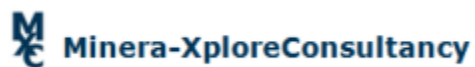


**A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR  
THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER  
CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, LEASE 18, WALVIS  
BAY, ERONGO REGION**



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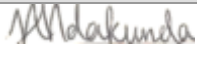
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<b>Title</b>	<b>A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, LEASE 18, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION</b>		
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MET Project No.	APP-003673		
<b>Date of release</b>	April 2022		
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****Introduction**

Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd (The proponent) has been allocated a 2 Ha / 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> portion of farm 38 by the Walvisbay Municipality on a 5years lease agreement to develop a storage facility for dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate. The proposed site (lease 18) is located on a portion of Farm 38, registration Division F between the Rooikop and plum area, south of the C14/M36 Main Road. The industrial erven is found approximately 14 km south-east of Walvis Bay town, wedged between Farms 19, 29,33 and 37, Farm 19.

The project entails construction of the storage facility as well construction or appropriate upgrading of existing infrastructure such as electricity, water and sewerage. Walvis Bay, Farm 38 conform with the proponent's location strategy as it is in close proximity to the Walvis Bay Port. The port is important for the support of economic activities in the inland since it acts as a crucial connection between sea and land transport. The stock-holding site will be used for: Receipt of granite and marble stones, storage facilities, packaging of stock (granite and marble), cleaning of stones with brasses (without noise generating machinery and hazardous liquid) and transportation of granite and marble stones. The mining industry requires a safe, feasible and affordable means of exporting finished goods and importing raw materials. As such Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd has identified a need to develop an industrial storage facility for dimension stone and copper concentrate.

The proposed land use and transformation activities of storage facility development falls under the activities that are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (2012). These activities cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed activities, the proponent is required to have undertaken an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports. These reports are a tool to identify, predict and evaluate the economic, environmental and social impact of proposed activities.

Potential impacts of the proposed land use and transformation activities of storage facility development, associated infrastructures were cumulatively assessed, where relevant, taking the existing environment and all other activities and facilities associated with the proposed project into consideration. This Scoping Report together with the EMP, will provide sufficient information for the Municipality of Walvis Bay as the Competent Authority and the MET to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project, and whether an environmental clearance certificate can be issued or not. It is hereby recommended that proposed dimension stone and copper concentrate stock-holding on lease 18, farm 38 be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, provided that: All mitigations provided in this report are implemented as stipulated and where required and emphasized, improvement should be effectively put in place.



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Below a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this report.

<b>Acronyms / Abbreviations</b>	<b>Definition</b>
BID	Background Information Document
CBD	Central Business District
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
DRT	Department of Roads and Transport: Walvis Bay constituency
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MEFT: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs
PPP	Public Participation Process
Project area	The 2 ha area intended for storage facility and associated infrastructure development

## **1. Introduction**

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### **1.1 Project background**

Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd, hereinafter referred to as the proponent has been allocated a 2 Ha/ 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> portion of farm 38, lease 18 by the Walvisbay Municipality on a 5 years lease agreement to establish a storage facility for dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate. The primary purpose of proposed stockholding site is planned for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage and dispatching of all granite and marble stones and copper concentrate in tonnage of bags and transport trucks. This process forms part of a chain of activities that eventually leads to the final incorporation of the stock within a building or lockable containers. These primary activities may be undertaken on an industrial erven range from industrial buildings, warehouse, storage and building yard as per the Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme. The assessment covers all the developmental stages the storage facility namely: construction, operation and closure.

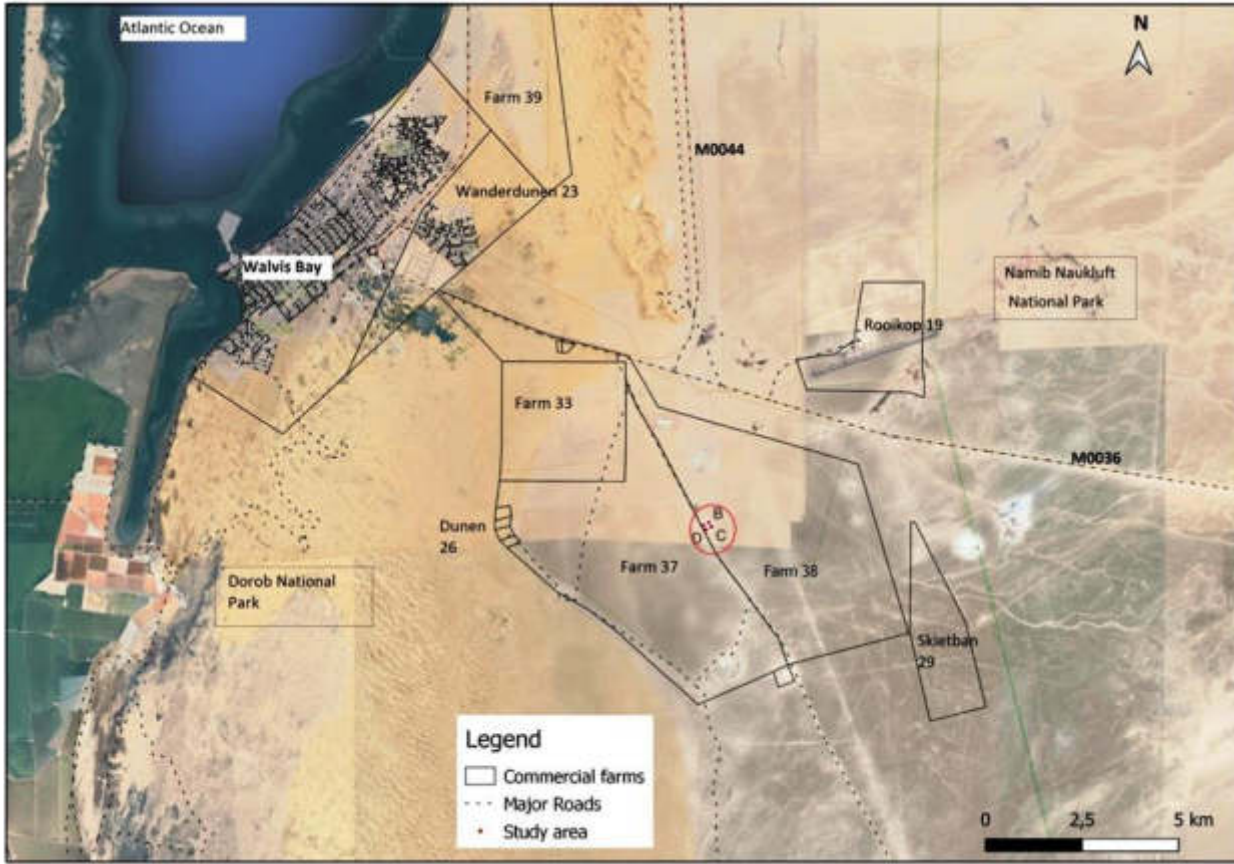
### **1.2 Project location**

The project area (lease 18) is located in western central of Namibia in Erongo Region, Walvis Bay district on the portion of Farm 38, south of the C14/ M36 Main Road. This site is found 14 km south-east of Walvis Bay town, wedged between Farms 19, 29,33 and 37, Farm 19 (see figure 2). The general area is partly developed with industrial infrastructure and is earmarked for further industrial developments, whereas the particular site is undeveloped. Coordinate for the center of the proposed storage facility are -23.020139 and 14.604861.



**Figure 1:** Namibian map showing the locality of the study area South East of Walvis Bay.

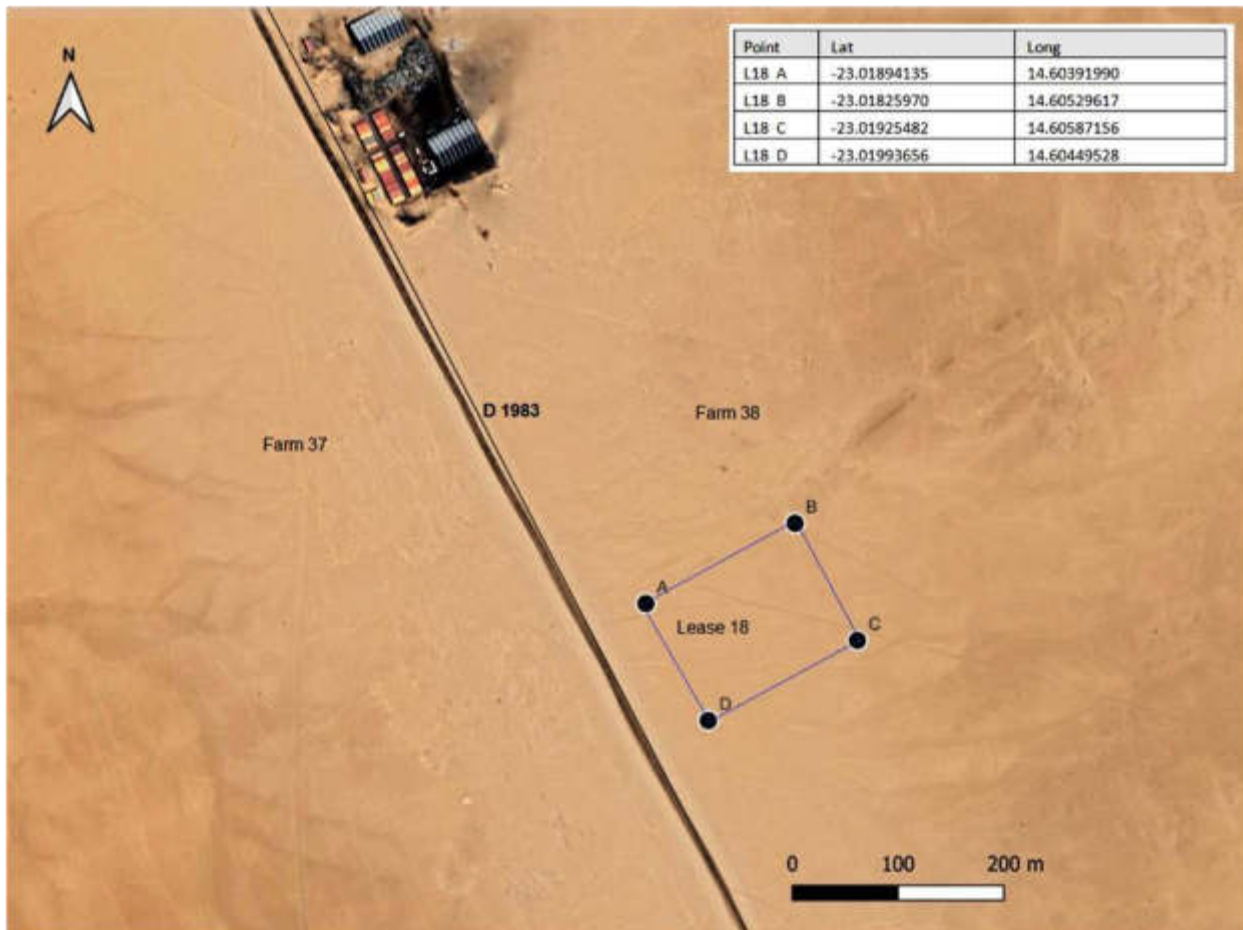




**Figure 2:** Locality of the study area, South East of Walvisbay, Namibia.

**Table 1:** Coordinate demarcation boundary for the proposed site:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
L18 A	-23.01894135	14.60391990
L18 B	-23.01825970	14.60529617
L18 C	-23.01925482	14.60587156
L18 D	-23.01993656	14.60449528
Centre	-23.020139	14.604861



**Figure 3:** Google earth image showing the lateral extent of the stockholding site.

### 1.3 Description of the study area

Walvis Bay is situated in the most arid part of the hyper arid Namib Desert. Having high coastal sand dunes and coastal climate that is strongly moderated by the cold water upwelling of the Benguela system. The area is characterized by mild summers and cool winters and fog is a regular feature throughout the year. Long-term mean annual rainfall is less than 20 mm, while totals may range from 0 to 100 mm per year. Wind is the single most important physical agent in the area affecting wave action, transport of sediments onto the shoreline and then further inland and the shape and movement of surrounding sand dunes. There is considerable movement of sand over the entire area, especially in the western section, where large dunes migrate at 1-6m per year. This area is a major source of sediments moving into the lagoon.



The landscapes of the Walvis Bay biodiversity areas are a result of river, marine, wind, and man-induced processes and feature some of the most interesting geological, soils, hydrological and biological features as well as different land uses. The study area is located on the Kuiseb delta biodiversity zone. This zone encompasses part of a dune field, sand flats, gravel plains and delta areas of the ephemeral Kuiseb River. Kuiseb river rise on the plateau, descend the western escarpment, and die out in the Namib (except in rare flood years, when they reach the sea at Walvis Bay. It is further characterized by a rare ecological interaction between a coastal wetland and the desert, under the influence of a very unusual climate dominated by the presence of cold sea currents.

## **1.4. Regulatory Requirements**

### **1.4.1. Introduction to the Environmental Impact Assessment**

The proposed land lease commissioned by local authorities (Walvis Municipality), storage of dimension stone and copper concentrate falls under the activities that are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (2012). These activities cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Prior to the development of the proposed project, Environmental clearance is required from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). In fulfillment of the environmental requirements, the proponent appointed Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment study and consequently prepare Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports.

The Environmental Assessment Act contains a very broad definition of ‘environment’, encompassing both the natural and economic environment. The object of the Act makes it clear that to the greatest extent possible a balance is to be struck somewhere between the objective of economic growth and the objective of protecting natural values. Environmental Assessment is needed in order to assess the potential environment and socio-economic impacts as well as to achieve better developmental interventions through protecting human, physical, and biotic environments.

### **1.4.2 Environmental Consultant**

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC has been assigned by Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental management plan (EMP) for the proposed infrastructure development of the dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate stock holding site on lease 18, farm 38. The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for this study was Ms. Nangula Ndakunda. Her main area of expertise includes Mineral exploration, Environmental Management, Groundwater resource management and groundwater exploration. The appointed EAP has a Master's Degree in Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development, B.Science (honours) Degree in Geology and a B.Science (honours) Degree in Hydrogeology (CV is attached in Appendix B).

### **1.5 The objectives of the Environmental Assessment Process**

The overall goal of an EIA is to achieve better developmental interventions through protecting human, physical, and biotic environments. This is one component in the environmental planning and management of projects, in that it focuses upon the consent stage of the project. The study entails assessments of likely short and long term positive and negative environmental impacts of the activities related to the proposed mining project with the following objectives:

- To prepare a Scoping report including details of the proposed mine and supporting infrastructures.
- To develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

This Scoping Report (including an assessment of impacts), together with the EMP, will provide sufficient information for the Municipality of Walvis Bay as the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project, and whether an environmental clearance certificate can be issued or not.

The assessment covered the proposed study for the following developmental stages:

- Pre-construction and Construction
- Operation and ongoing monitoring

- Decommissioning and closure

## **1.6 Purpose of the Scoping Report**

The main purpose of this report is to provide information relating to the proposed project activities and to indicate which environmental aspects and potential impacts that have been identified during the screening and scoping phases. Therefore the purpose of scoping is to identify issues, impacts and alternatives. Also integral to the Scoping Phase is the initial public participation process (PPP). This process ensures that all possible interested and affected parties (I&APs) are informed of the proposed activity and are provided with an opportunity to comment and identify issues.

The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- ❖ Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before the commencement of the project.
- ❖ To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA study.
- ❖ To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

- ❖ Inform the public about the proposed mining activities.
- ❖ Identify the main stakeholders and incorporate their comments and concerns.
- ❖ Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- ❖ To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

The scoping study provides a clear description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the activity may affect the environment. Information relating to the receiving environment and its social surroundings has been sourced through the following methods;

- ❖ Site visits to collect primary data;
- ❖ Legal and policy review;

- ❖ Gathering existing information relating to similar developments and issues;
- ❖ Discussions, meetings and site visits with authorities;
- ❖ Opinions and concerns raised by I&AP's and stakeholders; and
- ❖ Qualified opinions from professional studies.

Furthermore, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a comprehensive evaluation and study phase that addresses all the issues raised in the Scoping Phase. It is a substantial phase that has seven key objectives:

- ❖ Describe the biophysical and socio-economic environment that is likely to be affected.
- ❖ Assess the significance of impacts that may occur from the proposed mining sites.
- ❖ Assess the alternatives proposed during the Scoping Phase.
- ❖ Provide details of mitigation measures and management recommendations to reduce the significance of impacts.
- ❖ Provide a framework for the development of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).
- ❖ Continue with the public participation process.

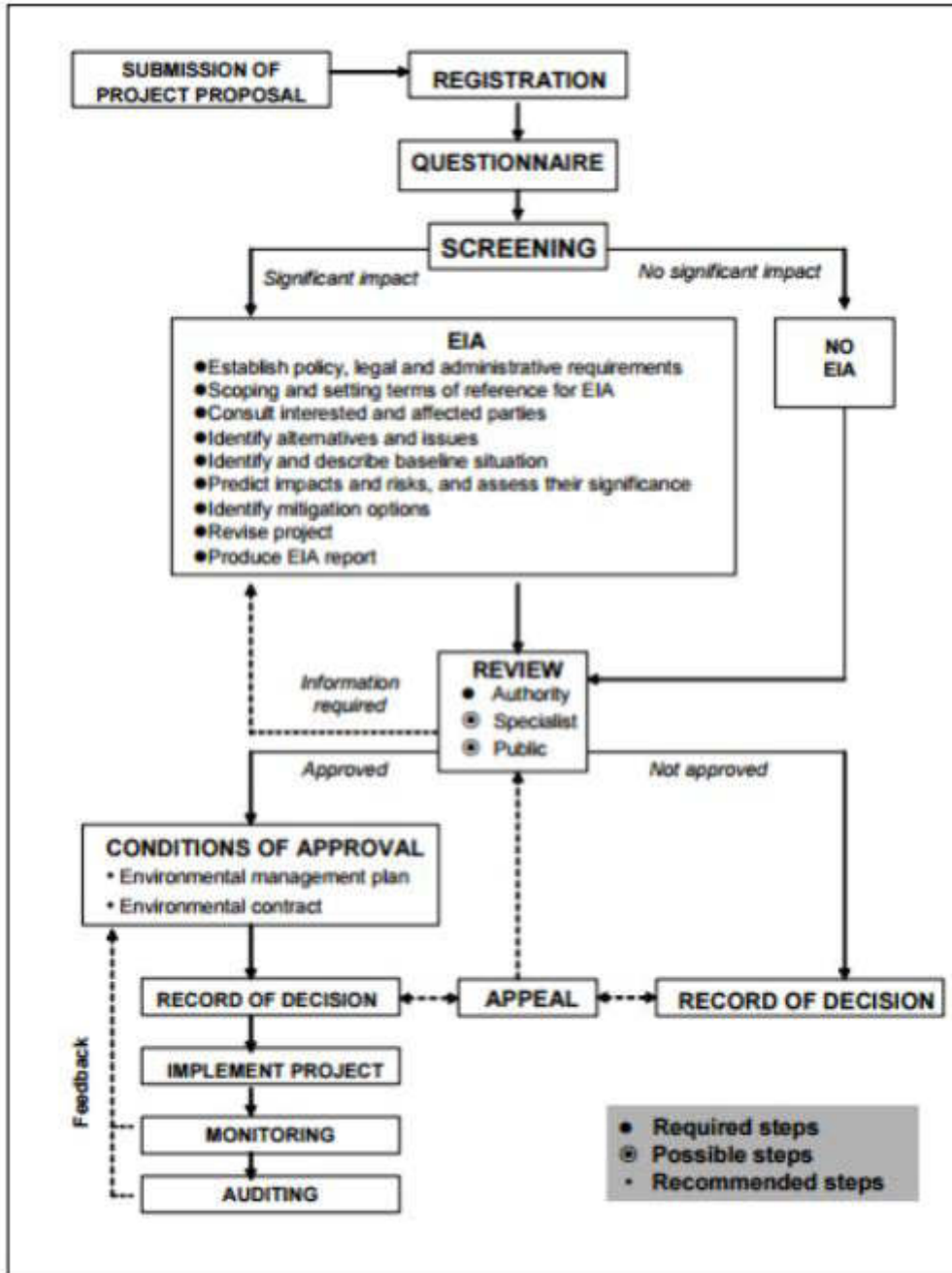
### **1.7 Terms of Reference and Scope of the project**

The terms and reference for the proposed project was set out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations of 2012, as well as the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent). The scope of the project is limited to conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and applying for an Environmental clearance certificate for the development/establishment of a dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate stock-holding infrastructure on lease 18 of Farm 38, Walvis Bay. This includes consultations with client; site investigations and analysis; stakeholder consultations; impact analysis; mitigation formulation; report writing; and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

**Table 2:** Environmental trigger activities, as in the EIA regulation:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Legislative</b>	<b>Proposed Development</b>
Activity 10.1 (a) <b>transit storage facility</b>	The construction of transit storage facility	The proposed project main objective is the construction and operation of dimension stone and copper concentrate storage facility.
Activity 10.1 (b) <b>infrastructure</b>	The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure where – it is a public road.	The proposed project includes the route determination of roads.
Activity 10.1 (c) <b>infrastructure</b>	The construction of – oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.	The proposed project includes the installation of bulk municipal services since is un-serviced land.

Taking the above mentioned into consideration, this report, together with the attached EMP, will provide sufficient information for MEFT to make an informed decision regarding the proposed exploration activities, and whether an environmental clearance certificate can be issued or not .A schematic representation of the EIA process in Namibia is given in Figure 4.



**Figure 4:** EIA Flowchart for Namibia (SELH, 2012)

### 1.8 Assumptions and limitations

This EIA report is based on currently available information and, as a result, the following assumptions and limitations apply:

- The report is based on project information provided by the proponent.

- The proposed activities as well as all the plans, maps, line boundary / coordinates, and appropriate data sets received from the proponent, project partners, regulators and competent authorities are assumed to be current and valid at the time of conducting the studies and preparation of this report.
- The impact assessment outcomes, mitigation measures and recommendations to be provided in the EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports are valid for the lifecycle of the proposed project.
- Descriptions of the natural and social environments are based on fieldwork, relevant specialist studies and available literature, where baseline information and impact assessment guidelines were insufficient or unavailable, a precautionary principle approach has been implemented.

## **1.9 Environmental assessment approach and methodology**

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995. This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgments of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarized below.

### **1.9.1 Project initiation and screening**

Screening is a key activity to determine whether an EIA is required. The project was registered on the online ECC portal ([eia.met.gov.na](http://eia.met.gov.na)) in order to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

## **1.9.2 Initial scoping public participation process**

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&APs) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarized below:

### **1.9.2.1 I&AP identification:**

A project specific I&AP stakeholder database was developed, this database has been maintained and updated as and when required. Contact details of interested and affected parties were provided by the proponent. Furthermore, I&APs were added to the database based on responses to the Newspapers advertisements and notification letters.

### **1.9.2.2 Background Information Document (BID):**

BIDs were distributed via email to relevant authorities and stakeholder on the I&APs database. A notification letter was also distributed for review and comment for a period of 2 weeks, after commencement of the project. The purpose of the BID was to inform I&APs about the proposed project, the assessment process being followed. Attached to the BID was a registration and response form, which provided I&APs with an opportunity to submit their names, contact details and comments on the project.

### **1.9.2.3 Advertisements and site notice:**

Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, public meetings and I&AP registration / comment period were placed in three newspapers namely: Namib times, Confidante and Windhoek Observer newspaper, for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the notice boards of the Walvis Bay municipality and around Walvis Bay CBD for public viewing. All issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were tabled and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.



#### **1.9.2.4 Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)**

The Draft scoping report (DSR) was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR will be distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

#### **1.9.2.5 Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase**

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) summarizes the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA. The FSR complies with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR will be submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.

## **2. Description of the proposed project**

### **2.1 Project overview**

The project entails construction of the storage facility and associated infrastructure as well the construction or appropriate upgrading of existing infrastructure such as electricity, water and sewerage. Walvis Bay, Farm 38 conforms to the proponent's location strategy as it is in close proximity to the Walvis Bay Port and it is an industrial area. Walvis Bay port is important for the support of economic activities such as mining in the inland since it acts as a crucial connection between sea and land transport. The proposed site has a space of 20, 000 m<sup>2</sup> cleared barren land sufficient enough to accommodate the proposed storage facility.

The primary purposes of the stock-holding facility are:

- Receipt of granite and marble stones,
- Storage,
- Cleaning of stones (marble and granite) with brasses (without noise generating machinery and hazardous liquid),
- Sorting, packaging and dispatching of all granite and marble stones and copper concentrate in tonnage of bags and transport trucks.

The mining industry requires a safe, feasible and affordable means of exporting finished goods and importing raw materials. As such Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd has identified a need to develop an industrial storage facility for dimension stone and copper concentrate for temporary storage before transportation to final destination. This process forms part of a chain of activities that eventually leads to the final incorporation of the stock within a building or lockable containers.

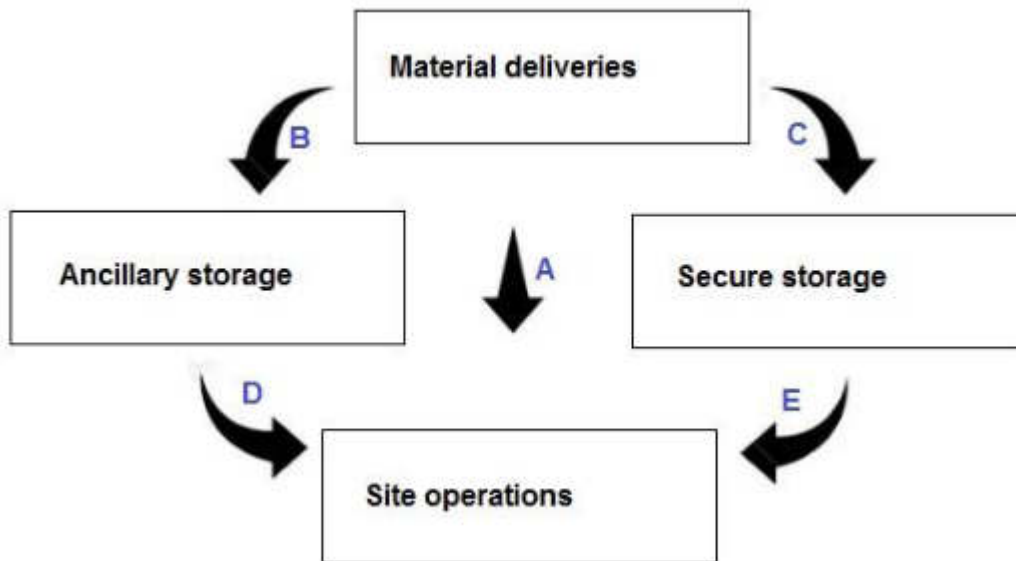
### **2.2 Project design and scale**

About 500-1000 pcs of blocks of granite and marbles and 1000 tonnage of copper concentrate per month will be stored at the stock-holding site. The stock-holding site will make provision for the 400 containers as the storage facility ready for shipping within next two or three months depending on the booking of shipment. About 75 % of space will be occupied and used within two years.

The scope of the activity entails the receipt of deliverables, where the sorting takes place. The sorting of stock received will determine whether to transfer such deliverables to the ancillary storage or security storage. The ancillary storage facility will accommodate deliverables that will not deteriorate when exposed to weather. The security storage facility accommodates high value stock that will not be exposed to weather but would rather be stored in the lockable form of containers ready for shipping.. Risks associated with these activities related to the specific environmental receptors found for the area will be assessed in the Assessment Phase of the EIA.

There will be three basis stockholding options as shown by the diagram below:

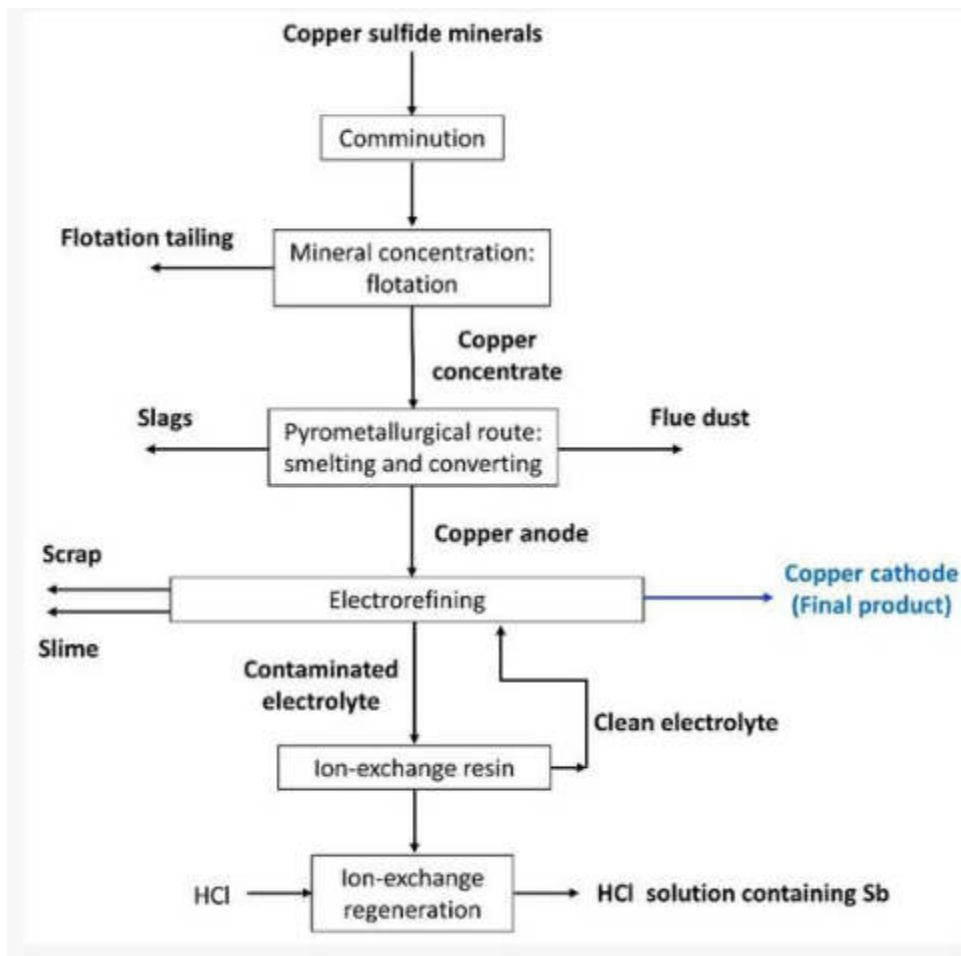
- (i) Holding materials in a secure storage area,
- (ii) Holding materials in an ancillary area and,
- (iii) Taking materials directly to the area of the area of the site operations. Each stockholding generates its own material handling requirement as illustrated by the arrows A-E.



**Figure 5:** Stockholding scenarios and material flows

### 2.3 Background information: copper concentrate production

Copper concentrate is the first commercial product of the copper production line and is composed of approximately equal parts of copper, iron and sulfide. It is non-flammable, low toxicity and stable under normal conditions. To separate the copper ore from the surrounding rock, drilling, blasting processes are used. The broken ore is then conveyed to a stockpile for further processing. At this point, the copper content is typically 1-2 percent by mass or less. The ore is ground to sand consistency, then mixed with water and frothing chemicals to make a slurry. This slurry is moved to flotation tanks, where air is pumped through the mixture, forming bubbles which attract the chemically coated copper sulphide. The bubbles float to the surface and overflow is skimmed off, filtered, and then dried to form a powder (copper concentrate).



**Figure 6.** Flowchart of the copper production from sulfide minerals showing the inputs and outputs of the main process stages.

The production of concentrates implies the crushing and later milling of the ore down to a particle size allows releasing copper by flotation. Concentrates are the raw material for all copper smelters, which by processing it obtain an impure form of metallic copper, anode or blister copper, which is later used to produce high purity refined copper. These concentrates from different regions have approximately between 24% up to 36% of copper.

## **2.4 Copper concentrate transportation and storage**

### **2.4.1 Containerized bulk handling system**

Containerized bulk handling process is an advanced handling process, using a completely sealed zero material loss system from the mine to the hatch of the ship. The copper concentrate is sealed in a purposely designed box with a lockable lid. Once in place at the mine, the only time the lid is removed is by the lid lifter on the revolving spreader prior to rotation at the bottom of the ship's hatch. During the tipping process, the hatch is sealed with the final piece of clever design, with a hatch based dust suppression system catching any rising dust that completely encloses the material from the pit to the hatch of the ship. Most of the equipment required to successfully implement a containerized bulk handling system already exist at the mine site and port. This includes forklifts, reach stackers and cranes.



**Figure 7:** Copper concentrate purposely designed box with a lockable lid.

#### **2.4.2 Traditional bulk loading system**

Copper concentrate is packed into chemical resistant, water proof bags which are then loaded and sealed into special ISO containers. These containers are then transported to the stock holding facility, where they are stored until such a time when they are transported to the Walvis Bay port. In order to counter possible temperature increases stored copper concentrate should be stowed with internal ventilation ducts in ventilated containers. Traditional bulk loading requires large amount of investment in engineering, design and construction, implementation and maintenance.



**Figure 8:** Chemical resistant, water proof copper concentrate bags loaded in a container.

#### **2.5 Marble and granite transportation and storage**

The extraction process of granite and marble starts in quarries. Quarries are natural reserves in Rocky Mountains, a place where the stones are in their natural aspect. For a successful extraction, a professional team and appropriate equipment are required, because it is a delicate activity and requires safety and preservation of the stones at the time of extraction. To slice a stone in a smaller size, a variety of tools are used, between them: diamond wire machine, stone crusher, diamond drill, among others.

The first piece of the stone is called stand or board, which has an approximate measure of 39" 4.44' x 19" 8.22' x 5" 10.86'. After the removal of the stand, it will be analyzed by a trained professional that will delimit this stone in many areas for a new clipping, where it will be produced blocks (small cubes of stones with an approximate measure of 9" 10.1' x 5" 10,8' x 5" 10,8'). To move the blocks inside de quarries, from the place of extraction to the storage yard, big tractors as loader machines are used. After this stage, the materials are stored in big trucks adapted for heavy loads and transported with destination to the Farpoint Stockholding site for cutting, packaging, storage and transportation by trucks.



**Figure 9:** Illustrate the size of marble blocks from the quarry to the stock holding facility.

## **2.6 Stock holding facility layout and construction**

Goods in the process of shipping need safe and secure storage to protect them from the elements of nature, damage and destruction. The facility will be concrete walled with covered roof and paved with concrete. All the transfer points will be fitted with dust extraction/ suppression system to handle dust. Building construction will occur by a combination of concrete masonry units and prefabricated steel erected on site. It is anticipated that all building construction will be customary to local authority standards, local building contractors and can be accommodated with the use of readily available tradesman and construction equipments. When preparing the layout design for the proposed stock holding site, physical characteristic of the study area and Walvis Bay Town planning scheme were considered. Raw material (Copper Ore Concentrate and dimension stone) will be stored in a fully

covered storage paved with concrete to avoid any possible contamination. Four categories workflow of material storage management namely planning and arrangement, implementation and handling, control and monitoring and supervision will be implemented during the operation stage.

## **2.7 Surrounding Land Use**

The proposed site is mostly surrounded by undeveloped land that is earmarked for further Industrial developments. The Remainder of Farm 38 has a number of properties allocated to various industrial investors such as BC Stone and Erongo Quarry, which are active and others such as Shamrock Investments, Native Storage, Monric Cement Works etc. which are at various stages of development. A residential development is planned approximately 6km to the northwest of Farm 38, on a Portion of Farm 37. Farm 19 to the North-west is where the Walvis Bay International Airport is found.

## **2.8 Supporting infrastructures and services**

The site is located in an industrial area within the jurisdiction of Walvis Bay Municipality. Therefore all basic and environmental infrastructure such as water supply, electricity supply, roads, sewerage and drainage system are available. An existing Namwater pipeline runs to the west of Farm 38 across the centre of the total extent of Farm 38. The service infrastructure such as water, sewer, drainage, electricity and roads will be designed by registered professional engineers to integrate with the existing infrastructure. These will be carried out in consultation with the Municipality and other relevant authorities such as Namwater and Erongo Red. Access to the site will be obtained from the D1983 Road off the Main Road C14/M0036. The internal road network will be designed and the construction thereof supervised by professional engineers as part of the service infrastructure.

## **2.9 Project need and desirability**

Proposed project will have direct and indirect positive contribution to the economic development and will create employment opportunities to the residents of Erongo Region. Walvis Bay is and the only port where most of our imports can come through and raw material can be exported for processing. The large percentage contributing to employment is fishing factories responsible for accommodating a large number of the Namibian population. The addition of the proposed development will be of great opportunity to add to the economic growth in Walvis Bay and the whole of Namibia.



This project will provide a platform for mined products to be processed in into finished products. Mining Sector is the backbone of Namibia's economy, since independence mining has been a major contributor in terms of employment, wealth creation and economic development. Annually, the mining industry pays over N\$ 505 million in mining royalties, and N\$ 2 million in for licence and export duties, excluding value added tax and pay as you earn. The mining industry contributes over N\$300 million dollars to Government revenue annually and around N\$ 2.2 billion annually to the national economy. The project operation may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP).

### **2.10 Project alternatives**

One of the objectives of an EIA is to investigate alternatives to the proposed project. Alternatives should include consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished. The no-go alternative must also in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed.

#### **2.10.1 Location alternative**

No subsequent site was identified for the proposed development of the stock-holding facility and supporting infrastructure, however Lease 18, of farm 38 is the only site given to the applicant for the proposed project.

#### **2.10.2 No-Go Alternatives**

The no-go alternative would essentially entail maintaining the current situation, whereby sufficient storage facilities for mined commodities remains a challenge. The proponent will be forced to utilize other companies' storage facilities this will slow down the production process. Consequently, the country will continue to be reliant on exports from other countries. In addition no construction or operational jobs that come with the envisaged project will be created. However, the no-go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts.

### **3. Summary of applicable legislatives, policies and regulations**

#### **3.1 Overview**

The principle environmental regulatory agency in Namibia is the Office of the Environmental Commissioner within the Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Meanwhile, the legislation/acts that affect the implementation, operation and management of the proposed activities are shown below.

##### **3.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990**

The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled “promotion of the Welfare of the People”. This article states that the Republic of Namibia shall – “actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future.

##### **3.1.2 Environmental Management Act of 2007**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. Establishment of Farpoint stock holding site falls under the category of **land use and transformation**. The act further states that clearance certificate be issued before the commencement of such activities and remains in force for three (3) years. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

##### **3.1.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2013**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform

The act provides for the management, protection, development, usage and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water resources and to provide for incidental

matters. This act prohibits pollution of water bodies and groundwater. Pollution of water resources should be avoided during the lifetime of the project.

#### **3.1.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes nature conservation inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing.

#### **3.1.5 National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)**

**Line Ministry/Body:** National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

#### **3.1.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Mines and Energy

The act regulates the importation and usage of petroleum products. The act reads as “To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price thereof; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard; in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof”.

#### **3.1.6 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Health and Social Services

This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, with the exception of East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for the purposes of section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.

### **3.1.7 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling of hazardous substances.

### **3.1.8 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Health and Social Services

Provide a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia; and to provide for incidental matters.

### **3.1.9 Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme**

**Line Body:** Municipality of Walvis Bay

The town planning scheme has its general purpose, the coordinated and harmonious development of the local authority area or the area or areas situated therein. Farm 38 is zoned “undetermined” in terms of Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme. This statutory document provides land use regulations and development, therefore land use and development should be in accordance with the town planning scheme.

### **3.1.10 Labour Act No.11of2007**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Labour, industrial Relation and employment creations. This act details the minimum wages, fundamental rights and protections as well as the basic conditions of employment to be followed.

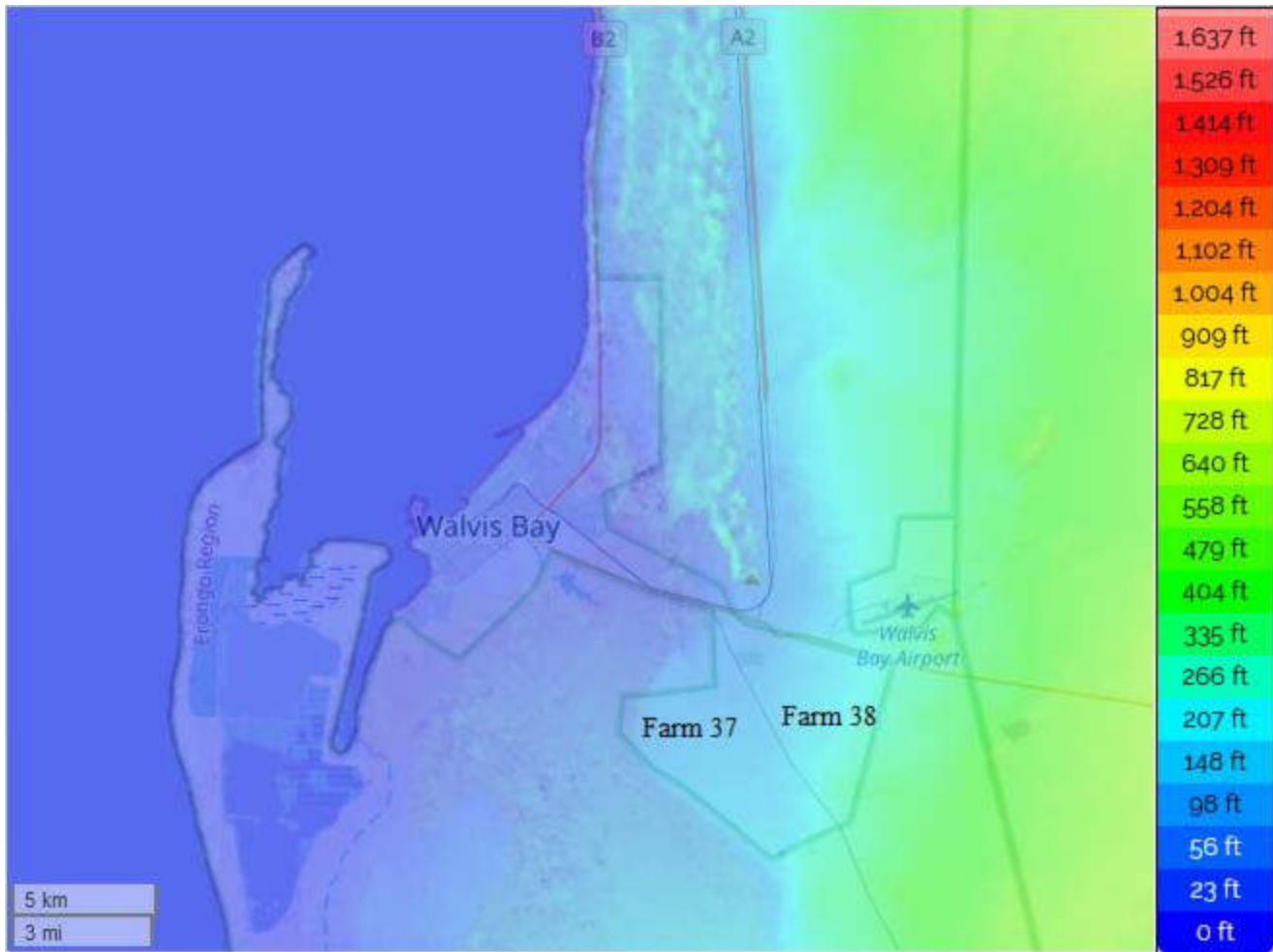
## **4. Receiving Environment**

This chapter provides a description of the receiving environment within the study area. Three components to the environment are: Physical Environment; Biological Environment; and Socio-Economic Environment.

### **4.1 Physical Environment**

#### **4.1.1 Regional and physical geography**

Erongo Region borders with Kunene Region in the North, Otjozondjupa Region in the East, Khomas Region in the Southwest and Hardap Region in the South. The region was named after the famous breathtaking Erongo mountain range which stretches out across the plains between the towns of Omaruru and Karibib. The Region is one of Namibia's regions that have a shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean. In Walvis Bay the land rises steadily from sea level (0 m) to about 100 m across the breadth of the Namib. The Namib land surface is mostly flat to undulating gravel plains, punctuated with occasional ridges and isolated 'insel berg' hills and mountains. The eastern edge of the Namib is marked by the base of the escarpment in the southern part of the region. In the northern part, the escarpment is mostly absent and there is a gradual rise in altitude to over 1,500 m. The Erongo Region, stretches from the Central Plateau westwards across the Central-Western Plains and Escarpment to the Central Namibian coast roughly over a distance between 200 and 350 km, and Northwards from the Ugab River in the north to the Kuiseb river in the south over a distance of up to 300 km, covers an area of 63,586 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 7.7 per cent of Namibia's total area of about 823,680 km<sup>2</sup>.



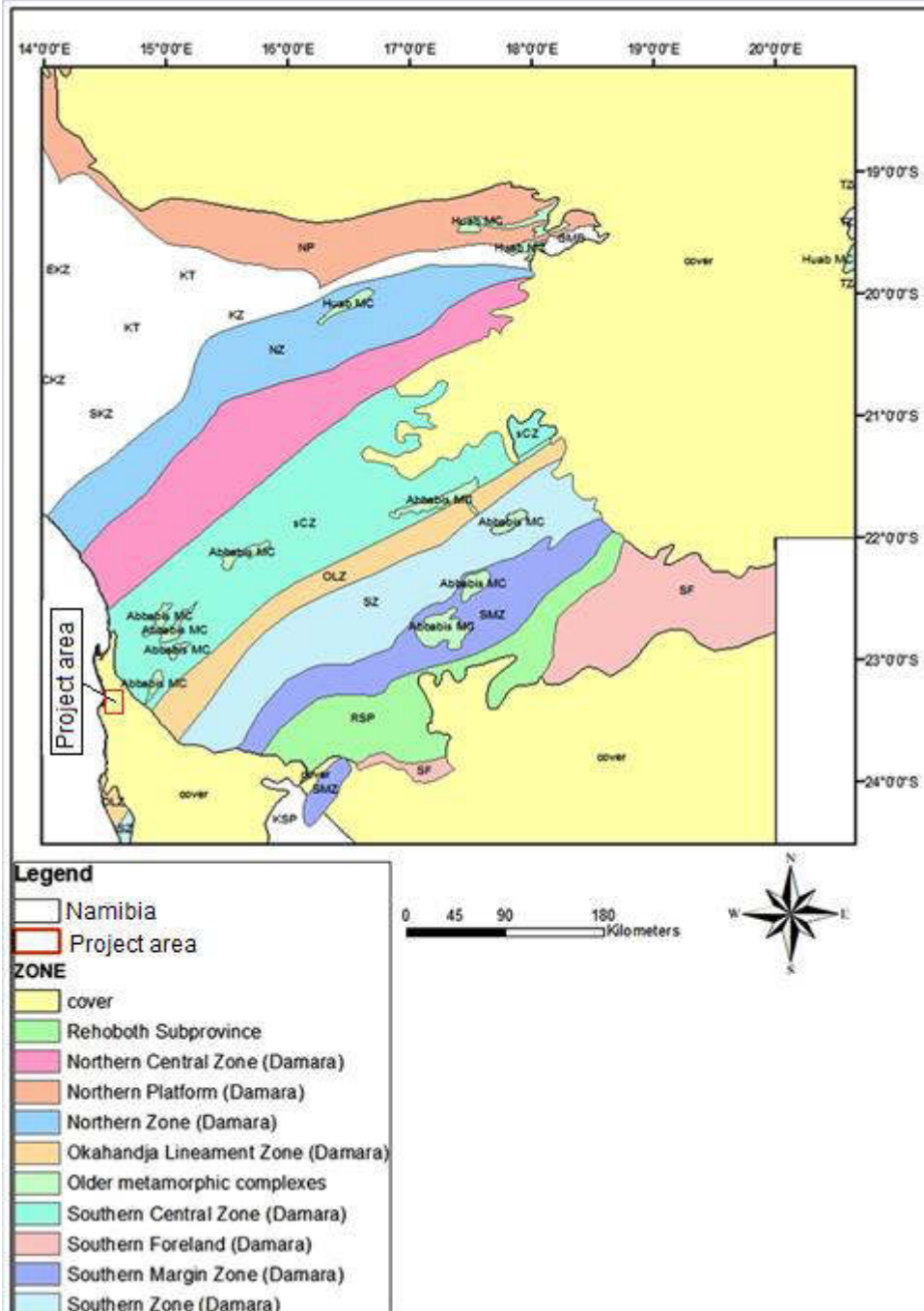
**Figure 10:** Walvis Bay Topographic Map (NASA, 2022)

The Southern boundary of the Kuiseb River distinctively divides the gravel plains to the North and the large sea of dunes to the South, however this river does not reach the sea during times of flood but the water instead disappears into the sand at the Kuiseb Delta, from which the town of Walvis Bay extracts underground water for its supplies. In the Erongo Region, The proposed site on which the development will be undertaken can be described as relatively flat.

#### **4.1.2 Geological setting**

The project area is underlain by deep sand, mud and salt pans intensely cemented by gypcretes, varying from off-white to light brown in color. These gypcretes extend all along the coast wherever there are stable pediments or bedrock surfaces to which gypsum has become attached. They vary from older, dense, compact surface or subsurface layers to young sands, gravels and “puffy” soils that can be slightly indurated through the incipient precipitation of intergranular, mesocrystalline, microcrystalline or fibrous gypsum. Gypcrete duricrusts occur in arid regions where mean rainfall is less than 250 mm per year and mean evaporation exceeds mean precipitation. They are generally between 0.1 m and 5 m in thickness but can occur to depths of 10 m below surface and their gypsum content can reach 95 %.

Beneath the deep sand underlies the Proterozoic Damara orogenic belt which has been divided into several different zones on the basis of stratigraphy, metamorphic grade, structure, geochronology, plutonic rocks and aeromagnetic expression (Miller, 1983, 1998).



**Figure 11:** Tectonic zones of the Damara orogenic belt. (Shape files are from the Geological Survey of Namibia).



### 4.1.3 Hydrogeology

The Water for domestic and industrial use in Walvis Bay comes mainly from the Kuiseb aquifer in the lower Kuiseb Riversituated in the Kuiseb Delta. Kuiseb aquifer type includes alluvium, palaeo-channel sediments and sandstone. It is aquifer is periodically recharged depending mainly on the duration and the volume of runoff in the Kuiseb Riverwhich runs from the central highlands in central Namibia where rainfall is more reliable and more significant than the coast.

## 4.2 Social Environment

### 4.2.1 Socio-Economic Context

According to the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census results, Erongo Region had a population of 150,809 people of which 70,986 were women and 79,823 were men. The region's population was growing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. Most of the population lived in urban areas (87%) compared to only 13 percent in rural areas. This is due to a large proportion of migration from rural to urban areas in search of job opportunities in towns, particularly among young adults. The main languages spoken at home in the Erongo Region are the Oshiwambo language at 39%;Afrikaans language at 20%; Nama/Damara at 19%and Otjiherero language at 10%. Erongo Region comprises of (7) constituencies, namely: Arandis, Daures, Omaruru, Karibib, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban. The project area is located in Walvis Bay Rural constituency and its population statistics is displayed below.

**Table 3:** Statistics of Walvis Bay Rural Constituency.

Walvis Bay Rural constituency statistics	
Population	26, 916
Male	14, 134
Female	12, 782
Private households	8, 038
Population under 5 years	11 %
Population aged 5 to 14 years	16 %
Population aged 15 to 59	71 %
Population aged 60+ years	5
Female : male ratio	100: 117
Female head households	33 %

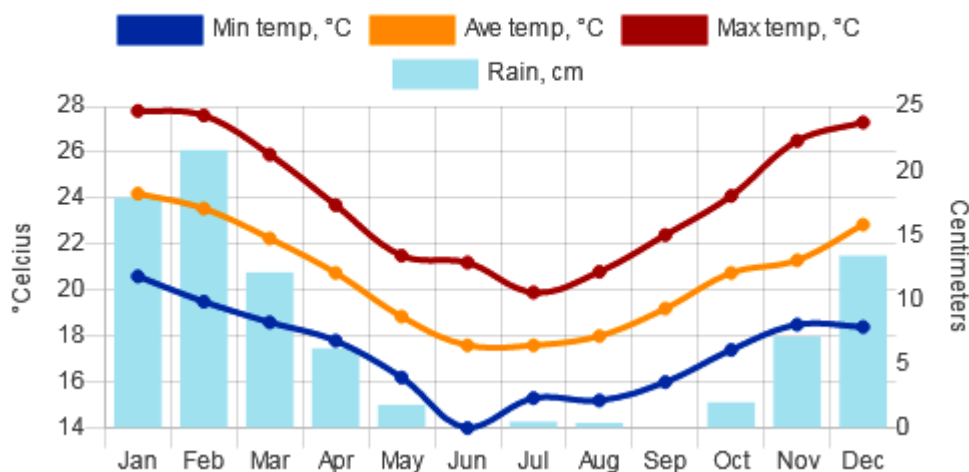
Male head households	67 %
People with disability	2 %
Employed population	68 %
Unemployed population	32 %
Retired population	40 %
Literacy rate 15 + years, %	99 %
Household income from pension	2 %
Household income from business and non-farming activities	9 %
Household income from farming	1 %
Household income from cash remittance	4 %
Household income from wages and salaries	81 %

### 4.3 Bio-Physical Environment

#### 4.3.1. Climate

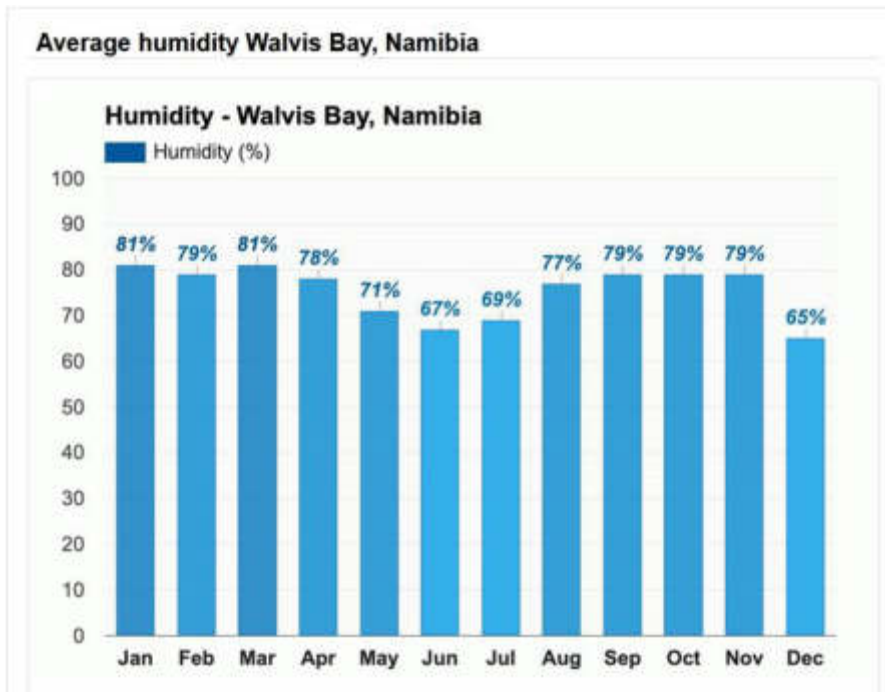
Walvis Bay has a desert or arid climate. Despite its lack of rainfall, Walvis Bay is not an overly hot place. The cold Atlantic Ocean and the prevailing offshore currents ensure that the temperature in Walvis averages around 24°C in summer, between November and February, and 17 °C in winter, between June and August. The average annual temperature is 16.6 °C. During the year, there is virtually no rainfall; the average rainfall is 11 mm. The least amount of rainfall occurs in May. Most precipitation falls in March, with an average of 5 mm.

#### Walvis Bay



**Figure 12:** Average monthly rainfall and temperature graph for Walvis Bay.

The town experiences no real humidity, but in the evenings a dense sea fog often rolls in off the ocean. This fog can sometimes be quite thick and most animals in the region use it as their principal source of moisture in the unforgiving desert climate. Months with the highest relative humidity are January and March (81%). The month with the lowest relative humidity is December (65%). Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain and increases the rate of evaporation.



**Figure 13:** Humidity graph for Walvis Bay showing average monthly humidity percentages (weather-atlas, 2022).

### 4.3.2 Air Quality

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally excellent with an air quality index of 16 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is about 15 µg/m<sup>3</sup> which is excellent. The fine particle matter levels (PM 2.5) are about 13 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The particle matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) is about 16 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. While nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) levels in the area are recorded to be 0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles, sea spray, industrial processes and dust generated by wind erosion from the exposed areas.

## **5. Identification of environmental aspects**

The proposed activities listed above have potential impact on the environment. Environmental aspects and potential impacts were identified during the screening and assessment phases of the EIA, in consultation with authorities, Interested and Affected Parties and the environmental team. As requested from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, an assessment Report with assessment and Environmental Management Plan have been prepared for the proposed activities. The following issues were assessed in this process and the findings are presented in this Assessment Report:

- Air quality (dust and fumes)
- Biodiversity (fauna and flora)
- Socio-economic
- Land-use
- Noise
- Surface water and groundwater
- Visual impacts
- Soil erosion and land degradation
- Heritage and archaeological impacts

### **5.1 Identified impacts on bio-physical environment**

The following potential effects on the environment during the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the quarrying project have been identified

#### **5.1.1 Biodiversity (fauna and flora)**

The transformation of land for any purpose results in the destruction of the site-specific biodiversity, the fragmentation of habitats, reduces its intrinsic functionality and reduces the linkage role that undeveloped land fulfils between different areas of biodiversity importance. The alteration will occur through physical disturbance and continued human presence and use. Construction and operation

activities which are expected to cause destruction of biodiversity and habitats include the movement of vehicles and machinery.

The Kuiseb Delta and River supports a low number of plant species adapted to very dry conditions. The surrounding area is sparsely populated with flora, and there was little to no vegetation observed. The existing vegetation in the vicinity is more characteristic and typical of a coastal environment, in particular the *Kuntze's brownanthus* and *Trianthema hereroensis* bushes are found in the general area, but the proposed area is open with no vegetation visible. A diversity of lichens is found on some of the trees and on the stones of the gravel plains. The proposed development areas and associated infrastructure would be relatively small and thus only have localized negative implications on the environment and associated fauna and flora. The overall impact on the local fauna and flora and associated habitat would be relatively small. The general area is by no means pristine with various anthropogenic influences having affected the area over an extended period.



**Figure 13 :** *Kuntze's brownanthus* and *Trianthema hereroensis* bushes found in the vicinity of the study area.

There are 47 species of mammals listed in the dune area and delta of the Swakop and Kuiseb Rivers, mostly bats. About 30 km in the East, is the Walvis Bay lagoon with its overwhelming abundance of water birds, about 200,000 migratory birds visit the lagoon annually. There are no protected or red data listed plants or animal species found on the site however care should be taken that no risk is posed to the adjacent marine ecosystem, including seabirds, that may be found in the area. Two endemic rodent species occur in the dune sand namely the Golden mole and Namib dune gerbil. The Golden mole is

endemic to the Namib Desert and it is virtually blind. It uses waves that move through the soil to locate its prey and predators. Namaqua Chameleon is found on the gravel plains of the Dune Belt Area. The Fog-basking beetle is known for its fog basking behavior. During fog basking it straighten out its rear legs and lowers its head. Fog condenses on its body and forms into droplets of water which glides to the mouth parts. Various species of lizards and snakes occur in the dune fields. Lizards and snakes in this area have largely adapted to the desert environment and some have become famous for their behavior of licking fog moisture off themselves, sand diving, foot-lifting, and side winding. The following snakes and lizards are found in the vicinity of the study area and around coastal desert areas of the Namib Desert: Palmato gecko, Southern Slip face Lizard, Southern Namib Sand Adder, Namaqua Chameleon, Namib Sand Snake, Wedge snouted Skink, Slender Blind Legless Skink, Wedge Snouted Desert Lizard, Small-scaled Desert Lizard and the Small legged Burrowing Skink. Almost all the reptile species on the coast are endemic to Namibia.

#### **5.1.1.1 Alien invasive plants**

Alien invasive plants are prevalent in areas affected by land transformation and anthropogenic disturbance. It is a well-known fact that disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien invasive weed species. Surface mines are a major disturbance, and thus may promote the establishment and expansion of invasive plant communities

#### **5.1.2 Surface and Groundwater**

By definition, contaminated water is water that has been polluted by human activities to the extent that it has higher concentrations of dissolved or suspended constituents than the maximum admissible concentrations formulated by national or international standards for drinking, industrial or agricultural purposes. The proposed project site is located not less than 20 km from the Walvis Bay shoreline; this does however puts the surface and ground water resources in the area at risk of pollution. Project activities during construction and operation have the potential to cause contamination through accidental spillages of hydrocarbons, chemicals, hazardous materials, etc.

### **5.1.3 Air quality**

Emissions of air pollutants can occur from a wide variety of activities during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of a project. During the construction phase fugitive dust from excavations and wind-blown stockpiles during site clearance will be generated onsite by the use of heavy vehicles, machinery and equipment. Windblown particulates from natural exposed surfaces can result in significant dust emissions with high particulate concentrations near the source locations. Continuous movements of people, heavy vehicles, machinery and equipment on site can loosen and re-suspend the deposited material again into the air. The project area is a safe distance away from the nearest and planned residential areas and other developments, and dust would therefore not interfere significantly on the community during the short-term construction phase. The fully constructed, enclosed stock holding unit is not expected to generate dust or emissions.

### **5.1.4 Noise Impact**

Noise pollution can be defined as any disturbing or unwanted noise that interferes or harms human or wildlife. Continuous exposure to noise leads to multiple adverse effects on physical and mental state of the surrounding community as a whole. Some of these effects are: tinnitus, and noise induced hearing loss (NIHL), reduced performance, sleeping difficulties, disturbance in conversation, annoyance or stress, anxiety, depression and high blood pressure. Noise pollution has negative impact on wildlife species by reducing habitat quality, increase stress level land masking other sounds.

Noise impacts will mainly be associated with construction machinery and vehicles, concrete and mixing; and excavation for foundations. The project area is however a distance away from the residential areas and other developments, and would therefore not interfere significantly on the community during the short-term construction phase. Noise level by the vehicle movement is also negligible as it is not above the general noise level of normal traffic in the area. Sound insulation with sound absorbers provisions for industrial buildings and workshops will be incorporated during the construction of the stock holding so that during operation phase the stock holding will be soundproofed.

### **5.1.5 Visual Impacts**

The Actual receptors, for which visibility was verified, include the following settlements, farms and roads:

- ✓ Surrounding farms (Farm 33, 19, 37 and 35)
- ✓ Settlement to be established on farm 37
- ✓ Roads: roads D 1983 and C 14/ M 0036

The stock-holding will be discernible from a distance of 5 km, however it does not significantly affect the overall composition of the view as most of the visual receptors will have a view towards development. Although there are no vegetation to screen some receptors, minor landscape change will occur during project implementation.

### **5.1.6 Hazardous waste**

Hazardous material regarded by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974) as those substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. When a hazardous material is no longer usable for its original purpose and is intended for disposal, but still has hazardous properties, it is considered a hazardous waste. In the proposed project, hazardous waste will be collected and sent for treatment before disposal.

### **5.1.7 Land contamination**

Land is considered contaminated when it contains hazardous materials or oil concentrations above background or naturally occurring levels. This may involve surficial soils or subsurface soils that, through leaching and transport, may affect groundwater, surface water, and nearby farms. Where subsurface contaminant sources include volatile substances, soil vapor may also become a transport and exposure medium, and create potential for contaminant infiltration of indoor air spaces of buildings. Contaminated land is a concern because of the potential risks to human health and ecology (e.g. risk of



cancer or other human health effects, loss of ecology). Contamination of land should be avoided by preventing or controlling the release of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or oil to the environment. When contamination of land is suspected or confirmed during any project phase, the cause of the uncontrolled release should be identified and corrected to avoid further releases and associated adverse impacts. Contaminated lands should be managed to avoid the risk to human health and ecological receptors. The preferred strategy for land decontamination is to reduce the level of contamination at the site while preventing the human exposure to contamination.

### **5.1.8 Storm-water Management**

Stormwater includes any surface runoff and flows resulting from precipitation, drainage or other sources. Typically stormwater runoff contains suspended sediments, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), coliform, etc. Rapid runoff, even of uncontaminated stormwater, also degrades the quality of the receiving water by eroding stream beds and banks.

### **5.1.9 Archaeological and Heritage Context**

All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek. In the meantime, there are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia on lease 18 of farm 38. While many archaeological sites have been found along the Namibian coast and some sites provide evidence of coastal occupation for a long time, many of these are considered “lucky finds” since the chances of artefacts surviving long and then being found are obviously small. As a result, the number of known archaeological sites with very old artefacts is few. It is unlikely that the development site will have any significant archaeological resources; however an accidental find procedure may be required. If any heritage or culturally significant artefacts are found during the construction, construction must stop and the National Heritage Council of Namibia immediately notified.

### **5.1.10 Municipal Service Impacts**

Due to the small scale of the proposed project, minimal municipality services will be required. However, construction phase will lead to the generation of significant amounts of solid waste mainly in the form of construction building rubble. This could have a negative environmental impact if not managed well. Therefore enough waste bins and skip containers should be availed to manage the solid waste. All solid waste should be disposed off at the designated landfill site of Walvis Bay as approved by the local authority.

### **5.1.11 Traffic Impacts**

Traffic is expected to increase during the construction and the operation phase of the project. A number of trucks and other heavy machinery will be required to deliver; handle and position construction materials as well as copper concentrate and dimension stone. Not only will the increase in traffic result in associated noise impacts, it will also impact on the vehicular traffic in the area. The use of slow moving heavy construction trucks has the potential to cause traffic jams. Traffic moving along the adjacent C14 Main Road as well as to the D1983 may be impacted the most during this phase.

### **5.1.12 General socio-economic concerns**

During the construction phase, the deployment of a temporary construction workforce in Walvis Bay may be necessary. Increased influx of jobseekers to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the operational phase of the project could lead to potential increase in the unemployed people in the area and the establishment/growth in informal settlements which could exacerbate security issues due to increased crime rates. These types of projects, where construction workers have the opportunity to interact with the local community, create a significant risk for the development of social conditions and behaviors that contribute to the spread of HIV, AIDS and Covid-19. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism has initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments. Safety and security aspects are a critical part of any construction activity and high standards have to be upheld for the duration of the construction period.

## 6. Assessment Methodology

### 6.1 Introduction

Impact assessments depend on the nature and magnitude of the proposed activity, significance of impacts prior and after mitigation as well as the type of environmental control envisaged for the particular project. Given the nature of the proposed activity, the identification and assessment of the potential impacts will be based on the type and scale of the various activities associated with the project. The assessment process was describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the afore said identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process, desktop studies by reviewing previous EIA's and EMP's.

The phases covered by this assessment are: construction, operational and closure/decommissioning phase. The environmental assessment section of the scoping report and the consequent EMP shall also be compartmentalized into these phases. This assessment methodology enables the assessment of cumulative impacts, the significance of impacts, the extent of the impacts, the duration and reversibility of impacts, the probability of the impact occurring and the degree to which the impacts can be mitigated.

The methodology for conducting the qualitative impact assessment can be found in Table 4.

**Table 4:** Impact assessment criteria

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

**PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE**

**SEVERITY = L**

<b>DURATION</b>	Long term	<b>H</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>
	Medium term	<b>M</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>
	Short term	<b>L</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**SEVERITY = M**

<b>DURATION</b>	Long term	<b>H</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
	Medium term	<b>M</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
	Short term	<b>L</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>

**SEVERITY = H**

<b>DURATION</b>	Long term	<b>H</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
	Medium term	<b>M</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>

	Short term	<b>L</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
			<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/ national
<b>SPATIAL SCALE</b>					

<b>PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
Definite/ Continuous	<b>H</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
Possible/ frequent	<b>M</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>
Unlikely/ seldom	<b>L</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>
		<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>				

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

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

**H+ = High positive; H= High; L+ = Low positive; L = Low; M = Medium**

### **Migation measures**

Where negative impacts are identified, mitigation objectives have been set, and practical, attainable mitigation measures must be recommended that will minimize or eliminate the impacts. Where mitigation is not feasible, this has been stated and reasons given. In the case of positive impacts, enhancement measures are recommended for optimizing the benefit to be derived.

### **Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Environmental Commissioner requires regular environmental monitoring and evaluations on environmental performance to be conducted on approved developments, as well as the setting and monitoring of targets for improvement. Monitoring requirements with quantifiable standards to assess the effectiveness of mitigation actions have been recommended where appropriate. These must indicate what actions are required, by whom, and the timing and frequency thereof. If further investigations must be undertaken and monitoring programmes implemented before, during and after operations. As part of this exercise bi-annual reports have to be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the duration of the environmental clearance certificate.

## **7. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**

### **7.1 Overview**

Environmental management plan (EMP) serves as a risk strategy that contains logical framework, monitoring programs, mitigation measures and management control. The aim of an Environmental Management plan (EMP) is to develop procedures to implement project's mitigation measures and monitoring requirements. An EMP ensures the community that the environmental management of the project is acceptable. As well as stipulating the roles and responsibilities of persons involved in the project. It further ensures that legal and policy requirements are well known and understood by the proponent, its employees and contractors and will be strictly enforced by its management team. Issues and concerns identified in the EIA will form a set of environmental specifications that will be implemented on site.

The control measures described in this EMP have been developed following consideration of the findings of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), which concluded that a number of environmental values would be impacted by the proposed activities. The intent of the proposed control measures is to ensure that project related activities will not negatively affect the environment or the health, welfare and amenity of people and land uses by meeting or exceeding statutory requirements.

This EMP is a live document and shall be reviewed at predetermined intervals, and/or updated during the ESIA process when / if the scope of work alters, or when further data/information is added. All personnel working on the project will be legally required to comply with the requirements set out in the Final Draft EMP that is approved by MEFT

Furthermore, overall objectives of this EMP are:

- To develop measures that will mitigate the adverse impacts of the proposed project
- Ensuring compliance with regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines

- To formulate measures to enhance the value of environmental components where possible.
- To formulate measures to protect environmental resources as well enhance the value of environmental components where possible.
- Responding to unforeseen events and providing feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.

## **7.2 Summary of the proposed activities**

The proponent has been allocated a 2 Ha/ 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> industrial erven portion of farm 38, lease 18 by the Walvisbay Municipality on a 5 years lease agreement to establish a storage facility for dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate. The primary purpose of proposed stockholding site is planned for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage and dispatching of all granite and marble stones and copper concentrate in tonnage of bags and transport trucks. This process forms part of a chain of activities that eventually leads to the final incorporation of the stock within a building or lockable containers. The proposed project have potential impacts on the following:

- Potential land or soil disturbances,
- Soil and water resources contamination,
- Biodiversity (fauna and flora),
- Air quality,
- Noise,
- Health and safety,
- Vehicular traffic impact,
- Archaeological impact.

## **7.3 Legal implications and obligations under the EMP**

The EMP will be sent to the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for approval. Once the DEA is satisfied with the Environmental Impact Assessment Farpoint Stock-holding lease 18, Farm 38, Walvis Bay



contents of the EMP, they will issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to the Proponent to commence with the establishment of a lithium mine in the proposed area. The ECC is linked with the recommendations of the Environmental Management Plan. Once the ECC is issued, the EMP becomes a legally binding document and each role-player including contractors and sub-contractors are made responsible to implement the relevant sections of the EMP and is required to abide by the conditions stipulated in this document. This document is a live document, which will be review and updated as needed.

## **7.4 Environmental Management Principles**

The proponent will ensure that all parties involved in the project uphold the following broad aims:

1. All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, all staff workers, guests and anyone entering the stock holding premises.

### **2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being**

- ❖ Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and occupation health hazards; and,
- ❖ Promote good relationships with the local authorities and their staff.

### **3. Biophysical Environment**

- ❖ Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations;
- ❖ Prevent or minimize environmental impacts;
- ❖ Prevent air, water, and soil pollution, biodiversity conservation and due respect for the purpose and sanctity of the area.

To achieve these aims, the following principles need to be upheld.

### **Commitment and Accountability:**

The proponent's senior executives and line managers will be held responsible and accountable for: Health and safety of site personnel while on duty, including traveling to and from site in company vehicles and environmental impacts caused by mining or by personnel engaged in the mining activities, including any recreational activities carried out by personnel in the area

### **Competence**

The proponent will ensure a competent work force through appropriate selection, training, and awareness in all safety, health and environmental matters.

### **Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control**

This is to identify, assess and prioritize potential environmental risks associated with proposed project activities. The main objective of is to prevent or minimize priority risks through careful planning and design, allocation of financial resources, management and workplace procedures. In cases where the event of adverse impacts arises, a prompt intervention by the proponent will be done and a through procedure of how this will be done will be outlined in the safety and management policies of the proponent's profile.

### **Performance and Evaluation**

Set appropriate objectives and performance indicators. Comply with all laws, regulations, policies and the environmental specifications. Implement regular monitoring and reporting of compliance with these requirements.

### **Stakeholder Consultation**

Create and maintain opportunities for constructive consultations with employees, authorities, other interested or affected parties. Seek to achieve open exchange of information and mutual understanding in matters of common concern.

## **Continual Improvement**

This will be done through continual evaluation, feedbacks from the stakeholders, and innovation by the proponent, to seek to improve performance regarding social health and well-being and environmental management throughout the lifespan of the mining project

## **7.5. Identified impacts, monitoring and proposed mitigation measures**

### **7.5.1. Bio-physical environmental impacts**

#### **7.5.1.1 Impacts on surface and ground water**

Waste water from day to day operation of the construction site or stock holding site, if not properly handled may result in the pollution of surface and groundwater sources. Construction activities may lead to runoff of construction contaminants, sediment being deposited into drainage lines, pollution from litter and general construction wastes due to improper site management. Pollution may occur from poor vehicle maintenance, improper storage of hazardous materials, waste water and used oil. There is also possibility that the development will create pollution during the operation phase from the above mentioned activities as well as poor handling of copper concentrate. Copper concentrate is insoluble in water and its metals content has low direct bioavailability. However, extended exposure in the aquatic and terrestrial environment can lead to the release of contained metals in bioavailable forms. This impact is considered to be short term and can be minimized by various mitigation measures as included below. If mitigation is enforced the impact could be reduced to a low significance.

### **Mitigation Measures to be enforced:**

#### **Construction Phase**

- No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to surface water bodies and possible recharge areas for groundwater.
- Waste water / contaminated water from the construction site should be contained for proper disposal.
- Appoint professional engineers to develop a detailed storm water management design as part of the infrastructure service provision of the development.

Environmental Impact Assessment Farpoint Stock-holding lease 18, Farm 38, Walvis Bay

- The service infrastructure should be designed and constructed by suitably qualified engineering professionals
- Ensure that oil/ fuel spillages from vehicles and machinery are minimized and that where these occur, that they are appropriately dealt with.
- No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, timber, vegetation, domestic waste or any deleterious substance should be placed or allowed to disperse into any drainage line

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Regional	severe	Definite	High
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	May occur	Low

### Operation phase

- Drip trays must be placed underneath vehicles when not in use to contain all oil that might be leaking from these vehicles.
- In all areas where there is storage of hazardous substances (i.e. hydrocarbons), there will be containment of spillages on impermeable floors and bund walls that can contain 110% of the volume of the hazardous substances.
- All refueling and any maintenance of vehicles will take place on impermeable surfaces.
- Pollution will be prevented through basic infrastructure design and through maintenance of equipment.
- Spill kits will be readily available on site. Employees and/or contractors will be trained to use the spill kits to enable containment and remediation of pollution incidents.
- Environmental awareness for contractor and employees to be included during inductions
- Wastewater should not be discharged directly into the environment
- No dumping of waste products of any kind in or in close proximity to water bodies
- Avail a spill response action plan in case of accident and any spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately.

- Accessibility to spill prevention and response equipment, such equipment should be visible and accessible to all employees at any given time.
- Spills will be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Environmental Manager by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognized facility as stipulated in the spill response action plan.
- Designated waste collection tanks should be available on-site and away from waterways, and such isolation should be maintained at all times.
- Storage of the hazardous substances in a bounded area,

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Regional	severe	probable	Moderate
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	May occur	Low

### 7.5.1.2 Impact on air quality

In a desert environment with no natural buffer, dust particles are easily dispersed and carried away by wind be as a result the required excavation, vegetation clearing, grading and other construction activities. The main construction air contaminants that's spread around by wind is PM 10 (particulate matter with diameter less than 10 microns generating polluted dust), volatile organic compounds, gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxide. During the operation phase, if the site is not fully paved, continuous movements of people and vehicles on site can loosen and re-suspend the deposited material again into the air. It is probable that dust will be created during the construction phase of the development, however this will be in the short term and limited to the construction phase. If the various mitigation measures below are implemented this impact could be reduced to a low negative significance.

#### Mitigation Measures to be enforced

- Converting high-use vehicles to cleaner fuels, where feasible
- Installing and maintaining emissions control devices, such as catalytic converters.

- Implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair program
- Dust suppressants such as Dustex shall be applied to all the construction clearing activities as well as all the unpaved roads to minimize wind-blown dust.
- During high wind conditions the contractor must make the decision to cease works until the wind has calmed down
- Regardless of the size or type of vehicle, fleet owners /operators should implement the manufacturer recommended engine maintenance programs.
- Cover any stockpiles with plastic to minimize windblown dust.
- During high wind conditions the proponent must make the decision to cease construction works until the wind has calmed down.
- Use of personal protective equipment for proper dust control for respiratory protection and other necessary PPE (gloves, work suits, sun hats etc.).

**Monitoring**

- Daily inspection on site by the ENC to ensure that all workers are wearing their protective clothes at all time during the mining process and the dry skin contact with gloves is prevented.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Definite	Moderate
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	Unlikely	Low

**7.5.1.3 Biodiversity (fauna and flora)**

Some of the activities of the proposed pose a risk to the integrity of baseline biodiversity as well as the biological productivity of the site and the immediate proximity. The project area falls under desert ecosystem, with less vegetation and less diversity of life. The following mitigations are to be undertaken to minimize further impact on the existing biodiversity:

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced: **flora**

- The footprint of the area to be disturbed will be minimized as far as is practically possible.
- Remove unique fauna and sensitive fauna before commencing with the development activities and relocate to a less sensitive/disturbed site if possible.
- Recommend the planting of local indigenous species of flora as part of the landscaping as these species would require less maintenance than exotic species and have important ecological functions in terms of carbon sequestration from decomposing materials at the site.
- Prevent the destruction of protected species.
- Adapt the proposed development to the local environment.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced: **fauna**

- Avoid the creation of multiples roads strips, which could result in the disturbance of breeding sites for various fauna.
- Desert Animal pathways or corridors must be made and retained where possible.
- No workers will be allowed to collect or snare, hunt or otherwise capture any wild animal.
- Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, visitor or contractor.
- If possible encountered bird kills and nest removal should be registered in a biodiversity data-base and information should be made available to the general public.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Definite	Low
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	Unlikely	N/A

### 7.5.1.3.1 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

Alien invasive plants are prevalent in areas affected by land transformation and anthropogenic disturbance. It is a well-known fact that disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien invasive weed species. Infrastructure development are a major disturbance, and thus may promote the establishment and expansion of invasive plant communities. Seed or plant material may be imported to site from building materials if the source is contaminated. It is also possible that, plant or seed material may adhere to car tyres or animals, in some cases seeds of alien invasive plants may blow from debris removed at sites.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

- The site manager will ensure that debris is properly disposed.
- Vehicle tyres inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.
- The proponent should implement an alien plants awareness campaign to educate and sensitize the employees and the local community on the menace of planting alien vegetation in the area.
- Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan.
- Prevent the introduction of potentially invasive alien ornamental plant species such as; *Lantana*, *Opuntia*, *Prosopis*, *Tecoma*, etc.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	moderate	Definite	Moderate
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	Unlikely	Low

**Methods for monitoring:**

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
- The proponent and local community should establish an alien plant task force to ensure that there is no planting of alien plants species in the area.



- The proponent should adopt and support the implementation of an annual alien plants clearing campaign.

#### **7.5.1.4 Noise Impacts**

During the construction phase noise emissions on site will be associated with the operation of construction vehicles and equipment. Meanwhile, during operation phase the main noise sources are associated with loading and transport of equipment or materials to or from stock holding. Exposure to loud noises at work can cause irreversible hearing damage, workplace accidents and be a contributing factor to other health problems.

#### **Mitigation Measures** to be enforced

Continuous monitoring of noise levels should be conducted to make sure the noise levels at the site does not exceed acceptable limits.

- Installation of proper sound barriers and (or) noise containments, with enclosures and curtains at or near the source equipment.
- Use of rubber-lined or soundproof surfaces on processing equipment.
- Use of rubber-belt transport and conveyors;
- Installation of natural barriers at facility boundaries (e.g. Vegetation curtains or soil berms).
- All activities with high noise levels should be restricted to daylight hours. Heavy equipment must only be used during weekdays and between the hours of 7 am and 6 pm.
- No noise generating activities should be undertaken over weekends and public holidays.
- In the event that activities continue outside the stipulated hours the contractor will communicate such occurrences to potentially affected communities prior to commencing such activities.
- Do not allow the use of horns/hooters as a general communication tool, but use it only where necessary as a safety measure.
- Workers working near high noise mining machinery will be provided with wear

- protective equipment such as ear muffs and earplugs.
- Equipment and construction vehicles must be kept in sound working order at all times, and comply with the stipulated maximum sound level of 8 decibels.
  - All areas where noise levels are above 85 dB should be managed and controlled in accordance with the relevant guidelines.
  - Safe minimum distance from noise generating activities should be introduced.
  - Taking advantage of the natural topography as a noise buffer during facility design.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Moderate
After mitigation	Short-term	Localized	slight	May occur	Low

### Monitoring

Noise monitoring may be carried out for the purposes of establishing the existing ambient noise levels in the area of the proposed or existing facility, or for verifying operational phase noise levels. Noise monitoring programs should be designed and conducted by trained specialists. The type of acoustic indices recorded depends on the type of noise being monitored, as established by a noise expert.

#### 7.5.1.5 Land and soil disturbance

Before construction of the stock holding excavation is required to lay the foundation, however due to the small scale of the proposed project, excavation and topographic manipulation will not be required over the entire property but only within the area planned for construction. Prior to construction the site shall be cleared of vegetation, brushwood, stumps etc. This process brings major disturbance on the top soil biota. Topsoil refers to that layer of soil covering the earth and which provides a suitable environment for the germination of seeds, allows the penetration of water, and is a source of micro-organisms, plant nutrients and in some cases seed. Sediments

generated from erosion on construction site can be a major source of pollution to local waterways

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced

**Construction phase**

- Minimize disturbance to topsoil
- The contractor should choose building and construction methods that minimize the need for excavation and suns oil exposure.
- Restrict off road vehicles and equipment to designated areas.
- Topsoil shall be stockpiled only in the areas dedicated for only that purpose, even if the topsoil is only partially cleared.
- Maintain the small shrubs found on the site and only remove vegetation that has an impact on the development.
- Erosion control mechanism to curtail storm water controls and by minimizing the amount of soil exposed during construction activity.
- The design, construction, and location of access to main roads will be in accordance with the requirements laid down by the controlling authority.
- Land markings, vehicle tracks, and excavations shall be restored to the original landform and, visual state as much as possible.

**Operation phase**

- No chemical pollution shall be allowed to contaminate the soils; any vehicle or equipment found to be attributing to this shall be removed from the site and repaired.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	moderate	Unlikely	Low
After mitigation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 7.5.1.6 Impacts on Archaeological Sites

Potential damage to archaeological sites may be impacted through unintentional destruction or damages are a result of vehicle tracks, footprints and actions of contractors, employees. Currently, there is no information provided about known archaeological heritage remains and sites within the project site. Therefore, this impact can be rated medium to low, if there are no mitigation measures in place. Any new discoveries archaeological significant objects on the site should not be disturbed, but are to be reported to the project Environmental officer or National Heritage Council offices.

#### Mitigation Measures to be enforced

- Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archeologist on site to reduce archaeological impacts.
- All archeological sites to be identified and protected before construction commences.
- Notices/ information boards information will be placed on site.
- Training employees regarding the protection of these sites.
- Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority.
- In the event of such finds, all activities must stop and the project management or contractors should notify the National Heritage Council of Namibia immediately.

#### Monitoring

- An archaeologist will inspect any identified archaeological sites before project commencement.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Permanent	Study area	slight	Unlikely	Low
After mitigation	Permanent	Study area	slight	Unlikely	Low

### **7.5.1.7 Impacts on traffic**

During the construction phase, large construction vehicles will be utilizing the existing road network. This may result in the impeding of traffic flow, especially during peak hours and damaging of the existing gravel road. This will only happen for the duration of the construction period and therefore the impact is considered to be of moderate significance before mitigation.

During the operation phase, granite, marble, copper concentrate will be transported by trucks to the storage facility via D 1983 and C14/M0036 roads.

#### **Mitigation Measures** to be enforced

##### Construction phase

- Construction vehicle should not utilize any existing road infrastructure during peak traffic periods.
- The contractor must make adequate provision for safety signage, red flags and other appropriate measures to increase the safety of other road users.
- Construction vehicles' need to be in a road worthy condition and maintained throughout the construction phase.

##### Operation phase

- Limit and control the number of access points to the site.
- Ensure that road junctions have good sightlines.
- Transport the materials in the least amount of trips as possible.
- Adhere to the speed limit.
- Implement traffic control measures where necessary.
- Minimize the movement of heavy vehicles during peak time.
- Minimize the movement of vehicles on or close to the C14/M0036 Main Road as well as to the D1983.

### **7.5.1.8 Fire and Explosion Hazard**

In cases where a fire or an explosion takes place on site, the following mitigation measures should be taken to ensure safety of the people and reduce damage to properties.

#### **Mitigation Measures to be enforced**

- A designated area needs to be identified as an assembly area where personnel meet in case of such incident. All employees, contractors and visitors should be made aware of this area through inductions conducted before entering the site.
- All personnel on duty should be accounted for to make sure that there is no one in direct danger of the incident.
- A fire and explosive management policy and procedures document for the site should be drafted and review on a regular basis and every employee should know the content of this document so that they can act accordingly when a fire or an explosion breaks out.
- Refresher courses on the content of the fire and management policy and procedure document should be given on a regular basis to ensure that the employees aware and are competent in reacting to such incidents.
- Sufficient fire extinguishers with sufficient length of hosepipes will be made available on the surface for fire protection.

### **7.5.1.9 Hazardous Materials Management**

Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan should address applicable, essential elements of occupational health and safety managements applicable in the work place:

- All chemicals and other hazardous substances must be stored and maintained in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974), with all relevant licences and permits to be obtained where applicable.

- Given the potential harm to human health during handling and use of any of hazardous substances it is essential that all staff be trained with regards to the proper handling of these substances as well as First Aid in the case of spillage or intoxication.
- Storage areas for all substances should be bunded and capable to hold 120% of the total volume of a given substance stored on site.
- Job safety analysis to identify specific potential occupational hazards and industrial hygiene surveys, as appropriate, to monitor and verify chemical exposure levels, and compare with applicable occupational exposure standards.
- Hazard communication and training programs to prepare workers to recognize and respond to workplace chemical hazards. Programs should include aspects of hazard identification, safe operating and materials handling procedures, safe work practices, basic emergency procedures, and special hazards unique to their jobs Training should incorporate information from Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous materials being handled. MSDSs should be readily accessible to employees in their local language.
- Provision of suitable personal protection equipment (PPE) (footwear, masks, protective clothing and goggles in appropriate areas), emergency eyewash and shower stations, ventilation systems, and sanitary facilities.
- Monitoring and record-keeping activities, including audit procedures designed to verify and record the effectiveness of prevention and control of exposure to occupational hazards, and maintaining accident and incident investigation reports on file for a period of at least five years.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Moderate
After mitigation	Short-term	N/A	slight	May occur	Low

### 7.5.1.10 Storm water management

The proposed development will result in an increase impermeable surface (paved open area, roof of the stock holding) which in turn will result in an increase in run-off. However due to the arid climate of the proposed site, little or no rainfall (33mm/year) is expected in the area. Therefore storm water within the project site is not considered as a major concern.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

- It is recommended that paving is used for covering the yard and the parking area to allow for some seepage of storm water.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Moderate
After mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Low

### 7.5.1.11 Visual impacts

The development will consist of a storage facility situated on remote, barren land of the Namib Desert. Due to the aridity of the study area, vegetation buffer is not present, therefore Within the Zone of Visual Influence view viewpoints and receptors will experience visual exposure to the site and proposed development. Based on distance from the project to selected view viewpoints or receptors, the ‘visual exposure’ or visual impact tends to diminish exponentially with distance.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

- It is however recommended that the storage facility conforms to the original style of the industrial buildings as per the Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme. No further mitigation measures are included.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		



Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Moderate
After mitigation	Long-term	Localized	slight	Probable	Low -

### 7.5.1.12 Waste management

Proper solid waste management will involve full commitment by all the employees and contractors on site. Solid waste which will be generated from this project if not managed properly will have effects and will alter the natural environment.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

- A sufficient number of skip containers for the heavy waste and rubble should be provided for around the site.
- Solid waste will be collected and disposed off at an appropriate local land fill.
- Place priority on waste reduction, waste reuse and waste recycling, in that order.
- Sufficient waste storage bins on site and regular emptying of the waste storage bins
- The collected solid waste should be disposed at registered and approved disposal site agreed upon by both Walvis Bay Municipality and the proponent.
- Mandatory waste segregated right at the source of waste generation. The collection of segregated waste would be made from the site and amenity areas.
- Reusable and recyclable waste will be disposed of by selling to scrap dealers and private contractors for resale.
- Non-degradable waste will be transferred to the municipal solid waste management system.
- Waste generated will be handled in accordance with the contract signed with the landowner. This shall include: waste should be separated and recycled / re-used where possible.
- Employees and contractors will be shown the importance of correct waste disposal as well as waste minimization and recycling.

## **7.5.2. Social-economic impacts**

### **7.5.2.1. Positive Impacts**

#### **Job Creation**

Local recruitment will be encouraged by the proponent with a target of at least 65% locals. This operation thus contributes to the alleviation of unemployment which is severe due to recent retrenchments caused by Covid-19 economic recession. Employment on the new project will contribute to the local economy growth of the Walvis Bay town.

#### **Enhancement measures**

- The proponent will introduce training programs (bursary schemes, on the job training etc) in order to boost the supply of local skills
- It is proposed that local people community members from Walvis Bay and surrounding areas should be considered first for employed. Especially where no specific skills are required.
- Gender equality considerations during recruitment process.
- Employment preference will be afforded to previously disadvantaged Namibians.

### **7.5.2.2 Negative Impacts**

#### **Impact on health, safety and security**

Impacts to human health may occur at all stages of the proposed project. Due to the nature of the job and the work environment, construction sites have many safety hazards. Construction workers are at high risk when operating or working around heavy equipment. Heavy equipment hazards include being struck or crushed by equipment and loads that aren't properly secured. During the operation phase, occupational exposures to hazardous substances are common in the working environment during the handling, storage and transportation of the dimension stone and copper concentrate. Prolonged inhalation of dust may result in respiratory irritation. Inhalation of

high concentrations of copper oxide fume may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract and may result in a form of metal fume fever, characterized by flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting. Ingestion of copper may cause nausea, vomiting, headaches and dizziness.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

Safety on site

- The workforce should be provided with all necessary Personal Protective Equipment where appropriate.
- All vehicular equipment operators must have valid licence for that particular vehicle class. Moreover, all vehicular equipment, heavy equipment and vehicles should be properly maintained to avoid accidents due to malfunctioning.
- Train workers on using proper body mechanics and lifting methods.
- The proponent should also test the competence of the individual drivers before they start operating.
- The proponent should ensure that all employees are given safety training as well as regular refresher trainings.
- Clearly demarcate dangerous areas and no go areas on site.
- Staff and visitors must be fully aware of all health and safety measures and emergency procedures.
- The contractor must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety requirements.
- Emergency medical treatment should be available on site. Provide for a first aid kit and a properly trained person to apply first aid when necessary.
- Separate entry and exit points should be established for heavy machinery, vehicle access to strengthen pedestrian safety.
- A wellness program should be initiated to raise awareness on health issues, especially the impact of sexually transmitted diseases, Covid 19, hepatitis etc. Encourage HIV counseling and testing and facilitate access to Antiretroviral (ARV) medication.
- Prevent diseases spread by biological agents by providing proper toilets and cleaning up facilities, proper waste removal, running water and detergent on site.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Significance
	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Severity of impact		
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	Beneficial	Probable	Moderate +
After mitigation	Long-term	Localized	Beneficial	Probable	High +
<b>No Go</b>					
Before mitigation	Long-term	Localized	Slight	Probable	Low +

### Methods for monitoring:

- Public meetings will be held by the proponent whenever necessary.
- Regular meeting with the Interested and affected parties, where they can air their concerns should be done four times in a year.
- The outcome of these meeting should be recorded in a form of a report and the proponent needs to address the issues raised in this meeting.

## 7.6 Environmental Management Plan, Organization and Implementation

The environmental aspects which may be affected by the proposed project have been categorized into negative and positive impacts as an extension of the preceding sections. This section summarizes the objectives, indicators to be observed, schedules to be adhered to and roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders to the EMP.

**Table 4:** Roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders to the EMP

<b>Role</b>	<b>Responsibilities and duties</b>
<b>Proponent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible for the management and implementation of the EMP</li> <li>- Ensure environmental policies are communicated to all personnel throughout the proposed project and that employees understand the guidelines of the EMP</li> <li>- Responsible for providing the resources required to complete the project tasks</li> <li>- Appoint a safety health and environment manager and supporting officers, and</li> <li>- Ensure all workers are inducted on safety measures.</li> </ul>
<b>Safety Health and Environment management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee safety health and environment related activities</li> <li>- Monitor daily operations and ensure adherence by personnel to the EMP</li> <li>- Maintain the community issues and concerns register and keep records of complaints, and</li> <li>- Maintain an up-to-date register of employees who have completed site induction.</li> <li>- Receive, recording and responding to complaints</li> <li>- Ensure adequate resources are available for the implementation of the EMP</li> <li>- Ensure safe and environmentally sound operations, and</li> <li>- Responsible for the management, maintenance, and revisions of this EMP</li> </ul>
<b>Foreman on duty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that all contract workers, sub-contractors and visitors to the site are aware of the requirements of this EMP, relevant to their roles and always adhere to this EMP</li> <li>- Report any non-compliance or accidents to the Safety Health and Environment Manager.</li> </ul>
<b>Employees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adhere to measures set out in the EMP</li> <li>- Ensure they have undertaken a site induction, and</li> </ul>

	- Report any operations or conditions which deviate from the EMP as well as any non-compliant issues or accidents to the environmental manager
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The table above is summarized below, with the following parties to aid in overseeing that the overall objective of this document is met;

- Management Committee
- Safety Health and Environment Manager
- Safety and Health Officer
- Environmental Officer
- Foreman on duty
- Personnel on duty/ employees

The following table emphasizes the role of each officer in the different management plans discussed in the previous section.

**Table 5:** Implementation of the objectives should be adhered to as indicated in the table.

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
To avoid any form of hydrocarbon spills on and around the mining site	No hydrocarbon spillage or/and remnants of hydrocarbon spillage shall be visible around the project site	Personnel on duty, Foreman on duty
To avoid any form of waste , be it waste rocks, discarded copper concentrate powder, paper, metal, plastic on or around the storage facility	No litter or/and remnants of liter shall be visible around the project site	All employees, Environmental Officer, safety, Health and Environment Manager.
To minimize land and soil disturbance	Driving tracks and excavation shall be restricted and only be visible within the project site.	Personnel on duty, Foreman on duty and Environmental Officer.
To protect and conserve fauna and flora within the project area	Minimum levels of habitat disturbance	Safety, Health and Environment Manager, Environmental Officer and personnel on duty
To minimize dust generation on site and atmospheric pollution	Emissions/generation particulate content of the dust around the site and gravel roads shall not exceed maximum allowable concentration that may affect human being and animals	Foreman on duty, Environmental Officer and Safety Health and Environment Manager.
To ensure compliance with statutory requirements	Assurance measures shall be put in place and Periodic inspections aimed at corrective action undertaken, recorded and documented	Environmental Manager, Safety Health and Environment Manager.

The following tables gives the mitigation measures to be undertaken during construction, operation, closure and decommissioning phases with the proponent responsible for implementation.

**Table 6:** Summary of Environmental Management Plan during construction, operation and decommissioning phases

<b>Construction phase</b>			
<b>Environmenta l impacts</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring plan</b>
<b>Air pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular maintenance of vehicles and equipments.</li> <li>• Brief workers and contractors.</li> <li>• Control speed and operation of construction vehicles.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of vehicles, construction equipments and heavy machineries.</li> <li>• Provide workers with dust masks.</li> </ul>	Personnel on duty, Foreman on duty and Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of dust produced.</li> <li>• Level of landscaping executed.</li> </ul>
<b>Noise pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All noise should be kept within reasonable levels.</li> <li>• Employees and neighbors should be notified of any scheduled unusual noise.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of vehicles, equipments and heavy machinery.</li> <li>• Workers should be provided with personal hearing protection if working in a noisy environment.</li> </ul>	Foreman on duty, Environmental Officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of noise produced</li> </ul>
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Littering should be discouraged by having strategically placed bins and refuse skips on site.</li> <li>• Recycling plastic, paper and cans should be encouraged on site</li> <li>• The bins should be emptied on a regular basis by the proponent or an independent contractor.</li> <li>• The site should have containers with bulk storage</li> </ul>	Personnel on duty, Environmental Officer and Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of dust bins/waste collection points.</li> </ul>



	facilities at convenient points to prevent littering.		
<b>Oil leaks and spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contactor should have a sealed designated area where maintenance is carried out to prevent percolation of contaminants.</li> <li>• Oil products should be handled carefully on bounded surfaces; in case it leaks.</li> <li>• Vehicles and equipment should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks.</li> </ul>	Personnel on duty, Foreman on duty Environmental Officer and Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of oil spills and leaks on site.</li> </ul>
<b>First aid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by a qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager, Safety and Health Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contents of the first aid kits.</li> </ul>
<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental considerations will always be adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavation.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager, Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees to be trained on how to minimize impacts that can easily be identified with the eye.</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeological sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhere to practical guidelines provided by the responsible archaeologist to reduce archaeological impacts.</li> <li>• All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before development commences.</li> </ul>	All personnel on duty, Environmental officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Register of all archaeological sites identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational health and safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide personal protective equipments, train workers on personal safety, and how to handle equipments and machines.</li> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	Safety and Health Officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers using personal protective equipments.</li> <li>• Availability of a</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report any accidents/ incidences and treat and compensate affected workers.</li> <li>• Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.</li> </ul>		<p>well-stocked first aid box.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean sanitary facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat to fauna species should the need arise.</li> <li>• No animals shall be killed, capture or harmed in any way.</li> </ul>	Personnel on duty, Environmental Officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Alien invasive plants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure vehicles and equipment are clean of invasive plants and seeds.</li> <li>• Eradicating alien plants using area management plan.</li> <li>• Contain neighboring infestations and restrict movement of invasive plants from adjacent lands</li> <li>• Educating everyone on site on types of invasive plants.</li> </ul>	Environmental Officer, Environmental Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular monitoring of any signs of alien plants.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of vegetation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times</li> <li>• outcrops and vegetation sensitive area will be avoided.</li> <li>• The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.</li> </ul>	Environmental Officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning signs on site</li> <li>• Restored vegetation</li> </ul>

<b>Operational Phase</b>			
<b>Environmental /Social Impact</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring plan</b>
<b>Noise pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All noise should be kept within reasonable levels.</li> <li>Employees and neighbors should be notified of any scheduled unusual noise.</li> <li>Regular maintenance of vehicles, equipment and heavy machinery.</li> <li>Workers should be provided with personal hearing protection if working in a noisy environment.</li> </ul>	All employees, Safety Health and Environment Manager Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of noise produced</li> </ul>
<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads and excavations</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager Environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees to be trained on how to minimize visual impacts</li> </ul>
<b>Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some habitat areas will be avoided where possible.</li> <li>A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effects of fragmented habitat game species should the need arise.</li> <li>No animal shall be kept, captured, killed or harmed in any way.</li> </ul>	All employees, Environmental officer Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of unusual signs of animal habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Alien invasive plants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure debris is properly disposed of.</li> <li>Ensure vehicles and equipment are clean of invasive plants and seeds.</li> <li>Contain neighboring infestations and restrict movement of invasive plants from adjacent lands</li> <li>Educating everyone on site on types of invasive plants. Eradicating alien invasive plants by using an area management plan.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager Environmental officer Foreman and personnel on duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of any signs of alien invasive plants</li> </ul>

<b>Loss of vegetation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavations.</li> <li>• Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones.</li> <li>• Permeable materials will be used where ever possible.</li> <li>• Movement of vehicles in vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided and restricted to certain tracks only.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restored vegetation</li> </ul>
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize solid waste generated on site.</li> <li>• Encourage segregation of waste on site</li> <li>• Debris should be collected by waste collection contractor.</li> <li>• Excavated waste should be piled at a designated approved location.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager Environmental Officer  All foremen, personnel on duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste on site.</li> <li>• Availability of dust bins, waste collection point.</li> </ul>

<b>Oil leaks and spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks.</li> <li>• Contractors should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and should be underlain by impermeable layer.</li> <li>• Workshops should be bounded by concrete</li> </ul>	Environmental Officer, Safety Health and Environment Manager,  Foremen, personnel duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No observed/detected oil spills and leaks on site</li> </ul>
<b>First aid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	Safety and health Officer,  Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contents of the first aid kit.</li> </ul>

<b>Fire preparedness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire incidence firefighting emergency response plan.</li> <li>• Ensure all firefighting equipments are always available regularly maintained, serviced and inspected.</li> <li>• Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any.</li> </ul>	Health safety officer Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire signs put up in strategic places.</li> <li>• Availability of well-maintained firefighting equipments.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental health and safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train workers on personal safety and disaster preparedness.</li> <li>• Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.</li> <li>• Conduct annual health and safety audits.</li> <li>• Report any accidents/incidences, treat and compensate affected workers.</li> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	Safety Health and Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sanitary facilities.</li> <li>• Copies of annual audit.</li> </ul>

<b>Decommissioning phase</b>			
<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring plan/Indicator</b>
<b>Noise and air pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal hearing protection must be worn by workers in noisy section.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of vehicles, equipments, heavy machinery on regular basis.</li> <li>• Workers should be provided with dust mask to wear at all times.</li> <li>• Decommissioning work can only be carried out during the day.</li> </ul>	Health safety and Environment Manager  Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of noise and dust generated</li> </ul>
<b>Disturbed physical environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake a complete a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation for ground stabilization.</li> </ul>	Health safety and Environment Manager  Environmental Officer	
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste should be collected by contracted waste collection company.</li> </ul>	Health safety and Environment Manager  Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste on site.</li> <li>• Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central collection point.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational health and safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipments and machines.</li> <li>• Provide personal protective equipments (PEE).</li> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kits shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	Health and safety officer,  Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers using protective equipments.</li> <li>• Availability of a first aid box.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demarcate area under decommissioning.</li></ul>	Officer, Health safety and Environment manager	
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## **7.7 Monitoring, reporting and corrective action**

### **7.7.1 Monitoring of EMP**

Monitoring of the EMP performance for the proposed project by the Contractor emphasizes early detection, reporting, and corrective action. It is divided into three parts, namely:

- Monitoring of project activities and actions to be undertaken by the Environmental Officer and the Safety Health Manager appointed by the proponent.
- All incidences and situations which have the potential of jeopardizing compliance of statutory provisions as well as provisions of this EMP should be reported to the environmental manager and ultimately the executive management committee.
- The Environmental officer and safety and health manager shall take corrective prompt measures, adequate and long-lasting in addressing non-compliance activities.

To ensure compliance of the implementation of the EMP, it is highly recommended that a safety health and environment manager is appointed by the proponent to ensure the implementation of the EMP.

### **7.7.2 Inspections and Audits**

During the life of the mine, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored and corrective action taken where necessary, in order to ensure compliance with the EMP and relevant environ-legal requirements.

#### **7.7.2.1 Internal Inspections/Audits**

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:
  - Before a contractor begin any work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.
  - Following completion of a Contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.



2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.
3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

#### **7.7.2.1 External Audits**

- At the end of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.
- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of quarrying operations. The proponent will be provided with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the quarrying project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

#### **7.7.3 Documentation**

Records of all inspections/audits and monitoring reports will be kept in line with legislation. Actions will be issued on inspection/audit findings. These will be tracked and closed out.

#### **7.7.4 Reporting**

Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry on a bi-annual basis.

#### **7.7.5 Environmental management system framework**

Environmental Management System (EMS) will be established and implemented by the proponent and their Contractors. This subchapter establishes the framework for the compilation of a project EMS. The safety, health and environment manager will maintain a paper based and/or electronic system of all environmental management documentation. These will be divided into policy and performance standards & Enviro legal documentation.

### **Enviro-Legal Documentation**

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent. Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorizations and permits will also be kept onsite with the safety, health and environment manager. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

### **Impact aspect register**

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant measures is to be maintained. This Draft EMP identifies the foreseeable project aspects and related potential impacts of the proposed project, and such forms the basis for the aspect Impact Register with the project activities. It should however be noted that during the life of the project additional project aspects and related impacts may arise which would need to be captured in the Aspect-Impact Register.

### **7.7.6 Procedures and Method Statements**

In order to affect the commitments contained in this EMP, procedures and method statements will be drafted by the relevant proponent (safety health and environment manager) and Contractors. These include, but may not be limited:

- Standard operating procedures for environmental action plan and management programme execution.
- Incident and emergency response procedures.
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting procedures, and
- Method statements for EMP compliance for ad hoc activities not directly addressed in the EMP action plans.

All procedures are to be a version controlled and signed off by the safety health and environment manager. In addition, knowledge of procedures by relevant staff responsible for the execution thereof must be demonstrable and training records maintained.

## **Site Map**

An up to date map of the he project area indicating all project activities is to be maintained. In addition to the project layout, the following detail must be depicted:

- Materials handling and storage;
- Waste management areas (collection, storage, transfer, etc.);
- Sensitive areas;
- Incident and emergency equipment locations; and
- Location of responsible parties.

## **Environmental management schedule**

A schedule of environmental management actions is to be maintained by the applicable phase site managers and/or relevant Contractors. A master schedule of all such activities is to be kept up to date by the manager. Scheduled environmental actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental risk assessment;
- Environmental management meetings;
- Waste collection;
- Incident and emergency response equipment evaluations and maintenance
- Environmental training;
- Stakeholder engagement;
- Environmental inspections and
- Auditing , monitoring and reporting

### **7.7.7 Change Management**

The environmental management schedule must have a procedure in place for change management. In this regard, updating and revision of environmental documentation, of procedures and method statements, actions plants etc. will be conducted as necessary in order to account for the following scenarios:

- Changes to standard operating procedures (SOPs);

- Changes in scope;
- Ad hoc actions;
- Changes in project phase; and
- Changes in responsibilities or roles

All documentation will be version controlled and require sign off by the applicable phase site managers.

### **Environmental code of conduct**

The Code of Conduct outlined in this section of the EMP applies to, subcontractors, visitors, permanent and temporal workers. Therefore, anybody within the boundaries of the stock holding site must adhere to the Environmental Code of Conduct as outlined in this section of the EMP.

The safety health and environment manager will implement on-site environmental guidelines and has the authority to issue warnings as well as discipline any person who transgresses environmental rules and procedures. Persistent transgression of environmental rules will result in a disciplinary hearing and thereafter continued noncompliance behavior will result in permanent removal from the construction sites.

## **7.8 Site closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation**

### **7.8.1 Closure Assumptions**

When the life cycle of a facility has been exhausted, the proponent shall consider decommissioning the facility. This closure plan has been developed based on limited available information including environmental data. Some of the information currently available may need to be supplemented during the operational period. Therefore, several assumptions were made about general conditions, and closure and rehabilitation of the facilities at the site to develop the proposed closure actions. As additional information is collected during operations, these assumptions will be reviewed and revised as appropriate. A site inspection will be held after completion of the project to determine the nature and scope of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken. The rehabilitation will be done to the satisfaction of both the proponent, METF and the General Manager of Roads and building control, Walvis Bay Municipality.

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

- The proposed project site will be adhered to minimize the potential impacts.
- Vegetation establishment will be in line with a project area's indigenous vegetation and all alien and/or exotic vegetation should be removed.

- Building infrastructure will be retained for closure /end of the life of the project as necessary.
- All hazardous and domestic waste will be transported offsite for disposal in licensed landfills.
- No roads are anticipated to be constructed to access the site; existing roads will be used as far as possible. Where access tracks have been developed, these will be rehabilitated and closed as part of normal closure actions.

A full decommissioning plan should be developed within the first 24 months of operation, however the following management actions are recommended as a minimum.

### **Infrastructure**

Consultation shall be made with Walvis Bay Municipality to determine whether the developed infrastructure could be useful if left in place. In this instance, the transfer of the responsibility of maintaining such facility shall be considered to avoid any conflicts between interested parties.

Where practicable, equipment and materials with value not needed for post-closure operations will be sold and or removed from the site. Provision shall be made to ensure that this infrastructure or equipment does not pose a safety hazard. Equipment with scrap or salvage value will be removed from the site and sold to recyclers.

### **Remediation of Contaminated Areas**

All soil, contaminated with hydrocarbons, spilled copper concentrate will be identified, excavated, if possible, to at least 200 mm below the contaminated zone and then treated.

- All potentially contaminated soils are to be identified and demarcated for later remediation; and
- Removed soils will be managed as determined by the nature and extent of the contamination.
- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons to emptied prior to removal to ensure no hydrocarbon/chemical residue remains; and
- All equipment in which chemicals have been stored or transported will be cleaned and disposed of in a suitable disposal facility.

### **Waste Management**

Waste management activities will include:

- Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.
- Non hazardous substances will be disposed in the nearby landfill sites.
- Scrap and waste steel will be sold to recyclers. It may be necessary to fence temporary salvage yards for security reasons, particularly where these are located close to public roads.

### **Socio- economic consideration**

The proponent shall work closely with the local communities to reduce the negative impacts associated with termination of employment at the end of the operational phase by ensuring that employees are fully compensated, and well informed about decommissioning and how it will affect them well before the project finally closes.

## **8. Conclusion and recommendations**

The project entails construction of the storage facility and associated infrastructure as well the construction or appropriate upgrading of existing infrastructure such as electricity, water and sewerage. Copper concentrate in sealed bags and dimension stone blocks will be loaded in trucks and lockable containers to storage. The facility will be concrete walled with covered roof and paved with concrete. All the transfer points will be fitted with dust extraction/ suppression system to handle dust. Walvis Bay, Farm 38 conforms to the proponent's location strategy as it is in close proximity to the Walvis Bay Port the proposed site is a 20, 000 m<sup>2</sup> non pristine barren land with no visible fauna and flora, sufficient enough to accommodate the proposed storage facility.

During the operational phase the impacts bio-physical impacts were assessed to have a long-term negative effect without mitigation. The impacts will however be significantly reduced when the recommended mitigation measures in the scoping report and environmental management plan (EMP) are implemented. The above Environmental Management Plan, if properly implemented, will help to minimize adverse impact of the proposed activities on the environment. Where impacts occur, immediate action must be taken to reduce the escalation of effects associated with these impacts. Based on this study conducted most of the construction phase impacts were deemed to have a short-term negative impact without mitigation which can be significantly reduced with the mitigation measures proposed. The impacts on the quality of life of the residents and on the infrastructure development are deemed to be high positive.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases of the proposed project, and auditing should take place in order to determine compliance with the EMP for the proposed site. Parties responsible for transgression of the EMP should be held responsible

for any remediation that may need to be undertaken. The EMP Consultants are confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed activities on site can continue to be mitigated by effectively implementing the recommended management action measures and their monitoring. This report covers the environmental assessment for the construction, operation, operation, ongoing monitoring and rehabilitation and decommissioning and closure of the Farpoint stock-holding facility and supporting infrastructure. It should be viewed as a framework for integrating mitigation measures and applicable legal tools to ensure both compliance and sustainability.

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Schneider, G. & Seeger, K., 1992. Copper. In: s.l.:The Mineral Resources of Namibia, pp. 2.3, 1-172.

### Appendix C: Registered IAP's

Name	Organization	Tel	Email
B. Korhs	Earth life Namibia	061-2022041	earthl@iway.na
Asino Kristofina	Walvis Bay Municipality		kasino@walvisbaycc.org.na
Cronje Grane	Walvis Bay resident		cronje.grane@rennies.com.na
C. Sisamu	Nampower	061-2052350	Calvin.Sisamu@nampower.com.na
C. Tubalike	MURD	061-2975062	ctubalike@murd.gov.na
E de Paauw	Roads Authority - Specialised road Legislation, Advise & Compliance	061-2847 027	dePaauwe@ra.org.na
B Nangombe			bnangombe@erongored.com.na
E Muremi	Ministry of Health and Social Services Director Khomas Region	061-2035 001	Elizabeth.Muremi@mhss.gov.na
Esmerialda Strauss	CHIEF FORESTER National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	061-2022017	Esmerialda.Strauss@mawf.gov.na
F Kreitz	Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society - Media, website and newsletter	061-306450	Information@NEWS-Namibia.org;
F. Sikabongo	MET - Deputy Director of Directorate of Environmental Affairs	061-2842701	frederick.Sikabongo@mef.gov.na
Lumbu Elina	Roads Authority		lumbue@ra.org.na
Fransiska Nghitila	NWR-Environmental and Compliance Specialist	061-2857190	Fnghitila@nwr.com.na; fnghitila@gmail.com
Sonja Loots	Manager: Threatened Plants Programme,	061-2022014	Sonja.Loots@mawlr.gov.na



## Appendix A: Proof of public consultations



# PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 2920 Sauer Street, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 2920 SAUER STREET WINDHOEK FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900 TO "OFFICE" WITH A BULK OF 1.0
- CONSENT TO COMMENCE WITH THE MEDICAL CENTER WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROGRESS as according to the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.

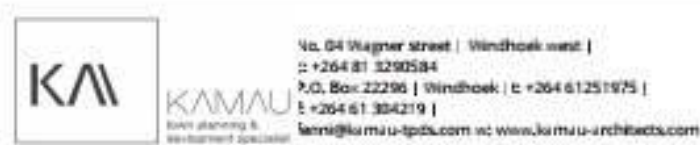
Erf 2920 is located within one of Windhoek's medical corridors, Windhoek North, it measures approximately 1201m<sup>2</sup>. It is currently zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:900m<sup>2</sup> as per Windhoek Town Planning Scheme. Proposed Zoning: Office with bulk of 1.0 Proposed Land Use Activity: Medical Center



Please further take note that:-

(a) For more enquiries regarding the consent application, visit the Department of Town Planning at the City of Windhoek;

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 1st of March 2022.



## NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR THE UPGRADE OF THE OHANGWENA 2 WELLFIELD WATER SUPPLY SCHEME



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

**Proponent:** Namwater  
**Financier:** African development bank  
**Project reference:** P-NA-E00-005  
**Environmental Assessment Practitioner:** Outrun Consultants cc

**Project Description:** Namwater intends to upgrade the water supply network within the Central Northern Water Supply Area (CNWSA). This upgrade will oversee the following:

- Omafo-Eenhana Extension
- Omakango – Onambutu-Eenhana Scheme Upgrade

In accordance to the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations No. 12 of 2012, Namwater has appointed Outrun Consultants cc as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the envisaged development project.

**Project Location:** The Project is located in Ohangwena Region (Map is provided in the BID).

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

Date and Time	Activity	Venue/Place
28 FEB 2022 – 0900hrs -1100hrs	Consultative Meeting	Eenhana
28 FEB 2022 -1130hrs – 1330hrs	Consultative Meeting	Oshandi
1 MAR 2022 – 0900hrs – 1100hrs	Consultative Meeting	Ondobe
1 MAR 2022 – 1130hrs – 1330hrs	Consultative Meeting	Omafo
2 MAR 2022 – 0900hrs – 1100hrs	Consultative Meeting	Omakango
2 MAR 2022 – 1130hrs – 1330hrs	Consultative Meeting	Onakatumba

The participation and commenting period is effective until 15 March 2022

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant or alternatively fill the online form, link and contact details given; <https://forms.gle/wdrs7mc4unbk2wFH6>

**Outrun Consultants:**  
 Josiah T. Mukutiri  
 Phone: +264 812 683 578 Email: [outrungreeninfo@gmail.com](mailto:outrungreeninfo@gmail.com)



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### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC

**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda  
**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**

# PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 5391 Shoveller Street Khomasdal Extension 16, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of the respective Erf from 'Business' to 'General Residential' with a density of 1:50.

Erf 5391 Shoveller Street, Khomasdal Extension No.16, Windhoek, is located west of the Windhoek Central Business District in the Khomasdal suburb and is bordered by major arterials. The respective Erf is located along the Shoveller Street which is mostly vacant to the south with a mix of single and general residential as well as business land uses to the north of the street.

The Erf slopes gently to the west and measures 547sqm in extent with a current zoning of 'Business'. There is a block of flats on the property. Access to the Erf is gained from Shoveller Street.

The application stands to apply for the rezoning of the respective erf from 'Business' to 'General Residential' with a density of 1:50.

Please further take note that -

(a) for more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Department of Town Planning, 5th floor, office number 522 at the City of Windhoek;

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 11 March 2022.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:**

No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west |  
 c: +264 81 8113442  
 P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek | t: +264 61251975 |  
 f: +264 61 304219 |  
[fenni@kamau-tpds.com](mailto:fenni@kamau-tpds.com) w: [www.kamau-architects.com](http://www.kamau-architects.com)



# Spar and Gondwana sponsors Moon Valley Marathon

Grocery chain Spar and hospitality and tourist services provider Gondwana Collection Namibia, are the sponsors of the Moon Valley Marathon that was launched on Tuesday 15 February in Windhoek.

Moon Valley Marathon is set for 19 March in Swakopmund. It is expected that about 600 runners will participate in the full marathon over 42km, half marathon (21km) and 10km fun race.

Operational manager at Spar, Francois Lotter said Spar has been involved in local sports activities for several years.

Lotter said, "Their partnership with Gondwana Collection Namibia is to give back to the community and to the individual participants."

Gondwana direct sales manager, Steny Watermeyer said: "The idea behind the race is to create an event that is fun, sustainably managed and most importantly, live, that the sporting community can look forward to."

The full and half marathon races will start at 06:00 from the tennis courts at the Mole and will run along the Moon Valley landscape, while the 10km fun run will begin at 10:00.

The Moon Valley is situated about 32km east of Swakopmund in the Namib Naukluft Park. This tourist attraction, described as "otherworldly" is a vista across eroded hills and valleys carved by the Swakop River.

Registrations will be done online and already opened yesterday. It closes on 14 March at 17:00.

Registration fees for the full and half marathon are N\$250 while it is N\$150 for the 10km fun run.

More details about the race and registration are available on the Moon Valley Marathon on the Gondwana Collection Namibia website.



Pictured at the launch of the Moon Valley Marathon, from left: Shedeem Eimbeck (Spar), Steny Watermeyer (Gondwana), Jo-Ann Manuel (Ministry of sport), Bethold Karumendu (sport officer), Francois Lottering (Spar Namibia) and Charly Schoeman (Gondwana) Photo contributed

## NOTICES

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CHARCOAL STORAGE AND PACKAGING PLANT.

Public Consultation Notice in line with Section 21 of Regulation No. 30, under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007), related to the EIA for the construction of A New Charcoal Storage and Packaging Plant in Arandis in Erongo Region.

**Green Charcoal Namibia (GCN)** has appointed KPM Environmental Consulting as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to carry out the EIA process. Notice is hereby given of the commencement of the Public Consultation Process. Should you wish to be informed or to comment on the proposed project and EIA, **please contact us before Thursday, 24th February 2022.**

A Public Consultation meeting in Arandis is scheduled for Thursday, 24th February 2022 at Arandis Community Hall from 15h00 to 16h30.

For more information or to register as an interested or affected party contact us on:

Tel. +264 85 474 2222 / 085 277 2797  
E-mail: [info@kpmenvironmental.com](mailto:info@kpmenvironmental.com)



## RÖSSING MARATHON - VIRTUAL RUN 2022

Entries close today, 18 February 2022. Ensure to make your registration payment by Monday, 28 February 2022.

For queries contact: Charles on +264(0)81 124 9471 or [charles.namibia@gmail.com](mailto:charles.namibia@gmail.com)

### LIVE TO RUN. RUN TO LIVE!

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SATURDAY, 12 MARCH 2022

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21km

10km

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### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCK-HOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

Project description: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):**  
Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC  
Contact Person: N Ndakunda  
Tel: +264 85 761 4750



## CLASSIFIDES

## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed development of a marble quarry on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Karibib on the farm Etusis 75.  
**Proponent:** Cristofina Kanyama.  
**Project description:** Marble quarrying on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750

**Email address:** [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com)

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**



## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kaliombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandura North 15, Okandura South 16, Onjossa 14, Kamelbaum, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.

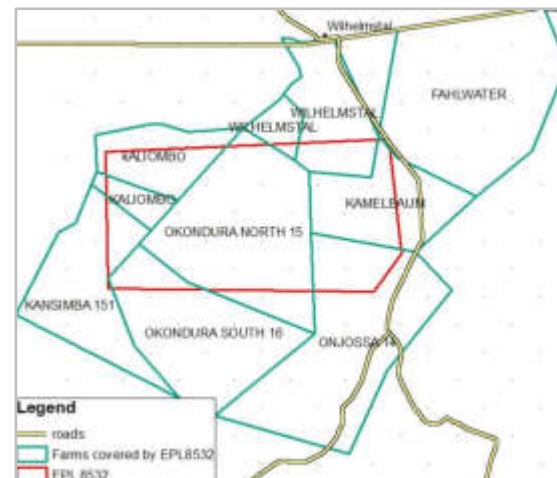
**Proponent:** Windust Investments(Pty) Ltd  
**Project description:** Mineral prospecting and exploration on EPL 8532.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

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**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**



**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**

## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

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**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday **25 March 2022**. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC

**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda

**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc**  
We offer mineral exploration services

## VACANCIES

## WE ARE HIRING

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

**Graduate Geologist (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drilling at the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)

**Qualification:** BSc Honours degree in geology

**Driller (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller

**Qualification:** Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

**Assistant driller (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.

**Qualification:** Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate will be an advantage

**Due date:** **18 March 2022 @ 17h00**

**Send CV and copies of qualification to**

**Email address:** [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) or [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com)

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc**  
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## CLASSIFIEDS

## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY

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 Minera-Xplore Consultancy



## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kaliombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandura North 15, Okandura South 16, Onjossa 14, Kamelbaum, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.

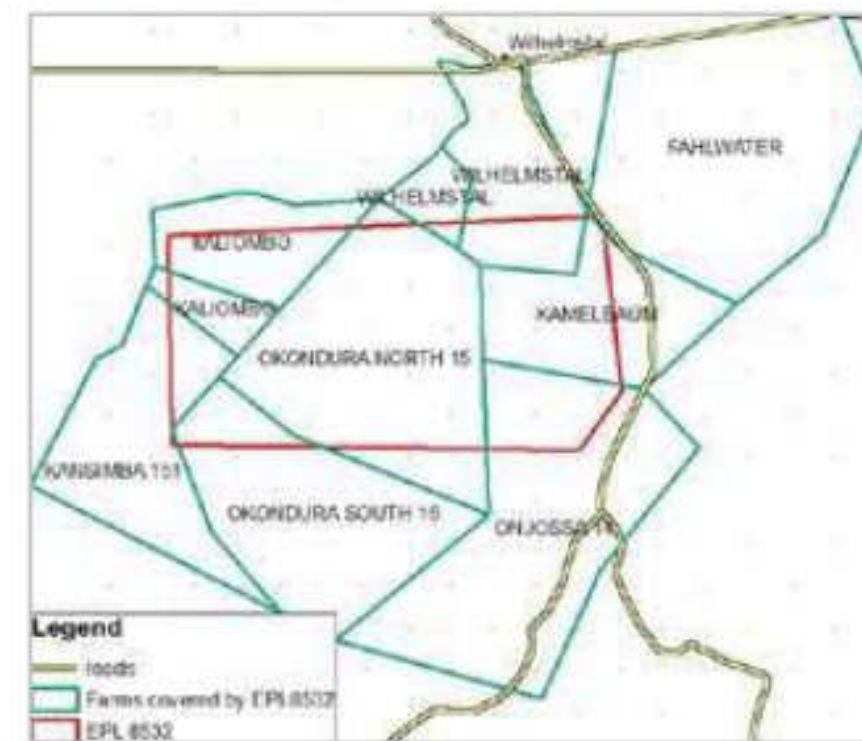
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 Minera-Xplore Consultancy



 Minera-Xplore Consultancy

## CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC

**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda

**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750

 Minera-Xplore Consultancy

 Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc  
We offer mineral exploration services

## VACANCIES

## WE ARE HIRING

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

**Graduate Geologist (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drilling at the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)

**Qualification:** BSc Honours degree in geology

**Driller (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller

**Qualification:** Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

**Assistant driller (Part time)**

**Responsibilities:** Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.

**Qualification:** Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate will be an advantage


**Due date:** 18 March 2022 @ 17h00

**Send CV and copies of qualification to**

**Email address:** [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) or [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com)

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We offer mineral exploration services





### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF AN ABATTOIR FOR A PIGGERY ON FARM ORIBIB 33A, AT OTJIKONDO, OUTJO, KUNENE REGION**

Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially Interested and/or Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012). Project details are outlined below:

**Proponent:** Chakula Foods CC

**Project Description:** Construction and operations of an Abattoir for a piggery


**Project Location:** The proposed site is situated on Farm Oribib 33A, at Otjikondo, Outjo, Kunene region.

**Environmental Consultant:** Nam Geo-Enviro Solution (NGS) has been appointed by Chakula Foods CC as an independent environmental practitioner to conduct an environmental impact assessment for this project.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register with this study. A Background Information Document (BID) can be requested from NGS via email.

Issues, comments, and opinions should be submitted in writing to Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions before 14 March 2022.

**Contact person: Ms. Martha Dumeni**  
Tel/Fax: +264 61 402 246  
Email: [ppp@geoenvirosol.co.za](mailto:ppp@geoenvirosol.co.za)



### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF FERTILIZER BLENDING PLANT ON FARM ORIBIB 33A, AT OTJIKONDO, OUTJO, KUNENE REGION**

Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially Interested and/or Affected Parties that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2012). Project details are outlined below:

**Proponent:** Oasis Fertilizer

**Project Description:** Construction and operations of fertilizer blending plant.

**Project Location:** The proposed site is situated on Farm Oribib 33A, at Otjikondo, Outjo, Kunene region.

**Environmental Consultant:** Nam Geo-Enviro Solution (NGS) has been appointed by Oasis Fertilizer as an independent environmental practitioner to conduct an environmental impact assessment for this project.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register with this study. A Background Information Document (BID) can be requested from NGS via email.

Issues, comments, and opinions should be submitted in writing to Nam Geo-Enviro Solutions before 14 March 2022.


**Contact person: Ms. Martha Dumeni**  
Tel/Fax: +264 61 402 246  
Email: [ppp@geoenvirosol.co.za](mailto:ppp@geoenvirosol.co.za)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 5391 Shoveller Street Khomasdal Extension 16, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of the respective Erf from 'Business' to 'General Residential' with a density of 1:50.

Erf 5391 Shoveller Street, Khomasdal Extension No.16, Windhoek, is located west of the Windhoek Central Business District in the Khomasdal suburb and is bordered by major arterials. The respective Erf is located along the Shoveller Street which is mostly vacant to the south with a mix of single and general residential as well as business land uses to the north of the street.



The Erf slopes gently to the west and measures 547sqm in extent with a current zoning of 'Business'. There is a block of flats on the property. Access to the Erf is gained from Shoveller Street.


The application stands to apply for the rezoning of the respective erf from 'Business' to 'General Residential' with a density of 1:50.

Please further take note that -

(a) for more inquiries regarding the rezoning, visit the Department of Town Planning, 5th floor, office number 522 at the City of Windhoek;

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **11 March 2022**.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:**



No. 04 Wagner street | Windhoek west |  
c: +264 81 8113442  
P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek | t: +264 61251975 |  
f: +264 61 304219 |  
[fenni@kamau-tpds.com](mailto:fenni@kamau-tpds.com) w: [www.kamau-architects.com](http://www.kamau-architects.com)

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**Info@ondangwa-carhire.com**

**www.ondangwa-carhire.com**

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Ausspannplatz,  
Windhoek  
[www.confidente.com.na](http://www.confidente.com.na)

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erven 4753 Rundu Extension 15 and 5515 Rundu Extension 18, intends applying to the **Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board** for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 4753 Rundu Extension 15, from "Residential" to "Business" with a bulk of 0.6; Erf 4753 is located in Rundu Extension 15 and measures ±583m<sup>2</sup> in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes.

It is the intention of the owners to rezone Erf 4753, Rundu Extension 15 from "Residential" to "Business" with a bulk of 0.6. The proposed rezoning will enable the owners to formalize an existing business already constructed on the property.

- Rezoning of Erf 5515 Rundu Extension 18, from "Residential" to "Business" with a bulk of 0.6; Erf 5515 is located in Rundu Extension 18 and measures ±748m<sup>2</sup> in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes.


It is the intention of the owners to rezone Erf 5515, Rundu Extension 18 from "Residential" to "Business" with a bulk of 0.6. The proposed rezoning will enable the owners to formalize an existing business already constructed on the property.

Further take notice that the plans of the erven lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Rundu Town Council: Maria Mwegere Road, Rundu and the Applicant: Suite 4, Paragon Office Suites, Garten Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the **Rundu Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivelwa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **11 March 2022**

**Applicant:** Nghivelwa Planning Consultants  
P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz  
Web: [www.nghivelwa.com.na](http://www.nghivelwa.com.na)  
Email: [planning@nghivelwa.com.na](mailto:planning@nghivelwa.com.na)  
Tel: 061 269 697 Cell: 085 3232 230




### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be held based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC  
**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda  
**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750





**MINISTRY OF  
TRADE &  
INDUSTRY  
LIQUOR ACT,  
1998**

**NOTICE OF  
APPLICATION  
TO A  
MAGISTRATE IN  
TERMS OF THE  
LIQUOR ACT,  
1998**

Notice is hereby given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Magistrate of the District of

1. Name and postal address of applicant: **Teelani Shihpo, P O Box 167, Arandis.**

2. Name of licensed business to which application relates: **R. S. Opportunities.**

3. Address/location of licensed premises to which application relates: **Erf 3835 (A Portion of Erf 211, Kuisebmond.**

4. Nature and details of application: **Change of trade name Liquor Licence - transfer to Buffalo Bar.**

5. Where application

will be lodged: **Magistrate, District, Walvis Bay.**

6. Date on which application will be lodged: **17 February 2022.**

Any objection or written submission in terms of

section 28 in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Magistrate of the District, to reach the Magistrate not later than 7 days after the date on which the application is lodged.

**NOTICE OF THE CONSENT  
APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE  
WALVIS BAY TOWN PLANNING  
SCHEME**

**CONSENT:** Home Base Business (Beauty Salon) **ON ERF NO: 2216 TOWNSHIP/ AREA:** Narraville **STREET NAME & NO:** Suikerbos Street.

In terms of the Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme, notice is hereby given that I/we, the undersigned, have applied to the Walvis Bay Municipality for permission to erect/establish on the site a/an: Hair Salon.

Plans may be inspected or particulars of this application may be obtained at Town Planning, First Floor, Rooms 101 & 105, Civic Centre.

Any person having any objection to the approval of this application, must lodge such objection, together with grounds thereof, with the General Manager, Roads and Building Control, (Town Planning), Private Bag 5017, Walvis Bay and the applicant, in writing, not later than **11 March 2022.**

**NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:** Petra Magrieta Pelema, P O Box 8046, Narraville

**NOTICES &  
VACANCIES**

**WMI COAST**

**OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR -  
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WMI Coast Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd offers a half day position for an office administrator in Swakopmund from 1 April 2022.

**Requirements:**

- Minimum Grade 12 certificate or equivalent
- Excellent knowledge and skills in MS Office
- Good administrative skills
- Accounting knowledge advantageous
- Minimum 2 years similar office experience
- Proficient in English and Afrikaans
- Valid driver's license

Salary: N\$ 7000 p/m

Applications to [wmlswk@iway.na](mailto:wmlswk@iway.na) before 15 March 2022.

**NOTICE OF THE CONSENT  
APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE  
WALVIS BAY TOWN PLANNING  
SCHEME**

**CONSENT:** Self Catering Accommodation **ON ERF NO: 231 TOWNSHIP/AREA:** Langstrand **STREET NAME & NO:** Kuiseb Avenue, 25 Sunset View.

In terms of the Walvis Bay Town Planning Scheme, notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have applied to the Walvis Bay Municipality for permission to establish on the site a/an: Self Catering Accommodation.

Plans may be inspected or particulars of this application may be obtained at Town Planning, First Floor, Rooms 101 & 105, Civic Centre.

Any person having any objection to the approval of this application, must lodge such objection, together with grounds thereof, with the General Manager, Roads and Building Control, (Town Planning), Private Bag 5017, Walvis Bay and the

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION  
STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCK-  
HOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY,  
ERONGO REGION**

Minera-Xplora Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected Parties (I&AFs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 310 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

Project description: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38, on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble), and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No 18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia

**Proponent: Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd**

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 31 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&AFs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplora.com.na](mailto:info@minera-xplora.com.na) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be held on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&AFs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):**  
Minera-Xplora Consultancy CC  
Contact Person: N Ndakunda  
Tel: +264 85 761 4750



**MUNICIPALITY OF  
SWAKOPMUND**

Applicants are hereby invited from Namibian citizens for appointment in the following vacancy:

**TRAFFIC OFFICER (x2)  
Paterson C2 Band**

**Remuneration & Benefits:** Minimum (N\$ 221 928.00) – Maximum (N\$ 332 692.00)

Market related salary package, Medical Aid, Pension Fund,

Housing Allowance/Contribution, Transport Allowance, 28 days

Annual leave, sick leave, and 12 months' probation period.

**Main purpose of the job:** Responsible for law





**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY**

This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed development of a marble quarry on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Karibib on the farm Etuis 75.  
**Proponent:** Cristofina Karyama.  
**Project description:** Marble quarrying on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

Tel: +264 85 761 4750  
 Email address: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com)

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, 8151, 8152 & 8062**

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

**Project:** The licenses area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Carl Andries Joone and GFM Geophysics cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register, obtain details of the public meeting and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Ms. Althea Brandt**  
 Email: [public@edsnamibia.com](mailto:public@edsnamibia.com), Tel: 061259530 / 081 1524480

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**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION**

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.  
**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.  
**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday 25 March 2022. A public meeting will be held on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.  
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC  
 Contact Person: N Ndakunda  
 Tel: +264 85 761 4750

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc**

**VACANCIES**  
**WE ARE HIRING**

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

**Graduate Geologist (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drilling at the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)  
 Qualification: BSc Honours degree in geo logy

**Driller (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller  
 Qualification: Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

**Assistant driller (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.  
 Qualification: Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate  
 Due date: 18 March 2022 @ 17h00

Send CV and copies of qualification to  
 Email address: [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) or [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com)

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION**

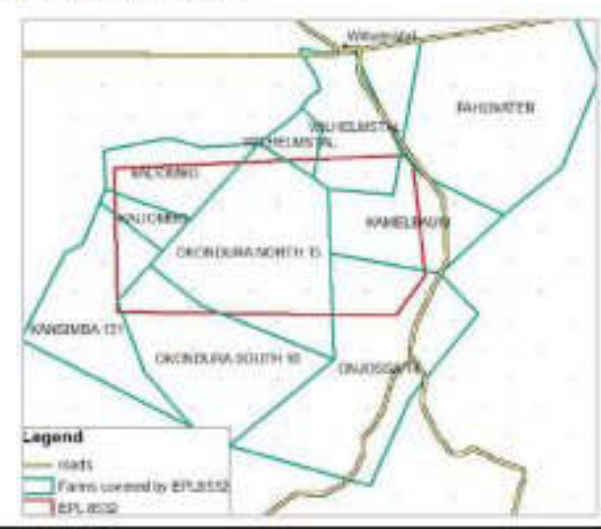
This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kalombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandata North 15, Okandata South 16, Onjessa 14, Kamelbaum, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.  
**Proponent:** Windat Investments(Pty) Ltd  
**Project description:** Mineral prospecting and exploration on EPL 8532.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

Tel: +264 85 761 4750  
 Email address: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com)

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy**



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8405**


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

**Project:** The license area is located about 7 to 20 km south of Outjo, accessible along the M63 and C39 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Carl Andries Joone

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8405**

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

**Project:** The license area is located about 7 to 20 km south of Outjo, accessible along the M63 and C39 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Carl Andries Joone

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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





**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARBLE QUARRY**


This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed development of a marble quarry on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Karibib on the farm Etusis 75.

**Proponent:** Cristofina Kanyama.  
**Project description:** Marble quarrying on mining claims 71628, 71629, 71630, 71631, 71632, 71633 & 71634.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

Tel: +264 85 761 4750  
 Email address: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com)



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MINERAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION**


This notice serves to inform interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project:** Proposed mineral prospecting and exploration activities on EPL 8532.  
**Location:** The project is situated approximately 15 km south of the Wilhelmstal. EPL 8532 covers farms Kaliombo, Wilhelmstal, Kansimba 151, Okandura North 15, Okandura South 16, Onjossa 14, Kamelbaum, and Fahlwater in Erongo Region.

**Proponent:** Windust Investments(Pty) Ltd  
**Project description:** Mineral prospecting and exploration on EPL 8532.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before **18/03/2022**.

Tel: +264 85 761 4750  
 Email address: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com)



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**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION**

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a 2 Ha portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.  
**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before **Friday 25 March 2022**. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC  
**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda  
 Tel: +264 85 761 4750

**Minera-Xplore Consultancy cc**  
 We offer mineral exploration services

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Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC seeks services of the following (note that the positions will be on part time basis):

**Graduate Geologist (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Core logging, RC Chip logging, Geochemical soil sampling, Supervision of RC drilling at the Rig, Siting of boreholes using handheld GPS & magnetic compass, Ground geophysical surveys (mineral exploration), Ground geophysical surveys (water exploration)

**Qualification:** BSc Honours degree in geology

**Driller (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Operating a diamond core rig as a driller, operating water drill rig as a driller

**Qualification:** Must have verifiable experience as a driller, a drilling training course/ certificate

**Assistant driller (Part time)**  
 Responsibilities: Assisting with drilling operations at the rig, Providing assistance to the driller.

**Qualification:** Grade 12, Must have experience at the rig, a drilling training course/ certificate will be an advantage

**Due date:** 18 March 2022 @ 17h00

**Send CV and copies of qualification to**  
**Email address:** [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) or [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com)




**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8405**

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

**Project:** The license area is located about 7 to 20 km south of Outjo, accessible along the M63 and C39 roads. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Carl Andries Joone

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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



**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 8160, 8151, 8152 & 8062**



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

**Project:** The licenses area located about 38 to 110 km east of Gobabis, accessible from the B6 road which leads to Buitepos. The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Carl Andries Joone and GFM Geophysics cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register, obtain details of the public meeting and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Ms. Althea Brandt**  
**Email:** [public@edsnamibia.com](mailto:public@edsnamibia.com), **Tel:** 061259530 / 0814524420



Concern over the need to regulate cryptocurrencies



Regina Hall excited and nervous to host Oscars



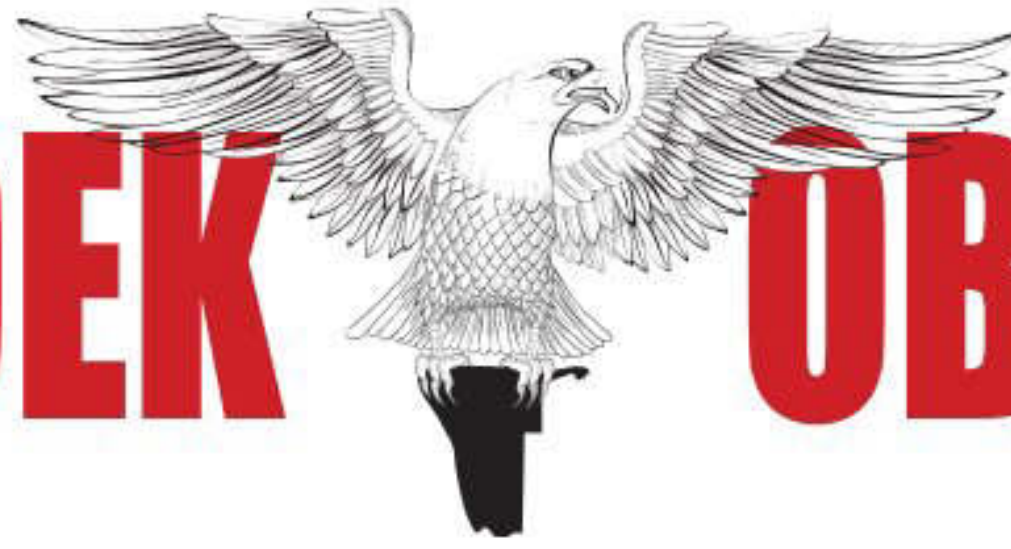
Arteta elated after fourth straight win



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## Supreme Court blasts Home Affairs for inhumane behavior against gay man

EBA KANDOVAZU

Staff Writer

**T**HE Supreme Court today ruled that the Home Affairs Ministry's behaviour was appalling after it declined to issue a Certificate of Identity to Mexican national Guillermo Delgado without informing him of reasons, leaving him no choice but to unexpectedly leave the country to South Africa via Botswana.

Delgado, who is married to Philip Luhl, a Namibian male, says he was only informed about the ministry's decision at the Ngoma border in January 2020, when he was intending to travel to the Victoria Falls in the company of his visiting sister and companions. Although he had applied months prior, the ministry never informed him that a decision was already made to decline his application.



In terms of the constitution, the appellant had a right to be informed of the decision adversely affecting him so that he could seek redress if so advised. There can be no doubt that the appellant was treated appallingly and in a most undignified manner.

TO PAGE 2

## Local businesses need opportunity in agro-business

MARTIN ENDJALA

Staff Writer

**T**he Landless Peoples Movement (LPM) leader Bernadus Swartboo took the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation for allegedly undermining the capacity of local businesses to participate in agro-businesses at the Neckartal Dam, outside Keetmanshoop.

Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah said the minister showed her ignorance by excluding local entrepreneurs, during a visit to the Karas Region where she was selling investment deals with businesses from the United Arab Emirates.

Swartboo was addressing about 400 people at Block E in Rehoboth when he referred to Ndaithwah's visit to the Karas Region as a joyride. "When did she consult the regional government (LPM) and potential local investors about that?" he questioned.

"The dam is a resource of the land and it is a food production and that priorities should be offered first to locals as a matter of good principle," Swartboo added.

Swapo, he said, must never again be trusted with any vote to rule this country. "The country is bleeding, their time is up," a fired up Swartboo said.

TO PAGE 2

## Attempted suicide and 2 murders in weekend crime report

TUJOROMAJO KASUTO

Staff Writer

**O**n Friday, 04 March, a 37-year-old man in the Oshana Region attempted suicide by slitting his throat with a panga at Omaalala village, Ongwediva Constituency.

A police officer was summoned to

investigate an incident in Omaalala that a suspect was destroying items in the house, threatening and cutting his housemates with a panga.

When the suspect saw the police officers, he became more violent and attacked one of them with a panga, which the officer blocked with his left arm, causing serious injury to the

officer's arm.

The suspect then attempted suicide by slitting his throat and is currently being treated at Oshakati hospital under police guard.

According to Oshana regional police spokesperson, Inspector Thomas

TO PAGE 2

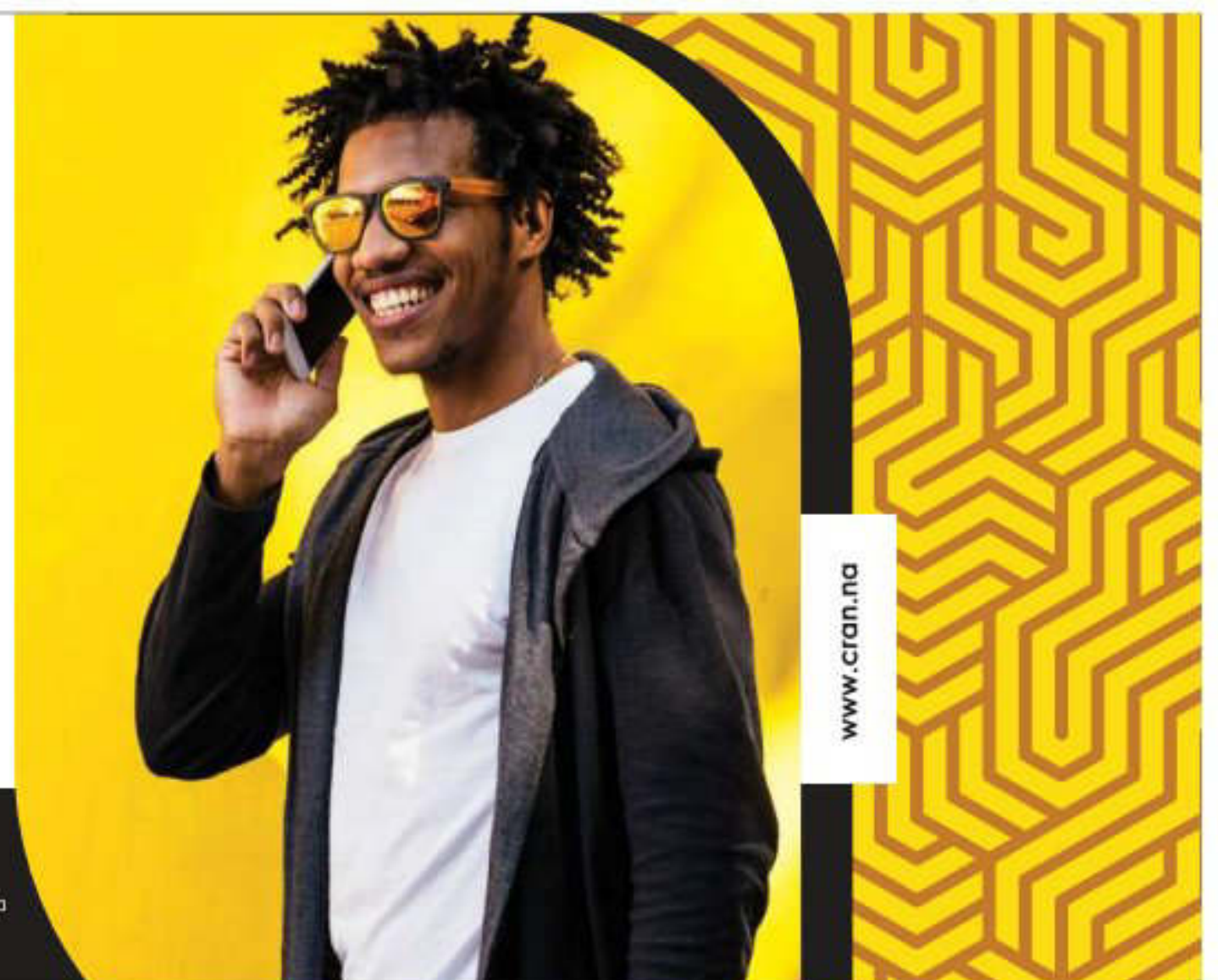


Inspector Thomas Aiyambo

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## NATIONAL

# Supreme Court blasts Home Affairs for inhumane behavior against gay man

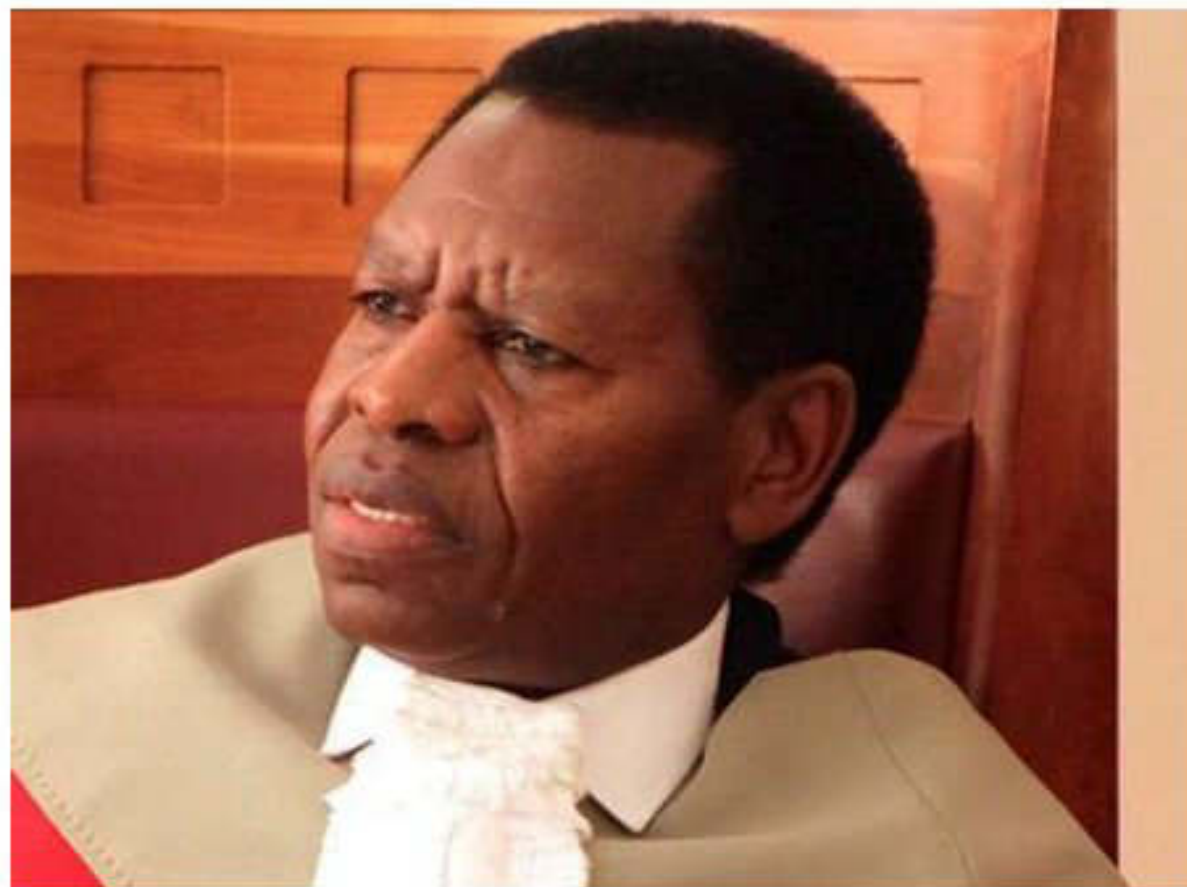
FROM PAGE 1

The decision according to the ministry was made in August 2019. The immigration officer at the border informed Delgado that he only had two options; to exit the country or stay in the country as an illegal immigrant. Left with no choice, Delgado proceeded to Botswana as Mexican nationals require no visa to South Africa.

A full bench consisting of Chief Justice Peter Shivute, Judge President Petrus Damaseb and Dave Smuts has today ordered Home Affairs to consider the application afresh.

"In terms of the constitution, the appellant had a right to be informed of the decision adversely affecting him so that he could seek redress if so advised. There can be no doubt that the appellant was treated appallingly and in a most undignified manner. He had to make an unplanned exit out of the country leaving behind his companions and visiting sister. It is an inhumane and degrading treatment that holds no place in society," Shivute said.

The judges however said that the High Court was correct to have found that the issuance of the



Chief Justice Peter Shivute

certificate to the applicant could not in law confer domicile to him, that the court did not misdirect itself when it declined to issue the declaration that the appellant had acquired domicile in Namibia. The certificate is issued to any person who is lawfully a resident in Namibia on his or her return.

Delgado was previously granted the certificate and it expired. Adamant that he had acquired domicile in Namibia by virtue of his marriage

to a Namibian national, Delgado argued that the initial issuance of the certificate to him was an acknowledgement of this by Home Affairs.

The Home Affairs Ministry however denies that Delgado acquired domicile in Namibia, that his previous certificate was issued under a mistaken belief that he and his spouse were lawfully married in terms of the Namibian law.

## Local businesses need opportunity in agro-business

FROM PAGE 1

Swartbooi furthermore said, that, "it is now clear that Swapo wants to use the dam for gaining political leverage and putting inclusive national development aside, no wonder why Untoni Nujoma lately objected to the motion of MP Utaara Mootu in the parliament that called for the country to priorities the youth and have them venture into food production concessions of Neckartal Dam as a means of job creation", he pointed out.

Swartbooi went onto education and said the state of education "is completely shattered and left wanting as it is none responsive to any future developmental ambitions of Namibia".

The vocational training does not have the capacity to absorb the mess that the ministry of education has created. "As a result of incompetent minister of education and their officials, parents are now subjected to a situation where school going children no more have space to further their education. Countless grade 11s now face a bleak future," Swartbooi lamented.

He however, urged parents and LPM leadership to ensure that every child that walks the land is protected as for the future of Namibia depends on their patriotism. Swartbooi vowed to sweep all constituencies in the coming elections and called on the residents of Rehoboth to stand united and ready for the call when 2024 national and presidential elections comes, for them to come in numbers to vote a transition into the new government of the Republic of Namibia.

"The ruling party has lost direction and political relevance in both economic and social context, "Swapo has successfully managed to transform this country into an empty bread basket to the extent that even their work ethics have deteriorated", Swartbooi added. The Rehoboth meeting was Swartbooi, LPM Deputy Leader and chief strategist Henny Seibed, as well as the Deputy Mayor of Rehoboth town council, Leilani Uiras and local authority management committee chairperson Jacobus Groenwaldt.

They also shared the party's achievements, challenges and plans for the town and its residents as part of the LPM culture of an accountable governance. Amongst the issues that needs solving is the delivery of 5000 plots to local residents by the end of 2022, which has already commenced according to Uiras.

Self-sufficiency in portable water, lessening dependency on the ever expensive Namwater supply and the securing of local enterprises to resuscitate the long neglected Reho Spa. Allocation of service contracts to local small and medium enterprises.

The discontinuation of the bucket toilet system, replacing it with temporary septic tank facilities and the integration of newly build houses into the sewer system at a later stage is also on the cards and the cancelling of pensioners municipal debts are some of the planned

programmes by the Rehoboth Town Council. The LPM local authority is expected to submit a full progress report to the national leadership next week.

## Attempted suicide and 2 murders in weekend crime report

FROM PAGE 1

Aiyambo, he is in stable condition and he could not confirm whether the suspect was under the influence of drugs or has a history of mental illness that could have caused the violent incident.

Meanwhile, in the Omaheke Region, on Friday, 04 March 2022, around 22:00 at Aminuis, 22-year-old Conradie Nasie was stabbed to death by his 25-year-old brother after an argument between the two.

The suspect allegedly stabbed his brother twice in the chest, killing him.

Also in the same region, on Saturday, at around 00:50 at Kassie Classic Bar, a 24-year-old male inappropriately touched the buttocks of another man. The victim, Phillip Kaiser, inquired from the other why he did it. The two started arguing and fighting inside the bar and during the fight, the deceased was stabbed in the chest with a knife. The victim was rushed to Gobabis State Hospital, but a medical officer declared him dead on arrival. The suspect was apprehended. The police investigation is ongoing.

## HIV / AIDS RESPONSE

**REGIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER**  
Grade 7  
Fixed term contract

**The Organisation**

Our client is a donor-funded organisation and partner in development in Namibia, working closely with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) Directorate of Special Programmes (DSP), deploying staff at hospitals and health facilities across the country as part of a coordinated effort with the MoHSS. Their goal is to increase the human capacity needed to provide HIV/AIDS clinical care in countries and regions that are most significantly impacted by the AIDS epidemic. Further to this, our client seeks to support and assist such countries and regions in their development of locally determined health care worker systems to become optimally resourced, highly responsive, and self-sustaining.

**The Region**

Omaheke Regional Directorate | Responsible for Omaheke and Hardap Region

**The Position**

The primary responsibility of the successful incumbent will be to follow up on monthly reporting of data from sites, on antiretroviral therapy and HIV testing and services, multisectoral information management system. She/he will be tasked to support site visits and be responsible for trouble shooting, mentoring and data entry assistance.

**Roles and responsibilities will include:**

- Harmonisation of data capturing and reporting in collaboration with partners.
- Organise regional data reviews.
- Work with National Staff, Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Regional Management Teams (RMT) to improve reporting and data quality assurance.
- Work with National and regional clinical mentors to conduct field visits and use of transport facilities.
- Facilitate solving of identified challenges in consultation with national teams, RMT and clinical mentors.
- Monitor and produce monthly reports on data collected.
- Produce monthly performance reports.
- Arrange logistics to ensure data entry is attended to in the respective regions.
- Arrange logistics related to supervisory activities in the regions.
- Perform regular presentation and analysis of data.
- Responsible for development of training materials.
- Responsible for creating regular system backups and the relevant record-keeping and storage.

**The Person**

**Minimum requirements:**

- Bachelor's degree in statistics, mathematics, or other relevant degree at NQF level 7.
- Master's degree in Public Health or equivalent in Social Sciences, Demography, Statistics or related field would be an added advantage.
- Bachelor's degree in statistics, mathematics, or other relevant degree at NQF level 7.
- 3 - 5 years' experience in health service program administration, including compilation and presentation of reports and programmatic data.
- Broad knowledge of HIV/AIDS programming.
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office applications with advanced Excel skills
- Proficiency in the use of statistical software packages (e.g. SAS, STATA, others.)

Computer or data analysis skills may be tested.

**Interested?**

This is a **fixed-term contract** position, and our client offers an attractive package.  
The closing date for applications is **15 March 2022**  
Follow the application instructions on the Potentia website [www.potentia.com.na](http://www.potentia.com.na) and upload a copy of your CV.

Only electronic applications and CVs submitted via the Potentia website will be accepted. All suitably qualified Namibians are encouraged to apply. Please consider your application unsuccessful if you are not contacted within 2 weeks of the closing date. Please note that our partner reserves the right to only employ individuals who fall within their retirement age guidelines and policies. Our client also reserves the right not to make any employment offer or appointment.

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**WINDHOEK OBSERVER**  
INDEPENDENCE IN THE DESERT



# Concern over the need to regulate cryptocurrencies

MOSES MAGADZA AND CLARE MUSONDA

**T**he SADC Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) that the SADC Parliamentary Forum is developing has attracted more praise, with some people commending it for touching, albeit in passing, on cryptocurrencies while others have called for more guidance on the phenomenon.

A cryptocurrency is a digital currency that works as a medium of exchange through a computer network. Media reports say that last year, money laundering through cryptocurrencies increased by 30 percent and involved about US\$8,6 billion. Cryptocurrencies constitute a rapidly developing phenomenon that is being aggressively marketed, especially on social media platforms. Some people, including pensioners, have been lured into them by promises of often elusive quick returns, only to lose out.

With the crypto sector being largely unregulated and not much in place by way of official policy across many countries, some observers are calling on the evolving SADC Model Law on PFM to inform regulation, as some SADC Member States scramble to tame the cryptocurrencies jungle.

One observer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said: "There is a growing attraction to jump into the cryptocurrencies forest and everyone has taken their bow and arrow to forage into that forest. There is very little protection via information on how things work. There is a lot that is opaque that needs to be unpacked and spelt out."

For some people, cryptocurrency is a generational phenomenon. Citizens who are not tech-savvy or not comfortable using Information Communication Technology (ICTs) are reportedly having a hard time wrapping their heads around it or online trading.

The technological evolution and revolution taking place globally are ushering in changes in the way things are done, putting some people at the risk of being left behind. The big question is: is cryptocurrency worthy of taking note now, even in the development of regional legislation?

The answer, for Mr Pepukai Chivore, the Director of the Parliament Budget Office in the Parliament of Zimbabwe, is a resounding yes.

"Interestingly, Africa has fertile ground for the growth of cryptocurrencies. This ranges from under-developed infrastructure which makes it a strong vector for cryptocurrencies and growing mobile money applications. Money laundering via cryptocurrencies has grown and as such, some countries like Kenya have banned it," he said.

He added, however: "While some may not support its use because of the lack of control and illicit ties, some countries have introduced regulations under their countries' anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism laws (AML/CFT) to reduce its use for these purposes."

In November 2021 the Library of Congress (LOC) identified 103 countries whose governments had directed their financial regulatory agencies to develop regulations and priorities for financial institutions regarding cryptocurrencies and their use in AML/CFT. Only 42 countries had



Mr Pepukai Chivore, the Director of the Parliament Budget Office in the Parliament of Zimbabwe.



Mr. Simon Mtambo, Deputy Principal Clerk in the Parliamentary Budget Office at the National Assembly of Zambia.



ADC PF Secretary General Ms. Boemo Sekgoma.



SADC citizen Mr Nashmento Katawara.



Moses Magadza



Clare Musonda

implicit bans on certain cryptocurrency uses as of November 2021.

Said Chivore: "It is, therefore, my well-considered opinion that whether we like it or not, we seem to be moving the cryptocurrency way and it's better to be prepared. The Model Law on PFM will simply prepare Member States and serves as a benchmark and guiding legal instrument for National Parliaments to reinforce their domestic legal frameworks on PFM. Sovereign countries are free to disregard provisions on cryptocurrencies if they think they're not necessary."

He noted that cryptocurrency adoption in Africa grew 1200% between July 2020 and June 2021, making it the fastest adoption rate in the world. Markets like Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Tanzania had some of the highest grass-roots adoptions in the world and ranked in the top 20 Global Crypto Adoption Index.

"SADC cannot brush aside such reports, but has to be ready, at least by having some guidance on regulation of cryptocurrencies in the event that some countries adopt them," Chivore, a member of a Technical Working Group (TWG) helping veteran legal drafter Mr. Daniel Greenberg, CC, craft the regional soft law, said.

Zimbabwean citizen Mr Nashmento Katawara has been keenly following the development of the SADC Model Law on PFM. He noted that cryptocurrencies have been adopted in many parts of the world and some people have made money from them on

the blockchain technology.

"I am so excited and impressed to hear that the SADC PF has included this in its evolving Model Law on PFM," Katawara said.

He, however, said that rather than merely scratch the surface, the Model Law must have a rich section on cryptocurrency because that is where the world is going.

"In fact, we are already in that age. However, there is information asymmetry, with far too many people still clueless as to what cryptocurrencies are and how they are traded online," he observed. He saluted the SADC PF for "pre-empting" the advent of cryptocurrencies and for championing regulation in that area.

"We certainly need regulation in this area because it involves the movement of lots of money. Any financial system needs regulation. This pre-emptive approach by SADC PF is commendable," Katawara added.

He called for education on cryptocurrencies much earlier in life.

"Let us teach children about cryptocurrencies early, just like we are doing with Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE). Some of us didn't learn about cryptocurrencies in school and yet they are now upon us."

Mr. Simon Mtambo, Deputy Principal Clerk in the Parliamentary Budget Office at the National Assembly of Zambia and a member of the SADC Model Law on PFM TWG, concedes that cryptos are highly volatile because they tend to be speculative currency.

That makes it difficult for central banks to regulate and license market players in the sector due to the complex nature of due diligence and certainty of value which can be deceptive. Additionally, Mtambo said the developed world was battling fraud and money laundering which fuels extortion, hacking and funding of subversive acts like terrorism.

"However, whether we like it or not and despite the negative publicity mainly from traditional monetary systems, cryptos are here to stay. It is time to start accepting that currency should not be paper-based only. The Model Law is trying to be flexible by recognizing other forms of currency including cryptos," he noted. Mtambo said embracing cryptocurrencies would not happen overnight as some members would be cautious while others may not accept them.

"As more and more engage in crypto, countries will have no option but to adjust their domestic laws because they will need to transact anyway. The beauty is that the SADC Model Law on PFM is already forward looking in this regard," he reasoned.

Dr John Ernest Odada, Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Management Sciences at Rongo University in Kenya, said the adoption of cryptocurrencies would depend on how they instil confidence among traders.

"When something exists in a good way which trade partners are happy with; it can be used. Some of these currencies have led to people losing their money in online investments. Consequently, some countries are not happy with such currencies," Odada, who spent nearly 20 years lecturing at universities within the SADC Region said.

While praising SADC PF for prompting debate on cryptocurrencies, Odada felt they could only become a medium of exchange when they command the confidence of trade partners.

"Without that confidence, they can't be international mediums of exchange. We may need to wait and see in which direction these currencies develop," Odada opined.

Many stakeholders are critically examining the draft SADC Model Law on PFM in a series of meetings the SADC PF has been convening. Some have generally welcomed it, saying that coming up with better fiscal management or better PFM is good, particularly in the face of crises the world is experiencing, such as the Covid-19 pandemic and natural disasters.

There is consensus that the crises afflicting the SADC Region and beyond require that countries manage their resources well and have good PFM models that can lead to better fiscal discipline to be strong when hit by different catastrophes or trade with the rest of the world within the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area. Cryptocurrencies featured prominently in a consultation meeting convened by SADC PF for police representatives involved in investigating financial crimes and related offenses this week. Mr. Fadhili Mdemu from Tanzania Police Force said there was a fine line between cryptocurrency and pyramid schemes which have ruined many people's lives. He called for a lot of investment in educating the public before cryptos could be accepted.

A delegate from Botswana concurred and said the capacity of law enforcement agents dealing with crimes and offences related to cryptocurrency should also be built. Greenberg said the SADC Model Law of PFM represented a fusion of approaches from a variety of jurisdictions including SADC Member States but implementation would consider local contexts.

On her part, SADC PF Secretary General Ms Boemo Sekgoma stressed that the SADC Model Law on PFM sought to build the capacity of the region's National Parliament on prudent PFM in line with the Forum's vision to be the flagbearer of democratization and sustainable development in close consultation with SADC policy organs.

-MosesMagadza is a communications and media specialist reading towards a PhD in Media Studies at the University of Namibia while Clare Musonda, a Lawyer and Social Scientist, is Director of Corporate Governance at SADC PF.



# Germany hands over teleconferencing equipment to SADC in support of regional agenda



**C**APE TOWN - Germany handed over teleconferencing conference equipment to the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat and the Member States to coordinate and implement the SADC regional integration agenda, the regional bloc said in a statement on Friday.

Ambassador of Germany to Botswana and Special Representative to SADC, Margit Hellwig-Bötte, presented the equipment on behalf of the German Government to the SADC Executive Secretary, Elias M. Magosi on March 2.

In receiving the equipment, Magosi reiterated SADC's appreciation to Germany for the timely support, which, he said, will go a long way in enhancing SADC's capacity in teleconferencing, virtual engagement, and communication within the SADC Secretariat, and with the 16 SADC member states during the Covid-19 pandemic and beyond, said a statement.

Magosi indicated that the Covid-19 pandemic had offered organisations, like SADC, an opportunity to embrace innovative approaches and technologies that support business continuity, especially in the coordination and management of SADC meetings in the event of unforeseen travel disruptions.

Furthermore, the executive secretary pledged to ensure the speedy delivery of the equipment to the SADC National Contact Points in the member states.

Margit Hellwig-Bötte said Germany cherished the digital cooperation with SADC in times of Covid-19 and beyond, hence the response of the German

government to support SADC with the teleconference equipment.

Ambassador Hellwig-Bötte highlighted that as a result of Covid-19, the past two years have been an eye-opener for everyone around the world in terms of digitalisation, and that now and in the future, crucial communication and meetings will be conducted remotely and will complement face-to-face proceedings.

The equipment, which comprises laptops, video cameras, monitors, IT accessories and licences, was procured through the "GIZ Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in SADC" (SNRL) Programme. The GIZ SNRL Programme supports SADC member states so that they can better coordinate, monitor and mobilise resources to implement the regional agenda.

The teleconferencing equipment will be used at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, SADC Satellite Offices such as Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare, Zimbabwe, the Climate Services Centre in Botswana and SADC Plant and Genetic Resource Centre (SPGRC) in Lusaka, Zambia as well as in all the 16 SADC member states offices of the SADC National Contact Points, said SADC.-IOL



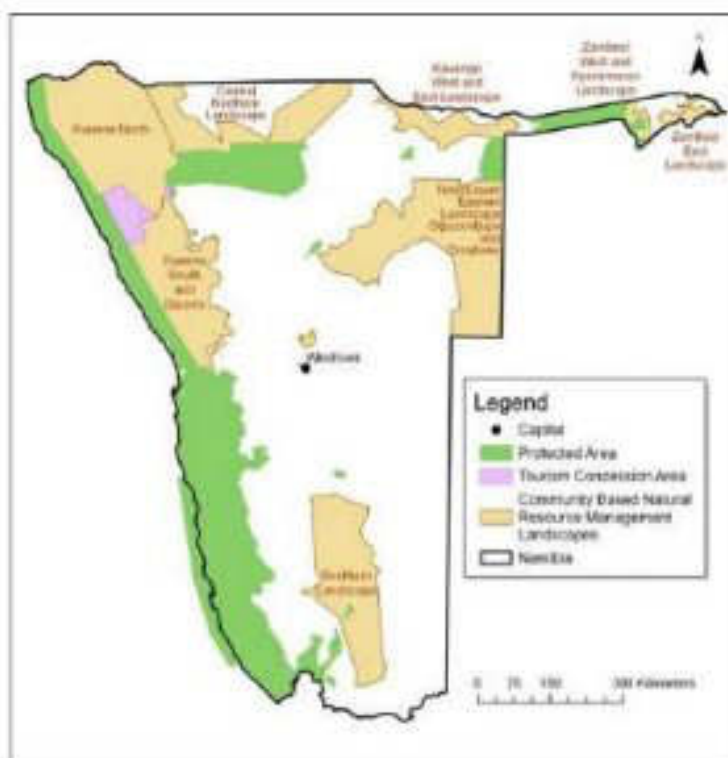
GREEN CLIMATE FUND

EbA Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS

*"Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach in Namibia" (SAP006-EbA Project) Small Grants Facility*

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), in partnership with the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF), hereby invites project proposals from eligible Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Community Support Organizations (CSOs) to implement ecosystems-based adaptation interventions under the SAP006-EbA Project Small Grants Facility.



The SAP006-EbA Small Grants Facility is limited to community-based climate change adaptation actions located in 8 pre-identified landscapes that cover sections of communal areas within thirteen (13) out of fourteen (14) political regions of Namibia, as indicated in the map.

The potential projects must seek to implement adaptation concepts that address environmental problems of national concern caused by climate change and must be aligned to the landscape management strategies and investment plans of the target landscapes.

The grant facility has **two funding windows**:

- **Restoration and Climate Proofing** – this funding window will focus mainly on building community capacities in climate change resilience and improving adaptation planning as well as supporting concrete ecosystem management and conservation measures such as restoration of degraded rangelands, community gardening, tree plantations, restoration of riparian areas.
- **Eco-Enterprise Adaptation** – this funding window will focus mainly on grant support and training to community-level locally-owned small to medium enterprises, based on natural resources, as well as supporting the strengthening of value chains and market access for such natural resource-based products / services, which are identified as being commercially viable.

The following groups may apply for funding under this facility: Namibian dedicated institutions, organizations and agencies undertaking activities within these landscapes; community-level locally-owned small to medium enterprises; registered communal conservancies and community forests; community-based organizations; community-support organizations; Farmer's associations; basin water management committees; waterpoint committees; community cooperatives; and agencies implementing projects with communities, women groups and youth groups.

An application package containing detailed funding and selection criteria, full description of the funding windows, prescribed project proposal template, maps of focal landscapes, landscape management strategies, and grant investment plans and other guiding documents can be downloaded from the website below: <http://www.eif.org.na/procurementnotices> or the EbA webpage <https://eba.eif.org.na/downloads>

Grant proposals should be addressed to:

**EbA Project Grant Facility**  
Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF)  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Heinitsburg Heights Building  
c/o Heinitsburg and Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab Streets,  
Klein Windhoek

**Deadline for submissions: 13 May 2022 at 17H00.** Both hard copy applications and applications via email addressed to [EbA@EIF.ORG.NA](mailto:EbA@EIF.ORG.NA) will be accepted

Should you require further clarifications, please contact:

Mr. Bryan Gaomab  
EbA Project Manager  
[BGaomab@EIF.ORG.NA](mailto:BGaomab@EIF.ORG.NA)  
Tel: 264 61 4317739

Ms. Charity Sihope  
Monitoring and Evaluation / Grants Officer  
[CSihope@EIF.ORG.NA](mailto:CSihope@EIF.ORG.NA)  
Tel: 264 61 4317726

## China calls for calmness, rationality in resolving Ukraine crisis

**B**eijing - Calmness and rationality, instead of moves that pour oil on the flame and escalate tensions are needed to resolve complex problems, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said Monday while elaborating on China's position on resolving the Ukraine crisis.



Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi

### Resolving Ukraine Crisis

Wang stressed the need to remain committed to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and respect and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; to uphold the principle of indivisible security and accommodate the legitimate security concerns of relevant parties; to rely on dialogue, negotiation and peaceful means for dispute resolution; to aim for lasting peace and stability in the region and forge a balanced, effective and sustainable European security mechanism.

Wang made the remarks at a press conference on the sidelines of the fifth session of the 13th National People's Congress.

"China is willing to continue playing a constructive role in facilitating dialogue for peace, and work alongside the international community to carry out necessary mediation," Wang said.

"The international community should focus their efforts on facilitating Russia-Ukraine talks and preventing large-scale humanitarian crisis," he said, noting that China has done some work while maintaining close contacts with relevant parties.

"China believes that the more tense the situation, the more important that the talks continue, and that the wider the disagreement, the greater the need to sit down and have negotiation," said Wang.

### Preventing humanitarian crisis

Wang put forth a six-point initiative on preventing a large-scale humanitarian crisis in Ukraine.

"First, efforts should be made to make sure that humanitarian operations abide by the principle of neutrality and impartiality, and to avoid politicizing humanitarian issues.

"Second, full attention should be given to the displaced people in and from Ukraine, and efforts should be made to provide them with proper shelter," Wang said.

Wang then called for ensuring the protection of civilians and preventing secondary humanitarian disasters in Ukraine.

"Fourth, efforts should be made to guarantee safe and smooth humanitarian aid activities, including providing rapid, safe and unimpeded humanitarian access," Wang noted.

He also called for ensuring the safety of foreign nationals in Ukraine, allowing them safe departure and helping them return to their home countries.

"Sixth, support should be given to the UN's coordinating role in channelling humanitarian aid and the work of the UN crisis coordinator for Ukraine," Wang added.

Noting that China will continue its efforts to overcome the humanitarian crisis, Wang announced that the Red Cross Society of China will provide Ukraine with a batch of emergency humanitarian supplies as soon as possible.

Wang also expressed China's gratitude to those countries that have offered friendly and valuable support in evacuating Chinese nationals from Ukraine.



# A western Ukrainian city becomes a waypoint for thousands on the move

BY JOEL GUNTER  
IN LVIV, UKRAINE

**W**hen Maksymenko's train pulled into the Ukrainian capital Kyiv, about halfway through her 800-mile journey from home to safety, people pushed onto every part of the carriage, she said, grasping for their own escape route west. Some abandoned their luggage. Some begged to get on.

"They were on their knees on the platform," Maksymenko said. "There was no room. There were people standing in every space, in every gangway, there were five people on every bed."

Maksymenko's journey began in Kharkiv, an eastern city that has been heavily shelled by Russian forces, and stopped, for now, in Lviv, a picturesque western city about 50 miles from the Polish border with a grand central station that has become a waypoint for hundreds of thousands of refugees.

In almost every corner of the station concourse over the weekend, in the waiting rooms, the underpasses and all along the stretches of platform, there were people taking shelter, sleeping, anxiously waiting, rushing for trains. There were tense moments as volunteer stewards tried to hold back the crowds of people massed at entry gates, fearful of missing their chance to escape. Women with children wept with the stress, clutching their passports and family birth certificates in one hand and their children in the other. Outside the station, there were tearful goodbyes as fighting-age men, banned from leaving Ukraine, stopped and let their families go, unsure if they would ever see them again.

By the time she reached Lviv, Maksymenko had been on the train with her parents-in-law and three-year-old daughter for 26 hours. Some reported longer journeys. Maksymenko was a drop in a river of people that began flowing into Lviv when Russia invaded and swelled over the past few days as Russian forces escalated their campaign of bombing against Ukrainian civilians.

"We estimate 30,000 people arrived on Thursday, 100,000 people on Friday and at least a 100,000 more on Saturday," said Viktoriya Khrystenko, a Lviv city council official helping to manage the influx of refugees.

"We are doing our best to cope but we have never seen anything like this," she said. "We are expecting more people. It might be millions. It's a disaster. These people have nothing, just one bag because they had only three minutes to run and save their lives."

Lviv station was heaving with people on Friday night, thinning only slightly as trains departed for Poland before filling again with new arrivals from the bombed-out cities in the north, east, and south of Ukraine. Outside, Kolya, 46, was standing with tears streaming down his face, watching his wife and two teenage daughters walk away from him.

"I hope they will make it safely to Europe, I want so badly to be with them," he said. "This is as far as I can go."

Ukraine has banned men aged 16-60 from leaving the country, unless they have a disability or three children under 18. They are stopped in document checks at the station or at border crossing points further west. Kolya had stood for 10 hours on the train from Kyiv to ensure his family reached Lviv safely, he said, and now he would make the same journey back to join his 19-year-old son and his brothers in the fight against Russia.

"I will go back to Kyiv and defend

my city. It is my home," he said. "How, I don't know - I have asked them for a gun, but how will I protect my city from missiles with a gun?"

Kolya's wife and children would press on to Poland, whose government has sent trains and buses to bring people from Ukraine into its country, sparing tens of thousands of refugees traumatic journeys to the border and long waits to cross by foot.

By Sunday, more than 1.5 million Ukrainians had crossed into Poland, according to the UN. Hundreds of thousands more were on the move inside Ukraine.

Amid the chaos in the station at Lviv, volunteers and fellow travellers helped the very young and the very old, carrying pushchairs and suitcases up and down the stairs to the platforms, marshalling children to rooms upstairs where they could get a hot meal, and helping the elderly wherever they could.

"Physically it was very hard for me of course, people were pushing very hard," said Dusia Kostyuk, 91, who boarded a train in Kharkiv at 9pm on Friday, arrived in Lviv at midnight on Saturday, and spent the next 15 hours in a queue at the station to move on Poland.

"Our house was still there when we left but shelling was happening all around and we were told that terrible shelling is happening there now," Kostyuk said.

"We didn't take anything with us, I took two dresses and that's it."

"I was born and raised in Kharkiv. I didn't really travel before, I don't like to travel. I never thought I would leave my home like this."

Many of those arriving in Lviv, like Kostyuk, stay in the station until they can board a train to Poland - some bedding down for a night or longer in any free corner. The air inside the grand waiting rooms and gangways was thick with the heat and odour of a mass of people who have been on the move for many days.

Those who cannot move straight on to Poland head out into the city looking for temporary shelter. At a small theatre in Lviv's historic old town, 20 beds had been arranged for those who needed to spend up to three nights in the city before they can leave.

Olha Adamenko, 32, arrived there on Sunday evening with her husband and sick two-year-old daughter. They had driven over four days from Kyiv, stopping in shelters along the way. But the shelter in the theatre was already at capacity and it was not clear whether there was going to be a bed there for her that night, the staff said.

It was a problem many would face that night, according to Khrystenko, the city official, who said all of the roughly 20,000 temporary beds in the city were already taken.

At the theatre, Adam Yemchenko, a volunteer, was preparing to turn people away. "Most people arrive later than this but people getting to us tonight won't get a bed, we will have to send them somewhere else," he said.

"Some will carry straight on to the border but they face an eight hour wait there in the cold."

This was the choice facing Adamenko, as she sat down inside the small theatre foyer looking tired and stressed. She stopped to breastfeed her daughter, who was restless and tearful. Her husband would soon have to leave them here in Lviv and travel back to Kyiv to join the territorial defence forces.

She asked the volunteers at the shelter how to reach the Polish border by bus and which were the best border crossings.

"Maybe we will go tonight," she said.



Women and children queue at Lviv station for a train to Poland. Hundred of thousands are passing through the station every day

But she was worried, there were long queues at the crossing points and it was the depth of winter.

"I heard people are queuing outside there during the day but at night locals take them into their homes, but I don't know if it is true," she said. "I am worried about the baby, she is sick and tired."

Adamenko was also starting to worry more about her husband. She thought their local defence battalion on the outskirts of Kyiv would be relatively safe, but heavy fighting surrounded it over the weekend in the districts of Bucha and Irpin.

"Maybe that means the Russians will go through our neighbourhood next," she said.

As night fell, Adamenko and her husband left the theatre and walked into Lviv with directions to another shelter,

where if she could find a bed they would part - one on to safety abroad, one back to danger at home.

Later on Sunday night, at the station, many thousands more people were still arriving and departing. They formed queues that were as orderly as possible under the circumstances and continued to help each other. Volunteers bustled through the crowds with trays made from cardboard boxes, handing out tea and snacks in plastic cups.

At the same time, Viktoriya Khrystenko, the city council official, was driving her own three children to the Polish border. They had left on Sunday morning and by early Monday morning they had been in the car nearly 24 hours through the bitterly cold night.

Eventually they crossed in to Poland and Khrystenko left her children with

relatives and began the long return journey to Lviv. As she drove, she wept.

"I'm sorry, I'm emotional because I didn't sleep at all," she said. "I had a task to take my kids to a safe place across the border and I have done that, so now I need to go back to Lviv and continue to help."

Khrystenko was born here in Lviv. She had never been more proud of its people, she said. They were "ready to give away their last package of buckwheat or can of food" to help others. "We have only one Ukraine and we need to save it," she said.

She hung up and drove on, headed for her three-room apartment in the city, where there were 17 women and children from all over Ukraine resting after long journeys to Lviv. She had taken home as many people from the station as she could, she said.

## REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

RFP 001/2022

### INSTALLATION AND UPGRADE OF GIPF ORACLE E-BUSINESS SUITE (EBS) SYSTEM



#### 1. BACKGROUND

The Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) strives to be a leading and cooperate model pension fund globally. Based on the foregoing, GIPF aims to streamline the current business processes and systems to provide excellent superior services to the clients and stakeholders of the GIPF through well-defined and well-integrated information systems.

This Request for Proposal (RFP) is inviting experienced and accredited Oracle Technology service providers to submit proposal to the GIPF in line with the proposed project of upgrading the GIPF Oracle E-business suite (EBS) system as per the details and specification outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) of this Request for Proposal (RFP).

All Interested parties are requested to submit detailed proposals that must include the following minimum requirements to the GIPF: Entity profile, certificates of good standing, detailed proposed solution and architecture, detailed financial proposal, proposed project management methodology, as well as key references to previous similar Oracle technology implementation.

#### 2. PROPOSAL GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS

Experienced service and/or solution providers that wish to participate in this invitation are invited to request for the Terms of Reference via electronic mail from the below contact, following a non-refundable payment of N\$300:

Ms Julia Shipanga  
Procurement Technician  
Tel: +264 83 205 1745  
E-mail: jshipanga@gipf.com.na

#### Any technical enquiries can be submitted to:

Mr Ruben Ndjibu  
Manager: Information System Applications  
Tel: +264 83 205 1276  
E-mail: rndjibu@gipf.com.na

Kindly submit your RFP through electronic mail to [jshipanga@gipf.com.na](mailto:jshipanga@gipf.com.na) or it can be hand delivered in a closed envelope, addressed to:

The Chairman: Procurement Committee  
**BID Nr: GIPF RFP 001/2022: Installation and Upgrade of GIPF Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) System**  
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS PENSION FUND  
GIPF House, Ground Floor, Reception  
Corner Dr Kenneth David Kaunda and Goethe Street  
Windhoek, Namibia

**The closing date and time for this RFP is 18 March 2022 at 12H00 p.m.**  
Proposals received after the deadline will not be considered.

Visit: [www.gipf.com.na](http://www.gipf.com.na) Email: [info@gipf.com.na](mailto:info@gipf.com.na)





## What to make of the French exit from Mali?

**T**he February 17 withdrawal was a direct consequence of France's gradual loss of influence in the Sahel.

On February 17, France and its European allies announced that they will begin withdrawing their troops from Mali after nearly 10 years. The move came on the back of growing tensions between France and the West African country's military-led government, and signalled a major shift in the former colonial power's engagement with the restive region.

France had been Mali's primary partner in its fight against armed unrest since 2013. But the relations between the two countries started to deteriorate after Mali's army led by Colonel Assimi Goita staged a coup in August 2020 and ousted democratically elected President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita. Initially, while pressuring the military junta for a swift return to civilian rule, France opted to continue its cooperation with Malian forces. However, the situation took a turn for the worse eight months later, when Goita staged a second coup and pushed out a civilian-led government appointed to oversee a transition period. In response, France first suspended its joint military operations with Malian forces and then announced its decision to "draw down" its counterinsurgency campaign in Mali, known as Operation Barkhane.

This marked the beginning of a vicious diplomatic battle between the two nations, which saw Mali publicly accuse France of training "terrorist groups" in the Sahel, deploy Russian Wagner mercenaries to the country and eventually expel the French ambassador.

Meanwhile, Mali's ruling military announced its intention to remain in power for up to five years, and started accusing its critics, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which imposed a trade embargo on the country in response to the move, of trying to "sabotage" Mali's transition. It firmly turned public opinion against France by accusing its former partner of working with ECOWAS to undermine Goita's efforts to rebuild institutions and stabilise the country. As a result, France found itself with no option but to withdraw its troops from Mali and relocate them elsewhere.

While Mali's military government escalated its criticism of France and its counterinsurgency campaign in the past year, as part of a populist effort to legitimise its power grab, discontent with Operation Barkhane was simmering beneath the surface for much longer in Mali.

Several interconnected factors turned the Malian public and other populations against Operation Barkhane and led to the failure of the French-led counterinsurgency efforts in the Sahel.

First of all, many Sahelians did not expect their national armies to suffer high casualties against armed groups while being supported by the French military. Similarly, they assumed the French military presence in the region would prevent civilian casualties or widespread displacement. As this did not happen, and Sahel nations continued to suffer high levels of instability and violence, disappointment transformed into disillusionment and anger. In the end, people started to question the sincerity of French efforts and accused Barkhane of doing more harm than good. The ever-increasing number of international and regional military coalitions and counterinsurgency programmes also contributed to the failure of Operation Barkhane. Over the years, countless formations, from MINUSMA, G5 and Takuba to the European Union Training Mission, Coalition for the Sahel and P35, crowded the region. As this multi-headed military architecture repeatedly failed to bring stability and peace to the region, local populations started to lose faith in all existing interveners, and especially their apparent leader – France. Beyond all this, however, the failure of Operation Barkhane was also a consequence of the failure of French policies in the Sahel. In its engagement with the region, France repeatedly put its geostrategic and economic interests first, and applied different governance principles in different countries, losing the trust of local governments and populations alike. A significant portion of the Malian citizenry rejected Operation Barkhane and French-led counterinsurgency efforts in general because rigid foreign policy stances by France constrained the policy options of the Malian government – especially when it came to reducing violence by negotiating with armed groups.

With more than 18,000 personnel, MINUSMA is currently the largest UN peacekeeping operation in the world, but also the deadliest one, having sustained more than 260 fatalities. Facing operational challenges in a vast and sparsely populated country, the UN force benefitted from the logistical support of Barkane, with whom it shared some facilities. With Barkane and Takuba – a smaller, European special operations force – leaving Mali, it remains to be seen how MINUSMA will adjust and continue to operate. There is also a chance that the masses who rallied against the French military presence may now focus their attention on pushing out the UN peacekeeping mission. A study conducted in 2019 showed that Malians felt that MINUSMA "is no longer able to improve peace and stability in Mali". For France, leaving Mali does not equate to leaving the Sahel, obviously. With a plan to relocate troops to Niger's capital Niamey, their strong presence in Chad and continued operations in Burkina Faso, this is a mere reshuffling of the French deployment in the region – a deployment that has been continuous since 1960 in Chad. For their part, the Nigerien authorities are already preparing for this pivot, with a possible vote by the National Assembly to authorise the deployment of Barkane and Takuba in their territory. Among the Nigerien population, however, the support for a French military presence is also weak. What is certain is that the withdrawal of French troops from Mali marks a geopolitical shift, in which French military presence is contested not only by the state but also by the national citizenries across the Sahel. The deployment of Russian troops in Mali is symbolic of this loss of influence and grasp on the political and security developments in the region. Now the question is how the Malian transitional authorities and the Sahelian governments writ large will navigate this new era. *The views expressed in this article are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect Al Jazeera's and Windhoek Observer's editorial stance.*



## Oil production and the dilemma of the Glasgow outcomes

**I**T IS ONLY fair to commend the combined endeavour of so many people whose diligent efforts have been and continue to be aimed at raising to higher levels the public awareness on climate change in general, and in like manner, humanity's moral consciousness in respect of global warming in particular.

It is a developing phenomenon broadly attributable to the deleterious effects of rising CO2 levels in the atmosphere, and to some appreciable degree, the contributory effects of other associated greenhouse gases as well.

And so within a relatively short period that commenced circa 1974 when Greenpeace picked up the cudgels to highlight the specific dangers associated with the use of the Chloro-fluorocarbons and their resultant damage to the ozone layer, we have come very far in the battle against the destruction of the environment accounting to human behaviour.

The most significant milestone in this crucial battle, has been the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. From the founding heights of the 1995 Berlin conference, the Conference of the Parties' platform was established.

Pursuing a focused mandate, they have endured through a laborious journey filled with false starts, threats of withdrawals and at times, refusal to adopt the most basic resolutions that reinforce our common humanity.

Regardless, the Parties have laboured at it painstakingly until they finally produced the Paris Climate consensus.

In its humble moment, the accord provided an opportunity for individual member countries to bind themselves to some definitive emission reduction obligations.

Implicit in these obligations, is the admission that the rising levels of CO2 in the atmosphere are caused by the deliberate actions of human economic activity.

To the extent possible, there is also the laudable project of curbing the atmospheric ambient levels from reaching 2 degrees Celsius by 2050.

To be sure, there are other gases

like methane, sulphuric oxide and other nitrates that conspire with CO2 in the warming of the globe, thereby contributing to the phenomenon colloquially known as climate change.

What's more, even in the CO2 stable, there are some politically weightier culprits that emit as much, like cement production and coal fired power plants.

The policy insouciance and legislative apathy regarding the "others", is understandable.

Some topics are rather too sensitive to confront because finding alternatives for them may interfere with the Faustian pact between capital and governments. It is politically awkward.

There is not enough political artistry for proscribing the rearing of cows for meat production simply because they produce a lot of methane gas.

Nor is it convenient in the current military geopolitics for any one country to prevent the US from destroying vast acres of land by cutting down trees just so they can build houses.

And so, perhaps for the sake of pretences, it should be possible for the Conference of the Parties to concentrate on fossil fuels.

Yet, somehow the fossil fuel target seems to be aimed at the consuming countries.

From available records of policy statements by crude oil producing countries, whose entire livelihoods and lifestyles are depended on such production, their drilling programs and capital investment for the discovery of the hydrocarbon molecule continues with vigorous pace.

In the same way, the oil majors, which used to attract the odd sobriquet of seven sisters, have struck equanimity with the Opec brotherhood.

It is now official. In spite of our environmental ambitions, we have to watch in horror as the sorority consorts with the brotherhood.

And in this approach, the irony of ignoring the producers on the one hand and discouraging the consumers on the other cannot be lost.

With oodles of liquidity at their

disposal, some of the major producing countries as well as the oil majors can always lobby the US to take such discussions off the COP table.

Mouthing some incomprehensible propaganda about 2030 targets, does in their view, placate the restless global commons.

In their power and cunning, they would know that Eric Hoffer was right. Propaganda does not deceive people. It merely helps them deceive themselves.

There is something patently disheartening about this approach to global warming.

It's ambivalent instincts are consistent with the attitude of the military superpowers that make one set of financial commitments in Paris, and so soon thereafter, resist from obliging in Glasgow.

And whenever they feel like, they can withdraw from a global pact as if there are two globes, one for them and the other for the rest of humanity.

South Africa is a curious case. So much of its pollution of the environment derives from the burning of coal to produce electricity. And in this fragile economy, electricity is a sensitive subject.

There is no gainsaying the fact that so many of the denizens of this country would not be prepared to discuss the emission effects of their sources of electricity. The timing is not perfect.

There is hardly any electricity to speak of. Yet still, there is no shortage of lobbyists who are always ready to reshuffle the deck of political cards, change the subject, and talk about electric cars. You would be forgiven to think that electric cars come with their own electricity.

Ours is a very curious country indeed. In COP 26, China, the world's second largest economy reported that they would be ready by 2060 to transition from coal to renewables.

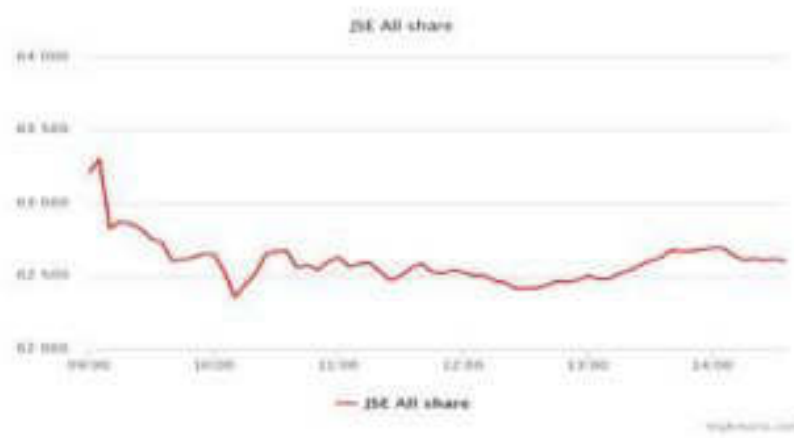
India, the world's second most populous country, projected their transition targets even farther by a whole decade.

South Africa it would appear, claiming the most unenviable epithets of being the most unequal society in the world, the country arguably with the largest unemployment in the world, a weak economy and haplessly witnessing rampant vandalism of its premium infrastructure, seems to be ready

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**EXCHANGE RATES**

Major Pairs	Ask	Bid
EUR/USD	1.21487	1.21474
USD/EUR	0.82322	0.82313
GBP/USD	1.37224	1.37209
USD/GBP	0.72882	0.72874
USD/CAD	1.27668	1.27649
CAD/USD	0.78340	0.78328

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**TBCSA calls on government to remove COVID-19 PCR test for vaccinated travelers**

**T**he Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA) is calling on government to remove the Coronavirus (COVID-19) PCR test requirement for fully vaccinated travelers who intend on entering the country.

The National Coronavirus Command

Council is expected to meet this week to review the current COVID-19 lockdown restrictions. TBCSA's CEO, Tshifhiwa Tshivhengwa says travelers chose destinations that are easy to travel to.

"Travelers who are fully vaccinated should be allowed to enter the country without presenting a PCR tests because

they are fully vaccinated. For those who are not fully vaccinated, they must produce a PCR test. Let's do away with negative PCR requirements for travelers who are fully vaccinated to make sure that those who want to travel to SA can buy their ticket and enjoy the destination. Other countries have

already started doing this. For example Botswana, Kenya, England, Scotland and many other places. If we don't do so, we are going to be left behind. We are not going to be competitive. Travelers chose destinations that are easy to travel to and besides, it is costly to get the PCR test," says Tshivhengwa.

**Rand trades weaker against the US dollar**

**T**he rand weakened in early trade on Monday, struggling to make significant gains despite strong commodity prices, as concerns about the impact of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict on inflation and a global economic recovery weighed.

At 0630 GMT, the rand traded at 15.4000 against the dollar, 0.64 percent weaker than its close on Friday.

South Africa is a rich commodity-exporting country and a rise in prices of precious metals such as gold and platinum has helped limit losses in the currency as the Ukrainian-Russian conflict saps investors appetite for riskier assets.

"The foreign exchange markets remain at the mercy of the unfolding geopolitical situation," Nedbank analysts wrote in a note. "The rand has for much of this scenario remained

relatively resilient, although any gains have been limited and not sustained."

Fighting in Ukraine intensified over the weekend and attempts at a ceasefire to allow civilians to evacuate from the besieged city of Mariupol seem to have failed. Markets are bracing for the fallout from rising commodity prices, particularly higher inflation which could pressure the US Federal Reserve and other central banks to quickly tighten monetary policy, just as the world emerges from its pandemic slump.

On the local front, the focus this week will be on gross domestic product data for the fourth quarter of 2021 due on Tuesday, as well as January mining and manufacturing numbers on Thursday.

In fixed income, the yield on the benchmark 2030 government bond was up 3.5 basis points to 9.715 percent, reflecting weaker prices.



**Oil production and the dilemma of the Glasgow outcomes**

FROM PAGE 6

right now to transition at the promise of a measly \$8.5 billion (R130bn).

Arguably this amount would, if Parliament agrees, be used to liquidate the R500bn or so debt of Eskom and with the rest, begin to lay the foundations of a hydrogen energy led economy.

This is only hoping that the \$8.5bn is a gift. If it is a loan, it does not require extraordinary genius to recognise the dexterity of the trick.

A smaller debt would be replaced by a bigger one.

And it would be a painful spectacle to watch as South Africa trips itself on another unmonitored embezzlement of loaned funds, as they stumble from one embarrassing scandal to another.

There is a crucial junction where the trilogy of science, economic realities and politics don't ever seem to meet.

Science, ever so reliable within a tolerable margin of error is determined in its purpose to make the appointment.

The insufferable harsh economic realities affecting billions of the planet's inhabitants, including plant, vegetation and animal species on which they are dependent, agree on the singularity of the purpose of the convocation.

Politics and its zealots however, are bent on distorting both scientific reason and the measurable social impacts on local economies worldwide.

However long the wait, politics will not show up at the junction. To politics' defence, someone bought them on their way to the rendezvous.

No wonder then that the decibels of bedlam have since risen to a deafening cacophony that has loosed violence by one environmental victim upon another.

They are holding different court. While politicians are feted in gilded citadels, pledging religiously on promises they have no intention to keep, the rest of the miserable billions in far flung places who are at the mercy of science, wonder in earnest at a weather pattern that has lost pattern and to their consternation, has become uncharacteristically violent.

No matter the country, however, if the hypocrisy of the powerful has lost all pretences to discretion, and the entire tapestry of compliance measures aimed at ameliorating the effects of greenhouse gases is finely knitted on scientific half truths, political mendacity and lobbyist speak, we are far, far from reaching our noble targets of pre-industrialization levels of 1 degree Celsius.

Small wonder then that the Glasgow palaver was a spectacular fiasco.

Ambassador Bheki Gila is a Barrister-at-Law.

BUSINESS REPORT ONLINE



# Africa's tech startups ecosystem fastest growing with rising investments

New data released this week shows that African tech start-ups recorded increased funding in 2021 manifested in signed deals that are three times higher than the previous year.

The deals make the continent's tech startups ecosystem the fastest growing in the world.

In 2021, average round sizes across all stages rebounded back to above their 2020 levels, with strong recovery and continued growth across all Venture Capital (VC) - a form of private equity financing that is provided by venture capital firms or funds to startups, early-stage, and emerging companies; market segments in Africa.

The increase in average round size was mainly due to the growing number of both local and international investors looking to support African tech companies.

According to a report published by Partech, an investment platform for tech and digital companies in 2021, 640 African tech start-ups raised a total of US\$5.2B across 681 equity rounds. This is 3.6 times YoY growth that makes Africa tech VC -; the world's fastest-growing ecosystem.

In 2021, Partech tracked a total of 681 equity rounds raised by 640 start-ups. This is a 92 per cent increase in growth YoY compared to the 359 rounds raised by 347 start-ups in 2020.

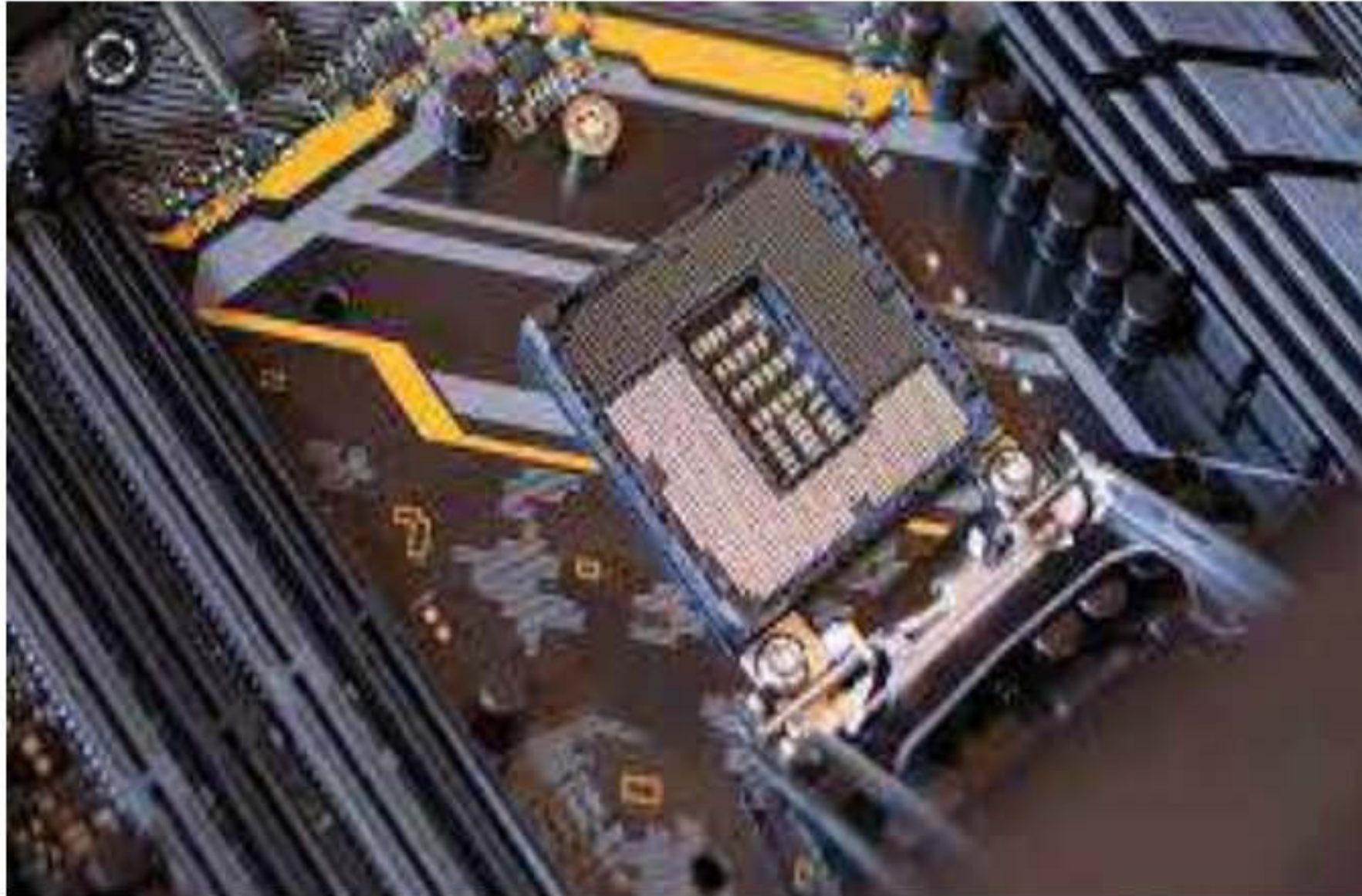
Africa's tech startups ecosystem is the fastest growing in the world. Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt and Kenya are still the hotspots for African VC investment. However, 73 per cent of total funding went to the top 4 countries, with half of it going to Nigeria alone. According to the latest report, in equity funding, the West African country took 1.8 billion which is 34 per cent of the total. Nigeria recorded 185 equity deals representing 27 per cent of all deals.

"Nigeria is now playing in its own league, but Egypt, South Africa and Kenya also attracted more than half a billion each," stated the report on financing tech startups.

"Senegal completes the top 5 as francophone Africa accelerates 2.6 times faster than the continent, at 695 per cent YoY growth in the amount invested."

Nigeria is now the leader in the Africa tech VC ecosystem, pulling ahead on both funding amount and number of equity rounds. The report shows US\$1.8B was invested in

- Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt and Kenya are still the hotspots for African VC investment
- The geographical reach of VC funding has increased to a total 29 African countries, up from 26 countries in 2020
- Nigeria is now the leader in the Africa tech VC ecosystem, pulling ahead on both funding amount and number of equity rounds



Nigeria in 2021, 34 per cent of all African equity funding. With 185 equity deals accounting for 27 per cent of the continental total, Nigeria is far ahead of other African countries.

The report on investment in African tech start-ups shows that Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt and Kenya are still the hotspots for African VC investment. However, despite megadeals being largely localized to these four countries, their contribution to the total volume invested is decreasing, and in 2021 stood at 73 per cent.

Deals recorded in Africa almost doubled

"Senegal reached the top 5 for the first time. With US\$353M raised, Senegal is trailed by Ghana, at US\$167M. The two are now the key outsiders looking to catch up with the leading quartet," noted the report authors.

Africa's tech startups ecosystem is the fastest growing in the world. Nigeria is now the leader in the Africa tech VC ecosystem, pulling ahead on both funding amount and number of equity rounds. [Photo/Techbuild.africa] Last

year, the number of deals recorded in Africa almost doubled, increasing by 92 per cent YoY. According to Partech, this rate of growth makes African tech one of the fastest-growing ecosystems in the world." In 2021, it accelerated significantly, far outstripping the past 6 years' growth with a CAGR of 45 per cent." Partech revealed.

The report notes, 681 equity rounds above US\$200K sets a new record adding this signals a super-active ecosystem, where almost 3 deals are closed every weekday. The number of deals almost doubled, increasing by 92 per cent YoY.

This rate of growth makes African tech one of the fastest-growing ecosystems in the world. In 2021, it accelerated significantly, far outstripping the past 6 years' growth with a Compound Annual Growth Rate CAGR of 45 per cent. -CAGR is one of the most accurate ways to calculate and determine returns for anything that can rise or fall in value over time.

In almost every year of reporting on Africa tech VC, a new record has been set. But US\$5.2B is a truly extraordinary milestone. It's more

than the total amount raised in the last 4 years combined, revealed the report authors indicating 2021 was one of the best performing year for African techies.

The Africa Tech Venture Capital report further said: "It's clear that large rounds and megadeals are back, after a complete pause in 2020. In 2020, there were only two rounds recorded above US\$50M; in 2021 there were 21, almost 10 times more than the year before." According to the report, the amount invested in this bracket increased 21 times.

"A bounce-back isn't surprising after a year as quiet as 2020," Partech explained adding that even compared against 2019 when these megadeals first started gathering pace in Africa, 2021 saw more than double the number of megadeals and 3 times the amount invested.

However, this report is not exhaustive. Its authors say its goal is to provide a picture of the current state of the Africa tech VC ecosystem and map how it evolves over time.

The continent's tech finance transparency is lacking. "We've

said before that we hope to see more transparency in the ecosystem, as we believe it drives positive impacts for both investors and entrepreneurs," noted the Tech startup report authors.

The 2021 Venture Capital report notes trends from 2019-2021 are disappointing in this regard: there has been no strong improvement in access to deal data and no recovery from a sharp drop in the number of fully disclosed deals in 2020.

The geographical reach of VC funding

However, 85 per cent of the total amount invested in 2021 was fully disclosed. This is an increase from 72 per cent in 2020 and suggests that it is the growing number of seed rounds that are being kept confidential, as opposed to larger rounds.

The geographical reach of VC funding has increased to a total 29 African countries, up from 26 countries in 2020. This brings the total number of countries having raised an equity tech deal above US\$200K over the last 3 years to 36.

Meanwhile, Fintech sector is increasingly attracting both funding and deals. Other sectors are also booming. LogisticTech came in at number 2, with slightly under US\$400M, while EdTech took the number 3 spot with around US\$300M. Both benefited from megadeals in 2021, growing by 5 times and 7.5 times YoY respectively.

According to Partech, other most-funded sectors were E/M/S Commerce at number 4, Enterprise at number 5, HealthTech at number 6 and Energy/CleanTech at number 7. All reached the milestone of deals closed above the US\$200M level.

Africa produced 5 new unicorns in 2021

The 2021 report revealed there are now a total of 9 tech unicorns in Africa. All were born in the last 30 months, with 5 new companies added in the last 12. The 5 new unicorns in 2021 were Flutterwave, Opay, Wave, Andela and Chipper Cash. With the exception of Andela, all are Fintechs.

They are also all based in Nigeria, except Wave. Wave, based in Senegal, became the first unicorn in Francophone Africa when it raised a US\$200M Series A round -the largest Series A ever announced on the continent.

By Jean-Pierre Afadhali, The Exchange

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## Kanye West defends art following video backlash

Kanye West has defended his "art" as "therapy" following a backlash over his new claymation video, in which a likeness of Pete Davidson is decapitated.

The 44-year-old rapper has faced criticism over his latest music video, "Eazy", a violent claymation piece in which kidnaps a Pete Davidson lookalike, throws a bag over his head and ties him up, and carries the sculpture head of the 'Saturday Night Live' star, and so he has spoken out to defend himself.

He wrote on Instagram on Sunday: "Art is therapy just like this view. art is protected as freedom of speech. art inspires and simplifies the world. Art is not a proxy for any ill or harm.

"Any suggestion otherwise about my art is false and mal intended. (sic)"

A number of stars have hit out at the "Stronger" hitmaker - who recently legally changed his name to Ye - for the video and come to the defence of Pete, who is in a relationship with Kanye's ex-wife Kim Kardashian.

Director James Gunn tweeted: "For the record, Pete Davidson is one of the nicest, sweetest guys I know. A truly generous, tender funny spirit, he treated everyone around him with respect."

Kim - who has North, eight, Saint, six, Chicago, four, and two-year-old Psalm - liked the filmmaker's post and when a screenshot was shared by Instagram account Comments By Celebs, Pete's 'Meet Cute' co-star Kaley Cuoco also shared her support.

She commented: "Fact."

And Gene Simmons suggested Kanye needed a "b\*\*\*\* slap" and a "hobby" to stop him obsessing over the brunette beauty's new relationship.

He said: "Pete's a cool guy, takes the high road, just ignore it.

"At a certain point if somebody misbehaves, [they need] a good b\*\*\*\* slap, 'Oh sorry I didn't realise I was such an a\*\*\*\*\*.' It's possible [that's what Kanye needs].

"Guy, you've got a roof over your head, food in your tummy, you can do whatever you want. Get a hobby. That's better. Leave them alone, move on.

"Love your kids, love the mother of your kids and let her make her own decisions. She's a grown a\*\* woman and she doesn't need your permission." "Guy, you've got a roof over your head, food in your tummy, you can do whatever you want. Get a hobby. That's better. Leave them alone, move on.

"Love your kids, love the mother of your kids and let her make her own decisions. She's a grown a\*\* woman and she doesn't need your permission."



## Regina Hall excited and nervous to host Oscars

**R**egina Hall is "excited and nervous" about hosting the Oscars with Amy Schumer and Wanda Sykes later this month.

The 51-year-old actress is set to take the helm of the 2022 Academy Awards with Wanda Sykes and Amy Schumer later this month and she's looking forward to their "historic" night as the first three female stars to front the ceremony.

She told "Entertainment Tonight": "I think it's exciting, like, it's Women's History Month, it's quite historic, like all of us

together.

"I'm kind of excited and nervous and everything! But I think it's gonna be a fun night."

Although the "Scary Movie" actress is comfortable with comedy, she admitted she's also finding it "a little scary" that she'll be sharing the stage with two established stand-up comics.

She said: "I mean, that's the big thing of working it out. The part that feels good [is] the fact that, you know, I am surrounded by that [level of comedic talent], but it's also the part that's probably a little

scary, too, because they are really great at like hard jokes and doing stand-up." She quipped: "I'll sink the ship. That's plan B."

Regina's comments come after Amy admitted the trio have been having "an absolute blast" in rehearsals.

Asked how the preparation has been going, the "Trainwreck" star said: "So fun. Wanda and Regina are like complete comedy royalty to me. And for the three of us getting together, we're having an absolute blast."

But Amy insisted the trio

wouldn't be pitting themselves against each other, even for entertainment value.

She added: "I think people are like, 'What's it gonna be like?' And they wanted to do some jokes about us being competitive, and we were just like, 'No, that's not the vibe.' We're really enjoying each other."

It has been reported the ceremony - which takes place on 27 March - will operate in a three-act format, with each presenter heading up one hour of the three-hour event.





## CLASSIFIEDS

## NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

**Project Title:** Proposed construction and operation of a commercial Fuel Refill Facility

**Project Description:** The proposed construction and operation of a commercial fuel refill facility on the existing Transnamib premises.

**Project location:** The proposed project site is located in Walvis Bay, adjacent to the Walvis Bay port, accessed from 5<sup>th</sup> road.

**Proponent:** Namcor

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

Please take note of the following:

**PUBLIC MEETING**

**Date:** 11 March 2022

**Venue:** Hotel Indongo, Walvisbay (Former Protea Hotel in town)

**Time:** 13h00 pm

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

**Mr Nghiyotwa, Fredrich**  
Tel: +264 (0) 81 147 2029  
Email: [JuniorB200581@gmail.com](mailto:JuniorB200581@gmail.com)


**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED FELIZ FILLING STATION AND BED & BREAKFAST SITUATED ON ERF. 1020 OMULUNGA, GROOTFONTEIN-OTJOZONDJUPA REGION: NAMIBIA**

Notice is hereby given to all Interested & Affected parties (I&APs) that an Environmental Impact Assessment is being conducted for the proposed Feliz Filling Station and Bed & Breakfast in Grootfontein. An application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Assessment regulations No. 12 Regulations of 2012 for the following:

**Project Name:** Feliz Filling Station and Bed & Breakfast

**Project Location:** Omulunga location, Grootfontein, Otjozondjupa region.

**Proponent:** Feliz General Dealers cc

**Project Description:** The proposed development entails the establishment of a Filling Station and Bed & Breakfast.

Feliz General Dealers cc has appointed EnviroPlan Consulting cc to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the project.

All interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) are encouraged to register to keep track of the project and to provide comments and inputs.

Should you wish to register and/or comment on the proposed development, please contact the following:

**EnviroPlan Consulting cc**  
Phone: +26481 3634904  
Email: [tendai@enviroplanconsult.com](mailto:tendai@enviroplanconsult.com)

Deadline for comments: 10 March 2022


**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION**

Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed activity:

**Project description:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of a stockholding site on a **2 Ha** portion of farm 38 on lease agreement with Walvis Bay Municipality. The primary purpose of the stockholding facility is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage, and dispatching dimension stone (granite and marble) and copper concentrate.

**Location & size:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd



In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday **25 March 2022**. A public meeting will be based on the interest expressed by the public and stakeholders. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):** Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC

**Contact Person:** N Ndakunda

**Tel:** +264 85 761 4750


**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 72722-72723**

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

**Project:** The license area is located about 50 km south of Windhoek, along the B1 road. The proponent intends to mine copper ore from the mining claims.

**Proponent:** Sinco Investments Ninety Eight (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **24/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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


**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7854, 7960 & 8010**

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

**Project:** The licenses area located about 5 to 20 km north of Karibib, along the C33 road which leads Omaruru. The proponent intends to explore for Gold. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.

**Proponent:** Mr. Eseguel Xamseb

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **15/03/2022**. Contact details for registration and further information:

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





# GOSSIP

**A**ston Villa are keeping tabs on Paris St-Germain midfielder Georginio Wijnaldum and have been told the 31-year-old Netherlands international will cost £21m. (Sport, via Sun)

Striker Luis Suarez will leave Atletico Madrid at the end of his contract in the summer, and Italian champions Inter Milan as well as Ajax, Sevilla and un-named clubs in Brazil are keen to recruit the 35-year-old Uruguay international. (Marca - in Spanish)

Manchester United interim boss Ralf Rangnick says he has not spoken to the club about who their next manager should be but described Ajax boss Erik ten Hag as "one of the top coaches in Europe". (Sky Sports)

Newcastle United are ready to table a £50m offer for Bayer Leverkusen winger Moussa Diaby, 22, which falls short of the German club's valuation of the France international at about £75m. (Mail)

Paris St-Germain are interested in re-signing Everton striker Moise Kean, who is on loan at Juventus until the summer of 2023. While the Turin club have an obligation to buy the 22-year-old Italy international, the Bianconeri and Kean himself are said to be keen to end the arrangement. (Calciomercato - in Italian)

Barcelona president Joan Laporta has denied that the club has started negotiations with Borussia Dortmund striker Erling Braut Haaland, and added that any meeting between manager Xavi Hernandez and the 21-year-old Norway international is "none of my business". (Goal)

Thomas Ricketts, owner of Major League Baseball team Chicago Cubs, and property billionaire Nick Candy are reportedly the latest to emerge as potential Chelsea buyers after Blues owner Roman Abramovich put the European champions up for sale. (Sun)

Up to 10 bidders, a majority of which are American-based parties, are said to be considering making offers for Chelsea. (Sky Sports)

Arsenal boss Mikel Arteta says the club will meet with France striker Alexandre Lacazette at the end of the season to discuss the 30-year-old's future. Lacazette's deal with the Gunners runs out in the summer. (Goal)

Atletico Madrid, Barcelona, Inter Milan and Tottenham are interested in 28-year-old Argentine forward Paulo Dybala, whose contract at Juventus runs out in the summer. (Gazzetta dello Sport, via Football Italia)

Lautaro Martinez's agent Alejandro Camano appears to have ended speculation that the Argentine could move to Arsenal, saying the 24-year-old striker will stay at the San Siro. (Calciomercato - via Football London)

Manchester United have agreed a deal to sign 18-year-old midfielder Toby Collyer after the former England Under-17 international failed to agree new terms with Brighton. (Mail)

West Ham have made a "concrete" approach for Udinese's 27-year-old Spain forward Gerard Deulofeu, who has also been linked to a potential return to AC Milan. (Calciomercato - in Italian)

Valencia manager Jose Bordalas has said Tottenham's 21-year-old Spain winger Bryan Gil "would be welcome" to stay with the club beyond his loan, which expires in the summer. (EI)



## Arteta elated after fourth straight win

**A**rsenal manager Mikel Arteta praised his players for holding off a late Watford comeback to grind out a 3-2 Premier League away win on Sunday - their fourth in a row - in a game of stylish goals from both sides.

"We are getting better and better, the understanding between the players is getting better, and we should have scored more today," Arteta told BBC Sport after Watford struck late to make

for a frantic final few minutes.

The Arsenal manager put the win partly down to his team's renewed fighting spirit.

"I see how willing they are every day to train and improve. I think they are enjoying playing together and when some days it is not your best day, you somehow manage to win and that is important," he said.

Moussa Sissoko threw Watford a lifeline with a goal in the 86th minute, and Arsenal keeper Aaron Ramsdale

had to make two sharp saves in two minutes from 89th-minute substitute Samuel Kalu before the final whistle.

"Credit to Watford, they are fighting for their lives. They changed their team and it is hard to beat them," Arteta said.

"We have to be very honest with ourselves and our defensive structure was not good enough today. We allowed some chances and it is something we will work on," he added.

Arsenal's bigger goal - a top-four finish and Champions League football

next season - may now be within their grasp, particularly as they have games in hand over the teams around them near the top of the table.

"We are there now (fourth place), and we'll go game by game," Arteta said.

"Every game is a rollercoaster, we have three big games coming up in a week."

The Gunners host Leicester City next Sunday and Liverpool three nights later, before visiting Aston Villa the following Saturday.

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**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
**(THREE STOREY DWELLING APPLICATION)**

Take notice that the owner, Mr. Negonga of ERF 736 Terrace Street, Kleine Kuppe intends on applying to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the construction of a three-storey dwelling unit.

The proposed construction will allow the owner to erect the three-storey dwelling unit on ERF 736 Terrace Street, Kleine Kuppe.

The owner's current intentions are to erect and use the building for residential purpose.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board in the Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the city of Windhoek, fifth floor, office 524 and with the architect in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objection is **14 February 2022**.

Dated at Windhoek this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of February 2022.

**Owner Name:** Amupolo Negonga  
**Postal Address:** 24756, Windhoek  
**Contact Number:** 0816815722



## Stars aligned for under-pressure Pitso Mosimane to take revenge on Sundowns

**C**ape Town — Fortune smiled on Pitso Mosimane over the weekend when a late own goal allowed his team Al Ahly to record their first CAF Champions League win of the season.

Before last weekend's match in Cairo, the Egyptian giants were in dire straits with a solitary point after two matches. To add insult to injury, they lost 1-0 in their hostile Cairo backyard to Mosimane's former team Mamelodi Sundowns, a week earlier.

Last Saturday, it looked like Al Ahly would again suffer the same fate on their home patch. After leading 2-0, they allowed Sudan visitors Al Merrikh to score two goals, and with time running out, a 2-all scoreline looked inevitable.

But Al-Merrikh scored a late own goal, and eventual 3-2 winners Al Ahly were presented with their first win of the season on a platter. Had it not been the case, and the draw prevailed, there was a real danger that the 10-time champions may not have been in a position to defend their title this season. Very likely, Mosimane's head would have been on the chopping block too.

It is unthinkable that the 10-time Champions League title-holders Al Ahly could lose back-to-back fixtures against lesser-graded teams on their home patch.

The three points would have come as a huge relief for Mosimane. According to fans in football-mad Egypt, Mosimane is daily in danger of being sacked as the coach.

Despite the team's fluctuating fortunes during Mosimane's stint as coach, Al Ahly will be renewing this contract this week. The club will offer him the contract extension before Saturday afternoon's Group A clash against Sundowns at the FNB Stadium.

Armed with a fresh contract and news that Sundowns have lost to lowly Maritzburg United in a domestic match over the weekend, should lift Mosimane's spirits ahead of returning to the country where he enjoyed so much success.

The other boost Mosimane will enjoy is playing in a country where he will not be exposed to the tensions of a football-mad country with its population of 103 million.

Sundowns will also not be too familiar with the venue, since they very seldom play there in a season.

In his post-match interview, Mosimane reflected on the game and talked about the team's upcoming match in the CAF Champions League against Mamelodi Sundowns.

There was a hint of anxiety when Mosimane reflected on the fortuitous win. "It was not an easy game," he said.

"Remember Al Merrikh played well against Sundowns (two weeks ago).

"Thank God, we were able to score three goals and win the three points."

Mosimane said his team started well but made heavy weather of winning the match against Al Merrikh.

"I've never seen my team so good in the first 10 minutes of a game like today," said Mosimane. "Al Merrikh wasn't afraid to attack us despite conceding a goal very early in the game.

"We had several chances to score but we made the wrong pass in the end.

"In our previous game (last Tuesday), we scored four goals despite not having a lot of chances against Pharco (in the Egyptian League)."

Mosimane was expecting an uphill battle against his former team and said he needs to fix the flaws in the defence.

"Of course, it will be very difficult to play against Mamelodi Sundowns," said Mosimane. "However, we are Al Ahly also and we are not afraid.

"Our defence was good until we scored the second goal (against Al Merrikh). Then we conceded two goals and in the end, we scored the third goal and won. We will work to solve the defensive problems."

@Herman\_Gibbs  
IOL Sport



## United 'threw in the towel' say Neville and Keane

**F**ormer Manchester United captains Gary Neville and Roy Keane accused Ralf Rangnick's team of giving up in Sunday's 4-1 derby defeat at Manchester City.

United had competed well in the first half, going in 2-1 down at the break, but they looked demoralised after Riyad Mahrez scored City's third and that attitude riled the two ex-skippers.

"Manchester United's response to going 3-1 down has been embarrassing. Ninety-two percent possession for City? They have given up," Neville said on Sky Sports.

"They are walking around the pitch. It's nowhere near good enough. There can be no complaints. City have been absolutely outstanding. But as a Manchester United fan, it's embarrassing.

"The scoreline isn't the problem. It's the response to going 3-1 down that's the problem. They have thrown the towel in.

"At the end of the game, Manchester United finished like an absolute shower. They were a disgrace in the last 25 minutes."

Fellow pundit Keane also focused his criticism on the players rather

than Rangnick's decision to play with midfielders Bruno Fernandes and Paul Pogba in attack.

"The manager will be criticised about his tactics, but players not running back when you're playing for Man United is really unacceptable," he said.

"They threw the towel in which is shameful. You need character and personality when you're up against it and after the third goal, it was game over," he added.

It was only the second defeat in the Premier League for Rangnick since taking over after the dismissal of Ole Gunnar Solskjaer, but Neville said United's recent results had been hiding the reality of their squad's level.

"For the past two to three months, United have been plastering over the wounds, playing against sides that you don't have to be at your best to get a result. The only two teams they've played from the top eight, City and Wolves, have done them - and there's a few tough games coming up," he said.

"The dressing room isn't broken, but it isn't far off. The evidence is there. You find out what it's like when the going gets tough and a lot of them went missing," he said. -supersports



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No conversations  
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Spaces

No spaces yet  
Create or find a space

Meet

### Background Information Document for an EIA: Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate stock holding site, Farm 38, Walvis bay Erongo Region

**Minera- Xplore Consultancy** <info@minera-xplore.com>  
to bhangombe.renthiakaimbi, Saima.Angula, cronje.grane, cronjeqrane, kasino, lumbue

Dear interested parties,

This communication is to inform you that the Proponent is stockholding Walvisbay M... In accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, February 2012, Proponent's intention is to provide... Find the attached document for the lease 18, Farm 38, Walvis bay Erongo Region, environment, and to provide... Comments are invited from interested parties. E-mail: [desk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:desk@minera-xplore.com)

from: **Minera- Xplore Consultancy** <info@minera-xplore.com>  
to: bhangombe@erongoed.com.na, renthiakaimbi@erongoog.gov.na, Saima.Angula@mef.gov.na, cronje.grane@rennies.com.na, cronjeqrane@hotmail.com, kasino@walvisbaycc.org.na, lumbue@ira.org.na  
date: Mar 25, 2022, 3:45 PM  
subject: Background Information Document for an EIA: Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate stock holding site, Farm 38, Walvis bay Erongo Region  
mailed-by: minera-xplore.com

Mar 25, 2022, 3:45 PM

**BID\_Farpoint\_stockholding site.pdf**

(Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Proponent) is the applicant for the proposed 2 Ha / 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> stockholding site for copper concentrate on farm 38 (lease 18) by the Proponent. The Proponent is in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 2007 and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) (I&AP), are hereby informed of the first round of public consultation. You are invited to register as an I&AP. The Proponent is Minera-Xplore Consultancy CC by way of: [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) / [desk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:desk@minera-xplore.com)

**DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS AS PART OF THE FIRST ROUND OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION IS 08 APRIL 2022.**

All registered I&AP will be kept informed throughout the process.

Should there be any questions, please contact us?

Kind regards

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE  
STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO REGION**

**Proponent:** Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd

**Date:** March 2022

**Project size and location:** Two (2) hectares portion of farm 38, Lease No.18, Farm 38, registration Division F, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is aimed at:

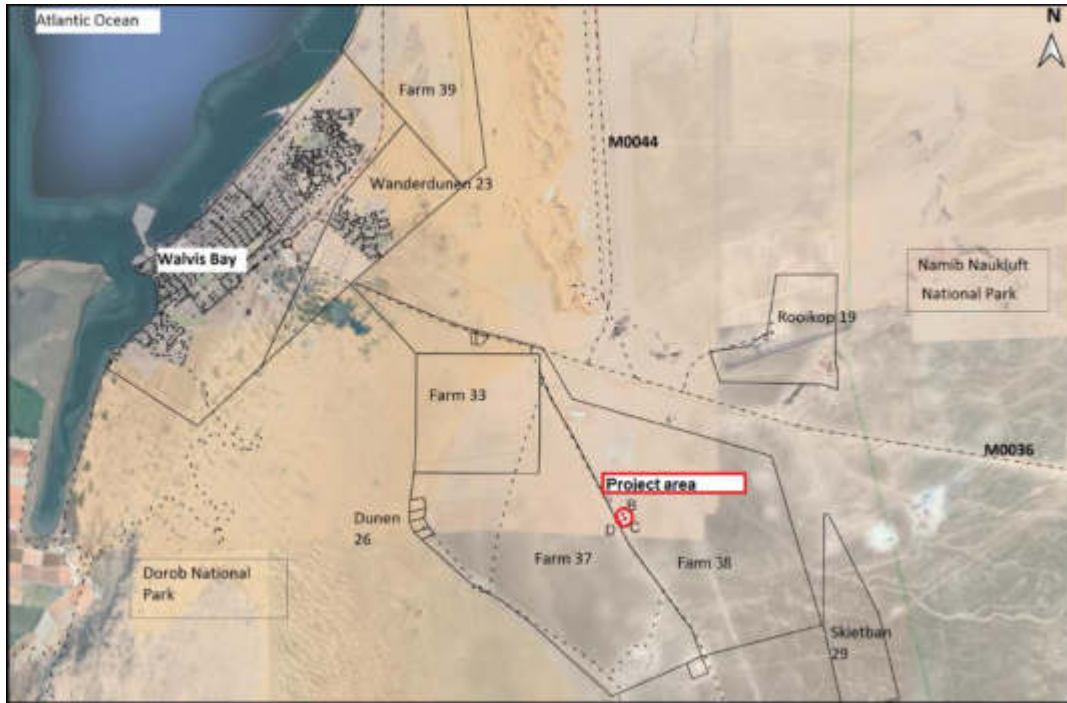
- Notifying all interested and affected parties (I&APs) about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) being undertaken and give an overview of the project's proposed activities,
- Seeking input from interested and affected parties (I & APs) through public participation invitations.
- Providing all I&APs with an opportunity to comment on the proposed project and associated process, including biophysical and socio-economic aspects, as well as any other issues of concern.
- Providing an opportunity for I&APs to register and submit any comments, questions or issues pertaining to the proposed project.

## **1. Introduction**

### **Location**

Farpoint Investments (Pty) Ltd(The proponent)has been allocated a 2 Ha/ 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> portion of farm 38 by the Walvisbay Municipality on a 5 years lease agreement to establish a stockholding site for dimension stone (marble and granite) and copper concentrate. The proposed site (lease 18) is located on a portion of Farm 38, registration Division F, south of the C14/ M36 Main Road. The site is found on the south-east of Walvis Bay town, wedged between Farms 19, 29,33 and 37, Farm 19 (see figure 1). The general area is partly developed with industrial infrastructure and is earmarked for further industrial developments, whereas the particular site is

undeveloped. The assessment covers all the developmental stages the storage facility namely: construction, operation and closure.

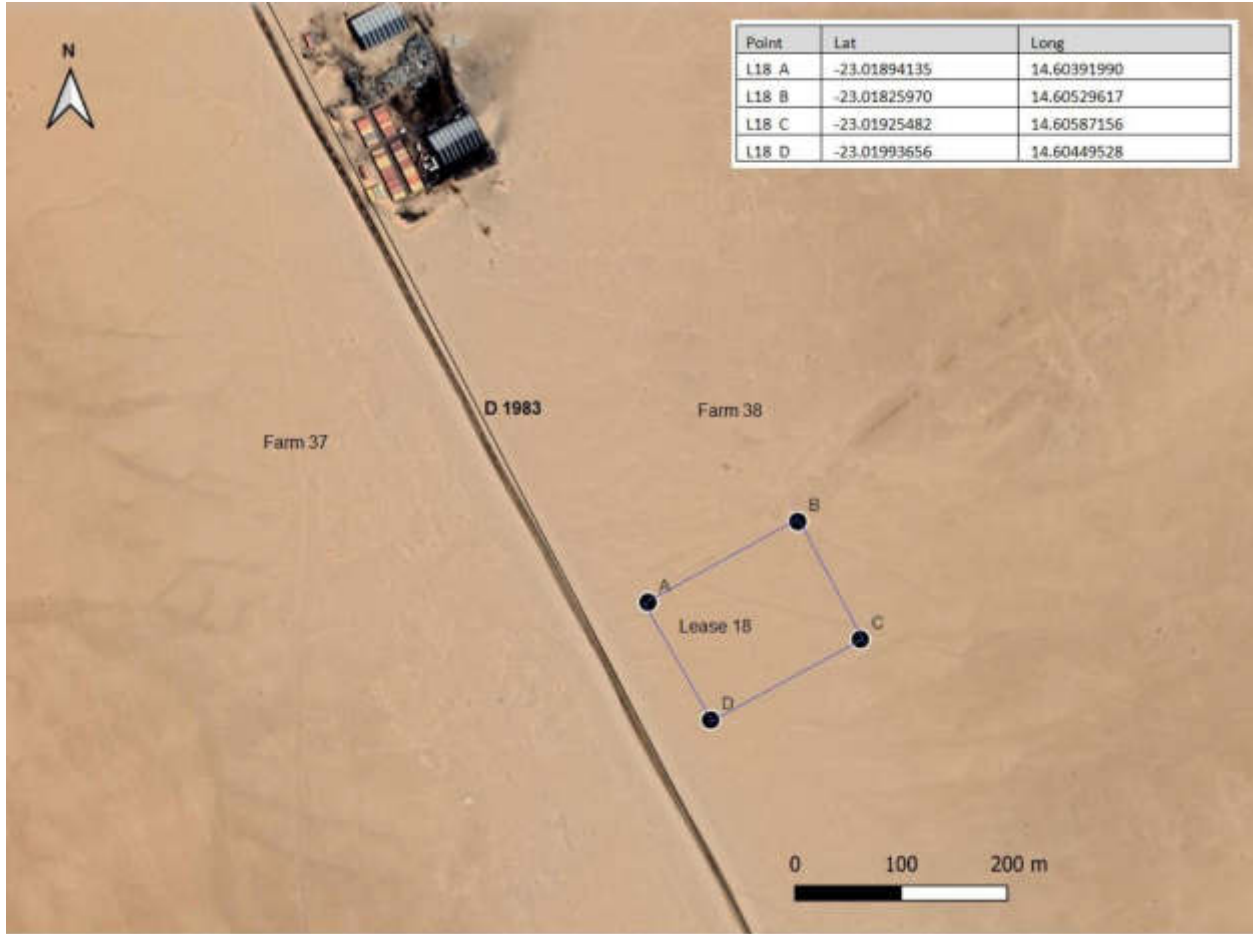


**Figure 1:** Locality of the study area, South East of Walvisbay, Namibia.

**Table 1:** Coordinate demarcation boundary for the proposed site:

Point	Lat	Long
L18 A	-23.01894135	14.60391990
L18 B	-23.01825970	14.60529617
L18 C	-23.01925482	14.60587156
L18 D	-23.01993656	14.60449528
Centre	-23.020139	14.604861





**Figure 2:** Google earth image showing the lateral extent of the stockholding site.

### Description of the study area

Walvis Bay is situated in the most arid part of the hyper-arid Namib Desert having high coastal sand dunes and a coastal climate that is strongly moderated by the coldwater upwelling of the Benguela system. The area is characterized by mild summers and cool winters and fog is a regular feature throughout the year. Long-term mean annual rainfall is less than 20 mm, while totals may range from 0 to over 100 mm per year. Wind is the single most important physical agent in the area affecting wave action, transport of sediments onto the shoreline and then further inland, and the shape and movement of surrounding sand dunes.

The study area is located on the Kuiseb delta biodiversity zone. Kuiseb River and Kuiseb Delta cover the south-east corner of the Walvis Bay district. This zone encompasses part of a dune

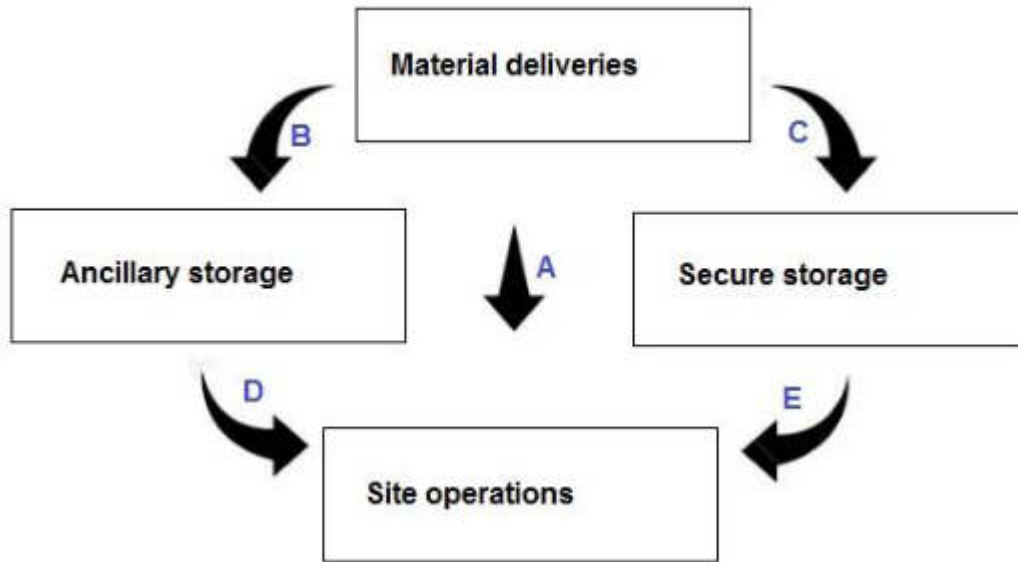
field, sand flats, gravel plains and delta areas of the ephemeral Kuiseb River. There is considerable movement of sand over the entire area, especially in the western section, where large dunes migrate at 1-6m per year. This area is a major source of sediments moving into the lagoon. The landscapes of the Walvis Bay biodiversity areas are a result of river, marine, wind, and man-induced processes and feature some of the most interesting geological, soils, hydrological and biological features as well as different land uses. It is further characterized by a rare ecological interaction between a coastal wetland and the desert, under the influence of a very unusual climate dominated by the presence of cold sea currents

## **2. Project description**

The primary purpose of the stockholding site is for the receipt, sorting, packaging, storage and dispatching of all granite and marble stones and copper concentrate in tonnage of bags and transport trucks. This process forms part of a chain of activities that eventually leads to the final incorporation of the stock within a building or lockable containers.

There will be three basis stockholding options as shown by the diagram below:

- (i) Holding materials in a secure storage area,
- (ii) Holding materials in an ancillary area and,
- (iii) Taking materials directly to the area of the area of the site operations. Each stockholding generates its own material handling requirement as illustrated by the arrows A-E.



**Figure 3:** Stockholding scenarios and material flows

### Scaling

About 500-1000 pcs of blocks of granite and marbles and 1000 tonnage of copper concentrate per month will be stored at the holding site. The holding site will make provision for the 400 containers as the storage facility ready for shipping within next two or three months depending on the booking of shipment. About 75 % of space will be occupied and used within two years.

### Scope

The scope of the activity entails the receipt of deliverables, where the sorting takes place. The sorting of stock received will determine whether to transfer such deliverables to the ancillary storage or security storage. The ancillary storage facility will accommodate deliverables that will not deteriorate when exposed to weather. The security storage facility accommodates high value stock that will not be exposed to weather but would rather be stored in the lockable form of containers ready for shipping. The site operations will include receipt, sorting, packaging,

storage and dispatching of all granite and marble stones and copper concentrate in tonnage of bags and transport trucks.

### **3. Background information on dimension stone and copper concentrate**

#### **Copper concentrate**

Copper concentrate is the first commercial product of the copper production line and is composed of approximately equal parts of copper, iron and sulfide. It is non-flammable, low toxicity and stable under normal conditions. The production of concentrates implies the crushing and later milling of the ore down to a particle size allows releasing copper by flotation. Concentrates are the raw material for all copper smelters, which by processing it obtain an impure form of metallic copper, anode or blister copper, which is later used to produce high purity refined copper. These concentrates from different regions have approximately between 24% up to 36% of copper. The location of the stockholding site was chosen because of its close proximity to the Walvis Bay port.

#### **Marble and granite**

The extraction process of granite and marble starts in quarries. Quarries are natural reserves in Rocky Mountains, a place where the stones are in their natural aspect. For a successful extraction, a professional team and appropriate equipment are required, because it is a delicate activity and requires safety and preservation of the stones at the time of extraction. To slice a stone in a smaller size, a variety of tools are used, between them: diamond wire machine, stone crusher, diamond drill, among others. The first piece of the stone is called stand or board, which has an approximate measure of 39" 4.44' x 19" 8.22' x 5" 10.86'. After the removal of the stand, it will be analyzed by a trained professional that will delimit this stone in many areas for a new clipping, where it will be produced blocks (small cubes of stones with an approximate measure of 9" 10.1' x 5" 10,8' x 5" 10,8'). To move the blocks inside de quarries, from the place of extraction to the storage yard, big tractors as loader machines are used. After this stage, the materials are stored in big trucks adapted for heavy loads and transported with destination to the Farpont Stockholding site for packaging and storage.



#### **4. Infrastructure and Services.**

##### **Site development**

All site development work was completed by the Walvis Bay Municipality. An existing Namwater pipeline runs to across the centre of the total extent of Farm 38. Solar power will be used as backup while bulk power supply will be sourced via Erongo Red Regional Electricity distributor. The service infrastructure such as water, sewer, drainage, electricity and roads will be designed by registered professional engineers to integrate with the existing infrastructure. These will be carried out in consultation with the Municipality and other relevant authorities such as Namwater and Erongo Red. Access to the project site will be obtained from the D1983 Road off the Main Road C14 /M 36.

##### **Building Construction**

Building construction will occur by a combination of concrete masonry units and prefabricated steel erected on site. It is anticipated that all building construction will be customary to local authority standards, local building contractors and can be accommodated with the use of readily available tradesman and construction equipments. Raw material (Copper Ore Concentrate and dimension stone) will be stored in a fully covered storage paved with concrete to avoid any possible contamination. Four categories workflow of material storage management namely planning and arrangement, implementation and handling, control and monitoring and supervision will be implemented during the operation stage.

#### **5. Potential Impact Identified**

The main potential impacts and opportunities that have been identified for this proposed project are as follows:

### **Positive impacts**

- Job creation
- contribution to National and regional economic development
- Supply of raw materials
- Creation of upstream investment opportunities (i.e. for suppliers)

### **Negative Impacts**

- Surface water and groundwater
- Land use and pressure on existing infrastructures
- Waste management
- Biodiversity
- Visual impacts
- Traffic
- Air quality
- noise pollution

## **6. Legal Requirements**

Environmental Assessment is needed in order to assess the potential environment and socio-economic impacts as well as to achieve better developmental interventions through protecting human, physical, and biotic environments. The proposed land use activities commissioned by local authorities (Walvis Municipality) falls under the activities that are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (2012). These activities cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Environmental Assessment Act contains a very broad definition of ‘environment’, encompassing both the natural and economic environment. The object of the Act makes it clear that to the greatest extent possible a balance is to be struck somewhere between the objective of economic growth and the objective of protecting natural values.

## **Environmental assessment process/ way forward**

- Identifying risks, mitigation measures
- Preparing the draft Environmental Scoping Report and Environmental management plan
- Preparing the final Environmental Scoping Report and Submitting to MEFT for public review
- Awaiting decision from Authorities
- Communicate decision to interested and affected parties

### **7. All stakeholders/ Interested and affected parties (I&APs)**

Public participation process gives you the opportunity to obtain information about the proposed project as well as raise any environmental issues related to the project. The participant can respond to the newspaper adverts and register as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for their name to added to the I&AP list in order to be involved in all steps of the EIA process.

#### **Registration of all interested and affected parties and submission of comments:**

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns or questions in writing via **email:** [info@minera-xplore.com](mailto:info@minera-xplore.com) or [frontdesk@minera-xplore.com](mailto:frontdesk@minera-xplore.com) on or before Friday **08 April 2022**

#### **Registration and comments**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIMENSION STONE AND COPPER CONCENTRATE  
STOCKHOLDING FACILITY ON FARM 38, LEASE 18, WALVIS BAY, ERONGO  
REGION**

I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) in respect of the undergoing environmental scoping assessment on proposed project.

Participant name:	Organization/affiliation:
Position:	Email:
Contact number:	Postal Address:
My questions, comments, issues or concerns on this project	

Minera-Xplore Consultancy Contact Number: +264 85 761 4750 Email: <a href="mailto:info@minera-xplore.com">info@minera-xplore.com</a>
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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this completed document (with all requested details)

## **Environmental Assessment Practitioner Curriculum Vitae**

### **PERSONAL DETAILS**

Name: Nangula Ndakunda  
Postal Address: P O Box 512, Ondangwa  
Date of Birth: 26 September 1990  
Profession: Hydrogeologist  
License Professional Registration: Namibia Hydrogeologist Association,  
International Hydrogeologist Association and Geoscience  
Council of Namibia.

### **PERSONAL OBJECTIVES:**

Nangula Ndakunda is a Hydrogeologist, with five (5) years of experience in the groundwater exploration and environmental management. She has experience in groundwater exploration activities, including borehole siting, borehole drilling supervision, test pumping and data analysis, groundwater sampling and environmental monitoring. She has knowledge of software such as Microsoft Office, Aqtesolv, QGIS and Rockworks.

### **EDUCATION**

- MSc. Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development
- BSc (Honours) Geohydrology (University of Free State)  
Modules: Groundwater Hydraulics, Groundwater Geophysics, Hydrochemistry and Pollution, Groundwater Management, Mining Hydrology and Groundwater Modelling.
- BSc (Honours) Geology (University of Namibia)  
Modules: Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geohydrology, Crystallography

### **WORK EXPERIENCE**

**2020-2021:** Hydrogeology and Environmental Consultant

**Duties:** Environmental Management Plans, Feasibility report proof reading and editing.

**2018-2020:** Hydrogeologist, Ongopolo Mining Ltd.

**Duties:** Groundwater level monitoring and Environmental monitoring.

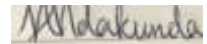
**2016-2018:** Junior Hydrogeologist, Namib Hydrosearch cc

**Duties:** Borehole siting, drilling supervision, test pumping, data interpretation, reporting, groundwater sampling.

### **CERTIFICATION**

By signing below, I certify the correctness of the information above.

Signed in Oshigambo on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2021



Nangula Ndakunda