

2.2. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.2.1 Project Motivation

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

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on EPL 7246 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

2.2.2 Project Need and Desirability

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

Mr. Frans !Hauseb, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Semi-Precious Stones.

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

2.3. PROJECT LOCATION

The MCs 73719 – 73727 and 73825 which extends over 174.56 Hectares are situated in Central-western Namibia, within the Erongo Region (**Figures 2 and 3**) and approximately 30 km northwest of Usakos Town, outside any gazetted conservancy area within the Omaruru District. The area predominantly, consist of a number commercial farms that ventures in either livestock and or Game Farming activities and to some degree tourism establishments in commercial conservancies.

The mining claims are directly accessible via the D1935 gravel road connecting Usakos to Okombahe Settlement communal settlements. Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.



Figure 2: Locality map of the proposed exploration activity's site or area in the Erongo Region



Figure 3: Evidence of the proposed mining claims application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2022)

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – Mining Claim 73719	-21.786288°	15.548889°
B – Mining Claim 73720	-21.779038°	15.541759°
C – Mining Claim 73721	-21.778164°	15.535667°
D – Mining Claim 73722	-21.784012°	15.532763°
E – Mining Claim 73723	-21.793916°	15.522819°
F – Mining Claim 73724	-21.795221°	15.517918°
G – Mining Claim 73725	-21.805931°	15.528006°
H – Mining Claim 73726	-21.807809°	15.516041°
I – Mining Claim 73727	-21.811814°	15.519794°
J – Mining Claim 73825	-21.824333°	15.490648°

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the mining claims and that it is situated in a region with high tourism activity, an entirely new base-camp is not primarily recommended but rather a suitable community campsite must be rented for the duration of the exploration and or mining activity. Otherwise, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Traditional Authority. 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 and small-scale mining duration, it is anticipated that about 5 – 10 persons will be employed, with most of these employees coming from the local community and thus housed at their communal homesteads.

The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis in tented accommodation where necessary, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that temporary ablution facilities must be provided and limited to within the existing base-camp footprint pre-identified protected area 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.

2.4.2 Water supply

At this stage water will be mainly required for domestic consumption and to a small degree for operational purposes as cooling agent for the diamond-core drilling and for dust suppression. Water can be supplied through existing farm boreholes (with the permission of the land owners) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the