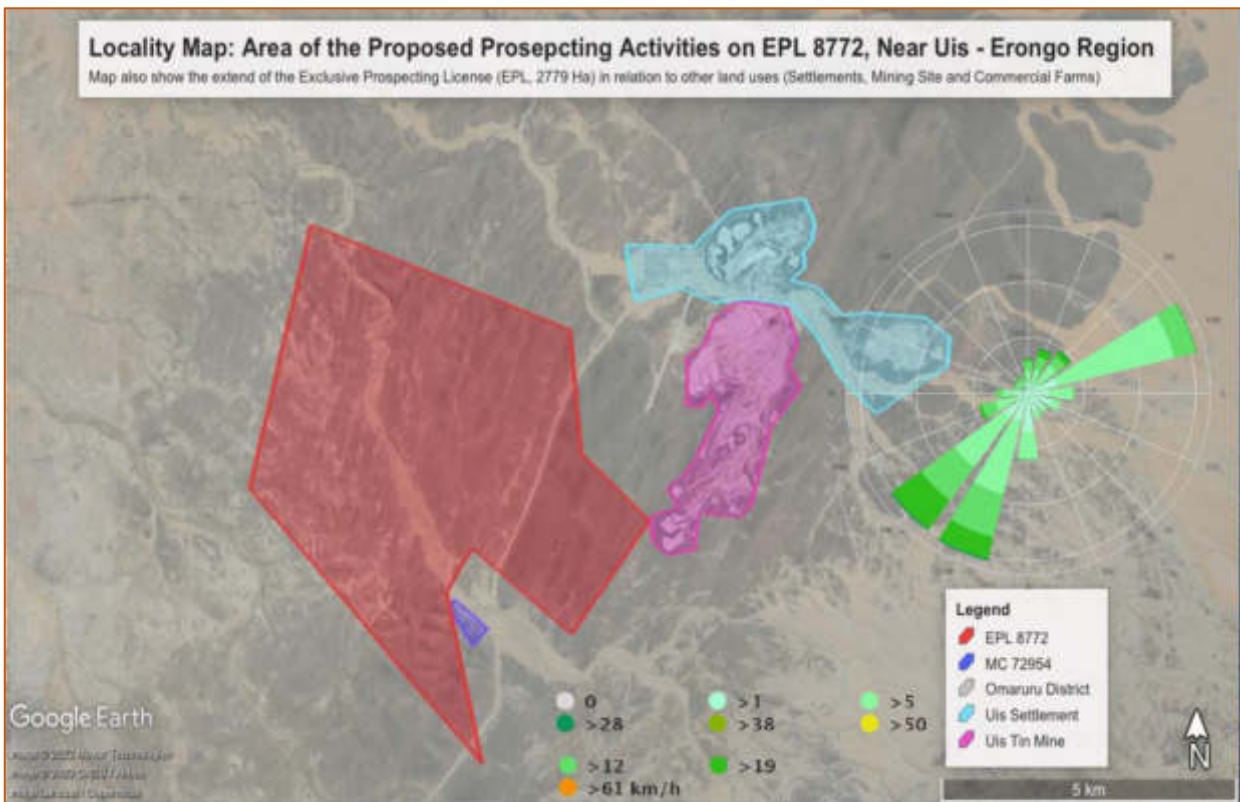
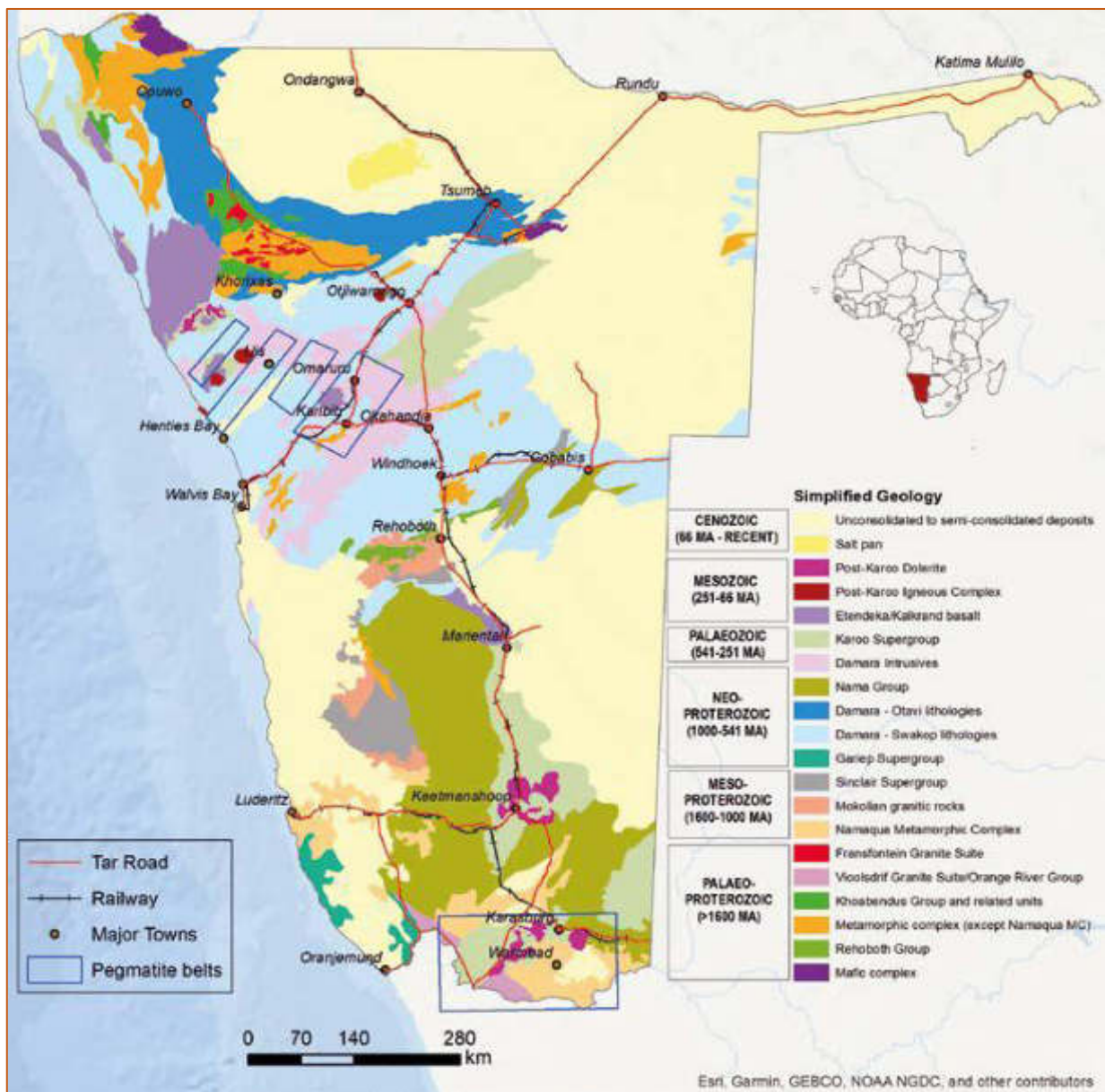


Figure 4: Observed climate data Wind-Rise Direction and Speed (knots) at Uis Settlement

### 3.1.2 Geology

The EPL is located within the Northern Zone (NZ) of the Damara orogenic belt (see **Figure 5**), which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly. According to (Miller, 2008), this zone has been thrust northward over the Otavi, Mulden and pre-Damara rocks along the Khorixas-Gaseneirob thrust.

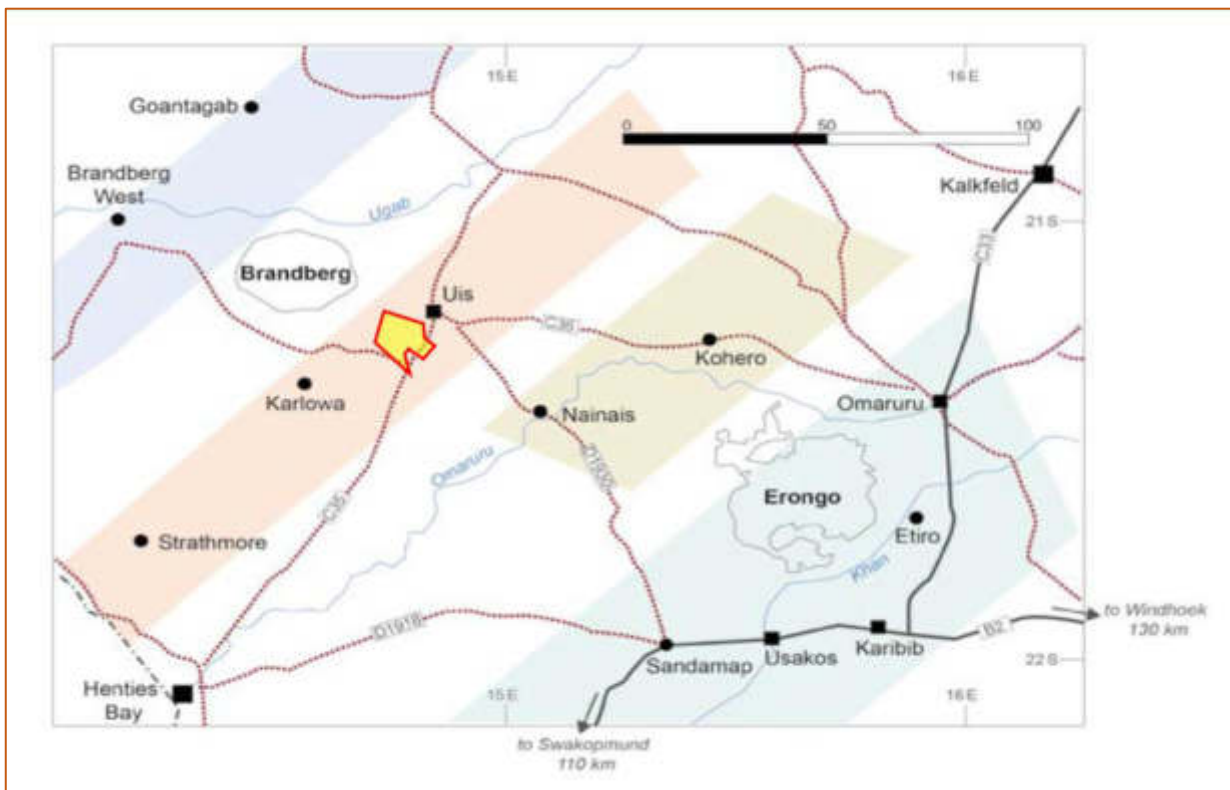
A study financed by the Namibian – German governments cooperation under the BGR program, classified four linear pegmatite belts within the Damara Orogen and all which strike northeast – southwest (**Figure 6**): Brandberg West – Goantagab, Cape Cross – Uis, Nainais – Kohero and Sandamap – Erongo, with the latter connected to the Karibib Pegmatite District (Schneider 1992).



**Figure 6:** Simplified geology of Namibia with major towns as well as railway and tar roads. Blue polygons indicate pegmatite belts and districts in central and southern Namibia. (Data source: Geological Survey of Namibia 2020).

The distribution of lithium in Namibia, which significantly occurs primarily within pegmatites. These Precambrian and early Namibian pegmatites are restricted to two different areas respectively, the Damara Orogen in north-central Namibia and the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex in southern Namibia. Of particular interest to proposed EPL 8772 is Cape Cross – Uis Pegmatite District – Erongo (Schneider 1992).

In the south, Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites occur in two areas: Tantalite-Valley, south of Warmbad in close proximity to the northwest-trending Tantalite Valley Shear Belt and the Sandfontein-Ramansdrift area close to the Orange River.



**Figure 7:** Pegmatite belts in north-central Namibia from west to east: Brandberg West – Goantagab, Cape Cross – Uis, Nainais – Kohero and Sandamap – Erongo as well as the Karibib Pegmatite District (after Geological Survey of Namibia 2002).

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

### 3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

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

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

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998).

Unlike the concentration of biodiversity in the north-east, the great majority of Namibia’s endemic species are found in the dry western and north-western regions (Figure 6, brown map indicator) (Barnard 1998, Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The patterns of endemism reflect the importance of arid habitats in supporting unique and specially adapted species.

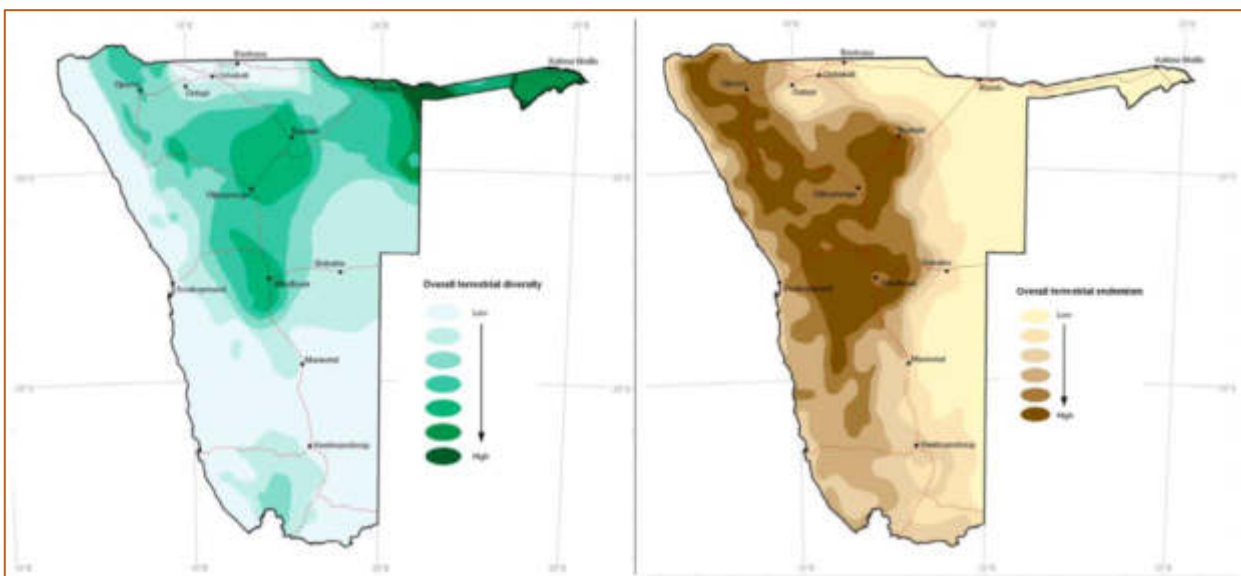


Figure 8: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown), with the most endemism observed within the central to north western region (including the EPL area) which may be classified as a “Red Flag” zone in terms of environmental risks.

The vegetation in the study area is diverse and includes a number of species endemic to the central and northern Namib (Figure 9) as well as various protected species such as *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (milkweed), *Zygophyllum simplex* (simple *Zygophyllum*), *Zygophyllum stapffii* (dollar-bush), *Arthroa leubnitziae* (pencil bush), *Monechma cleomoides* (Namib perdebos) and *Kleinia longiflora* (sjambok bush).

Every vegetation type supports at least one, more often several endemic or protected species. As a result of this, as well as the low recovery potential of the vegetation, there are no vegetation types of low sensitivity. Classified as highly sensitive are the granite and dolerite outcrop shrublands and their associated vegetation types in the vicinity, the camel thorn shrubland in the north-east of the study area, the tamarisk shrubland of the Erongo mountain landscape.



**Figure 9:** Shows a general composition of vegetation species types consisting mainly of annual grass and shrubs *Euphorbia damarana shrubland*, and in semi-mountainous gravel plains of the Namib Desert in proximity of the Uis Settlement in Erongo

In the Namib, endemics are associated with the dunes, rocky inselbergs and hills, and the gravel plains. For instance, approximately 60 reptile species (50% of all Namibian endemic *Euphorbia damarana shrubland*) reptiles) are endemic to, or found mainly in, Namibia's Namib Desert (Griffin 1998).

In birds, the greatest diversity of southern African endemics is centered on the arid savannah and Karoo biomes and extends into the escarpment (Brown et al. 1998). Highland areas of the country, including Waterberg, Khomas Hochland, Karas Mountains, Brandberg, inselbergs in the Sperrgebiet and the Karstveld are particularly important for many endemic plants (Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

In respect to the Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd.'s operations, habitats of special ecological importance and therefore requiring special care for both richness of species generally and of endemic species include (Barnard 1998):

- The Namib gravel plains;
- The winter-rainfall desert zone

### **3.1.7 Protected Terrestrial Areas**

Ecologically, the project area falls within the Tsizeb conservancy an arid ecological zone, with two ephemeral rivers forming part of the conservancy boundaries, the Ugab River on the northern boundary and the Omaruru River flowing along the south-eastern boundary. These two rivers form very important wetlands systems with endemic and endangered flora and fauna, including the desert dwelling elephant and the black rhino (RISE 2004).

In addition, the area encompasses the Brandberg Mountain, the highest peak in Namibia (2,573 m), with a number of world renowned Bushmen paintings as well as archaeological remains. In order to implement both the management and utilization, as well as zonation



plan (Figure 10), seven community game guards (CGCs) are appointed and paid by the conservancy.

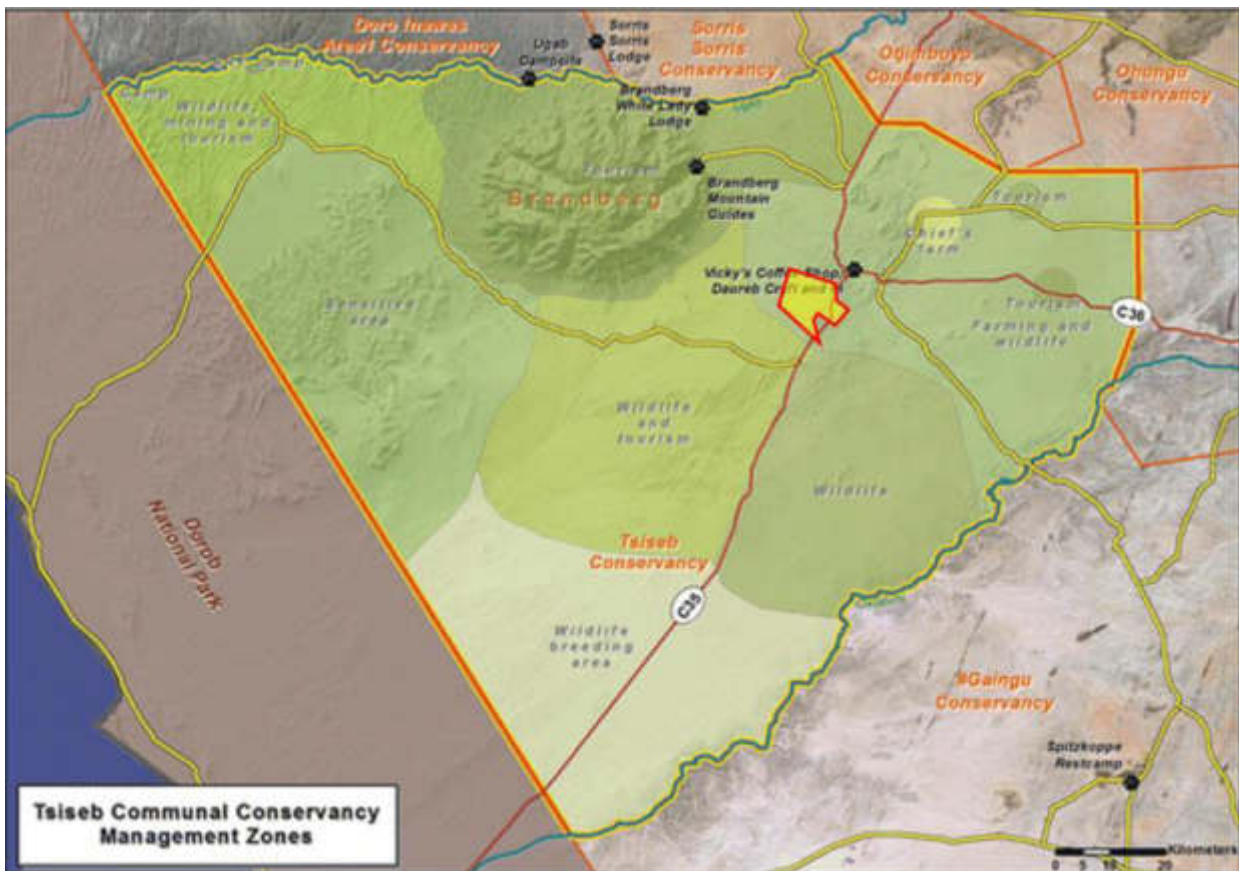


Figure 10: Shows the conservancy zonation representing different allowed land-uses in the respective zones in relation to the proposed EPL 8772 area

### 3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.2.1 Demographic Profile

Until independence in 1990, the area was almost fully supported by a tin and tantalite mine operated by a South African company in Uis town. The latter provided essential jobs and infrastructure and many families moved to Uis to sustain their livelihoods. The mine however closed in 1990, leaving the community residing in the township with no alternative economic activity.

As a result, unemployment, particularly among the youth, and poverty sharply rose and access to basic infrastructure remained very limited. From the last available census data, 46 % of the labor force is now unemployed, 22 % of people of 15 years and above have never attended school, while 57 % of households have no toilet facility (NPC 2003). Apart from few local government positions, economic opportunities have become rare; households have had to resort, as a source of income, to small scale farming, illegal mining and informal small businesses, but also importantly to pensions and cash remittances (Mosimane 2000).

With limited farming opportunities and the existence of unique cultural and natural resources that attracted a growing number of domestic and South African tourists since the beginning of the years 2000, tourism was increasingly seen as an opportunity to generate alternative

critical income. Young people started selling semi-precious stones to tourists along the road and looked for any other income-generating activity based on local resources available (including small-scale mining).

All income retained from different economic activities operated is deposited on the conservancy fund (bank account). This money is then spent to cover conservancy operational costs (fuel, car maintenance, organizing transport and food for the AGM, salaries for conservancy staff); when money remains, it is either saved, spent for infrastructure development (e.g. an ambulance was proposed) or distributed to members as cash dividend, according to decisions taken by members at the previous AGM.

### **3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile**

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

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

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

At this stage the heritage and culture consideration was limited to a desktop study and rapid site survey of the EPL area, which indicates that the heritage and archaeological sequence is a relative representation of western and central Namibia. The survey concentrated mainly on the physical setting of known cultural heritage and archaeological sites e.g. river valleys with an emphasizes on the higher and mid-slopes of hills, as well as a number of localized resources such as small springs and outcrops.

More importantly, however, this assessment identified at least two (**Figure 11**) declared national heritage sites (monuments i.e. the Brandberg and Cape Cross) in proximity of more than thirty (30 km) from the EPL 8772 boundaries.

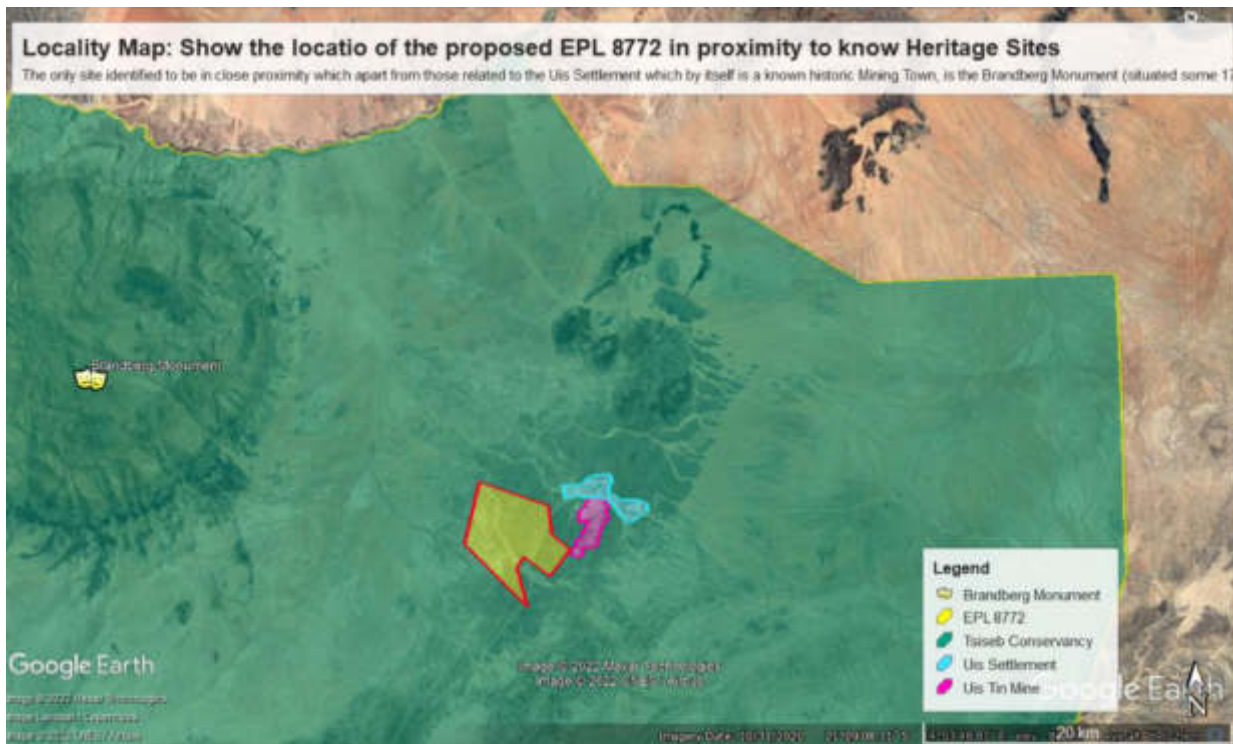


Figure 11: Declared national heritage (monuments) site in proximity to the proposed EPL 8772

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

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

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

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## 4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in two local newspapers (the Republikein, Namibian Sun and Allgemeine Zeitung (**07-09 March** and **17 March 2022**)) and Confidante (**04-10 March** and **11 - 17 March 2022**), with several responses or inputs were received (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

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

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

### 4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

- a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
- b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see **Figure 11.**

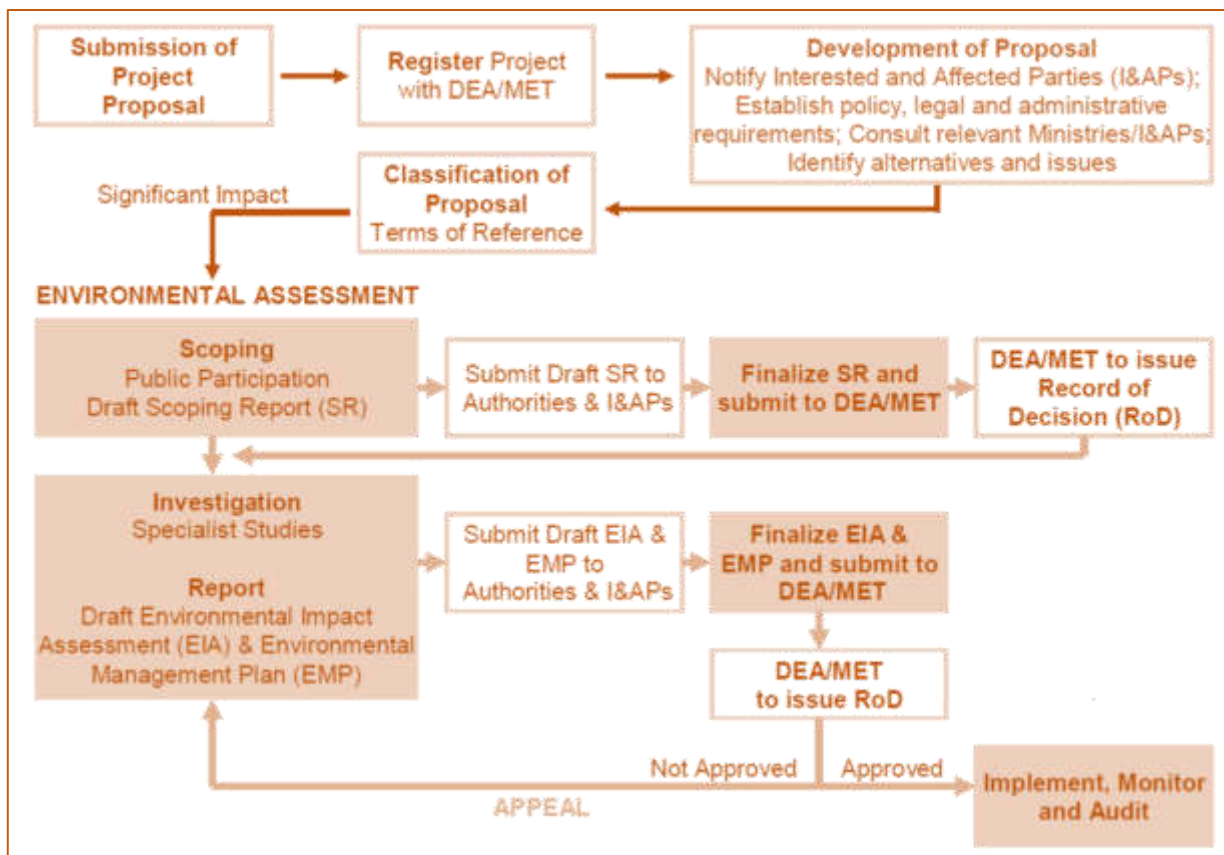


Figure 11: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

#### 4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

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

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

#### 4.3.12 Minerals Act

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

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

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

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

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

*Table 4: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof*

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

### 4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

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

#### 4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

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

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

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

#### 4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Despite the national Lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic, which affected the possibility for public meetings, adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in two local newspapers the Republikein, Namibian Sun and Allgemeine Zeitung (**07-09 March** and **17 March 2022**)) in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Overall, Enviro-Leap Consulting received only three registration of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) which consist of only one member of the public and two representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism’s department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry which is also the relevant competent Authority in respect to obtaining an environmental clearance certificate for listed activities.



Complementary to the registration of I&APs, a public meeting (Figure 12) was organised at the Uis Settlement's community hall, however with a very low attendance, where the proposed project was introduced to the community and inputs sought in attempt to ensure that the general public was afforded an opportunity to contribute the planning of the prospecting project.

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



Figure 12: Evidence of a very low community meeting attendance at the Uis Settlement and posters distributed to invite member of the public to the meeting





Figure 13: Evidence of a very low community meeting attendance at the Uis Settlement and posters distributed to invite member of the public to the meeting

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

#### 4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

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

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Tsiseb Conservancy
- Daure Daman Traditional Authority

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

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

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

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

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in **Table 5**. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. **Part A** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from **Part B** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in **Part D**. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

**Table 5: Criteria for Assessing Impacts**

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

**PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

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

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

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

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

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

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## 5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

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### 5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

#### 5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

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

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

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

### 5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

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

### 5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

### 5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

**Table 6. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL Access and use of vehicles**

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity					
<b>Description</b>	Because, at this stage the development activities entails primarily prospecting (non-invasive) geological sampling i.e. on-the-foot surveys, desktop study and only where necessary drilling, the associated potential impacts may relate to unauthorized extraction of natural resources (trampling, poaching (road-kills) and collection of firewood).					
<b>Nature</b>	Impacts on biodiversity as a result of the project could include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary impacts such as Fauna and Flora Poaching / extraction</li> <li>• Vehicle - Wild / Livestock collisions, especially if vehicle's speed is uncontrolled</li> </ul>					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>		<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>		<b>Post Closure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Construction envisaged at this stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessing of EPL area for surveys and drilling with project vehicles</li> <li>• Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li> </ul>		N/A		N/A	
<b>Severity</b>	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
<b>Duration</b>	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a conservancy					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
<b>Probability</b>	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	L	L	L	H
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the Conservancy Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area</li> <li>• Unless necessary and agreed with the conservancy management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> </ul>					



**Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Drilling / trenching for geological sampling**

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

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

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

## 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment					
<b>Description</b>	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed within the Uis settlement which falls outside the boundaries of the proposed EPL 8772.					
<b>Nature</b>	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
<b>Construction Phase</b>	<b>Operational Phase</b>	<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			<b>Post Closure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation and construction activities</li> <li>Temporary lodging for construction staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li> <li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li> </ul>			N/A	
<b>Severity</b>	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
<b>Duration</b>	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation’s life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
<b>Spatial Scale</b>	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
<b>Probability</b>	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the EPL area.					
<b>Unmitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	M	H	L	H
<b>Mitigated</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Spatial Scale</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Probability of Occurrence</b>	<b>Significance</b>
	L	L	L	H	L	M
<b>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events</li> <li>Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council</li> <li>The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.</li> <li>Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.</li> <li>A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties.</li> </ul>					

**Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect**

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

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## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including Zhoengue Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. Therefore, to ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

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

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

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

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

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd's mineral prospecting activities:

- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with foreign operators / investors, skills transfer and training on the mining development sector shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).
- Creation of employment opportunities and strengthening /expansion of SME business
- Consequential Infrastructure development e.g. development of a Mine should viable deposit be discovered.

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

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

## 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

## 6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 13** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.



Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

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

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## APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

### OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd exploration and mining development project:

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

### KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

### IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

**Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Drilling / trenching for geological sampling**

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

## 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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

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

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect**

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

# APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

14 March - 10 March 2022

**CONFIDENTE** | *lifting the lid*

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**CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO RARE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 8772 SITUATED NEAR US SETTLEMENT, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals, and Precious Metals prospecting activities on EPL 8772. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

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

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

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **05 APRIL 2022**.

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

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

**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**

**CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 8769 SITUATED IN THE TMSB CONSERVANCY, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals, and Precious Metals prospecting activities on EPL 8769. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

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

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

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

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Email: [esp.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:esp.trigen@gmail.com) - Cell: +264 81 232 6843

**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**

**CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 8782 SITUATED NEAR CAPE CROSS, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals, and Precious Metals prospecting activities on EPL 8782. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

**2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

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

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

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **05 APRIL 2022**.

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

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

**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED**

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that Nghwela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 5025, Eagle Close Street, Swakopmund Extension 14, intends applying to the Swakopmund Municipality and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 5025, Eagle Close Street, Swakopmund Extension 14 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Residential 2" with a density of 1:100;

11 March - 17 March 2022

**CONFIDENTE** | *lifting the lid*

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**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS (LITHIUM), AND OTHER MINERAL ON EPL 8783 NEAR THE CAPE CROSS, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals (Lithium), and other Minerals prospecting activities on EPL 8783. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and surveying, and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis.

**2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING**

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

Date: 25 March 2022  
Place / Venue: Community Hall, Herries Bay, Erongo Region  
Time: 10h00

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are further requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **05 April 2022**.

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

**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS (LITHIUM), AND OTHER MINERAL ON EPL 8768 IN THE TMSB CONSERVANCY, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals (Lithium), and other Minerals prospecting activities on EPL 8768. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and surveying, and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis.

**2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING**

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

Date: 24 March 2022  
Place / Venue: Uls - Community Hall, Erongo Region  
Time: 10h00

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are further requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **05 April 2022**.

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

**ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS (LITHIUM), AND OTHER MINERAL ON EPL 8772 IN THE TMSB CONSERVANCY, ERONGO REGION**

**1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION**

Zhoengue Mining (Pty) Ltd, intends to apply in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed Base and Rare and Metals (Lithium), and other Minerals prospecting activities on EPL 8772. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and surveying, and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis.

**2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING**

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

Date: 24 March 2022  
Place / Venue: Uls - Community Hall, Erongo Region  
Time: 10h00

**3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES**

Interested and Affected Parties are further requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **05 April 2022**.

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

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### Malawian children to get polio shot

Medics will vaccinate about 2.9 million young children against polio in Malawi, the United Nations said on Thursday, after a three-year-old girl fell sick in the capital with Africa's first case of wild poliovirus in more than five years. The southern African country declared a polio outbreak two weeks ago after tests confirmed the infection and showed the strain was linked to one circulating in Pakistan, where it is still endemic, read more "The resurgence of the wild poliovirus in Malawi is cause for serious concern," Rudolf Schwenk, the head of the UN children's agency UNICEF in Malawi, said in a statement. "Vaccination is the only way to protect the children of Malawi from this crippling disease which is highly infectious." Polio is a highly infectious disease that invades the nervous system and can cause total paralysis within hours. While there is no cure, it can be prevented by vaccine, the World Health Organization has said. UNICEF Malawi said it will procure and distribute 6.9 million polio vaccine doses for the children, all of them aged under five. -Reuters



PHOTO THE GUARDIAN

## ➤ Canadians taking advantage of the oil crisis



The Suncor tar sands processing plant near the Athabasca River at their mining operations near Fort McMurray, Alberta, September 17, 2014. REUTERS/TODD KIDROL/FILE PHOTO

# Oil producers reluctant to spend

**Producers of Canadian heavy oil, which trades at a discount to US crude, are raking in more than US\$100 a barrel, adding billions of dollars in revenues.**

NIA WILLIAMS

The world is scrambling for oil after Russia's invasion of Ukraine sent prices rocketing and upended global supply but producers in Canada, home to the world's third-largest reserves, have no plans to significantly boost output. Despite the surge in oil prices to 11-year highs, Canadian companies are wary of spending aggressively to grow oil production after the pain of 2020's pandemic-induced price collapse. Investors are demanding strict capital discipline, while environmental opposition to new fossil fuel projects and the Canadian government's plans to cap carbon emissions are also deterring growth. Benchmark US crude shot as high as US\$116 a barrel on Thursday on expectations that the market will be short of crude for months following sanctions on Moscow and major companies divesting Russian oil assets following the

invasion of Ukraine. Producers of Canadian heavy oil, which trades at a discount to US crude, are raking in more than US\$100 a barrel, adding billions of dollars in revenues. But companies are reluctant to boost capital budgets even as they reap the benefits of higher cashflow.

**“They can sit with their feet up right now, with money flowing into their pockets, while hardly working, while money flowing into their pockets, while hardly working.”**

Rafi Tahmazian, Portfolio manager: Canoe Financial

“They can sit with their feet up right now, with money flowing into their pockets, while hardly working,” said Rafi Tahmazian, portfolio manager at Canoe Financial in Calgary, which owns stakes in oil sands producers. “Why would they want to be a growth business again?” Most of Canada's reserves are held in

northern Alberta's vast oil sands, which account for roughly two-thirds of the country's 4.9 million barrels per day of production.

The huge mining and thermal projects required to extract oil sands bitumen takes years to build and cost billions of dollars, and many international oil majors turned away from Canada during a prolonged downturn following the 2014 oil price crash.

The remaining top domestic producers, including Canadian Natural Resources Ltd, Suncor Energy, are focused on producing existing assets as efficiently as possible to drive down costs.

### Investment

“The price spike for oil we are currently experiencing due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine is unlikely to entice producers into changing their investment plans in the near term,” said Ben Brannen, vice president of oil sands at the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers. Producers would need a clear signal from the Canadian government that it supports large energy infrastructure investments to grow gas and oil production and export capacity, Brannen added.

Instead, Justin Trudeau's Liberal government has promised a cap on oil and gas emissions, which could limit the industry's growth, read more

The focus on cutting global carbon emissions has made financing massive oil sands projects more expensive, analysts say, and long-term demand forecasts suggest the world will need less oil, not more, by 2050.

Canadian Natural, the country's biggest producer, plans to bump up oil and gas output by 5% this year, while Cenovus, Canada's second-largest oil and gas producer, said its 2022 production guidance published in December remains unchanged.

“These geopolitical situations, as fast as the price goes up, as fast it can go down,” said Canadian Natural President Tim McKay in an interview. “It's very volatile, so you have to manage to those cycles.”

Outside the oil sands, conventional oil and gas producers are also cautious about expanding drilling programs. Instead, they are prioritizing paying down debt incurred during the pandemic and returning value to shareholders, who have been clear in demanding companies keep a tight rein on spending.

“There's now a strong price signal for growth, but we're still in a place where sentiment has not fully changed, where we would have full investor and political support,” said Jonathan Wright, chief executive of NuVista Energy, which produces 52,000 barrels of oil equivalent of gas and liquids. -Reuters

**CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT TO SAAS AND SAAS METHOD, AND PROPOSED METHOD FOR OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN THE STARS OIL SANDS PROJECT, GREENSBURG REGION.

1. PROJECT SETS AND DESCRIPTION

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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9h00 - 12h00

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## Nyusi names new premier and finance minister

Mozambique President Filipe Nyusi on Thursday appointed Adriano Afonso Malolane as the new prime minister, shortly after sacking Carlos Agostinho do Rosario, and filled several other posts including finance minister as part of a cabinet reshuffle. A Portuguese-language presidency statement named Ernesto Max Tomena as the Minister of Economy and Finance, and Carlos Zacarias, currently chairman of the National Petrolium Instituto (INP) responsible for licensing oil and gas projects, as Mineral Resources and Energy Minister. The other new appoint-



1.	<p><b>Welcome</b></p> <p>The facilitator welcomed and thanked all for heading to the invitation to attend the stakeholder engagement meeting for the proposed mining project in respect of EPL 8769 and EPL 8772 in and around UIS Settlement. He informed the meeting that Zhoengue Mining (PTY) Ltd. a joint venture between Namibians and Chinese nationals with interest in mining. He further explained that the proponent Zhoengue Mining Namibia (PTY) Ltd has contracted Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the two EPL's. One falling within the Tseb Conservancy and the other near Uis Settlement.</p>
2.	<p><b>Agenda Points</b></p>
2.1	<p>The EIA process</p>
2.2	<p>Registration of comments and input by (I&amp;AP)</p>
2.1.1	<p><b>The EIA Process:</b></p> <p>The Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 6 February 2012 requires that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) be conducted for the purposes of obtaining and or applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The purpose of such exercise is to identify and outline possible environmental as well socio-economic impacts, be it positive or negative, right on the onset. A Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will than submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration prior to the issuance of an ECC to the proponent Zhoengue Mining (PTY) Ltd.</p> <p><b>Registration of comments and input by (I&amp;AP):</b></p> <p>The facilitator explained that it is a legal requirement that stakeholders (I&amp;AP) are given an opportunity to provide comments and input/s for inclusion which may equally form part of recommendations in the Scoping and EMP. As a result (I&amp;AP) are invited to register their comment/s and or input/s. The meeting attendees were once again reminded to air their comments in writing, and provided with an e-mail address and contact details for comments with deadline of 05 April 2022.</p>
3.	<p><b>Discussion</b></p>
3.1	<p>Input by the Conservancy representative Mr.Eric Xaneb: Due regard should be given to the overlapping rights of the Traditional Authority who are the custodians of communal land as well as to the activities of the Conservancy. It was added that in the event that any relocation of households and or any establishment due to the proposed activities, <b>just compensation should be paid.</b></p>
3.1.2	<p>Rehabilitation of the environment due to the exploration activities should be outlined in the Environmental Management Plan.</p>
3.1.3	<p>The proponent Zhoengue Mining, should commit to <b>Corporate Social Responsibility</b> already during the exploration stage of the project and not wait until the mining stage, because the damage and effects to the natural environment has already taken place.</p>
3.1.4	<p>The issue of <b>surface land rights</b> to be a major discussion and consideration, thus Access Agreement to be entered into between the Traditional Authority, the Conservancy and the proponent.</p>

3.1.5	Zonation covered by one of the EPL overlap into the sensitive and wildlife breeding. Therefore the Conservancy Committee should discuss the matter and consider how they can strike a balance between the interests.
3.1.6 3.1.7	Meeting requested that the Scoping and EMP Reports be circulated for review and comments. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy be in place from start to end in order to allow information flow at all stages of the proposed project.
4.	<p><b>Conclusion and Way Forward:</b></p> <p>Major consideration to the Game Management &amp; Utilization Plan in order to guide all activities during the exploration process. The facilitator, reiterated the importance of the comments from (I&amp;APs) which should submitted before 5 April 2022. Furthermore, he indicated that the Reports will be made available for review.</p> <p>Meeting was adjourned at 13H10</p>

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## APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY

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### DĀURE DAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



**SAMI #GAUB DAURE DAMAN**

P.O. Box 114, Uis, NAMIBIA

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

Erongo Region, NAMIBIA

haosesmercelyn@gmail.com

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Enq: Ms. M. Haoses 0814565636

08-03-2022

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Faithfully Yours,

  
Chief Z. Seibeb  
Daure Daman T/A





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January 2019 – June 2019

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

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

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

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

February 2004 – March 2009

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

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

#### CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 29 March 2022

Signature: 



