
Environmental Scoping and Management Report

The Proposed Establishment and Installation, and Operation of DanAon Energy's 40 MW PV Solar Park on a 40 Ha at Maltahöhe, Hardap Region





JULY 16

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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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28 May 2024

ATT: Mr. Israel Dantago Soreseb

RE: Pre-Approval land for Solar Plant

It is with great pleasure and excitement that I craft this letter to inform your institution that the Maltahohe Village Council has provisionally approved your land application for the development of Solar Plant of 40MW.

The Maltahohe Village Council on its ordinary council meeting that was held on the 10 May 2024 provisionally approved your application of land for the development of the Solar Plant.

It should be noted that the provisional approval is only valid for six (6) Months if you don't initiate any development on the agreed land, council shall have the right to retract this pre-approval and should your institution meets all the requirements permanent approval shall be granted.

I hope the above letter will meet you well.

Yours Faithfully

Mr. Gerson Tjिताura

Acting Chief Executive Officer



executive summary

Project Overview

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian registered and owned solar energy company focused on green solutions for power generation. DanAon is in the process of obtaining a license / approval from the Electricity Control Board of Namibia, to develop a 40 MW grid connected Photovoltaic Solar generating plant at Maltahöhe in the Hardap Region.

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd aims to develop the solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The project will help to decrease the country's dependency on traditional forms of energy by increasing the availability and use of solar energy. The generated electricity will be injected into the national grid, to support the country in meeting its renewable energy target.

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

Need for the Project

Namibia, with its abundant sunlight and vast expanses of uninhabited land, stands at a pivotal juncture in the pursuit of sustainable energy alternatives. The need for clean, renewable energy sources has become increasingly urgent globally, driven by the escalating impacts of climate change and the imperative to transition away from fossil fuel dependence. As a semi-arid country, Namibia is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including erratic weather patterns, water scarcity, and threats to agricultural productivity.

There are around 1 million Namibians ($\pm 54\%$) that lack access to electricity, which means that almost half of the country is without access, as the country has a population of approximately 2.45 million people (Tracking SDG7, 2020).

Critically, Namibia has the highest average theoretical PV Power Potential in the world. This immense potential in combination with the known environmental benefits of solar power (reduction of; CO₂ emissions; carbon footprints; and over reliance on fossil fuels) is an important driver for the proposed solar park development. Subsequently, this initiative aligns with Namibia's commitment to embracing renewable energy sources as a means to address the dual challenges of energy security and climate change.

Project Description

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd. seek to jointly operate their business activities their two DanAon Solar plant at Maltahöhe in the Hardap Regions. This project entails the transformation of relatively undeveloped piece of land in a proposed Solar Power Park, associated infrastructure and services. The proponent intends to install an approximate seventy thousand (~70 000) solar panel field on a 40 Hectare area to generate about 40 Mega Watt (MW) green energy. The infrastructure proposed for the entire Solar Power Plant (project) includes but is not limited to the following:

- Side-of-Pole Mount for Solar Panel and PV Modules.
- Administration Block.
- Storage and Security Rooms.
- Transmission line connected to NamPower.

The project works involve the construction and operation of a solar PV plant which includes:

- Planning and Design of Project Work – this compasses land acquisition; preliminary site investigations e.g. geotechnical assessments and topographical surveys; permit and other authorizations processes, planning and mobilization of logistics / materials.
- Site Preparation – this entails grading, landscaping, building roads and siding of project areas in order to make the sites free of obstruction prior to construction. It may also involve utilization of heavy machinery/equipment to fully prepare the landscape. This includes physically removing vegetation, any pre-existing concrete foundations.
- Building Foundation - this encompasses location of conduits into concrete shelters, placing rock in foundation bed to provide a firm surface for concrete, placing of rebar and pouring of concrete.
- Installation and Operation of plan – this entails the installation of all electrical and grounding equipment / material needed to run the plant, and continuous maintenance - it is necessary to determine and install all necessary electrical and grounding materials needed to power the project areas.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

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

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

Approach to the EIA Process

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

Overall Recommendation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
KWh	Kilowatts Hour
KWp	Kilo Watts Peak
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
PV	Photovoltaic
PPP	Public Participation Process
SHE	Safety Health and Environment
UN	United Nations

contents

Project Overview	iv
Need for the Project	iv
Project Description	v
Need for an Environmental	v
Impact Assessment.....	v
Approach to the EIA Process	vi
Overall Recommendation	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	1
1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY).....	2
1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	3
1.4. EIA TEAM	4
1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP.....	4
1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT	4
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES	6
2.2. PROJECT LOCATION	8
2.3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE	1
2.4. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE.....	2
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	3
3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	3
3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT	8
4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	10
4.1 APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS	10
4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA.....	10
4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	
11	
4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION	14
4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.....	14
4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE.....	15
4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	15
5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS	18
5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	18
5.2. NO-GO ALTERNATIVE.....	18
5.3. TECHNICAL ALTERNATIVES	19
5.4. CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES.....	1
5.5. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	1
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9
6.1 CONCLUSIONS	9
6.2 RECOMMENDATONS	10
6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING	10
REFERENCE	12
APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT PLAN	13
APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION	19
APPENDIX C: RESUME OF EAP	24

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

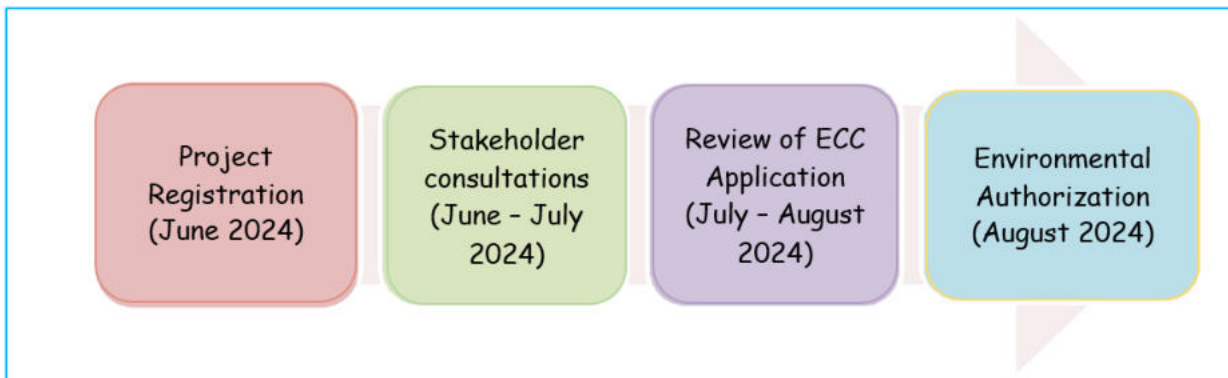


Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian registered and owned solar energy company focused on green solutions for power generation. DanAon is in the process of obtaining a license / approval from the Electricity Control Board of Namibia, to develop a 40 MW grid connected Photovoltaic Solar generating plant at Maltahöhe in the Hardap Region.

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd aims to develop the solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The project will help to decrease the country's dependency on traditional forms of energy by increasing the availability and use of solar energy. The generated electricity will be injected into the national grid, to support the country in meeting its renewable energy target.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia, with its abundant sunlight and vast expanses of uninhabited land, stands at a pivotal juncture in the pursuit of sustainable energy alternatives. The need for clean, renewable energy sources has become increasingly urgent globally, driven by the escalating impacts of climate change and the imperative to transition away from fossil fuel dependence. As a semi-arid country, Namibia is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including erratic weather patterns, water scarcity, and threats to agricultural productivity.

There are around 1 million Namibians ($\pm 54\%$) that lack access to electricity, which means that almost half of the country is without access, as the country has a population of approximately 2.45 million people (Tracking SDG7, 2020).

Critically, Namibia has the highest average theoretical PV Power Potential in the world. This immense potential in combination with the known environmental benefits of solar power (reduction of; CO₂ emissions; carbon footprints; and over reliance on fossil fuels) is an important driver for the proposed solar park development. Subsequently, this initiative aligns with Namibia's commitment to embracing renewable energy sources as a means to address the dual challenges of energy security and climate change.

1.2.1. *Need and Desirability*

Namibia's average consumption rate surpasses 3000GWh/year, while its generation capacity is around 1305GWh/year. The supply gap is covered by imports from South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique. Namibia's generated electricity is mainly from:

- 240 MW hydro-electric power plant on the Kunene river in Ruacana;
- 120 MW van Eck coal-powered plant north of Windhoek;
- Paratus 24 MW heavy fuel-oil powered plant in Walvis Bay;
- 5.78 MW solar plant in Trekkopje in the Erongo region;
- 22 MW ANIXAS diesel power station at Walvis Bay;
- 20 MW Omburu PV Power plant in Omaruru; and
- 45.5MW solar park in Mariental.

Equally, the National Climate Change strategy and action plan 2013-2020 addresses actions on reducing current and future emissions including renewable energy sources and energy efficient technology. Thus Namibia has committed itself to increase the share of renewable energy to about 70 % of electricity by 2030.

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

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

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed DanAon Energy's Investment cc Exploration activities operations:

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

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

EMA No. 7 of 2007 Aspect	Description of activity	Relevance to DanAon Energy's Solar Plant Activities
Activity 1: Energy Generation, Transmission and Storage Activities	The construction of facilities for - (a) the generation of electricity; (b) the transmission and supply of electricity;	The proposed development entails the construction of facilities for the purpose of carrying out a listed activities i.e. installation of a solar plant and other associated linear infrastructure i.e. power line and substation upgrades.
Activity 4: Forestry Activities	4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The proposed development will require a portion of the land area to cleared of vegetation in order to create a levelled surface on which the solar panel field will be installed
Activity 9: Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage	9.4 The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.	The proposed development shall include activities for which during construction a back-up generator may be needed that necessitate the storage of fuel on-site, although less than 30 cubic meters
Activity 10: Infrastructure	10.1 The construction of- (b) public roads; (f) cableways;	The proposed development may include the construction or laying of powerlines

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

1.4. EIA TEAM

As previously noted, Enviro-Leap Consulting (see **Table 2** for the composition of ELC’s team for this EA) has been appointed by DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd. to undertake the environmental assessment required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

Table 2: The EIA Management Team

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Shadrack Tjiramba	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Internal Reviewer

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

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

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd proposed solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The project will help to decrease the country's dependency on traditional forms of energy by increasing the availability and use of solar energy. The generated electricity will be injected into the national grid, to support the country in meeting its renewable energy target. Below is a brief description of the proposed main project components:

2.1.1 PV Modules, Inverters and Trackers

The PV module is the main element that composes the generator or solar field. It transforms the received solar radiation into usable electricity (DC, direct current) by means of the photovoltaic effect through its several silicon cells that form the module. The project shall consist of more than 35 inverters (with a capacity to generate 45.52 MW>), the power plant controller shall be installed in order to manage all the inverters and Grid Requirements.



Figure 2: Illustrate the typical installation of solar panel filed, similar to which DanAon Energy envisage to install

To enhance optimum solar uptake, the proposed plant may explore a tracking system such as the Axone horizontal single-axis tracker, which aims at minimizing the angle of incidence between the incoming irradiance and the panel, rotating on its axis back and forth in a single direction, with an inclination range of +45 to -45 degrees.

Equally, it is imperative for the PV Solar to connect to the existing grid. This will require transformation of the voltage from 480V to 33kV to 132kV. The normal components and dimensions of a distribution rated electrical substation will be required. Output voltage from the inverter is 480V and this is fed into step up transformers to 132kV. An onsite substation might be required to step the voltage up to 132kV, after which the power will be transmitted into the national grid.

2.1.1 Connection Boxes, Wiring and Grounding / Lightning Protection

For DanAon Energy to produce up to 50MW, the proposed facility will require numerous linked cells placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a panel. Multiple panels will be required to form the solar PV arrays which will comprise the PV facility. The PV panels will be tilted at a northern angle in order to capture the most sun. The solar field presents two association levels:

- Solar panels fixed mounted 72720 x 550w Canadian solar panels
- Parallel association of strings (modules connected in series);
- Parallel association of buses.

The parallel association of strings will be made directly throughout the tracker by means of technology specialized for this purpose; both string poles shall be connected to their corresponding bus. All materials will be of high conductivity copper with the sufficient section to assure the required Safety principles, in compliance with local standards.

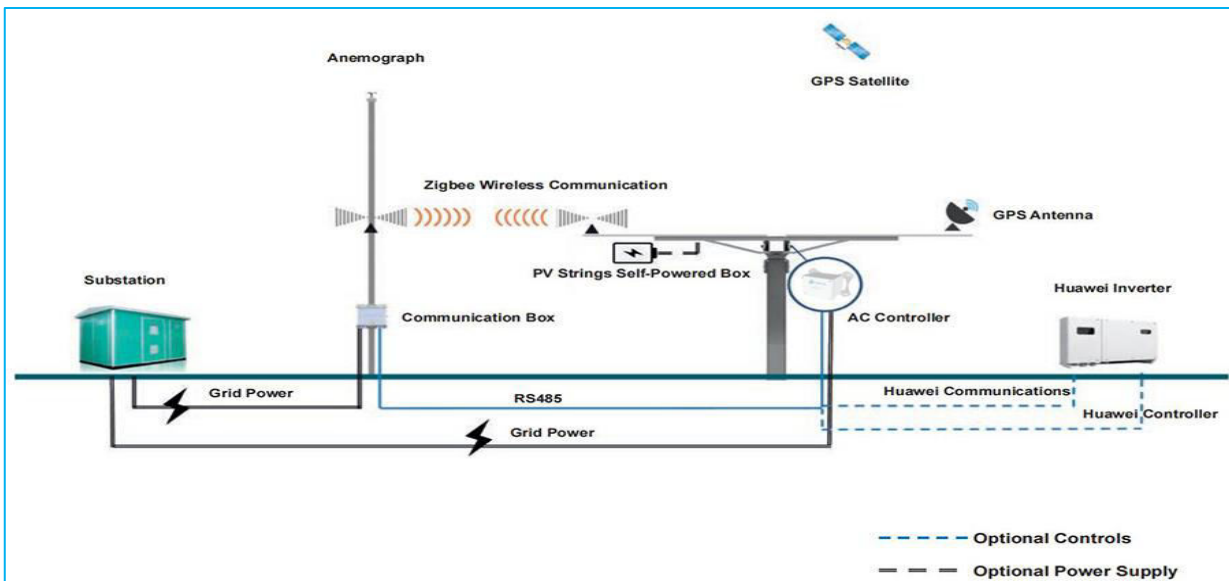


Figure 3: Schematic illustration of a complete solar park circuit layout and associated infrastructure

Table 3: Technical details for the proposed facility

Component	Description / dimensions
Height of fencing	Approximately 2.5 meters
Height of PV panels	1,5 meters
Area of PV Array	40 Hectares
Area to be occupied by laydown areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Laydown Area: 40 Hectares • Construction Laydown Area: ~500 m²
Other possible buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Room: ~40 m² • Office: ~200 m² • Staff Locker and Changing Room: ~200 m²
Number of inverters required	Minimum 20
Area occupied by inverter / transformer station/ substations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inverter Transformer Station: ~19m² • Substation: 15 400m²
Capacity of on-site substation	132kV
Proximity to grid connection	Approximately 3.5 kilometers

2.1.1 Monitoring and Control System / Station

The Monitoring and Control System shall be composed of a SCADA application (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), hosted in a local server installed in the Control Station of the plant and several Remote Terminal Units (RTU), installed in each inverter area, that acquire data generated by inverters, field metering, solar tracker and protection devices to an estimated value of N\$612,000,000.00.

In addition, the control station shall be equipped with the necessary equipment according to Occupational Risks Prevention national normative and to Fire Protection Standards.

2.1.1 Civil Works and Security System

All construction activities shall occur within the site boundary limits with the exception of those activities related to the interconnections between the site and the common infrastructures i.e. powerlines connecting to the NamPower Substation situated about 3.5 km south of the proposed plant. Foundations and site conditioning shall be made according to the requirements, local and or national civil construction standards, Topographical and Geotechnical study of the site. All the foundations shall endure any load or combination of loads due to wind.

A boundary fence systems designed to prevent the intrusion of outsiders and provide protection against theft and vandalism, shall be installed around the premises. This system is structured in different areas; the anti-intrusion system and camera system, which are continuously in operation and under surveillance. The system shall cover the strategic locations and sensitive areas of the project, for comprehensive surveillance and monitoring from central control room. A fence shall be installed in the perimeter of the site according to local standards. It shall be covered with the necessary number of cameras, maintaining the capability of anti-intrusion detection.

2.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The DanAon Energy's proposed project site is situated in Southern Namibia, in the Hardap Region within the Maltahöhe Village townlands (**Figure 4**, shows the location and site of the proposed project, and **Table 2**, shows the corner coordinates).

Maltahöhe itself is accessible via a well maintained bitumen road (C 19 Road) that connects it to the Town of Mariental and DanAon Energy's site is accessible directly via the D861 exiting the village towards the north-western direction. Other section of the PROJECT will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Table 4: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – DanAon Energy Site Point 1	-24.805995°	16.985353°
B – DanAon Energy Site Point 2	-24.805486°	16.980524°
C – DanAon Energy Site Point 3	-24.810196°	16.981448°
D – DanAon Energy Site Point 4	-24.811196°	16.980164°
E – DanAon Energy Site Point 5	-24.814205°	16.979962°
F – DanAon Energy Site Point 6	-24.815063°	16.983816°

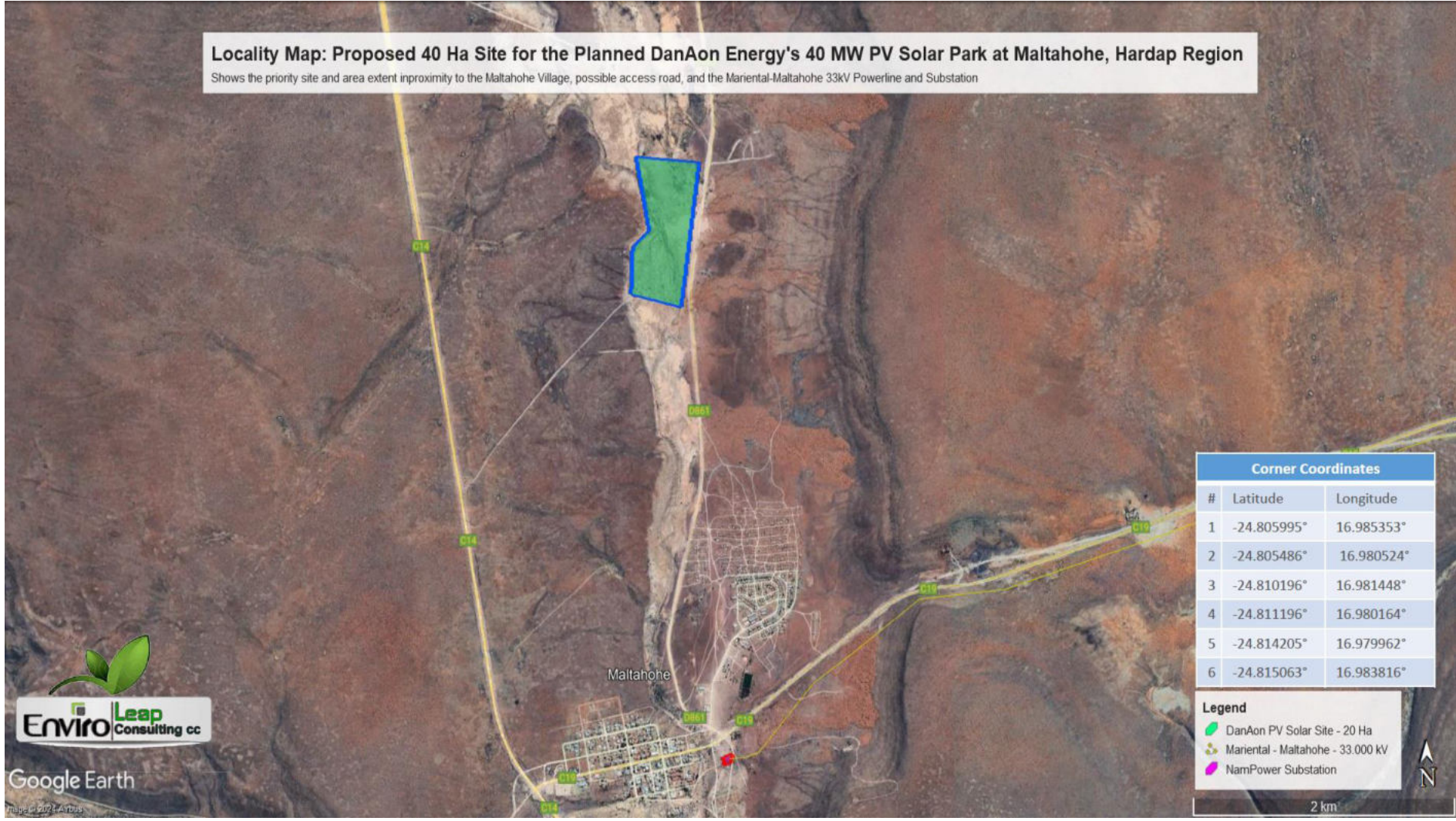


Figure 4: Shows the location and extent (40 Hectares) of the proposed DanAon PV Solar Park, Hardap Region

2.3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.3.1 Basecamp

Before any operation commences, there is need to construct supporting infrastructure such as buildings for office operations, changing rooms for the workers, and power source to supply the site with power. Therefore a 132 KV transmission line will be built from the existing grid to connect the substation to the site.

Given the location of the proposed project site is situated within the townlands, there will be no need in for setting-up camp, but it rather recommended that as much as possible available logging facilities such guesthouses and rental home be utilised to house the project staff. Otherwise, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Village Council. Where practical and possible, it is strictly recommended that for unskilled labour, local community members are employed and thus accommodated at their existing homestead to mitigate and reduce potential conflict with the conservancy wildlife and livestock management protocols.

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 10 – 20 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as engineers, electricians, and project management crew, will be hosted on either a short-term or special visit basis, and thus might not all be present on-site simultaneously.

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

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

2.3.2 Water supply

Adequate water provision for the whole development is required for domestic as well as for the construction of foundation mainly for mixing concrete and cement mixture. Fortunately the Maltahöhe Village is connect to a NamWater Water Supply Scheme pipeline, thus the shall be sufficient water to meet the requirements for the proposed project. The demand of water expected to be approximately 15m³ per month during construction and approximately less than 50m³ per month average over the period of operation. This demand can be supplied through the existing village water supply system. The majority of this usage is for the cleaning of the solar panels.

2.3.3 Power supply

Electricity use will be limited and will primarily be related to the lighting of the facility and domestic use. Design measures such as the use of energy saving light bulbs would be

considered by the developer. During the day, electricity will be sources by the photovoltaic plant, and from the electricity connection at night.

2.3.4 Access roads / tracks

DanAon Energy's site is accessible directly via the D861 exiting the village towards the north-western direction. Other section of the Project will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and drill sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Additionally, it is highly recommended that motorised access is minimised as much as practically possible, especially during geological mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys.

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

2.3.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

Domestic Waste: Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to nearest approved waste management facility in the area such as Maltahöhe own waste disposal site or alternatively the Mariental site.

Sanitation: Portable ablution facilities with septic tanks will be put up for sanitation purposes for the solar power generation teams and will be emptied in good time according to manufacturers' instructions.

2.4. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involves major construction activities, however, decommissioning might be necessary after the 25 year life-span of the panels. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not assessed in details at this stage. Although the following may apply:

- The PV facility would be disconnected from the NamPower grid
- The inverters and PV modules would be disconnected and disassembled
- Concrete foundations (if used) would be removed and the structures would be dismantled
- The underground cables would be unearthed and removed and buildings would be demolished and removed
- The fencing would be dismantled and removed.
- The roads can be retained should the landowner choose to retain them, alternatively the roads will be removed and the compaction will be reversed.
- Most of the wires, steel and PV modules are recyclable and would be recycled to a reasonable extent. The Silicon and Aluminium in PV modules can be removed and reused in the production of new modules.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems, the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana. However, the Trans-Zambezi route only crosses through three of these, namely the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo and the tree and shrub savannah.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

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

In Maltahöhe, the summers are hot and mostly clear; the winters are short, cool, windy, and clear; and it is dry year round (Figure 5). Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 4°C to 35°C and is rarely below -0°C or above 38°C. (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

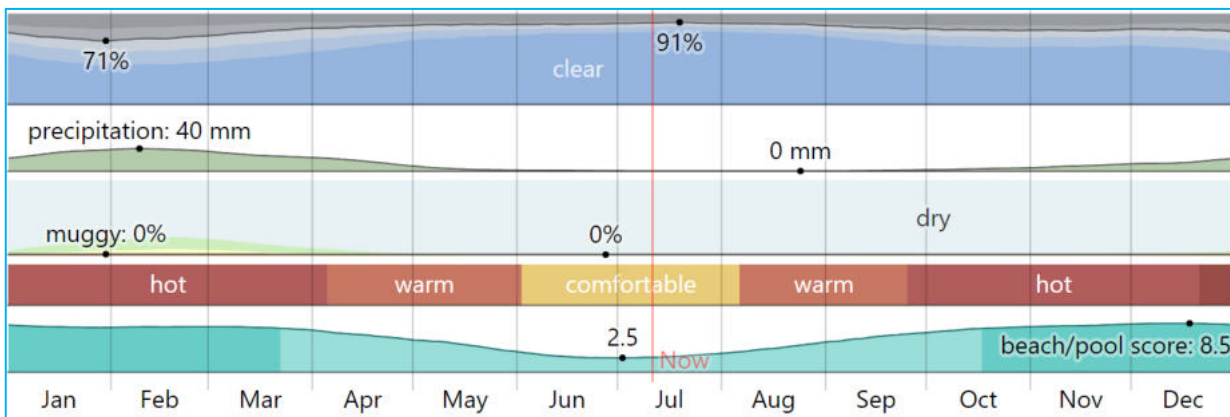


Figure 5: The summary of the climate at Maltahöhe by month, Hardap Region

The hot season lasts for 3.3 months, from November 14 to February 23, with an average daily high temperature above 32°C (Figure 6). The hottest month of the year in Maltahöhe is December, with an average high of 35°C and low of 19°C.

The cool season lasts for 2.6 months, from May 25 to August 14, with an average daily high temperature below 25°C. The coldest month of the year in Maltahöhe is July, with an average low of 4°C and high of 23°C.

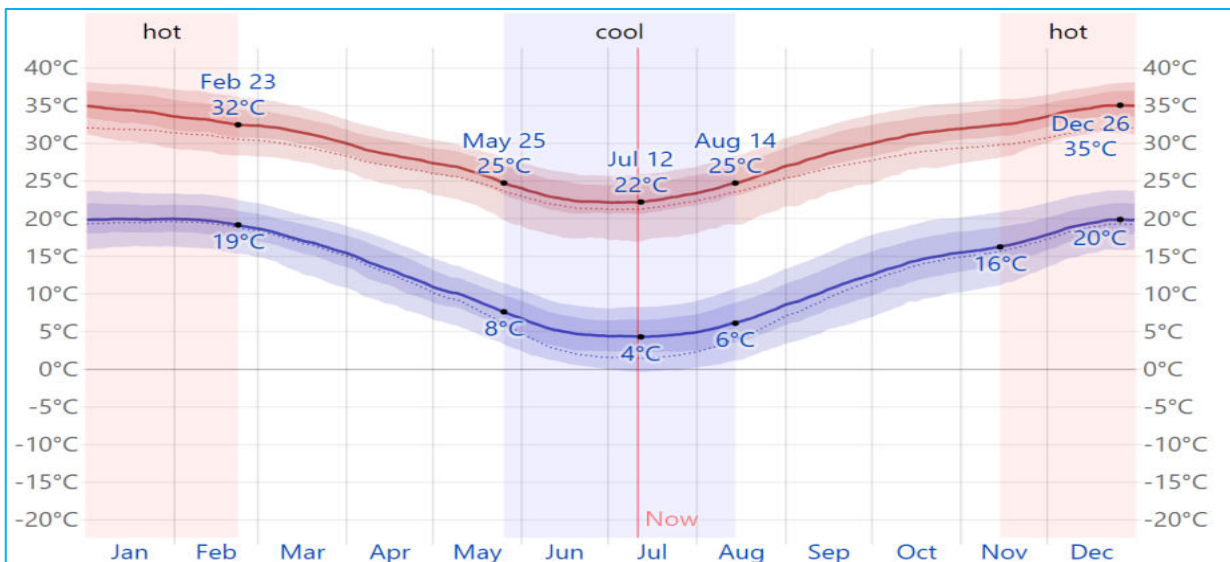


Figure 6: The summary of average temperatures, with daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Below is the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.2 months, from October 22 to January 28, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 8.1 kWh (Figure 7).

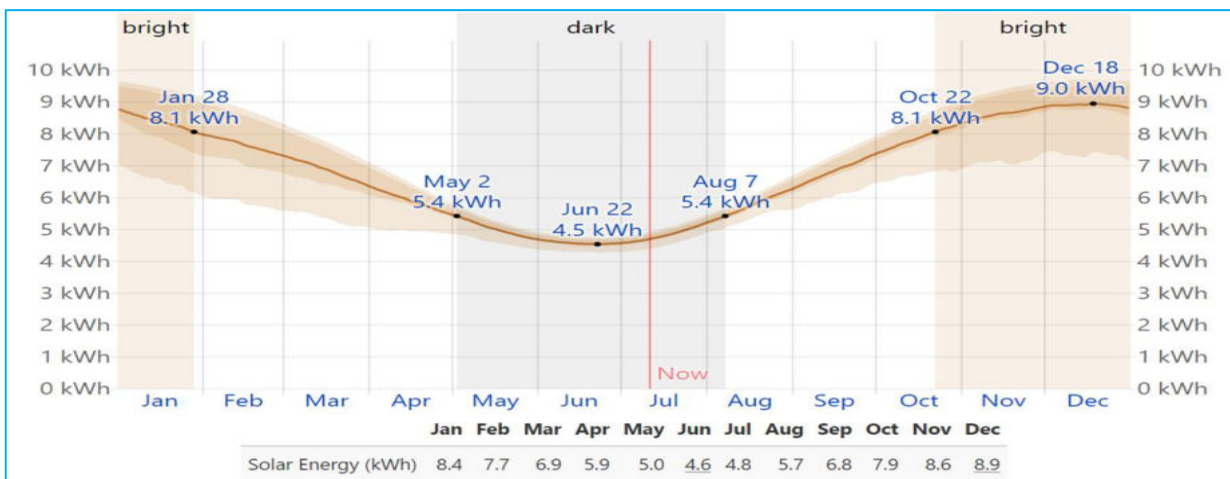


Figure 7: The summary of average daily incident shortwave solar energy, with average daily shortwave reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The brightest month of the year in Maltahöhe is December, with an average of 8.9 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 3.1 months, from May 2 to August 7, with an average daily

incident shortwave energy per square meter below 5.4 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Maltahöhe is June, with an average of 4.6 kWh.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. A wet day is one with at least 1.00 millimeters of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Maltahöhe varies throughout the year.

The wetter season lasts 3.4 months, from December 29 to April 11, with a greater than 11% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most-wet days in Maltahöhe is February, with an average of 6.1 days with at least 1.00 millimetres of precipitation (Figure 8). The drier season lasts 8.5 months, from April 11 to December 29. The month with the fewest wet days in Maltahöhe is August, with an average of 0.1 days with at least 1.00 millimetres of precipitation. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 22% on January 26.

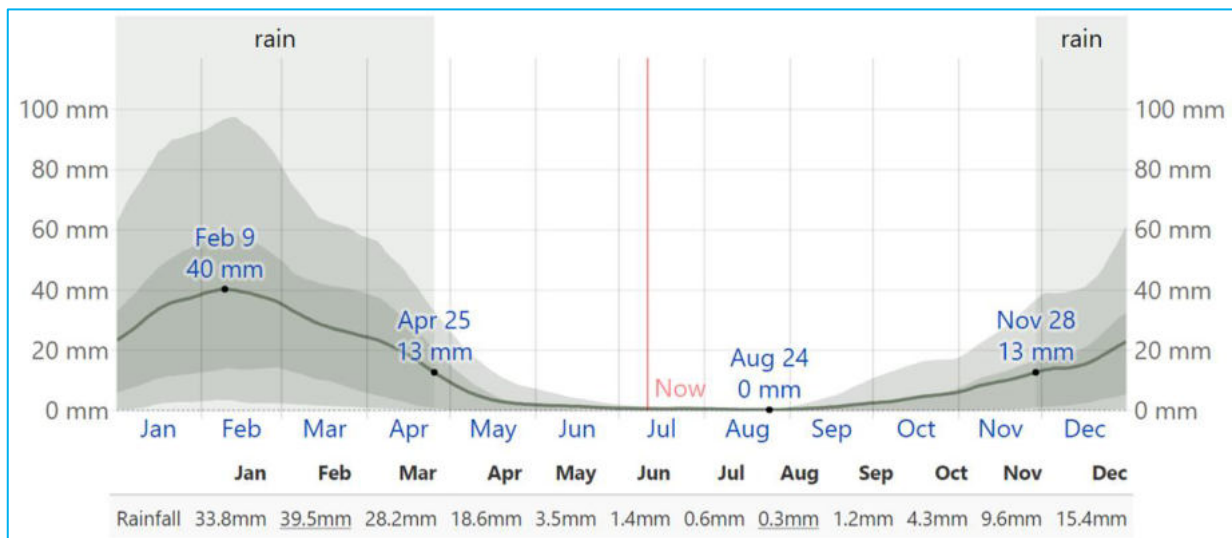


Figure 8: The summary of the rainfall, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The rainy period of the year lasts for 4.9 months, from November 28 to April 25, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13 millimetres. The month with the most rain in Maltahöhe is February, with an average rainfall of 39 millimetres. The rainless period of the year lasts for 7.1 months, from April 25 to November 28. The month with the least rain in Maltahöhe is August, with an average rainfall of 0 millimetres.

At Maltahöhe, the predominant average hourly wind direction varies throughout the year. Although the prominent winds blows from the west for 3.7 weeks, from April 10 to May 6 and for 4.6 months, from August 3 to December 21, with a peak percentage of 40% on September (Figure 9).

Otherwise, it blows from the north for 2.6 weeks, from March 23 to April 10 and for 2.9 months, from May 6 to August 3, with a peak percentage of 37% on July, and from the east for 3.1 months, from December 21 to March 23, with a peak percentage of 31% on January 1 (Robertson et. al, 2012).

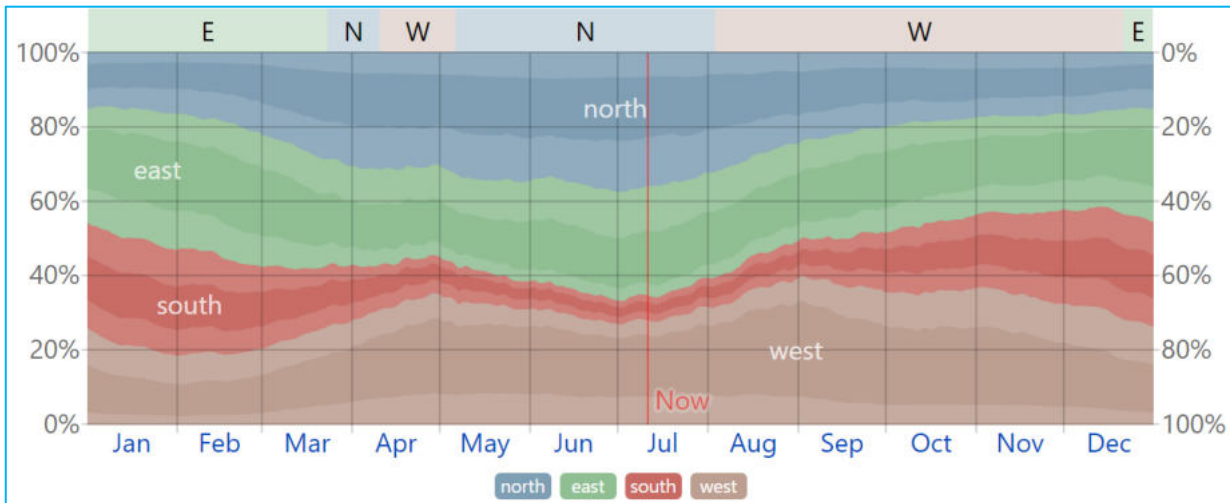


Figure 9: The summary of the windrose (speed and direction), the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, and the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).

3.1.2 Geology and Topography

The Maltahöhe area is characteristic of the Nama-Karoo Basin. This area accommodates a large, flat lying plateau which dominates much of Southern Namibia (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). The landscape is extremely barren and rocky (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, 2011).

The local geology consists of outcrops with black limestone located on the top, underlain by a clay rich marl (occurring as a schist in tectonised areas) and then gravel (occurring as quartzite in tectonised areas). Most of the southern region’s surface geology is dominated by shale/sandstone sequence and black limestone of late Namibian age (**Figure 10**).

The local and regional geology were subjected to numerous events of deformation which led to the formation of geological faults, fractures and folds.

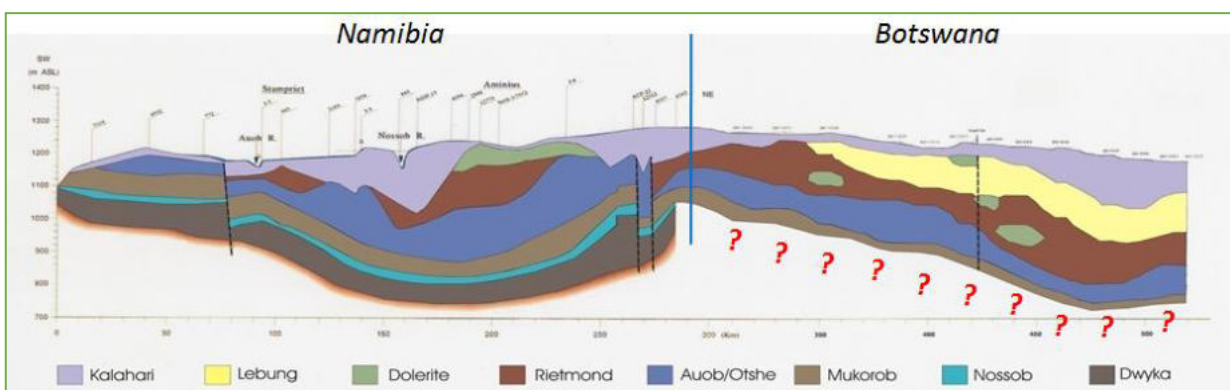


Figure 10: Structural section across the Namibian geological formation across a west-to-east gradient (Geological Survey 2011).

The topography within 3 kilometres of Maltahöhe contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 111 meters and an average elevation above

sea level of 1,377 meters. Within 16 kilometres contains only modest variations in elevation (243 meters). Within 80 kilometres contains significant variations in elevation (907 meters).

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 11). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The area within 3 kilometres of Maltahöhe is covered by grassland (99%), within 16 kilometers by grassland (93%), and within 80 kilometres by grassland (84%) and sparse vegetation (15%).

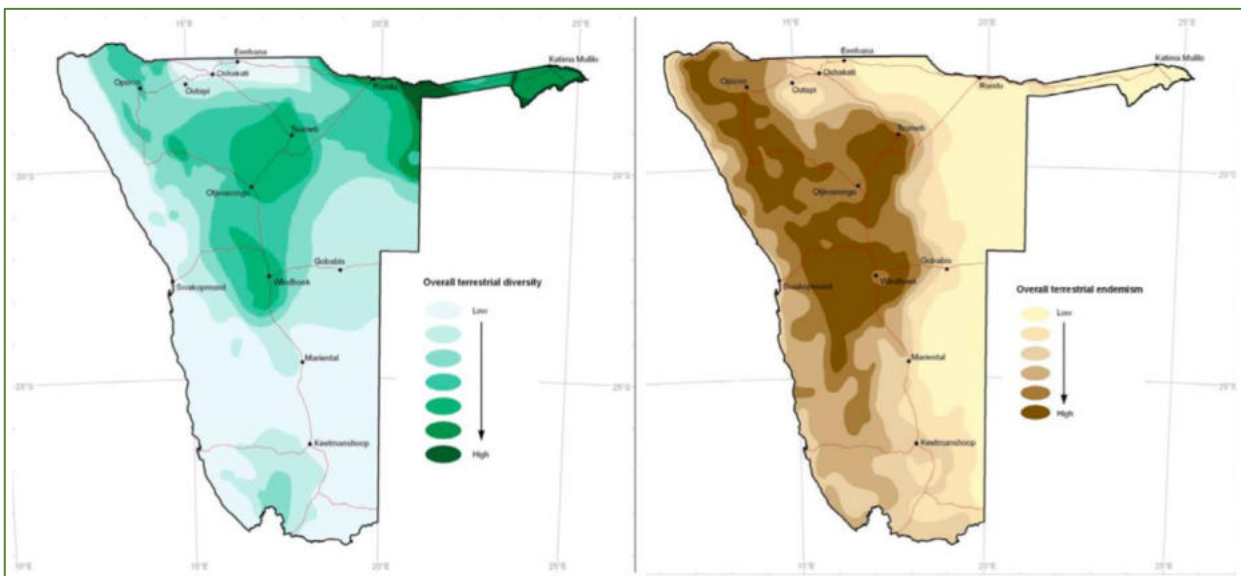


Figure 7: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown), with the most endemism observed within operations route resulting in a “Red Flag” in terms of environmental risks.

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (Figure 11, green map indicator), because of the higher rainfall and presence of wetlands and forest habitats that are not found elsewhere in the country. Many species in the north are also more tropical, with ranges that extend into neighbouring countries to the north and north-east. Species richness is highest in Namibia's mesic wetlands and woodlands in the vertebrate classes particularly (Barnard 1998).

Due to its low productivity, the south-west African arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism (Barnard 1998).

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

In birds, the greatest diversity of southern African endemics is centred on the arid savannah and Karoo biomes and extends into the escarpment (Brown et al. 1998). Highland areas of

the country, including Waterberg, Khomas Hochland, Hardap Mountains, Brandberg, inselbergs in the Sperrgebiet and the karstveld are particularly important for many endemic plants (Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

3.1.7 Protected Terrestrial Areas

Land uses outside of protected areas are still generally defined by broad farming practices. Within the project area in the northeast of Namibia, the important land-uses include timber and non-timber forest products, fish, wildlife and tourism benefits. About 14% of this area is under conservancies and community forests, however, 82% of total household income comes from non-farming activities (MET, 2018).

Critically, an important outcome of Namibia's policy and legislative framework to devolve rights over wildlife, tourism and forestry to local land owners and custodians is that land adjacent to protected areas is often more suited and more profitable under wildlife and tourism than under conventional farming.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The //Hardap Region is the southernmost region of Namibia's 14 political regions. With a total land area of 161,086 km², the region occupies 19.6% (almost one-fifth) of the country's total land surface and it is the largest region, in terms of land, in the country (Hardap Poverty Profile, 2007). The //Hardap Region has a relatively small population compared to the vast land cover. With 77,421 people residing in the region this means a density of 0.5 persons per km² (NSA, 2014).

Maltahöhe is a village in southern central Namibia close to the Swartrand escarpment. It has about 6,000 people within its population and owns 17,000 hectares of land. Maltahöhe has been in steady decline for a number of decades. There is no retail store in town; the last one stopped business before 1980. Until after the year 2000 Maltahöhe used to have town status. Due to mismanagement and infighting between councillors it was downgraded to "village". Since then many businesspeople have left and unemployment has risen. There is no secondary school, only a primary school and the Daweb Junior Secondary School.

The town used to be a centre for karakul sheep farming, but this branch of agriculture has likewise been shrinking. Unemployment is high with only about 500 residents in possession of some sort of job. Alcohol abuse is common, particularly in the suburbs

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds.

Some of these site types are might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as

pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

Maltahöhe was established in 1899 by Henning von Burgsdorff, previously an officer in the German Schutztruppe, the military force of the Imperial German occupation. Burgsdorff named the place after his wife Malta. After the end of the German colonial era in South West Africa the settlement became a small hub for tourism, serving as gateway to popular destinations like the Sossusvlei, Solitaire, Sesriem, and Duwisib Castle. The Maltahöhe Hotel was founded in 1907 and is the oldest country hotel in Namibia.

Critically, it can be assumed that there are no significant heritage resources near or with the area identified for the solar park. However, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (Appendix C) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand mining area.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

4.1 APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidante newspaper on 21st – 27th June 2024 and 28th June – 04 July 2024, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 21st, 24th and 26th June 2024** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

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

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

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

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

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

- a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
- b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see **Figure 14.**

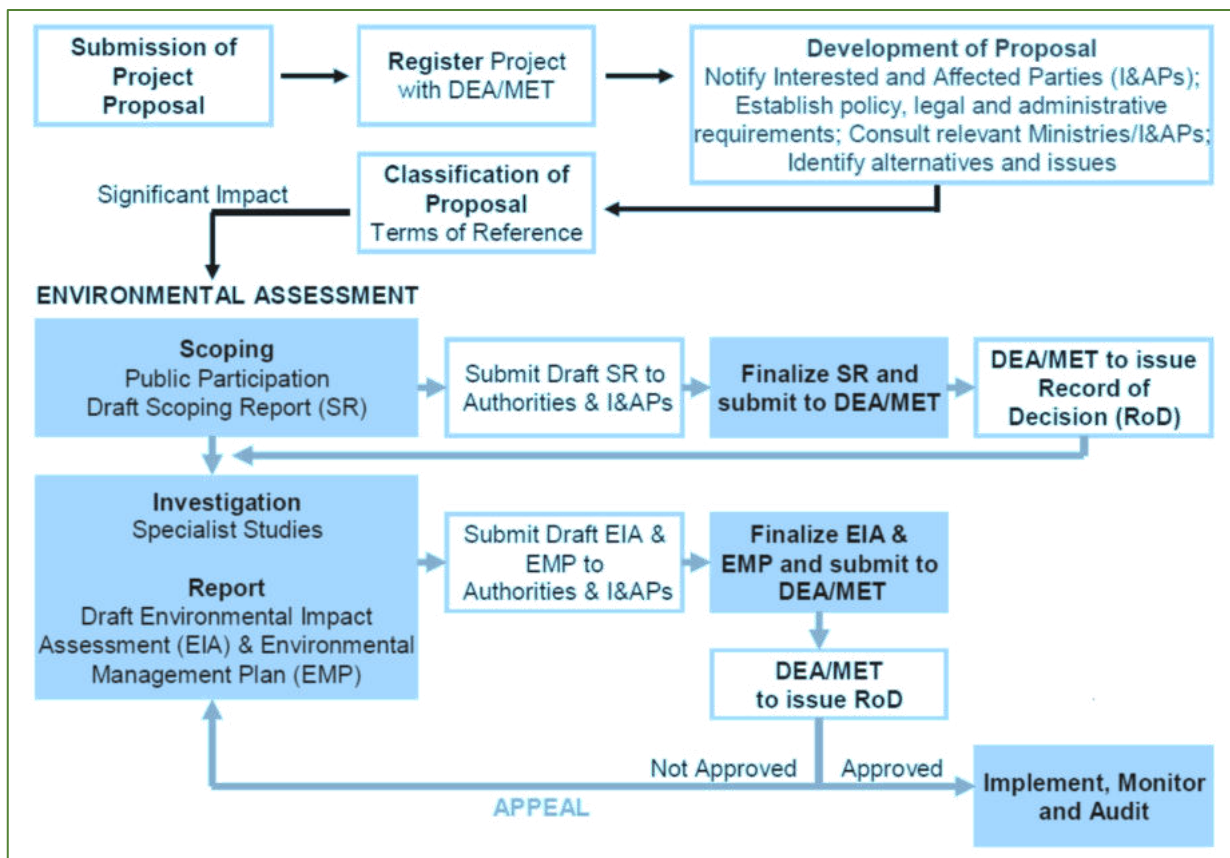


Figure 22: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

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

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

4.3.3 Public and Environmental Health Act (Act No. 1 of 2015)

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

4.3.3 Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)

The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its serves to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.

4.3.4 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that DanAon Energy must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, DanAon Energy will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in **Table 5** below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in **Table 5** below).

Table 5: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof (Source: Risk Based Solution)

Legislation	Relevance
Electricity Act, 2000 (Act No.2 of 2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the act is for the establishment the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licences for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licensees; and to provide for incidental matters.
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; Electrical safety; Machinery safety; Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Namibia's Green Plan, 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namibia's Green Plan provides for the analysis of the main environmental challenges Facing Namibia and specified actions required to address them. This included a strategic plan for integrated and sustainable environmental management, which outlines key focus areas for sustainable development.
The Forest Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state
National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan 2013 – 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate change action plan which identifies Climatic Change as a critical threat to sustainable development. Therefore, it must be addressed in a holistic manner.

4.3.5 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

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

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

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

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

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

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system. All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input

on the reports. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidante newspaper on 21st – 27th June 2024 and 28th June – 04 July 2024, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 21st, 24th and 26th June 2024** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

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

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE

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

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

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

PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

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

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

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

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.2. NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed DanAon’s proposed mineral prospecting does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the PROJECT site.

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

Therefore, in terms of the “No-go Alternative”, potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for both the mining license holder and investors, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from current and future export and import trading opportunities. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

5.3. TECHNICAL ALTERNATIVES

The technical alternatives relate to the power lines and the option of including a battery storage facility on the site.

5.1.2.1 Power lines

The proposed solar PV facility is situated in close proximity (Approx... 3.5 km) to NamPower Maltahöhe substation and will tie in with the existing substation. The complementary power line (consisting of preferably an overhead transmission line) route will be designed considering the shortest possible route will be considered and applicable approval obtained.

5.1.2.1 Battery storage facility

It is proposed that a nominal up to 40 MWh Battery Storage Facility for grid storage would be housed in stacked containers, with a maximum height of 5m and a maximum area of 50m² of batteries and associated operational, safety and control infrastructure. Three types of battery technologies are being considered for the proposed project: Lithium-ion, Sodium-sulphur or Vanadium Redox flow battery. The preferred battery technology is Lithium-ion.

Battery storage offers a wide range of advantages to Namibia including renewable energy time shift, renewable capacity firming, electricity supply reliability and quality improvement, voltage regulation, electricity reserve capacity improvement, transmission congestion relief, load following and time of use energy cost management.

5.1.2.2 Technology alternatives

There are several types of semiconductor technologies currently available and in use for PV solar panels. Two, however, have become the most widely adopted, namely Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) and Copper Indium Gallium Diselenide (CIGS).

Further, the best solar panels have come a long way in the last decade or so, with innovations to boost their performance and efficiency. Below (**Table 7**), are three generations and seven types of solar panels, including monocrystalline, polycrystalline, perovskite, bi-facial, half cell and shingled. Below is a summarized comparison of the benefits and drawbacks of each, along with a rundown of where each different type of solar cell shall thrive.

Table 7: Consideration of alternative solar Technology, with summarized comparison of the benefits and drawbacks of each

Gen	Type of solar cell	Efficiency rate	Advantages	Disadvantages	Best for
1st	Monocrystalline	15 to 20%	Highly energy-efficient, very well performing in low-light conditions and more adaptable to hotter temperatures	Expensive	Small, domestic solar arrays, homeowners with bigger budgets and homes in the south of England
	Polycrystalline	13 to 16%	Affordable, simple and about as durable as monocrystalline panels	Less energy- and space-efficient than monocrystalline panels and not as temperature-agnostic	Homeowners on tighter budgets; homes in lower-temperature areas, such as Scotland or the north of England
2nd	Thin-film silicon (a-Si)	7 to 10%	Affordable and adaptable to a wide range of construction needs and building types	Low energy- and space-efficiency and not long lasting	Larger, industrial-scale commercial solar arrays
3rd	Dye-sensitised	11 to 14%	Cost-effective, visually appealing, tolerant of higher temperatures and well performing in low-light conditions	Less efficient than traditional silicon-based solar cells	Homes in areas with low light or frequent cloud cover and houses in warmer or less predictable climates
	Perovskite	25 to 27%	Highly efficient (this quality is swiftly improving)	Difficult to mass produce, prone to current-voltage hysteresis and not as durable as other solar solutions	Domestic and commercial solar arrays in emerging and developing countries (less frequently seen in the UK)
	CPV and HCPV	Up to 41%	Extremely efficient	Expensive and requiring costly equipment, such as tracking systems, to secure near-constant access to sunlight	Large-scale solar farms, regions with high solar irradiance and remote and off-grid applications
Future	HJT	24 to 26%	Highly efficient, sleek and inconspicuous in design and very well performing in high temperatures	Expensive and harder to find and purchase than traditional silicon-based solar panels	Domestic urban environments where available space is at a premium and homes in hotter climates
	Bifacial	16 to 22%	Energy-efficient, versatile, and very well performing in diffuse and low-light conditions	Requiring more careful positioning, placement and installation and more expensive than most alternatives	Areas with high surface reflectivity, such as sandy or snowy environments
	Shingled	Around 22%	More energy efficient and better at producing energy than traditional solar cells	Expensive, limited in market availability, complex to manufacture and potentially more prone to hot spots	Homes with limited roof space and partially shaded urban environments

5.4. CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspires to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-orientated products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Namibia's average consumption rate surpasses 3000GWh/year, while its generation capacity is around 1305GWh/year. The supply gap is covered by imports from South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique. Equally, the National Climate Change strategy and action plan 2013-2020 addresses actions on reducing current and future emissions including renewable energy sources and energy efficient technology. Thus Namibia has committed itself to increase the share of renewable energy to about 70 % of electricity by 2030.

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

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

5.5. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical (Table 10) environment involves particularly the terrestrial ecology (**Table 8**) environment and relate mainly to mineral prospecting and mining activities within the proposed PROJECT area and receiving environment.

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 8 - 10**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Project site Access for Construction and operation

Impact Event		Disturbances on Biodiversity				
Description	During the construction of the proposed Solar PV Power Plant, access roads to the construction site would have to be established. Also, the access roads to the site established during the construction of the Solar PV Power Plant would be fully operational and would have to be managed during the operational phase.					
Nature	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the project area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of project area for delivery / supply of materials Land preparation and leveling and construction of foundations prior to installation of panels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of project area for delivery of supplies, undertaking of maintenance (cleaning of panels and replacement as may be needed) works and security patrols 	N/A	N/A			
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a settlement					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the pre-identified project area and use of existing access routes thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially considering that the project site is located within an already developed environment					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of access roads or any changes to the existing access roads needs to be done in consultation with the Local Authorities as well as the Roads Authority of Namibia Planning of access roads should be mindful of limiting gradients in order to reduce run-off induced erosion. Existing roads that link the site to neighbouring areas should not be obstructed or damaged through construction endeavours. Transportation through community areas should be discouraged by all means. Operators of vehicles used during construction, particularly heavy equipment (Graders and trucks etc.) should be mindful of their limited fields of view and be on the lookout for possible pedestrians. The proponent should also restrict access to the site with a focus on high risk structures or areas depending on the site-specific situations through interventions such as; fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community. 					

Table 9. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Ground preparation and levelling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to ground works (levelling etc.)					
Description	During the construction of the proposed Solar PV Power Plant, impacts on fauna, flora, social and cultural heritage are likely to be expected and may emanate from the following: Site clearing and Grading that may cause dust and habitat loss; Establishment of a temporary construction camp and mobile site office; Community grievances; Archaeological Discoveries on site.					
Nature	Important fauna and flora habitats, including displacement of associated biota such as birds and their food sources. Removal or reduction in function of ecosystem services, i.e. the drainage lines as water conduits, providing natural run-off and water to habitats.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase			Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing for delivery of materials and construction of foundations prior to installation of panels Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of project area by earth-moving equipment, to undertaking ground works consisting of land preparation, levelling and pouring of concrete foundations Installation of solar panels and associated support infrastructures. 			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	localized if activities are restricted to the pre-identified project area and considering that the project site is located within an already developed environment					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially considering that the project site is located within an already developed environment					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events It is recommended that Site clearing and Grading should be done with guidance of an environmental specialist so as to avoid habitat destruction and with possible non-toxic dust suppression measures. Soil erosion may be caused by exposed surfaces and can be reduced by scheduling earthmoving works in a manner that avoids heavy rainfall periods as well as contouring and minimizing length and steepness of slopes as well as mulching to stabilize exposed areas. In the unlikely event of any heritage or archaeological discoveries during the construction phase of the, the Local Authority and National Heritage Council (NHC) should be contacted immediately for guidance regarding the discovery. 					

Table 10. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
Description	During the day-to-day activities of the construction of the proposed Solar PV Power Plant, different kinds of waste are expected to be generated. These include: general domestic waste, building rubble, site clearing debris, packaging, chemical/mobile toilets etc.					
Nature	Dealing with hazardous substances that may be kept and/or handled onsite, presents a pollution and fire risk that the proponent should not neglect and should take responsibility for and manage accordingly. These hazards include: paints, solvents, gases and hydrocarbons (non-exhaustive list).					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase			Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park 	N/A			N/A	
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially, the proponent should develop a site specific Emergency Response Plan that is to be followed in the event of emergencies that may arise from the handling and storage of hazardous substances onsite. All domestic waste onsite should be disposed of in receptacles that promote good housekeeping and can hold all waste until such a time that the waste is to be removed from the site without causing any pollution. All waste is to be removed from the site on a regular basis and should under no circumstances be allowed to accumulate to uncontrollable levels. Waste from site clearing shall have to be disposed of in a manner that is in line with national laws and to the satisfaction of the Municipality of Mariental. Contaminated products that cannot be re-used and domestic waste should be disposed of in accordance with Local Authority Requirements. Chemical/Mobile toilets to be used onsite should comply with applicable national and local authority requirements. Chemical/Mobile toilets that are to be used onsite should complement the number of people that would make use of them in accordance with national laws. No waste should be buried or burned onsite and littering should be strictly prohibited. 					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 11. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event		Disturbances to the social environments				
Description		<p>All construction phase related activities require human labour, directly or indirectly, and thus pose an inherent health and safety risk to construction personnel.</p> <p>The proposed development is expected to employ a large number of people (project staff as well as contractors). Should those recruited (particularly contractors) relocate to Maltahöhe from other towns, it could contribute to the spread HIV/AIDS infections.</p>				
Nature		<p>It is the responsibility of the proponent to comply with the provisions set forth in the Labour Act 11 of 2007, with special attention to Chapter 4 that primarily outlines Health and Safety in the work place, as well as all other national legislations in this regard.</p>				
<p>Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;</p>						
Construction Phase		Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing for delivery of materials and construction of foundations prior to installation of panels • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions 		N/A		N/A
Severity		<p>In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High</p>				
Duration		<p>The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.</p>				
Spatial Scale		<p>Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo regular testing for occupational health related conditions.</p>				
Probability		<p>Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed</p>				
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	M	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Recommended mitigating measures include, but not limited to (Non-exhaustive list) - Periodic internal safety compliance audits. Health and Safety training and speciality programs should be provided as needed to ensure workers are oriented to the specific hazards of individual work assignments and all other present hazards, Hazard Risk Identification within Job Profiles/Machinery/Equipment/Work Areas and Tasks that are to be performed • Appointment of Safety Officers as custodians of safety within the workplace. In addition to these, Peer Educators and Health and Safety Representatives can also be nominated in constituent working teams in order to foster a culture of health and safety at the construction site. 				

Table 12. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event		Disturbances to the social environment				
Description	The proposed development is expected to make use of earthmoving equipment and various kinds of machinery that may generate noise. The proponent should limit working hours onsite to 07h00 to 19h00 and coordinate working high noise generating tasks in such a manner that provides the least nuisance to neighbouring land users. No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85Db for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection, and the use of hearing protection should be enforced actively.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of groundworks activity (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a tipper trucks and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated 					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and leveling Setting-up Base-camp for project staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of PROJECT area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). 					

Table 13. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

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

Table 14. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Namibia's industrial ambition is articulated in Vision 2030, which stipulates that the country should be an industrialized nation with a high income by the year 2030. In terms of the production and export structure, Namibia aspires to build the bridge from producing and exporting predominantly primary commodities to offering value added and service-orientated products. The production and export structure would also be more diverse, enabling the economy to better withstand exogenous shocks.

Namibia's average consumption rate surpasses 3000GWh/year, while its generation capacity is around 1305GWh/year. The supply gap is covered by imports from South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique. Equally, the National Climate Change strategy and action plan 2013-2020 addresses actions on reducing current and future emissions including renewable energy sources and energy efficient technology. Thus Namibia has committed itself to increase the share of renewable energy to about 70 % of electricity by 2030.

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

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

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

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

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed DanAon Energy's solar energy generation activities:

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

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed soar plant project:

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

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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

Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the DanAon Energy solar power generation development project:

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

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Community Social Environment – Overall Project Activities (All Phases)

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

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Project site Access for Construction and operation

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of access roads or any changes to the existing access roads needs to be done in consultation with the Local Authorities as well as the Roads Authority of Namibia • Planning of access roads should be mindful of limiting gradients in order to reduce run-off induced erosion. • Existing roads that link the site to neighboring areas should not be obstructed or damaged through construction endeavours. • Transportation through community areas should be discouraged by all means. Operators of vehicles used during construction, particularly heavy equipment (Graders and trucks etc.) should be mindful of their limited fields of view and be on the lookout for possible pedestrians. • The proponent should also restrict access to the site with a focus on high risk structures or areas depending on the site-specific situations through interventions such as; fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community. 	All
Responsibility	DanAon Energy and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Ground preparation and levelling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to ground works	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly the ecosystem functions and services is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • It is recommended that Site clearing and Grading should be done with guidance of an environmental specialist so as to avoid habitat destruction and with possible non-toxic dust suppression measures. • Soil erosion may be caused by exposed surfaces and can be reduced by scheduling earthmoving works in a manner that avoids heavy rainfall periods as well as contouring and minimizing length and steepness of slopes as well as mulching to stabilize exposed areas. • In the unlikely event of any heritage or archaeological discoveries during the construction phase of the, the Local Authority and National Heritage Council (NHC) should be contacted immediately for guidance regarding the discovery. 	All
Responsibility	DanAon Energy and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 17. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

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

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 18. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Recommended mitigating measures include, but not limited to (Non-exhaustive list) - Periodic internal safety compliance audits. Health and Safety training and specialist programs should be provided as needed to ensure workers are oriented to the specific hazards of individual work assignments and all other present hazards, Hazard Risk Identification within Job Profiles/Machinery/Equipment/Work Areas and Tasks that are to be performed • Appointment of Safety Officers as custodians of safety within the workplace. In addition to these, Peer Educators and Health and Safety Representatives can also be nominated in constituent working teams in order to foster a culture of health and safety at the construction site. 	All
Responsibility	DanAon Energy and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 19. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

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

Table 20. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

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

Table 21. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

Table 22. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

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

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Monday, 24 June 2024



NATIONAL NEWS

2

Lithium Plant ...

Continued From Pg 1

While Ambassador Weiping did not specify the plant's capacity or the exact opening date, he noted that the project cost hundreds of millions of Namibian dollars.

This development comes after a report by The Villager in May last year, where mining commissioner Isabella Chirchir mentioned that the Namibian government lacked funds to establish a local lithium processing facility.

Namibia aims to develop processing and refining enterprises to capture more profits from the global demand for battery materials through value addition.

"I don't have the details of the capacity of the plant but I think the construction of this plant must have cost hundreds of millions of Namibian dollars," said the Ambassador.

According to Zhao, the construction of this plant demonstrates Xinfeng's commitment to comply with new regulations requiring companies to produce locally instead of merely exporting raw materials.

In June of last year, Namibia's Cabinet approved a ban on exporting crushed lithium ore, cobalt, manganese, graphite, and rare earth elements.

This decision, proposed by Minister of Mines and Energy, Tom Alweendo, was prompted by public concern over recent lithium exports, particularly from Xinfeng Investment (Pty) Limited, which faced scrutiny for its operations in the Erongo region.

Xinfeng holds a lithium mining licence (no. ML243), issued on September 6, 2022. Mining Commissioner Chirchir stated she

is aware of the lithium processing plant but could not confirm its completion.

"I am aware that the plant is there. I haven't been there so I can't confirm. I know that some colleagues of ours were there but whether it is complete or not, I need to go there and verify," she said.

Plant Operation

When approached for comment on the plant's status, Xinfeng Investments spokesperson Hardin Fredericks highlighted the company's significant investment in the industry, totaling over N\$600 million since 2022.

He noted that Xinfeng has created 160 permanent jobs and 300 temporary jobs at its mines in Uis and Omaruru. Fredericks emphasised Xinfeng's commitment to aligning with the Namibian government's goals, which is why they are dedicated to making the processing plant operational.

He added that the company is taking a phased approach to operationalising the plant and is encouraged by the technical team's progress.

"Our investment to date is significant and we are working towards the operationalisation of the processing plant.

The technology is expected to be top of the range, one of only three on the continent, which is good for the environment, as water use is limited, due to environmental demand," he said.

Fredericks mentioned that full operationalisation of the plant is expected before the

end of 2024. The facility, based on dense medium technology, aims to ensure processing efficiency while adhering to stringent sustainability practices, in line with the government's call for value addition of raw minerals within the country.

China ranks among the top three lithium-producing countries globally and remains the leading consumer of lithium, driven by its expanding electric vehicle (EV) industries.

The world is witnessing a surge in lithium demand, primarily due to its essential role in electric car batteries.

Projections from commodities trader Trafigura indicate that Africa's lithium production is set to rise significantly, reaching an estimated 497,000 tonnes by 2030.

Fredericks highlighted that Xinfeng has established a value chain and support ecosystem, creating employment and contributing to the Namibian fiscus through duties and taxes.

The company partners with local entrepreneurs and invests in corporate social responsibility initiatives to benefit communities in its operational areas.

Xinfeng collaborates closely with Longfire Investment, a registered Namibian entity, under a joint venture agreement.

Fredericks emphasised that Xinfeng is committed to sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7, which focuses on affordable and clean energy, contributing to a better world.

Ministers Oppose FIMA ...

Continued From Pg 1

Dausab emphasised that opportunities for further consultations on the FIMA Bill remain open. "There are two issues being raised, the one is the concerns about FIMA and how those concerns should be taken care of. And, I think that opportunities were created for additional consultations on the FIMA Bill," Dausab pointed out while adding her observation to the debate in the National Assembly.

However, Dausab raised serious concerns about recommendation 7(3), citing its significant implications.

The standing committee's report indicates that the implementation of FIMA is staggered and recommends holistic amendments within a one to two-year period post-implementation to address challenges.

Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform Minister Calle Schlettwein opposed the recommendations due to concerns about the separation of powers between the legislature and the executive.

"My concern is one of principle with these resolutions. It goes through all these resolutions that we have been asked to endorse and it is the fact that we want to make parlia-

ment the house that approves regulations," Schlettwein argued during the debate.

He further stated that Parliament's role is primarily to make laws, not to oversee every piece of decision-making.

In the case of FIMA legislation, he argued that it falls under the mandate of the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA).

"Regulations are a category below the level of law-making," he explained. The contentious recommendation under scrutiny is 7(11), which suggests that Parliament should decide on the amount to be preserved, considering the views of those affected by the decision.

Recommendation 7(10) challenges the compulsory preservation requirement for pension members, proposing conditions for accessing funds in cases of unemployment, dismissal, loss of income, and dire financial needs.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 20 HA AT MALTÄHÖHE, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of a 40 MW grid connected, solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Maltahöhe Substation.


2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **26 July 2024**.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: ead.trigen@gmail.com

 **ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING** CC
...and wherever you are

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 (0) 131 6841 ead.trigen@gmail.com

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 ■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 557, Jordan Street, Pionierspark, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 557, Jordan Street, Pionierspark from "Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "Hospitality".

Erf 557, is located in Jordan Street, Pionierspark and currently measure ±1 205m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning in order to allow for the erf to be used as a Guesthouse.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality: Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: 141, Werner List 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 Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivewa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **19th July 2024**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40360
 Aucasampietz
 Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erven 991 and 992, Ondangwa Extension 3, has applied to the Ondangwa Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erven 991 and 992, Ondangwa Extension 3 from "Single Residential" to "Accommodation".


Erven 991 and 992 are located in Ondangwa Extension 3 and currently each measure ±450m² in extent. The erven are currently zoned for "Single Residential" purposes. The intention for the owners to rezone the properties is to allow for the establishment a Guesthouse on the rezoned properties.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Ondangwa Town Council: Ground floor, Main Road, Ondangwa and the Applicant: 141, Werner List 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 Ondangwa Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivewa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **19th July 2024**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40360
 Aucasampietz
 Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for the activity listed below:

On completion of the aforesaid EIA, a formal application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) permitting the proposed development.

Listed Activity	Construction, Operation and Maintenance of a Modern Shopping Mall and Related Infrastructure on land measuring ±14 665 m ² . To be marketed and promoted as "The Bucher's Mall" - the development will consist of ±8 000 m ² of retail space and ±6 500 m ² of paved parking and walkways.
Project Location	Erf 3500, Diaz School Street, Benguela Extension 3, Luderitz, Karas Region
Developer	Timoyeni Investments (PTY) Ltd
Invitation to Participate	Interested and Affected Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA by requesting a Background Information Document (BID) on the development. The duration for submission of any comments, objections and /or concerns with respect to the proposed development starts from 21 June 2024 to 22 July 2024.
EIA Consultant:	Call: 081 418 3125 Fax: 088 645 026 Email: ekwao@wyoza



CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 20 HA AT MALTAAHÖHE, HARDAP REGION

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2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 26 July 2024.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4, to apply to the Oranjemund Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- CONSOLIDATION OF ERF 1413 WITH ERF 1414 ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4 INTO CONSOLIDATED ERF X
- THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF THE CONSOLIDATED ERF X FROM SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:450 TO GENERAL RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100

In terms of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 1.05 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Erf 1413 and Erf 1414 are located in Oranjemund Extension 4, approximately 1 328m, west of the Oranjemund Town Council. Erf 1413 measures 951sqm, and Erf 1414 measures 892sqm. Currently, both Erven are zoned 'Single Residential' with a density of 1:450.

In order to maximise the development potential of both properties, the owner of Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4, would like to consolidate Erf 1413 and Erf 1414 into Erf X and to subsequently rezone the consolidated Erf X from Single Residential with a density of 1:450 to General Residential with a density of 1:100.

Please further take note that -

- For more enquiries regarding the consolidation and the rezoning application, visit the Oranjemund Town Council's Department of Planning.
- any person having objections to the consolidation and 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 Oranjemund Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **22 July 2024**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Applicant	Local Authority
 No. 04 Hagege Street Windhoek West ☎ +264 (61) 623 0811 ☎ +264 (61) 623 0175 ☎ +264 (61) 623 0173 P.O. Box 22281 Windhoek West http://www.kamau.co.na www.kamau.co.na	 Oranjemund Town Council P.O. Box 276 c/o R.M.A. 12th Avenue, Oranjemund 248 49 201 300 abner.jwan@oranjemund.co.na

PUBLIC NOTICE

Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 128, Oranjemund Proper to apply to the Oranjemund Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 128, ORANJEMUND PROPER FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:750 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100

The application was lodged in terms of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme and the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.



Erf 128, Oranjemund Proper is located towards the Eastern edge of the developed urban area of Oranjemund. The property is zoned for "Single Residential" purposes with a density of 1:750 and it measures 1036sqm in extent.

The purpose of the application as set out above is to enable the owner of Erf 128, Oranjemund to operate a guesthouse on the rezoned property. This guesthouse will contain a maximum of 10 rooms, and all operations will be in line with stipulations of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme, and the by-laws of the Oranjemund Town Council

Please further take note that -

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- any person having objections to the consolidation and 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 Oranjemund Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than **22 July 2024**.

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To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 ■ T: +264(61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 ■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 557, Jordan Street, Pionierspark, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 557, Jordan Street, Pionierspark from "Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "Hospitality".

Erf 557, is located in Jordan Street, Pionierspark and currently measure ±1 205m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning in order to allow for the erf to be used as a Guesthouse.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality: Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: 141, Werner List 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 Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **19th July 2024**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
 P.O. Box 40900
 Ausspannplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erven 991 and 992, Ondangwa Extension 3, has applied to the Ondangwa Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erven 991 and 992, Ondangwa Extension 3 from "Single Residential" to "Accommodation".

Erven 991 and 992 are located in Ondangwa Extension 3 and currently each measure ±450m² in extent. The erven are currently zoned for "Single Residential" purposes. The intention for the owners to rezone the properties is to allow for the establishment a Guesthouse on the rezoned properties.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Ondangwa Town Council: Ground floor, Main Road, Ondangwa and the Applicant: 141, Werner List 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 Ondangwa Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **19th July 2024**

Applicant: Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
 P.O. Box 40900
 Ausspannplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359




PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA Regulations for the activity listed below:

On completion of the aforesaid EIA, a formal application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) permitting the proposed development.

Listed Activity	Construction, Operation and Maintenance of a Modern Shopping Mall and Related Infrastructure on land measuring ±14 665 m ² . To be marketed and promoted as "The Buchter's Mall" - the development will consist of ±8 000 m ² of retail space and ±6 500 m ² of paved parking and walkways.
Project Location	Erf 3500, Diaz School Street, Benguela Extension 3, Luderitz, Karas Region
Developer	Timoyeni Investments (PTY) Ltd
Invitation to Participate	Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) are hereby invited to register for the EIA by requesting a Background Information Document (BID) on the development. The duration for submission of any comments, objections and /or concerns with respect to the proposed development starts from 21 June 2024 to 22 July 2024.
EIA Consultant:	Cell: 081 418 3125 Fax: 088 645 026 Email: ekwao@iwayna



CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 20 HA AT MALTAHÖHE, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of a 40 MW grid connected, solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Maltahöhe Substation.


2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register with writing to us at the address below no later than 26 July 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
 Mr. Lawrence Tjintj, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: eap.tjintj@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4, to apply to the Oranjemund Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- CONSOLIDATION OF ERF 1413 WITH ERF 1414 ORANJEMUND EXTENSION 4 INTO CONSOLIDATED ERF X
- THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF THE CONSOLIDATED ERF X FROM SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:450 TO GENERAL RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100

In terms of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.



Erf 1413 and Erf 1414 are located in Oranjemund Extension 4, approximately 1 328m, west of the Oranjemund Town Council. Erf 1413 measures 95 150sqm, and Erf 1414 measures 892sqm. Currently, both Erven are zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:450.

In order to maximise the development potential of both properties, the owner of Erf 1413 and Erf 1414, Oranjemund, Extension 4, would like to consolidate Erf 1413 and Erf 1414 into Erf X and to subsequently rezone the consolidated Erf X from Single Residential with a density of 1:450 to General Residential with a density of 1:100.

Please further take note that -

- For more enquiries regarding the consolidation and the rezoning application, visit the Oranjemund Town Council's Department of Planning.
- any person having objections to the consolidation and 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 Oranjemund Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 22 July 2024.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

Applicant	Local Authority
 No. 34 Hageer Street Windhoek West t: +264 61 922 289 c: +264 61 252 79 f: +264 61 304 229 P.O. Box 22 296 Windhoek West https://www.kamau.com.na e: info@kamau.com.na	 Oranjemund Town Council P.O. Box 178 C/o 8th & 12th Avenue, Oranjemund +264 61 251 980 olaw@oranjmund.com.na

PUBLIC NOTICE

Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 128, Oranjemund Proper to apply to the Oranjemund Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 128, ORANJEMUND PROPER FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:750 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100

The application was lodged in terms of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme and the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Erf 128, Oranjemund Proper is located towards the Eastern edge of the developed urban area of Oranjemund. The property is zoned for "Single Residential" purposes with a density of 1:750 and it measures 1036sqm in extent.

The purpose of the application as set out above is to enable the owner of Erf 128, Oranjemund to operate a guesthouse on the rezoned property. This guesthouse will contain a maximum of 10 rooms, and all operations will be in line with stipulations of the Oranjemund Zoning Scheme, and the by-laws of the Oranjemund Town Council.

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To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 ■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com



Telecom Pens ZTE Deal for 5G Roll Out



Photo Contributed

Staff writer

Telecom Namibia has penned a three-year joint venture partnership with Chinese-based ZTE and Huafull International Limited to bolster its mobile network capacity and deploy 5G.

The network provider aims to invest in the TN Mobile network modernisation and coverage expansion as part of its five-year Integrated Strategic Business Plan for 2027.

Telecom chief executive officer (CEO), Dr. Stanley Shanapinda, views the collaboration with ZTE as a significant step forward in revolutionising the Telecom Namibia mobile network capabilities and coverage across the country.

The partnership will facilitate the deployment of advanced mobile radio access technology such as 4G, 4.5G, and 5G to bring quality, fast, and reliable mobile broadband services to TN Mobile consumers.

Part of the agreement will include the rolling out of new and upgrading existing mobile base stations across the country.

Telecom Namibia will also procure cutting-edge mobile radio access equipment from the ZTE and Huafull joint venture to bolster its mobile network capacity and coverage across the country, including previously underserved areas.

"As a committed provider of reliable and high-speed mobile services nationwide, we are excited to join forces with ZTE and Huafull to bring transformative solutions to our customers.

This collaboration underscores our dedication to delivering unparalleled mobile connectivity

and bridging the digital divide in communities across our country," said Shanapinda. He further noted that the integration of ZTE's equipment into Telecom's network will enable the deployment of next-generation technologies.

This, he said, would empower users with faster data speeds, and improved reliability, whereas expansion in coverage through the deployment of new sites will enable seamless connectivity.

"By leveraging ZTE and Huafull's expertise and innovation, Telecom Namibia aims to accelerate the expansion of its mobile network footprint and deliver enhanced services to both urban and rural areas across the country," the CEO said.

Meanwhile, Huafull International vice president Jack Liu conveyed gratitude for the company being chosen as a partner for the upcoming wireless network upgrade and transformation phase.

"We are very honoured and grateful to Telecom Namibia for choosing and collaborating with ZTE Corporation and Huafull International as partners for the next phase of wireless network upgrade and transformation," he said.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 20 HA AT MALTAHÖHE, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of a 40 MW grid connected, solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Maltahöhe Substation.


2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **26 July 2024**.

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



ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

...il leep trigeni...
P. O. Box 25274, Windhoek +264 81 252 6843 eap.trigen@gmail.com

Govt Acquires land ...

Continued From Pg 1

hectares and was bought for N\$22.6 million. Portion 1 of Farm Groot Korasieplaats, number 440, covers 3,811.5334 hectares and cost the government N\$11.2 million.

Schlettwein explained that the community is still displaced across various farms in the Khomas region because they lack communal land.

He added that they lived on farms as generational farm workers, while those not employed lived at the mercy of landowners.

"After lengthy consultations, we arrived at the decision to establish communal land for this community. Unlike other regions, the Khomas region is the only region in Namibia without a communal land, yet it has a substantial number of people who cannot afford to live in cities and towns," he said.

According to Schlettwein, the main purpose of establishing communal land in the Khomas region is to ensure that residents who do not have land are provided with land for settlement and grazing purposes.

Schlettwein intends to establish a Khomas Communal Land Board once the purchase of the communal land is finalised.

This board will be responsible for administering all land allocations and cancellations on the communal land.

In terms of the Communal Land Reform Act, the Khomas Communal Land Board will consist of representatives from various entities, including the /Khomaniin Traditional Authority, the Organised Farmer's Union in the Khomas region, Conservancies, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, and the Khomas Chief Regional Officer.

Additionally, four women will be deliberately appointed to the Board, with two engaged in farming operations and the other two having expertise in board functions.

"We know that the hectares of land we designated to establish the communal land in

the Khomas Region might sound too little. However, to us, we believe it will make a huge difference in the lives of our people and once resources become available in the future, the extent of the communal land will be expanded," he emphasised.

The establishment of communal land in the Khomas region will be added to Schedule 1 of the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002, as amended.

"We will continue to work around the clock to ensure that the Khomas Communal Land is expanded in the near future," the Minister said.

He added that his Ministry further aims to capacitate the Khomas Communal Land Board and the /Khomaniin Traditional Authority by providing training and information dissemination for the successful implementation of the provisions of the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act No. 5 of 2002), as amended.

Green Hydrogen Aircraft...

Continued From Pg 1

During a media briefing at the AviaDev Africa Conference, Joep Ellers, Airline Marketing Director for Africa at Airbus, stated that Airbus views hydrogen power as the future of zero emissions.

However, he emphasized that the ultimate goal is to reach net zero by 2050 in accordance with all industry agreements.

When asked about potential collaborations with Namibia for hydrogen-powered aircraft, Ellers did not provide a clear response.

He did not indicate any partnership between Airbus and Namibia regarding green hydrogen in the aviation sector.

Meanwhile, Namibia's green hydrogen strategy aims to produce 10-12 million tonnes of hydrogen equivalent per annum by 2050.

Last month, during King Philippe of Belgium's visit to Namibia, the country inaugurated the N\$3 billion green hydrogen facility behind Dune 7.

The joint venture, called Cleanergy, is a collaboration between Namibia's Ohlthaver & List (O&L) Group and Belgium's CMB.TECH.

The project aims to produce green hydrogen from solar power and distribute the clean fuel to heavy-duty applications such as trucks, locomotives, mining equipment, and ships.

Ellers stated that Airbus aims for hydrogen-powered aircraft to serve as many routes as possible.

However, he noted that initially, these aircraft would be smaller, with a flight range of

about three to four hours. Despite Namibia currently having no national airline, the question of whether Airbus will seek opportunities with Namibia remains open.

Air Namibia was liquidated on March 26, 2021, after no opposition was filed against a liquidation application by the Namibia Airports Company (NAC).

The national airline owed NAC N\$714 million in outstanding aeronautical and ground handling charges and had been in provisional liquidation since February 6, 2021.

Ellers further noted that since the beginning of the jet age, Airbus has reduced its CO2 emissions by 80 percent and its noise levels by 75 percent.

"By 2030, all Airbus aircraft will be capable of flying with a 100 percent SAF capability," he said.

According to Ellers, one of the quick wins in reducing emissions is to fly the latest generation of aircraft.

He mentioned that a strategic hedge against high energy costs is essential, as 75% of the fleet is not yet the latest generation.

The conference, hosted by NAC at the Movenpick Hotel, brings together global aviation industry leaders to foster collaboration, forge-

strategic partnerships, and explore opportunities for new air routes across Africa.

AviaDev Africa is renowned for creating a conducive environment for aviation professionals to network, exchange ideas, and collaborate on innovative strategies that drive sustainable air connectivity.

It serves as a platform for aviation professionals, policymakers, and industry leaders to discuss and develop solutions to the challenges facing the African aviation industry.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTALLATION, AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 20 HA AT MALTAAHÖHE, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of a 40 MW grid connected, solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Maltahöhe Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

1 Jolly Road, Windhoek, Namibia

P.O. Box 25504, Windhoek | +264 81 251 0541 | eap@enviroleap.com

January 2019 – June 2019

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

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

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

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

February 2004 – March 2009

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities:

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

April 2015 – December 2017

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

Responsibilities:

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

August 2010 to July 2014

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

Responsibilities:

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

Position: Process Control Metallurgist

Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

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

Responsibilities:

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

February 2007 – July 2010

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek



+264 81 622 9933:



Email eap.trigen@gmail.com