

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, PRECIOUS STONES AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES ON MINING CLAIMS; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 & 73300

KHORIXAS DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION.



LEAD CONSULTANT:

**Mr. Gideon Kalumbu
EnvironClim Consulting Services
P O Box 6917
Ausspannplatz
Cell: +264 81 2705001**

PROPONENT:

**Ms. Ottilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde
P O Box 64223
Windhoek
Cell: ++264 813350253**

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CLIENT	Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde P O BOX 64223 WINDHOEK CELL: +264 813350253
PROJECT CONSULTANT	MR. GIDEON KALUMBU P O BOX 6917 AUSSPANNPLATZ WINDHOEK CELL: +264 81 2705001
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde have the intention to carry out mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

The proposed mining project will exploit an open cast mining method to extract minerals. In order to access the underneath ore bodies, excavators will be used to strip and remove the overburden. Due to variable tin mineralisation in and within the lodes and depth, mining will be focusing on a small-scale selective mining basis with multiple extraction points and onsite sorting with a modular mobile plant which optimise appropriate technology. The nature of the orebodies requires selective mining approach to ensure flexibility in the operation to guarantee that high grade ore is extracted and limit the extraction of low-grade ore.

The general area is entirely an arid environment and ephemeral rivers are the primary ecosystem support services. Most of the negative impacts emanating from the mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones have a medium to low significance and few of the negative impacts have medium significance which can be mitigated to negligibly low with the application of the mitigation measures as per the recommendations outlined by the Environmental Consultant to the proponent (See Section 13 of the report).

The high significance of the impacts as a result of the proposed mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones is high on the social impact which is positive. The positive significance in the social impact has been attributed to potential economic intervention associated with the project such as direct and indirect employment opportunities and the prospect of the project to contribute to the national economy through royalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immune Virus
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde, hereafter referred to as the proponent intend to carry out mining activities for mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas district, Kunene Region. The proponent had lodged his application with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME) for a block of ten mining claims on the 17 November 2020. The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission such as project. In the interim the proponent has secured an off-take agreement with a local mining company and there are possibilities for an international company to partner with the proponent based on the on-going negotiation to developed the project. EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) was therefore appointed by the proponent to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project.

1.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 are situated approximately 58 Km north-west of Uis and 70 Km south-west of Khorixas, in Kunene Region. (see **Figure 1** and **2** below). The mining claims covers an area of 160.5621 Ha and is situated within the Sorris-Sorris communal conservancy.

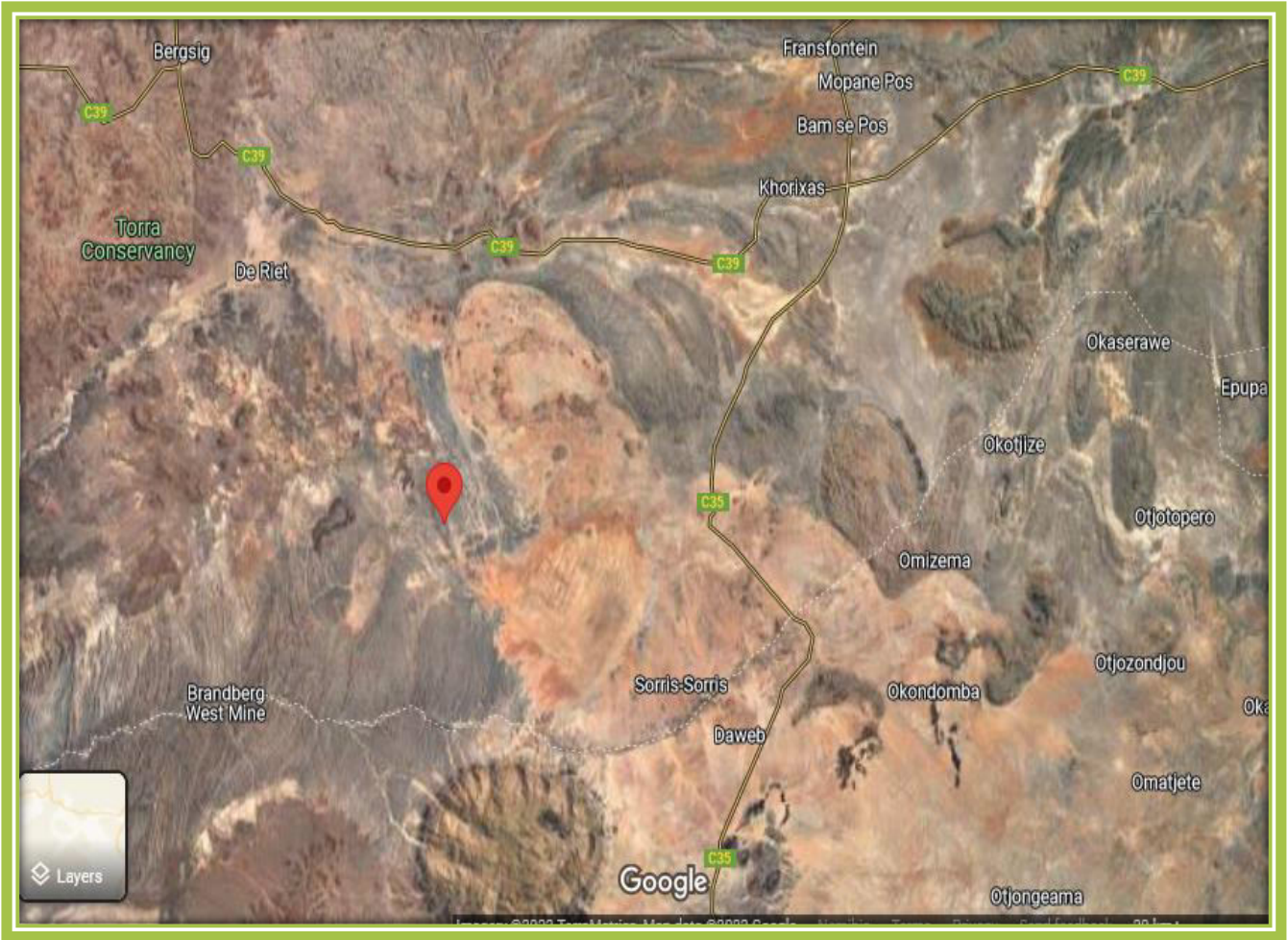


Figure 1: The location of the mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas District, Kunene Region (red pinned) (GPS coordinates - 20.772500 S, 14.459167 E).

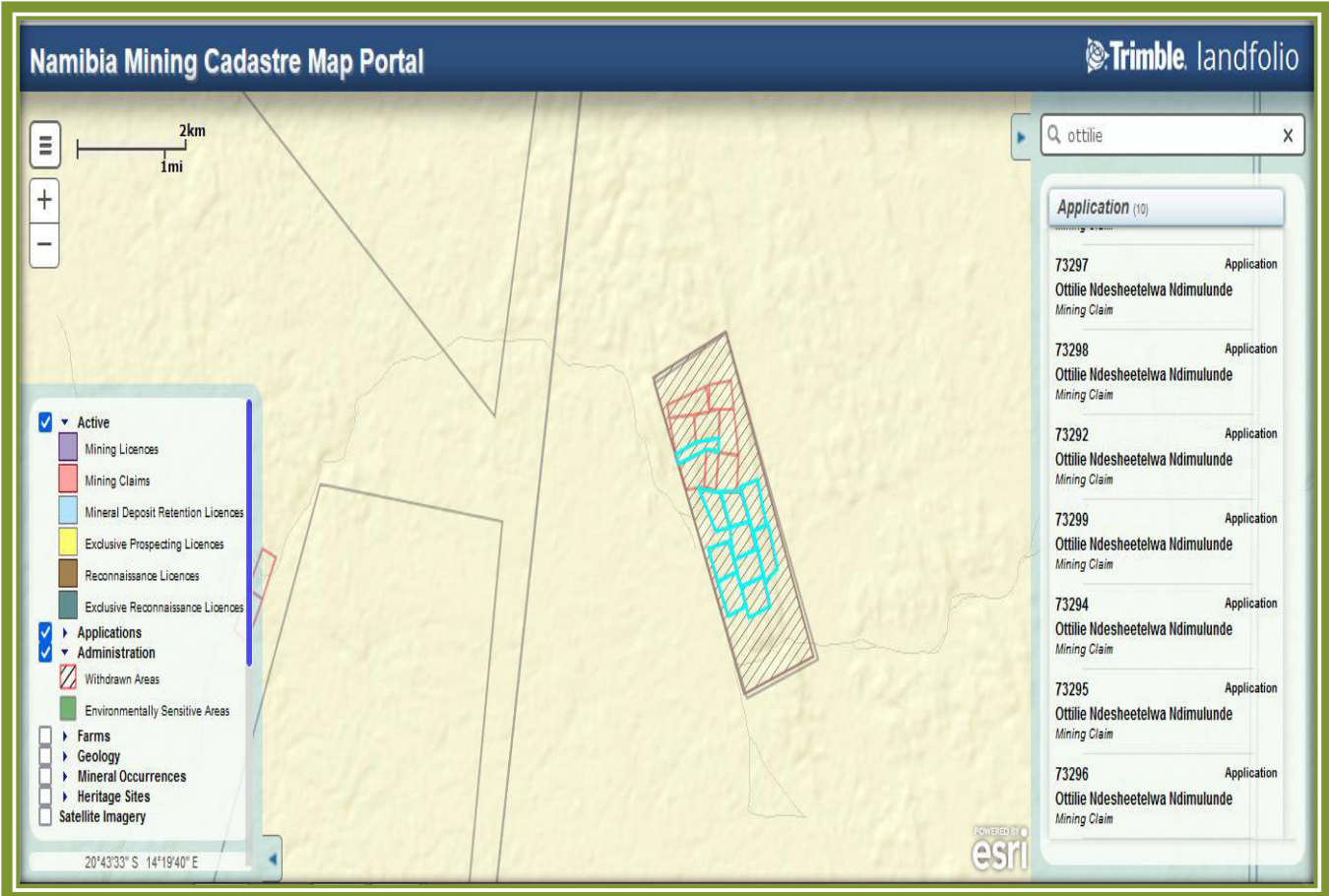


Figure 2: The block of mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 (in blue).

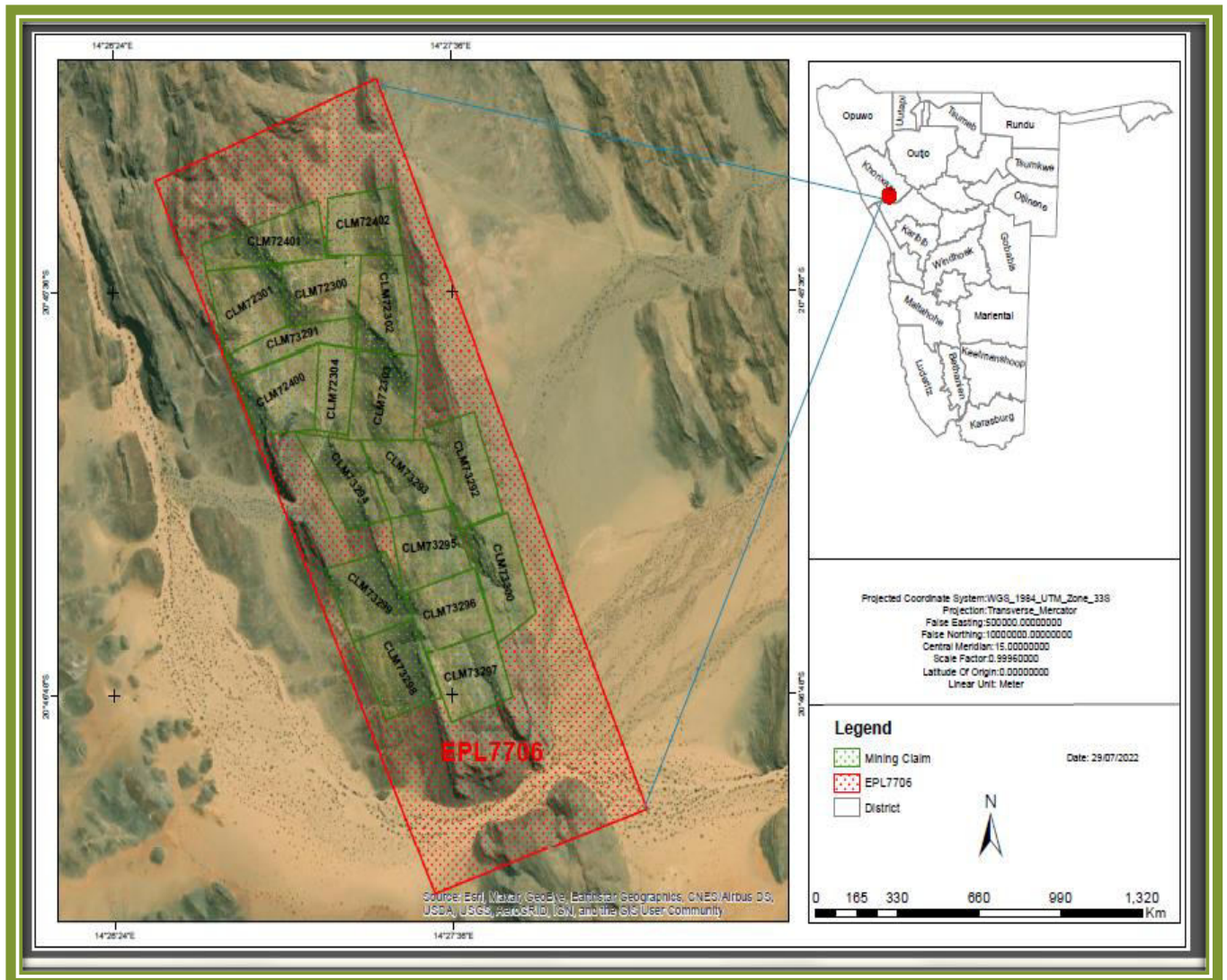


Figure 3: The diagonal map of the mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had been conducted in line with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The purpose of the EIA is to provide substantial information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to make an informed decision about whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) entails the following steps, which are described in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the planned activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the planned activity;

- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed mining activity.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) stipulate that no mining or exploration activities should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Therefore, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperious that the proponent must carry out a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and prepare and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan for the proposed mining activity.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of mining activities for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on the mining claims 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts associated with the proposed project during the EIA and eliminate issues which are of little concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- Identify any critical environmental impacts to be considered before commencing with the proposed mining project.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose
- Inform the public about the planned mining activities
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project
- Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

Several areas were initially taken into consideration by the proponent, consequential mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 were considering to be the most appropriate due to accessibility, economic viable and having the deposit of the required mineral resources based on historical geological and survey data.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is basically the baseline against which all alternatives are clarified. The no-go alternative would essentially include maintaining the existing status quo, whereby the mining of precious stones will not proceed at all. In addition, the mining activity of for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on the mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 will not occur which would have a negative social and economic impacts to the inhabitants of Kunene Region and some section of Erongo region because the community will be deprived on potential economic opportunity associated with the project. Additionally, if the project does not take place the community will not be in position to secured perpetual employment opportunities which the proposed mining project will present. The project will significantly enhance the livelihood of the immediate communities particularly those in the proximity of the project namely such as in Khorixas and Uis.

1.7 SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that:- "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate. Further, the Act ensures that; (a) Potential threats are considered timeously	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>(b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project</p> <p>(c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities</p>	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)	<p>This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.</p>	<p>Generation of greenhouse gases from emission from vehicles and mining equipment.</p>
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	<p>This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.</p>	<p>Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.</p>
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	<p>This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.</p>	<p>Provision of the EIA and guidelines</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	<p>Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties.</p> <p>Health: Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<p>Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries.</p> <p>Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.</p>
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	<p>The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.</p>	<p>Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.</p>
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	<p>This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.</p>	<p>Ensure that the riverine systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution</p>
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	<p>This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following;</p>	<p>Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the riverbeds.</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources 	
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of mining equipment to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	Mining activities such excavation and trenching may unearth archaeological material.
Word's Best Practises	<p><i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i></p> <p>This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.</p> <p><i>Polluter Pays Principle</i></p> <p>This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.</p>	<p>Mining mineral particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when doing excavation and trenching during mining.</p> <p>In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.</p>

1.8 APPROACH TO THE STUDY

This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report entails the following activities: Desktop study, field reconnaissances survey, public participation and scoping. As per the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Scoping Assessment has to be prepared as part of the process to necessitate the establishment of the proposed mining activities on mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300. The purpose of this report is to ensure that the relevant information on the socio-economic and bio-physical conditions on the receiving environment and at the same time, inform the local community and I&APs about the planned project. A field reconnaissances survey was carried to collect all the relevant information on the natural and socio-economic environment. A call for public participation meeting was made through the placement of advertisements in two local newspapers for two consecutive weeks (**see Annexure B**).

Table 2: List of triggered activities identified in the EA process which are applicable to the intended mining project

Activity description and No(s):	Description of relevant Activity	The portion of the development as per the project description that relates to the applicable listed activity
Activity 3.1 (Mining and Quarrying activities)	The construction of facilities for any process or activities which require a licence, right or other form of authorisation and renewal of licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of mineral (Prospecting and Mining Act) 1992.	The proposed project includes mining for bases and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi - precious metals for commercial purposes.
Activity 3.2 (Mining and Quarrying activities)	Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The proposed project includes mining for bases and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi - precious metals for commercial purposes.
Activity 3.3 (Mining and Quarrying activities)	Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	The proposed project includes mining for bases and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi - precious metals for commercial purposes.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINING PROJECT

2.1 Introduction

Based on the historical geological information the area where the mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 are situated is rich in tin deposit. However, minor mineral occurrence of zinc, lead and copper are also occurring in the area. There have been historical artisanal mining activities in the area which were mainly carried out by the local people. The area has proven to have a good deposit of mineral particularly tin. Tin is among the mineral of commercial importance because it is used as a coating or as an alloy alongside with other mineral such as zinc and lead. Tin is one of the minerals which has been traded for more than five hundred years and it has continued to be more relevant in recent years due to the high demand as solder for connecting pipes and electric and electronic circuit. In Namibia a huge reserve of tin is found in Uis just about 70 about Kilometres south of the mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300. The reserve in Uis is estimated to be about 60 million tonnes of tin ore with a grade of 0.13 tin. The deposit of tin on mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 is part of the mineralisation regional belt which stretches from Brandberg West to Goantagab. In the past there has been some geological works done in the area by Gold Field Namibia with follow up geological exploration carried out by Snowden Mining Industry Consultant (Pty) Ltd in 2003 which confirmed that the area has a huge deposit of tin and associated minerals in a range of 465 000 metric with a grade of 1.23 percent of tin. In 2013 additional geological work were carried out in the same area under Mavrick Manufacturing Company Namibia (Pty) Ltd and 75 meter drilling work was carried out from the crest of the mountain to the ground level and the resource estimate was confirmed to be 180 000 metric tonnes at an average of 2.9 percent of tin and it is believed that the significant escalation in the resources will depends on the economic grade cut-off.

2.2 Mining Methods

The proposed mine will exploit an open cast mining method to extract minerals. In order to access the underneath ore bodies, excavators will be used to strip and remove the overburden. Due to variable tin mineralisation in and within the lodes and depth, mining will be focusing on a small-scale selective mining basis with multiple extraction points and onsite sorting with a modular mobile plant which optimise appropriate technology. The nature of the orebodies requires selective mining approach to ensure flexibility in the operation to guarantee that high grade ore is extracted and limit the extraction of low-grade ore. About 1000 tonnes of principal tin mineral (cassiterite) will be extracted, sorted and packaged

in the one-ton bags and loaded onto trucks for shipment via the port of Walvis bay to the international markets such as Canada.

2.3 Labour Requirements

Although the essence of the proposed project is to mine the principal tin mineral (cassiterite) in the area. The intended project will have a huge economic impact in the area. The project will employ about 150 people. These includes; mining, operation, engineering, administration and technical and support staff. The proponent has lodged his application with the Ministry of Mine and Energy and other required permits and authorisation will be applied for once the proponent acquire an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The duration of the proposed project is forecasted to last for a period of 25 years and is estimated to cost around 250 million Namibian dollars. All employees will undergo through an extensive safety induction and first aid training courses and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to and all the required reports will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

2.4 Services

2.4.1 Energy Requirements

Electricity requirement for this project will be minimal because power supply will be mainly required to supply electricity to the base camp and temporary office blocks. Due to the abundance of daylight in the area, the proponent will explore the potential of establishing a renewable source of energy in the form of small to medium solar power of less than 5 Mega Watt.

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will mainly be required for domestic uses and cleaning of equipment's. Since the project will take place in the arid area and the only water source is underground water, water will be pumped from the existing borehole in the area via a pipeline that will be laid from the boreholes and feed water storage tank which will be erected at the base camp. The dilapidated boreholes in the area will be rehabilitated and retrofitted to ensure constant water supply. The water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Efforts will be made to ensure that water is used sparingly and recycled where possible.



Figure 4: Existing boreholes with erected water storage tanks north of the mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.



Figure 5: Existing dilapidated borehole south of the mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Khorixas District, Kunene Region that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted.

2.4.3 Waste management

All domestic waste materials that will be generated during the mining operation will be disposed of at Khorixas landfill. A local SME will be contracted to handle the removal of all the solid waste from the site. The proponent will supply adequate temporary sanitary containerize facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. Due to the sensitivity of the area, sewerage must be disposed in a manner that does not pollute the environment. The existing toilet facility will be upgraded and will be connected to a containerise sewerage. The proponent will be responsible for the emptying of the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Khorixas.



Figure 6: Existing toilet facility in the area of the mining claims used by the local artisanal miners.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

3.1 Housing and Offices

The existing camp currently being used by the local artisanal miners will be converted into a basecamp to accommodate the staff complement. The proponent will consult the local artisanal miners to assimilate them into the operation of the mine or have a commercial agreement with the local artisanal miners to supply the mined ore to the operation as part of the local empowerment scheme. A small site office that will be made out of prefabricated materials will be constructed to provide administrative functions at the site.

3.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

A designated area at the site will be identified for containers that will store lubricants and consumable materials. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and it is presumed that they are non-hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the nearest towns such as Khorixas and Uis. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be used to transport fuel such as diesel needed to operate different equipment required for mining operation.

3.3 Roads

The mining claims are accessible via a track which branch out of the D2612 towards the west. The D2612 road branched out of the C35 road which stretches from Uis to Khorixas. Due to the ecological sensitive of the area there will be no new roads that will be established therefore the proponent should work closely with the tourism operators in the area to ensure that there is compatibility between tourism and the planned small to medium scale mining project. There is also a need for the two industry to align their activities and promote appropriate co-existence. An alternative road that can also be considered for use during the mine operational phase is to use the road south of the intended project site pass through the Goantagab River and leading to the Ugab Valley and connect with the C35 road. Such a road can be used on temporary basis because it can accommodate heavy truck particularly during the movement of machinery and heavy mining equipment.

3.4 Telecommunication and IT System

Since the area does not have access to telecommunication networks, provision will be made for two-way radio to enable the mining team to communicate effectively.

3.5 Security

A reputable local company will be contracted to provide onsite security services on daily basis at the site. There will be strict access control to the site since and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be registered.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Climate

The climatic condition of the area where planned mining of for base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on the mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 is located within the arid desert environment. The area has an average annual rainfall of 50 mm – 100 mm. The average minimum temperatures are 8°C - 10°C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 32°C to 34°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs depicts the climatic variation in the area.

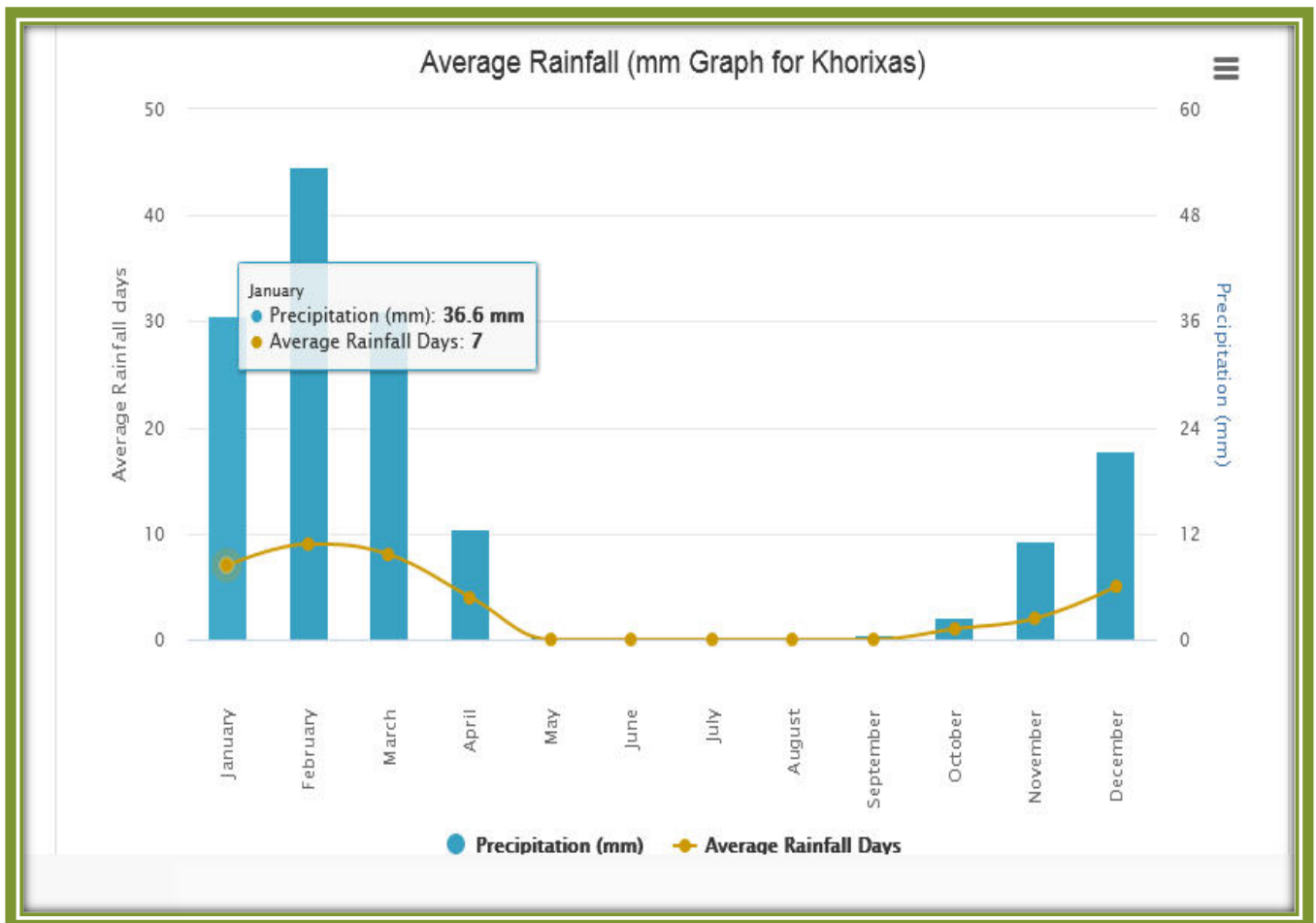


Figure 7: Rainfall graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

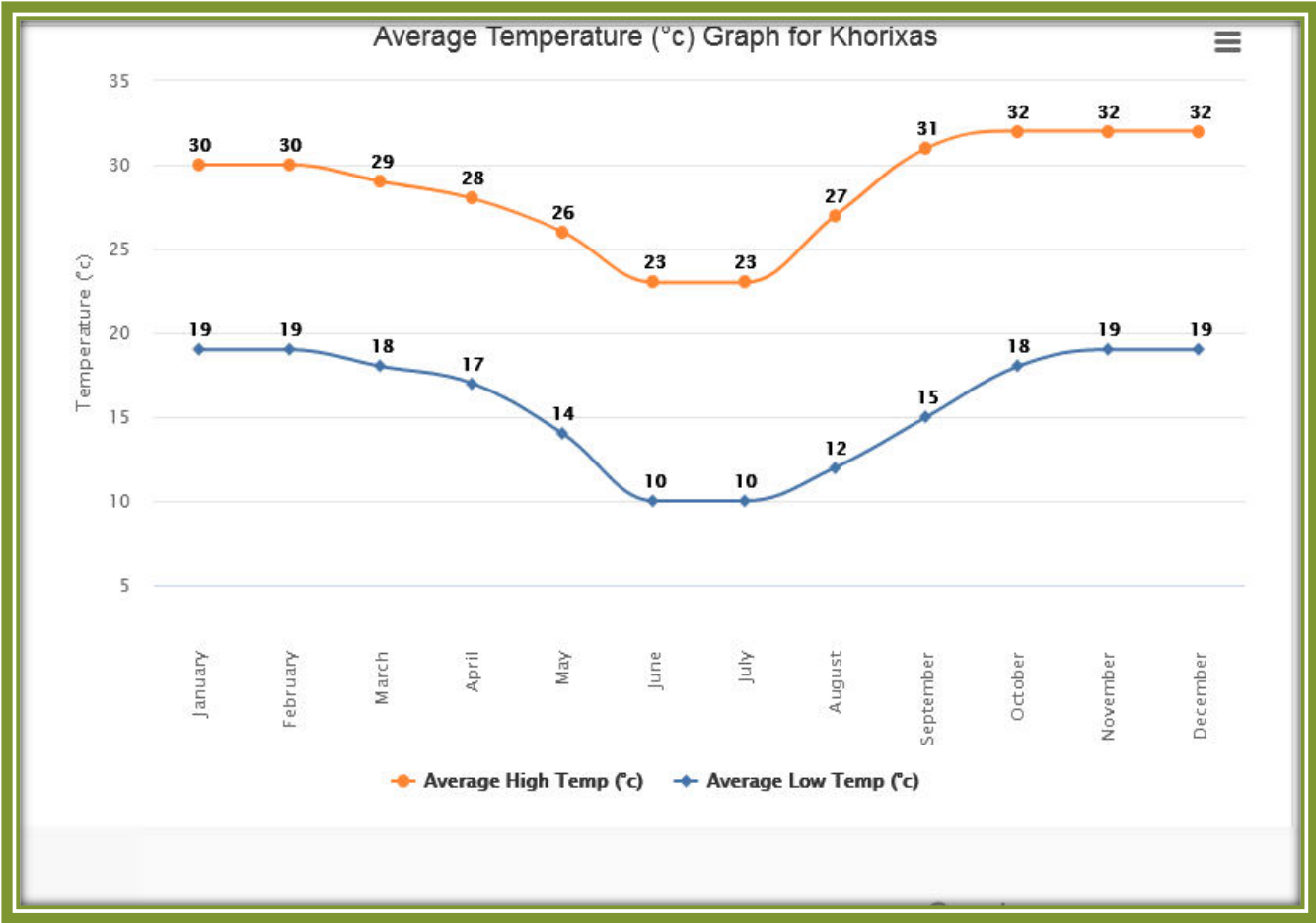


Figure 8: Average temperature graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

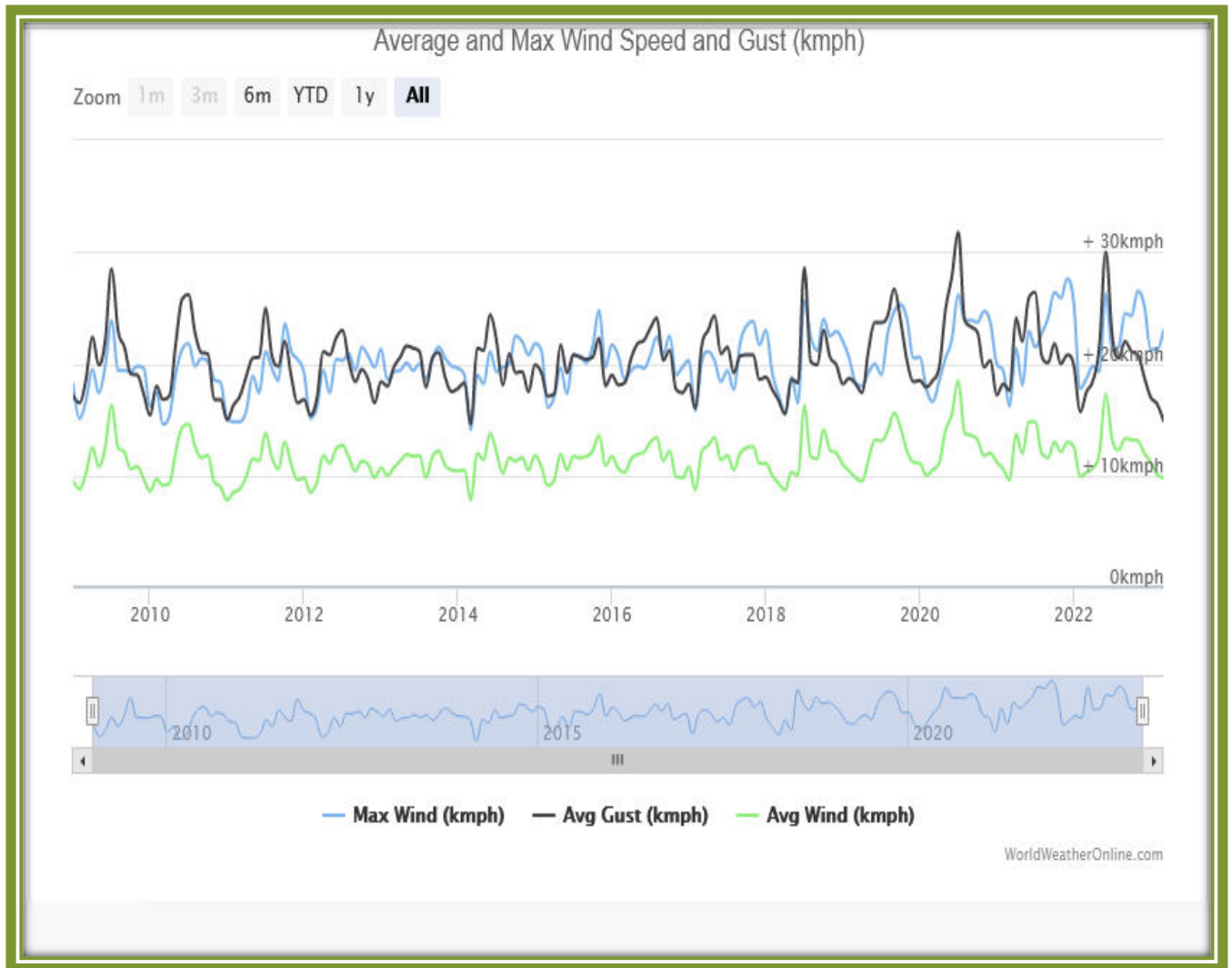


Figure 9: Average and max wind speed graph for Khorixas (Worldweatheronline, 2023).

A thorough perceptive of the climatic pattern of the area is very imperious particularly rainfall, temperature and wind speed. The climatic condition may potentially influence the operation of the project therefore it is always crucial to have a better understanding of the climatic condition for the purpose of scheduling and completing the planned mining activity and risk assessment. The area may be subjected to high rainfall, extreme heat and/or high wind speed which in term of this project it's a serious apprehension. Due to the proximity of the project to Khorixas it is believed that the rainfall, temperature and wind speed resembles each other, therefore the climatic data for Khorixas will be relevant for consideration in terms of the proposed project. The rainfall in the area is anticipated to commence between October and December and further increases in January, February and March and descended in April. There is no rainfall expected from May to September as depicted in **Figure 6** above while the average temperatures

are high in summer months and lower winter and wind speeds have been fluctuating over the years as depicted in **Figure 7** and **8** respectively.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

5.1 Geology

The geology of the area is dominated by cassiterite and tungsten mineralisation. The mineralisation occurs within the metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Swakop group of the Damara Sequence, as iron rich cassiterite bearing embedded in the marble and hydrothermal quartz vein comprising of the cassiterite and sulphides in the biotite sericite schist of the Karibib formation. The mineralisation is post formation with the intrusion of tin bearing hydrothermal fluids using zones of weakness which locally trends parallel to the structural fabric. The mineralising fluids are possibly related to the intrusion of the late Karoo aged Brandberg granite massif. The sulphides are typically pyrite and changing with depth to pyrite and pyrrhotite. Tin is merely the mineral occurring in potential economic quantities with minor mineralisation occurrence such as silver, copper, lead and zinc.

5.2 Geohydrology and hydrology

The alluvial aquifer plays a major role in the availability of water in the area and they require careful consideration due to their environmental sensitivity. The Goantagab river is the main water channel situated south of the mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300. The Ugab river situated approximately 27 Km south of the mining claims is another important ephemeral river found in the area. Underground water is the only source of water in the area.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

6.1 Archaeology and Heritage Resources Assessment

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants under the lead consultant Mr. Henry Nakale. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter attached as **Annexure A**. Although there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

7.1 Flora Diversity

The mining claims are falling within the semi-desert and savanna transition (escarpment) and is dominated by trees and shrubs. Plant diversity is medium to high and is characterised by the following tree and shrubs; *Colophospermum mopane*, *Parksonia africana*, *Boscia foetida*, *Sterculia africana*, *Catophractes alexandri*, *Petalidium englerianum*, *Moringa ovalifolia*, *Calicorema* sp, *Commiphora* sp, *Sesamum* sp, *Acacia* sp, *Commiphora grandulosa*, *Zygophyllum simplex*, *Terminalia prunioides*, *Myrothamnus flambellifolius*, *Geigeria* sp. and *Tribulus* sp.

The overall plant diversity in the area is estimated to be between 100 -149 species and plant endemism is expected to range between 2-5 species. The average plant production in the general area is viewed as “bare ground, extremely low” and there is limited growth of vegetation in the area due to low rainfall (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002).

Due to the aridity of the area all plant species occurring in the area plays critical ecological function in the arid ecosystem. The vegetation found in targeted mining areas will be affected by the mining operation. However, some of the species are Species such as; *Colophospermum mopane*, *Parksonia africana*, *Moringa ovalifolia*, *Sterculia africana* and *Commiphora* sp. are protected under the Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001), henceforth appropriate consideration should be bequeathed. Furthermore, endemic and near-endemic species occurring in the area should be avoided at all cost, because they have limited geographical distributions. Most of the plant species occurring in the area are significantly important and where possible they should be conserved.



Figure 10: *Colophospermum mopane*. common within the mining claims area mainly in the gorge.



Figure 11: *Petalidium englerianum* common within the mining claims area.



Figure 12: *Zygodium simplex* common within the mining claims area.



Figure 13: *Moringa ovalifolia* recorded within the mining claims area



Figure 14: *Boscia foetida* recorded within the mining claims area



Figure 15: *Sterculia africana* recorded within the mining claims area

7.2 Fauna Diversity

The mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 falls within the Sorris-Sorris communal conservancy (NACSO 2010). The Ugab River Valley is the most important features within this conservancy and is associated with major wildlife resources such as elephant, black rhino, leopard, cheetah, mountain zebra, kudu, oryx, ostrich, springbok, steenbok, duiker and giraffe (NACSO 2010).

The existence of wild-animals particularly high valued species within the conservancy has prompt the increase in tourists visiting the area and generating revenue for the conservancy and continuous support of small-scale business in the vicinity such as small-scale miners. The existing wildlife management plan for the conservancy and existing national human-wildlife policies and legislation concentrating on promoting conservation should be prescribed.

7.3 Alien Plant Assessment

The alien plants were also taken into consideration during the botanical assessment and it was found that there was no alien plant in the project area.

7.4 Reptiles Diversity

The general area of the mining claims has a relatively diverse species of reptiles of which some are endemic to Namibia. The reptile diversity and endemism in the area is estimated to be 41-50 species, respectively (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). The availability of different habitats such as crevices within the mining claims are appropriate for reptile and as such it augment their occurrence. The following table represents the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area.

Table 3: Reptile species known to occur in the vicinity of the mining claims.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (√)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
<i>Leptotyphlops occidentalis</i>	Western Thread Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Lycophidion namibianum</i>	Namibian Wolf Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	Mole Snake	√	-
<i>Pythonodipsas carinata</i>	Western Keeled Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Prosymna frontalis</i>	South-western Shovel-snout	√	Endemic
<i>Hemirhagerhis viperinus</i>	Viperine Bark Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Dipsina multimaculata</i>	Dwarf Beaked Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Psammophis trigrammus</i>	Western Sand Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Psammophis notostictus</i>	Karoo Sand Snake	√	-
<i>Psammophis leightoni namibensis</i>	Namib Sand Snake	√	-
<i>Psammophis brevirostris leopardinus</i>	Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes	√	-
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	Common/Rhombic Egg Eater	√	-
<i>Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake	√	-

<i>Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus</i>	Coral Snake	√	-
<i>Elapsoidea sunderwallii</i>	Sundevall's Garter Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Naja annulifera/anchietae</i>	Snouted Cobra	√	-
<i>Naya nigricincta</i>	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	√	Endemic
<i>Leptotyphlops labialis</i>	Damara Thread Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Python anchietae</i>	Anchieta's Dwarf Python	√	-
<i>Python natalensis</i>	Southern African Python	√	Vulnerable
<i>Bitis arietans</i>	Puff Adder	√	-
<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	Horned Adder	√	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise	√	-
<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise	√	-
Lizards			
<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>	Bushveld Lizard	√	-
<i>Nucras intertexta</i>	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis breviceps</i>	Short-headed Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Sand Lizards	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis undata</i>	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Pedioplanis gaerdesi</i>	Kaokoveld Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Cordylosaurus subtessellatus</i>	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>	Black-lined Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni</i>	Giant Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis undata</i>	Western Sand Lizard	√	-
<i>Cordylosaurus subtessellatus</i>	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i>	Kalahari Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus maltzahni</i>	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
<i>Trachylepis acutilabris</i>	Wedge-snouted Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	Cape Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis hoeschi</i>	Hoesch's Skink	√	Endemic
<i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i>	Western Three-striped Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i>	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	Endemic
<i>Trachylepis striata wahlbergi</i>	Striped Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>	Western Rock Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis variegata variegata</i>	Variiegated Skink	√	-
Monitors (Varanidae)			
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Geckos			
<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis</i>	Giant Ground Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Lygodactylus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Lygodactylus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus bicolor</i>	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus fasciatus</i>	Banded Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus kochii</i>	Kock's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus oreophilus</i>	Kaokoveld Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus</i>	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus scutatus</i>	Large-scaled Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus weberi weneri</i>	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Ptenopus garrulus maculatus</i>	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Rhoptropus barnardi</i>	Barnard's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i>	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
Agamas (Agamidae)			
<i>Agama aculeata</i>	Ground Agama		
<i>Agama anchietae</i>	Anchietae Agama	√	-

<i>Agama planiceps</i>	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-

Among the species occurring in the general area of the mining claims, 32 species are endemic to Namibia and only one species is vulnerable. Other reptiles' species occurring in the area have no conservation concern.

7.5 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Birdlife is relatively high in the vicinity due to various micro habitats occurring in the area of mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300.

Table 4: Birds likely to occur in the vicinity of the mining claims.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Swift	-
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	-
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	-
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	-
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Rock Kestrel	-
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-necked Falcon	-
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	-
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Stiped Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Red-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	-
<i>Mirafra passerina</i>	Monotonous Lark	-
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	-
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
<i>Mirafra sabota</i>	Sabota Lark	-
<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
<i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i>	Gray's Lark	Endemic
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	-
<i>Certhilauda benguelensis</i>	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	-
<i>Alauda starki</i>	Stark's Lark	-
<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	Chat Flycatcher	-

<i>Namibornis herero</i>	Herero Chat	-
<i>Nectarinia fusca</i>	Dusky Sunbird	-
<i>Bualornis niger</i>	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
<i>Philetairus socius</i>	Sociable Weaver	-
<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Chestnut Weaver	-
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed Quelea	-
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	-
<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Long-tailed Paradise -Whydah	-
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	-
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	-
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
<i>Anthus similes</i>	Long-billed Pipit	-
<i>Serinus alario</i>	Black-headed Canary	-
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	-
<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	-
<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	-
<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Cape Bunting	-
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The area has a high diversity of bird species. Impacts on the avian fauna by the proposed project will include; vibrations and noise that will be caused by mining equipment. Other possible impact entails destruction of breeding and nesting sites and this will distraught the breeding chances of the birds and this will have a negative impact on birdlife.

7.6 Important Biodiversity Areas

Important areas which harbour biodiversity within the mining claims are as follows;

7.6.1 Vertebrate fauna

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for vertebrate fauna not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Drainage lines

Drainage lines, albeit ephemeral, are the lifelines in the drier parts of Namibia with a variety of vertebrate fauna attracted and/or associated with such features. Although not as important as perennial rivers, well vegetated drainage lines are still regarded as important habitat for a variety of vertebrate fauna in the area.

7.6.2 Flora

a) Rocky areas

Rocky areas – mountains, ridges and outcrops – are generally viewed as unique habitat with diverse biodiversity for flora not necessarily associated with the surrounding areas.

b) Riverine

The bank of the ephemeral rivers is the habitat of many plant species particularly in the arid environment and plays a major role in maintaining the arid ecosystem.

c) Alluvial plain area

Sandy plain areas are associated with diverse species of plant, because vegetation can easily establish in harsh condition and it serves as habitat for many species especially the annual herbs and grasses.

d) Protected species

Protected tree/shrub species are viewed as the most important in the proposed mining areas and any unnecessary removal of these species should be avoided.

e) Drainage lines

Ephemeral drainage lines are viewed as important for flora as most of the larger protected, endemic and near-endemic species are often associated with such areas.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The mining claims 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 are situated within the Khorixas District, Kunene Region. The region has a population size of approximately 86 856 inhabitants (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The region has the lowest number of literacy rate and lowest school enrolment in the country. The proposed area for the intended mining activity is pretty much remote with limited socio-economic activities. The main economic drives within the area and its surrounding is predominately tourism and agricultural farming. Most of the people in the vicinity are involved in the agricultural sectors mainly farming with livestock since crop farming is not appropriate in the area due the dryness. Tourism is one of the sectors best suiting the area and a sizeable number of people are employed within this sector.

9. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

9.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at well-defined phase of the EIA process is obligatory. This includes participatory consultation with members of the public by providing an opportunity to comment on the planned project. The public was given a profuse time to comments and make suggestions on the proposed project and a public participation meeting took place on the **17 September 2022** at Frans Fredericks Primary School, Kunene Region as per the instruction of the traditional authority. The project was consented by the traditional authority and a consent letter was issued (see **Annexure D**). Please see **Table 5** below for activity carried out as part of the public participation process. The public was afforded time to comment on the project from **05 September 2022** to **03 October 2022**. However, no comment or suggestions were received from the public.

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspapers (Confidente & NewEra)	See Annexure B
Proof of public participation meeting	See Annexure C

9.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **30th September 2022** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the project.

10. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this section is to define the assessment methodology utilised in determining the significance, management, location and operational impacts of the proposed mining project and where feasible the possible alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the foreseen significance of impact on the mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 that is not operational at this stage by its nature, fundamentally undefined environmental assessment is consequently an imprecise discipline. To ensure that such uncertainty is sorted out a standardised and internationally recognised methodology has been developed. Thus, this study uses such a methodology to determine the significance of the likely ecological impacts of the proposed mining project as defined in **Table 6** below;

Table 6: standardised and internationally recognised methodology determine to the significance of the likely ecological impacts.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	Description of the potential impact
Nature Describe type of effect	<p>Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit.</p> <p>Neutral: The activity will have a no effect.</p> <p>Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.</p>
Extent Describe the scale of the impact	<p>Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite).</p> <p>Small: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited).</p> <p>Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local).</p> <p>Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).</p>

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
<p>Duration</p> <p>Predicts the lifetime of the impact</p>	<p>Temporary: <1 year (not included in the construction).</p> <p>Short-term: 1-5 years.</p> <p>Medium: 5-15 years.</p> <p>Long-term: > 25 years (Impact will stop after the mining or running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences).</p> <p>Permanent: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.</p>
<p>Intensity</p> <p>Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact</p>	<p>Zero: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered.</p> <p>Very low: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected.</p> <p>Low: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered.</p> <p>Medium: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way.</p> <p>High: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.</p>
<p>Probability of occurrence</p> <p>Describe the probability of the impact <u>actually</u> occurring</p>	<p>Improbable: Not at all likely.</p> <p>Probable: Distinctive possibility.</p> <p>Highly probable: Most likely to happen</p> <p>Definite: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.</p>
<p>Degree of Confidence in predictions</p> <p>State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.</p>	<p>Unsure/Low: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%).</p> <p>Probable/Med: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% - 80%).</p> <p>Definite/High: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).</p>
<p>Significance Rating</p> <p>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>	<p>Neutral: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated.</p> <p>Very low: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.</p>

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	<p>Low: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some though to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures.</p> <p>Medium: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.</p> <p>High: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p>

It is imperative to note that the magnitude of the impact must be related to the relevant standard (threshold value specified and source reference). The magnitude of impact is based on specialist knowledge of the specific field.

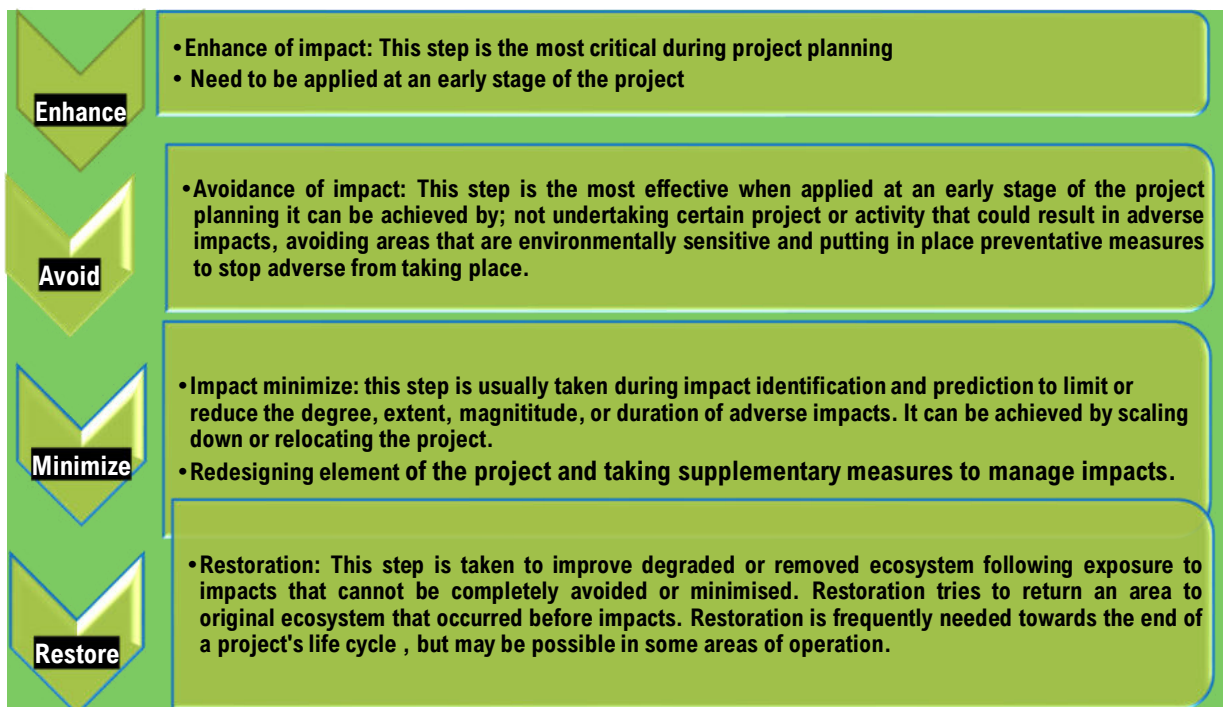
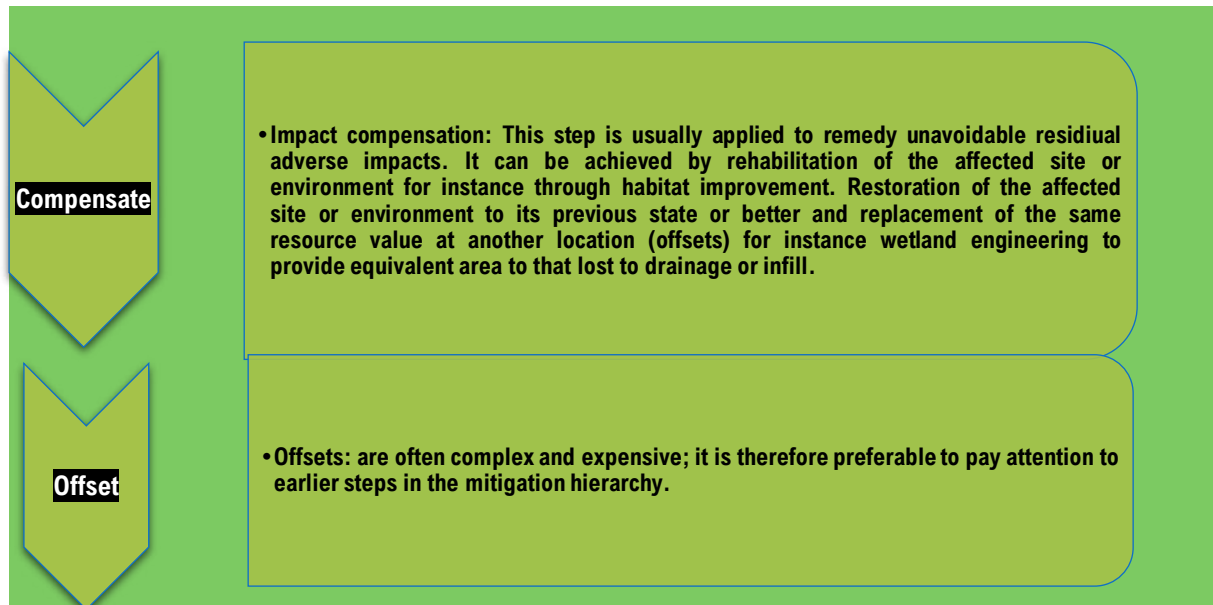
For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are defined. These criteria are used to ascertain significance of the impact, beginning with the event where there is no mitigation needed and then with the most effective mitigation measures in place. The pronouncement as to which mitigation measure can be useful lies with the proponent; **Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde** and their acceptance and eventually approval with the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is consequent by taking into account the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The significance is further informed by the nature of the impact and the receiving environment.

11. MITIGATION MEASURES

There is a mitigation hierarchy of action that can be used to respond to any intended project or activity. The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation as depicted below. It is presumed and required to prioritise positive benefits which occur as result of the intended

project or activity towards the environment and if negative impacts happen to take place the hierarchy indicates the required actions.



12. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section defines bio-physical and socio-economic environments, which may potentially take place due to the mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 as described in Section 3. This involves potential long-term impact associated with the project and short

terms impacts such as construction of the basecamps and maintaining existing road to access the targeted mining sites without any difficulties. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the proposed project will inform and provide a clear outline to the MEFT: DEA pertaining to the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptance of the mining activity of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones within mining claims and setting of conditions (should the mining project authorised) will be informed by this section in addition to the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline and likely impacts that could occur as a result of mining are described and assessed with potential mitigation measures suggested. Lastly, recommendation has been made on the potential cumulative impacts which may occur as result of the planned activity.

12.1 Impacts during mining phase

Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones on mining claims; 73291, 73292,73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 will considerably transform the terrain of the area particularly the targeted mining sites. There is a need to prepare for waste rock sampling heaps, dispatch areas for samples and other onsite supportive facilities such as basecamps and logistical facility.

12.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

The potential risks of polluting water resources such as the Goantagab River may be conceivable. The excavation and trenching equipment that will be used in the vicinity of the ephemeral river may contaminated the underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground water heavy mining equipment should be prudently checked for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to avert any leakage.

12.1.2 Noise Impacts

Mining equipment that will be used for excavation purposes will emit noise of more than the recommended 85 dB exposure to employees and this will be inexorably during working hours for an extended period. Its therefore recommended that employees should be provided with ear protecting gears and given enough breaks in order to avoid hearing inability.

12.1.3 Dust and Emission Impacts

The air quality in the area is considered to be fairly good, however, dust may result during the mining phase due to machinery and heavy mining equipment that will be used to excavate the ores. In addition, dust and emissions associated with mining may be generated by the movement of vehicles and use of heavy-duty equipment. Therefore, it is utmost important for the operation of the mining project to adhere and be guided by the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (**No. 11 of 1976**).

12.1.4 Impacts on biodiversity

Beside agricultural mainly livestock farming and tourism activities that are taking place in the vicinity, the mining claims fall in an area which has been minimally disturbed as a result of human activity because there are only artisanal mining activities taking place in the area. The proposed mining activity will thus transform the area and result in the removal of vegetation in the targeted areas. This will result in the impacts on the fauna and flora being found in the area.

12.1.5 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The pits and heaps of rocks and sand that will be created during mining will result in the landscape of the area to be visually unpleasant and compromise the aesthetic values of the area. There is possible alteration to the visual characteristic of the site due to the fact that the site will now have a different landscape due to the presence of pits and heap of rocks and sand. The extent of these impacts will primarily rely on the aesthetic values devoted to the initial aesthetic quality of the area by the interested and affected parties.

12.1.6 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no declared heritage sites by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) within the subject area as per the consent letter issued by NHC (**see Annexure A**) subsequent to a thorough archaeological and heritage resources assessment that was completed by an independent archaeologist and field verification that was conducted by NHC, however, an accidental find procedure may be required.

12.1.7 Social Impacts

Unemployment is serious concern in the region and the entire country at large. There is a high demand for employment opportunities due to external factors that impact the economy of the country negatively. This mining project will employ a sizeable number of people from the area on permanent and casual basis and further create cumulative jobs. The intended project will contribute enormously to the national economy through royalties, taxes and foreign currency exchanges.

12.1.8 Traffic Impacts

Traffic is not anticipated to increase significantly during the mining operation, even though it may have a slightly impact due to the number of trucks that will bring supplies to the site, small light vehicles for the mining team and heavy-duty mining trucks to be used. However, if the mining is carried out as per schedule and vehicles adhere to usage of demarcated right of ways, the impact is expected to be of very low significance. Impacts on soil may result from vehicles traffic, heavy duty mining equipment and material storage and this may cause soil erosion, soil compaction and alteration of soil chemistry due to potential spillage of petrochemicals from vehicles.

12.1.9 Existing service infrastructure impacts

The project will entirely rely on the use of solar energy as the main source of power to supply electricity to the office and basecamp. Water that will be required for domestic usage and cleaning and will be sourced from existing borehole of which the non-functional borehole will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. The pipeline will be laid from the boreholes and feed water a storage tank which will be erected at the base camp. The water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Concerted efforts will be made to ensure that water is used sparingly and recycled where possible.

12.1.10 Waste Management Service Impacts

The proposed mining project will result in additional people on site who will requires ablution facility and provision of solid waste management services. The proponent will supply adequate temporary sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. The proponent will be responsible for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Khorixas. Assorted wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided at the site. All domestic waste materials that will be generated during mining will be disposed of at Khorixas landfill. A local SME will be

appointed to render waste management services. The proponent will further engage the suppliers of consumable such as grease and lubricants upon used to collect and dispose of such waste in an environmentally friendly manner.

12.1.11 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Hazardous substances are considered by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) as those substance which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of a human being due to their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It includes manufactures, sales, use, disposal, and dumping as well as import and export. The use of hazardous substance, storage and disposal of such hazardous substance is highly likely to take place and can potentially cause serious negative impacts on the environment if such substance spill or enter the environment, consequently such substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container.

12.1.12 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

Projects of this nature may always attract temporary workforce in the area. Past experience with similar mining project proven that migrant workers may have an opportunity to interact with the local community and a significant risk is created for the development of social conditions and sexual behaviours which attributes to the spread of HIV and AIDS. MEFT have in recent years developed a policy on HIV/AIDS. This policy was developed in-conjunction with international agency such as USAID, GTZ, and Germany Development Fund, providing a non-discriminatory work-environment and for workplace programs managed by the Ministry committee. The MEFT thus, initiated a programme aimed at mainstreaming HIV and gender issues into the environmental impact assessment.

It's against this background that employees should be provided with Personal Protective Equipment's (PPEs). A fully stocked first kit with unexpired medicines must always be on site. This report should therefore, be read together with the condition gathered and outline in the EMP accompanying this report.

13. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is contained to this report as **Annexure E**. The purposes of the EMP is to outline the type of mitigation measures that should be considered during mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones and decommissioning phase of the project to ensure that negative impacts associated with mining are avoided or ameliorated.

14. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A synopsis of the significance of the potential impacts from the mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones is outlined in the environmental impact assessment matrix (see **Table 7** below) and the summary of the mitigation measures suggested for the impacts have been laid out. Though some difference in the magnitude of the potential impact would results from the planned alternatives such difference was not considered to be significant for any possible impacts, therefore the table below is relevant to all the planned alternatives.

Table 7: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING MINING										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short -term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short -term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short -term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium -Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short -term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short -term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Dust and Emission Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short- term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short - term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short - term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short - term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short- term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short- term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Archaeological and Heritage Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short - term	Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short - term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts		No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short - term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short-term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short-term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short-term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short-term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short-term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short-term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short-term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
			No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short-term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	Mitigation	Local	Low	Short - term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short- term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short- term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short - term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short - term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short - term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

15. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this section is to provide a summarise and conclude the assessment report with reference to **Table 7** above and provide the way forward. Most of the negative impacts from the proposed mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones at the mining claims are considered to have **medium to low** significance, However, some negative impacts have medium significance which can be mitigated to negligibly **low** with the submission of the mitigation measures. By implementing the mitigation measures in **Section 13** together with the EMP contained in this report in **Annexure E** the significance of the negative impacts which may occur as a result of the proposed mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones will be reduced to **low**.

The species diversity in the area provide an overview of the status of the area and the ecological function this area presented. The extreme apprehension are the protected and endemic species of plant, reptile and high valued species believed to occur in the area. The proposed mining project, if appropriately executed will have minimal impacts on biodiversity provided that coordinated working relationship with other industry players in the area is created. The protected plant species falling within the project areas should be avoided at all cost. The impacts on biodiversity in terms of flora can be rated medium to low but localised to the targeted mining sites only. But still the proponent should adopt a policy of compensating for the loss plants and contributes enormously to the reduction of climate change. The proposed mining project will be carried out in the area with limited movement particularly at night and due to the presence of wild animal believed to occur in the vicinity the likelihood of human-wildlife conflicts is highly likely to transpire. Therefore, employees are fostered to be vigilant. Human-wildlife conflict is believed to be on the rise in the area and one of the conservation challenges in many parts of the country, hence human wildlife policy should be the guiding document to ensure that all relevant policies are taken into account. The presence of antelope and high valued species in the vicinity can easily tempt illicit activities such illegal hunting, thus any distrusted activity related to poaching should be reported to the nearest police or anti-poaching unit within the line ministry.

The **high** significance of the impacts as a result of the proposed mining of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious stones is high in the social impact which is **positive**. The positive significance in the social impact has been credited to potential direct and indirect jobs associated with the project and the prospect of the project contributing to the national economy through loyalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings.

With reference to the information available at the project planning stage, the confidence in the environmental assessment carried out is considered to be acceptable and satisfactory for the decision making particularly in terms of the environmental impacts associated with the project. Therefore, a consensus between the Directorate of Environmental Affairs and Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be reached on either the project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA. Nevertheless, with continuous shifting on state of the environment, unvarying monitoring must be in place and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to incessantly carry out environmental audits for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

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Annexure A: Proof of consent letter from the National Heritage Council (NHC)



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (081) 244 375 • Fax: (081) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)) Consent is hereby given to:

1st February 2023

Consent Number No: 3/2023/140

Name of applicant: Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde

(Title and full name of the applicant)

P O Box 816, Windhoek, Namibia

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable))

For: Mining activity on Mining Claims (MCs) 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, Base and Rare Metals industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: No Heritage resources were located.

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: The MCs are located approximately 54km North-west of Uis, Kunene Region, Namibia.

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

In accordance with: Verification of Heritage Impact Assessment conducted on Mining Claims (MCs) 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, Base and Rare Metals industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones,


(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

The following conditions (imposed in terms of Section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorised by this consent is to be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience in the identification and conservation of heritage.
- b) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- c) This Consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.
- d) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- e) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per Section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- f) Adopt the Chance Find Procedures.
- g) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses

(List any conditions that the Council may see fit to impose in terms of section 55 (9) of the act.

This Consent will be valid from 2nd February 2023 to 1st February 2024.



Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia





National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 - Fax: (061) 246 872 -
E-mail: nhc@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)) Consent is hereby given to:

1st February 2023

Consent Number No: 2/2023/139

Name of applicant: Ms. Otilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde

(Title and full name of the applicant)

PO Box 816 Windhoek, Namibia

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable))

For: Mining activity on Mining Claims (MCs) 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300 Base and Rare Metals industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: No Heritage resources were located.

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: The MCs are located approximately 54km North-west of Uis, Kunene Region, Namibia.

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

In accordance with: Verification of Heritage Impact Assessment conducted on Mining Claims (MCs) 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300, Base and Rare Metals industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones

(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

The following conditions (imposed in terms of Section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

- a) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorised by this consent is to be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience in the identification and conservation of heritage.
- b) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- c) This Consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.
- d) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- e) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act, the provisions of the Act as per Section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- f) Adopt the Chance Find Procedures.
- g) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses

(List any conditions that the Council may see fit to impose in terms of section 55 (9) of the act.

This Consent will be valid from 2nd February 2023 to 1st February 2024.


Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia



CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 2080844 Fax: (061) 220584 Email: Classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services	Employment	Employment	Employment	Notices	Notices	SPCA
Offered	Offered	Offered	Offered	Legal Notices	Legal Notices	Adopt-A-Pet

CLASSIFIEDS

Rates and Deadlines

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously

- Classifieds smalls and notices: 12.00, two working days prior to placing
- Cancellations and alterations: 16.00, two days before date of publication in writing only

Notices (VAT Inclusive)

Legal Notice N\$460.00
Lost Land Title N\$402.50
Liquor License N\$402.50
Name Change N\$402.50
Birthdays from N\$200.00
Death Notices from N\$200.00
Tombstone Unwiring from N\$200.00
Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Employment

Offered

We are looking for one Pharmacist to join us as a **Responsible Pharmacist** at Kalima Mulilo

Minimum Requirements:

- B. Pharm. degree
- Registration with the Pharmacy Council of Namibia
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills
- Good health as required by the tasks inherent with the job
- Ability to work under pressure and weekends
- At least 4 years experience in Retail Pharmacy

Interested candidates please e-mail your application and CV to fsimatata@gmail.com

Closing date: 16 September 2022

VACANCY

Vitua Technologies is looking for an experienced **Senior Systems Administrator** that meets the following requirements:

- More than 10 years' experience in Server & Storage Infrastructure
- At least a BSc Honors in IT, MCT, MCS5, MCP, VCP, VEEAM, HPE Certification.

Qualified individuals must send a detailed CV with documentation to hr@virtuatechnologies.com.na

on or before **15 September 2022.**

Dr Sydney Memorial College is looking for suitably qualified and experienced teachers for Senior Primary Phase (4-7) and for Junior & Senior Secondary Phase (8-12) to fill in the vacant posts. To start **1 January 2023.**

- Senior Primary Phase (4-7)**
- Mathematics and Natural Science**
- Junior & Senior Secondary Phases (8-12)**
- English, Mathematics, Biology, Economics, Agriculture, History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry.**

Requirements:

- A recognised Diploma/Degree Certificate in Education or any equivalent tertiary qualification.
- First preference will be given to Namibian citizens.
- Candidates must be suitably qualified and experienced individuals.
- Holders of non-namibians qualifications must have or acquire work permits.
- Detailed Curriculum Vitae.
- At least two recent testimonials or track record of results in subject area applied for.
- Copies of professional qualifications and academic record/transcripts.
- A coaching certificate in any of the following soccer, netball, basketball, tennis, volleyball will be an added advantage.

Email your application and relevant documents to dsmc2019@gmail.com

LIBERTY HERITAGE SCHOOL

TEACHING APPLICATIONS FOR 2022

Qualified Class Teacher for Grade 5-1 Post

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- BEDT or Bachelor's Degree in Education.
- Have a minimum of two years teaching experience
- Well spoken and written English

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING CERTIFIED DOCUMENTS

- Written application
- Curriculum Vitae
- Certified copies of qualifications and academic results.
- Copy of citizenship/residential status

PREFERENCES WILL BE GIVEN TO NAMBIAN CITIZENS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Enquiries: Epheas Shilombuewa
P.O.Box 3338, Ongwediva

Tel: 065 31067/0812633189/0813568329
E-mail: liberty.heritage@yahoo.com

Physical Address: Erf 4672, Valombola, Ongwediva

Closing Date: 23 September 2022

BK MEDICAL LABORATORY

BK Medical Laboratory is urgently seeking the services of **A Medical Technologist** to join Our team

Requirements:

- Must possess a relevant Qualification
- Must be registered with HCPNA
- Registration as specialist in clinical microbiology is an Added advantage
- Minimum of 5 years Experience post qualification Of which one year should be At supervisory management level
- Training in quality assurance (i.e. SLIPTA) is an added advantage
- Possess a clean driving license

Interested, suitable and Qualified candidates should Send their CV's to medlinkrunda@iway.na

For attention of Ms. Justina Sikuvu/ Ms Evelina Kanyanda

Namibians from previously Disadvantaged backgrounds Are encouraged to apply

Vacancy at Green Charcoal Namibia

Position: Chief Industrial & Production Manager

Minimum requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Project Management, Engineering or similar
- Working experience in the charcoal industry is a must
- Proven project management experience: planning, budgeting, implementation, reporting
- Strong familiarity with working in Europe, specifically the ability to implement and uphold the international production standards required for the exportation of charcoal
- Ability, related experience and/or willingness to learn how to operate a charcoal briquette production line
- Proven experience in the installation and maintenance of production plant machinery, including divider silo, ball pressing machine, conveyor belt dryer, etc.
- Must have excellent communication skills in English and French. Any additional foreign language will be an added advantage
- Ability to manage day-to-day operations for sustainable charcoal production using energy-efficient technology including best practices, statutory and legal adherence
- Ability to recruit and manage a small team of project associate(s) and labourers
- Must hold a driver's license Code B
- Willing to live in a remote area

Application deadline: 12:00 on 12 September 2022
Candidates should forward their CV, cover letter and qualifications to jean-daniel.goblet@carbohois.com

WINDHOEK NEUROSURGICAL CENTRE

Windhoek Neurosurgical Centre

Vacancy: Medical Receptionist

Minimum requirements

- Drivers Licence
- Namibian citizen
- Grade 12
- 3 years' experience in similar environment
- Fluent in English and Afrikaans
- Telephone etiquette
- Well organized, efficient, and friendly
- Customer orientated

Please submit Curriculum Vitae to admin@windhoekneurosurgery.com.na

Application closing date: **09 September 2022**



ORDER FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

MAIN CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-2022/03437
IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, MAIN DIVISION HELD AT WINDHOEK, WEDNESDAY THE 31st DAY OF AUGUST 2022
BEFORE THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE PRINSLOO

In the matter between: **EWALDINE KAZONGANGA (BORN: KANDINGWA) PLAINTIFF** and **LESLEY KAZONGANGA DEFENDANT**

Having read the status report dated 8 August 2022 for HC-MD-CIV-ACT-MAT-2020/03437 and the Rule Nisi dated 23 June 2022 and other documents filed of record IN CHAMBERS AND IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PARTIES: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- Leave is granted to serve the PCR proceedings via submitted service by publishing same in two national newspapers.
- The court grants new dates in favour of the plaintiff for an order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights and orders the defendant to return to or receive the plaintiff on or before 13/10/2022, failing which, to show cause, if any, to this court on the 10/11/2022 at 15:00, why?
- The bonds of the marriage subsisting between the plaintiff and the defendant should not be dissolved.
- The Settlement Agreement concluded and signed by the parties dated 25 and 28 April 2022, should not be made an order of court.

BY ORDER OF COURT REGISTRAR



Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 30th September 2022.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Traditional Authority Hall, Fransfontein
Date: 17 September 2022
Time: 14h00
Contact: +264 812705001
Email: environclim@gmail.com

Environclim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on ten (10) Mining Claims no: 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 & 73300, Khoroxas district, Kunene Region.
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals on eight (8) Mining Claims no: 72300, 72301, 72302, 72303, 72304, 72400, 72401 & 72402, Khoroxas district, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 58 Km north-west of Usis and 70 Km south-west of Khoroxas within the Khoroxas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: (a) Ms. Ottilie Ndosheethwa Adimutunde, (b) Timoteus Mashuna.

DBV SPCA

Windhoek

Adopt a Pet

Open your heart to those in need. Give them a warm & loving home!

CALL THE SPCA ON: 061 230645 OR 0811244520

DONATIONS: SPCA Windhoek FNB Account: 620617999915 Code: 201174

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584
Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notices **Notices** **Employment**
Legal Notice Legal Notice Offered

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

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(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals on eight (8) Mining Claims no: 72300, 72301, 72302, 72303, 72304, 72400, 72401 & 72402, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 58 Km north-west of Us and 70 Km south-west of Khorixas within the Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: (a) Ms. Otililie Ndeshebelewa Ndimulande, (b) Tamoteus Mashuna.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 30th September 2022.**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Traditional Authority Hall, Fransfontein
Date: 17 September 2022
Time: 14h00
Contact: +264 812705001
Email: environclim@gmail.com



"PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT"

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) hereby give notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT DETAILS:
- Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Grootfontein Townlands No. 814 into Portions A to O and Remainder;
- Rezoning of Portions A to E from "Undetermined" to "Institutional";
- Reservation of Portions N to O as "Street";
- Inclusion of the rezonings in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Grootfontein.

The proponent intends to make provision for various land uses that will cater to the needs of the present and future urban population of Grootfontein. This will be achieved through the creation of thirteen (13) mixed land use portions north of the Grootfontein town, on the Remainder of the Farm Grootfontein Townlands No. 814.

The Proponent: Grootfontein Municipality

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: bromwynn@spc.com.na; Fax: 061 25 21 57 or Tel: 061 25 11 89 **on or before 5 October 2022.**

Employment Offered

HEILONGJIANG LONGYUAN ENGINEERING NAMIBIA (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED

We are looking for a laboratory manager or laboratory assistant with the following requirements:

The candidate must have worked in road project laboratory for more than 6 years, and have a very good understanding of collo, sands and TMH.

Must have a very good operating level of fill, SSG, subbase, concrete, culvert, asphalt and computer operation, and understand all relevant experiments of road construction.

contact email: sqdz666@gmail.com

CLOSING DATE: 23 September 2022



EDUACE TUTORIAL COLLEGE PO BOX 4262 ONGWEDIVA

A registered Tutor and Examination Centre for Grade 11 part-time candidates.

We are situated in Ongwediva, between CTM and Ongwe Mini Market.

TEACHING POSTS Eduace Tutorial College invites applications for the following Ordinary Level teaching posts (New Curriculum):

SUBJECTS
- Physics and Chemistry
- Mathematics and Biology
- English

REQUIREMENTS
- An appropriate teaching qualification.
- A degree will be an added advantage.
- At least 5 years teaching experience.
- Those who previously taught Higher Level will be given preference.

COMMENCEMENT DATE 02 January 2023

Interested candidates should send their application letters to:

Eduace Tutorial College PO BOX 4262 Ongwediva or deliver application in person before 14 October 2022



ZAMBEZI PRIVATE SCHOOL is a vibrant Private School in Katima Mulilo. We follow Namibian Curriculum and we focus on small classes. We have the following vacancies at our Secondary School section:

VACANCIES

1. Secondary School Teacher Grade 8 – 11 Geography & History
2. Teacher of Afrikaans First and Second Language.

- Certified proof of Qualifications
- Candidates in possession of foreign qualifications must submit their applications together with an evaluation report from the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA).
- Preference will be given to Namibian Nationals
- Interested persons from designated groups who meet the advertised requirements are encouraged to apply.
- Candidates must be passionate about Children and Education
- Be willing to work within teams

Please forward CV's to: Mr. B. Musonda : Bernard.musonda@gmail.com or Mrs. A. Parker: aldeen@yahoo.com



AWARD OF PROCUREMENT CONTRACT

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 55(8) OF THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ACT, 15 OF 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE BID EVALUATION REPORT (SECTION 55(8)) AND REGULATION 39 (2)

TO ALL BIDDERS

RE: PROCUREMENT OF PROVISION OF SECURITY SERVICES TO THE MINISTRY OF GENDER EQUALITY, POVERTY ERADICATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE PREMISES IN KHOMAS, OHANGWENA, OMUSATI, OSHANA, OSHIKOTO, KAVANGO EAST, KAVANGO WEST, OTJONZONDJUPA, ZAMBEZI, ERONGO, KUNENE, OMAHEKE, HARDAP AND KARAS REGIONS FOR 36 MONTHS. PROCUREMENT REFERENCE NO: NCS/OAB/CPBN-03/2022

Pursuant to Section 55(8) of the Public Procurement Act, 15 of 2015 and in line with ITB 32.1 of the Bidding Document of the above-referenced bid, this Notice serve to notify all bidders who submitted bids for this bid, that following the evaluation process, the contract has been awarded as follows:

Name of the Successful Bidder	Lot(s) Awarded	Total Contract Value for Thirty-Six (36) Months (Inclusive VAT)	Address
Nahole Security and Debt Collection Services	Lot 1	4,801,032.00	P.O BOX 4166 Ondangwa
Six Thousand Security Services Cc	Lot 2	3,856,896.00	P.O. BOX 3855 Ondangwa
Chief Nangolo Security Services Cc	Lot 3	4,892,544.00	P.O. BOX 530 Ondangwa
Triple One Investments Cc	Lot 4	4,787,640.00	P.O. BOX 15325 Oshakati
Nelito Investment Cc	Lot 5	5,293,054.08	P.O. BOX 22971 Windhoek
PIS Security Services Cc	Lot 6	2,742,681.06	Katutura Windhoek
Sirka Investment Cc	Lot 7	3,883,680.00	P.O. BOX 25376 Independence Windhoek

For more details, please log on to: www.cpb.org.na

01 September 2022

A. Ngavetene
Chairperson



+264 61 447700 pricpb.org.na www.cpb.org.na P.O. BOX 23650 Erf 8161 Julius Nyerere Street, Windhoek, Namibia

URBAN CAFE RADIO
#FeelGoodRadio

106.6FM

WINDHOEK



(ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA

INVITATION TO COMMENT / PARTICIPATION

KAESO OILFIELD SERVICES PTY LIMITED, based in Luderitz needs to have an environmental clearance certificate to secure; permits and licenses to have and store hazardous chemicals classified as such under the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 at Erf 522 Luderitz Industrial Area

CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Namibian Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (2012). The study is being undertaken in line with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, by extension the local authorities. Additional Acts of parliament regulate the possession, use and storage of Hazardous Chemicals such as the Public Health Act Number 36 of 1919, Soil Conservation Act Number 76 of 1969. Interested and affected parties are encouraged to register via email in order to receive the Background Information Document (BID) to the email below within a period of seven days from the date of advert to the email below, and information on a possible arrangement for a Public meeting in Luderitz

All comments and concerns should be submitted to **CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH**

Please contact
 Mr Mulife Siyambango
 CENTRE FOR GEOSCIENCES RESEARCH cc
 P.O. Box 31423 Pioneerspark
 Windhoek, Namibia. 128A Bach Street
 Tel: 061-307157/ Cell: 0856419511
 Email: cegeoram@gmail.com

**MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
 LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION
 TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR
 ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)**

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region OTJOZONDJUPA

1. Name of and postal address of applicant HENNIE COETZER, PO BOX 127 GROOTFONTEIN
2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates ARRIES SE STOEP
3. Address / location of premises to which application relates SAM NUJOMA 14, GROOTFONTEIN
4. Nature and details of application RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged GROOTFONTEIN
6. Date on which application will be lodged 20 SEPTEMBER 2022
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard 09 NOVEMBER 2022

Any objections or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

**NOTICE FOR
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

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- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals on eight (8) Mining Claims no, 72300, 72301, 72302, 72303, 72304, 72400, 72401 & 72402, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 58 Km north-west of Us and 70 Km south-west of Khorixas within the Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: (a) Ms. Ottilie Ndesheetelwa Ndimulunde, (b) Timoleus Mashuna,

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 30th September 2022.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Traditional Authority Hall, Fransfontein, Khorixas District
Date: 17 September 2022
Time: 14h00
Contact: +264 812705001
Email: environclim@gmail.com



VACANCY

POSITION: ASSOCIATE PROJECT DIRECTOR
DUTY STATION: WINDHOEK

Oluwe Project Engineers is a project management firm based in Windhoek. For the position above, we are looking to employ on a 5-year contract basis, a mature individual with financial and construction industry-specific IT systems background in the construction industry with particular focus on the road construction and maintenance sector at senior managerial level.

- Key attributes:**
- Excellent project management skills
 - Financial modelling expert-level competency
 - Analytical
 - Excellent communication and report-writing skills

- Qualifications and Experience**
- Chartered Accountant
 - Construction management qualification will be an added advantage
 - 5+ years' experience in the construction sector at senior managerial level

Telephone enquiries: +264 811 400 786
 Kindly note only shortlisted candidates will be contacted. While we appreciate the interest of all applicants, those who have not been contacted by the 31st of October 2022, should consider that there will be no follow-up on their applications.

A zipped/compressed folder must be emailed to: christo@oluwe.com
The closing date for applications is: 20 September

NAMPORT Celebrates World Maritime Day



• BY STAFF REPORTER

NAMIBIA Ports Authority (NAMPORT) has invited various stakeholders to join in the World Maritime Day slated for the 29 September 2022 under the theme "New technologies for greener shipping".

"The theme reflects the need to support a green transition of the maritime sector into a sustainable future", the parastatal announced in an email communique to Confidante.

"The theme furthermore provides an opportunity to focus

on the importance of a sustainable maritime sector and the need to build back better and greener in a post pandemic world.

The purpose of the day is to appreciate the importance of maritime industry and to underline the importance of maritime security, maritime environment, safety, and shipping.

The day also marks the day of adaptation of International Maritime Organisation (IMO) convention in 1958. It was first observed in 1978.

Namport will be hosting a series of events in this regard.

These include port tours for schools and the public, boarding and viewing of navy ships, as well as career exhibitions.

According to Edith Kukuri, Public Relations Liaison Officer at Namport, as an institution the event speaks to their short and long-term goal of narrowing the skills gap in the maritime industry.

"There is an existing skills gap in terms of Namibians employed in our domestic maritime industry. When we were growing up, we were really not informed of opportunities available in this field, and as you know, learners are

preparing themselves for future careers, as a result we view it of strategic importance that we play an integral

part in shaping the future of Namibian learners by availing resources in line with not only our organisational goals

but Namibia's national development goals in terms of skills development in the maritime sector", Kukuri informed Confidante.

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Enviroclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on ten (10) Mining Claims no: 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 & 73300, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals on eight (8) Mining Claims no: 72300, 72301, 72302, 72303, 72304, 72400, 72401 & 72402, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 50 Km north-west of Us and 70 Km south-west of Khorixas within the Khorixas District, Kunene Region.


PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals, industrial minerals, precious stones and semi-precious metals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: (a) Ms. Ottilie Ndehshetelwa Ndimulunde, (b) Timotus Meshuna, Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 30th September 2022.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
 Place: Traditional Authority Hall, Fransfontein, Khorixas District
 Date: 17 September 2022
 Time: 14:00
 Contact: +264 812705001
 Email: enviroclim@gmail.com




The Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) is seeking suitably qualified candidates for the following positions:

- Chief Executive Officer (F1)
- Chief Financial Officer (E2)

www.nsi.com.na



The NSI is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from the designated groups e.g. women and persons with disabilities, in particular, in terms of the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act No. 29 of 1998)

For more detailed job requirements, please visit our website at www.nsi.com.na/vacancies

The closing date for applications is 30 September 2022

Annexure C: Proof of public participation meeting





Annexure D: Consent letter from the Traditional Authority

1

#AODAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



Logo: "Mā-/hao, Go-oo, #Gom-Igā"



TEL: 067 - 331511
CELL: 0812614142
E-mail: ukongopetrus@gmail.com

P.O. Box 9
KHORIKAS
NAMIBIA

Enq: Chief Petrus Ukongo

24 October 2022

TO: THE PROPONENT
MR. TIMOTEUS MASHUMA
P.O BOX 816
WINDHOEK

Dear Sir,

RE: GRANTING OF CONSENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESMENT IN
KHORIKAS CONSTITUENCY AREA OF KURENE REGION
(GOANTA#GAB).

This letter serves to confirm that the Proponent, **Mr. Timoteus Mashuma** consulted our #Aodaman Traditional Authority regarding Environmental Scoping Assesment on their claims Numbers Mc **72300, 72301, 72302, 72303, 72400, 72401 and 72402. Mc 73291, 73292, 73293, 73294, 73295, 73296, 73297, 73298, 73299 and 73300** for **Timotheus Mashuma and Ms. Ottilie Ndesheetelwa N.**, located about ± 60 km Southwest of **KHORIKAS**.

To fulfil the **Environmental Management Act (2007) (EMA)** and **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation** requirements, the Proponent has appointed, **EnvironClim Consulting Services, P.O Box 40506, Windhoek** an independent team of Environmental Consultants, to conduct the required Environmental Impact Assesment process on the above mentioned claims.

It is against this background that I do have pleasure in my capacity as **Chief Petrus Ukongo** of **#Aodaman Traditional Authority** to grant our consent and to permit the Proponent to conduct the process of Environmental Impact assessment on the above mentioned claims.

I hope you find the above mentioned in order.

Assuring you of our highest esteem

Yours in community development and Traditional matters.


.....
CHIEF PETRUS UKONGO
#MUDAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



Annexure E: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Annexure F: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner