



Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for Base and Rare Metal on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 located northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

ECC Application Reference: APP- 003187

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February 2022



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sebulon Orrens Huiseb (The Proponent), has applied to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to be granted the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 on the 08th of May 2020. However, the approval and granting of the EPL is subject to an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), thus the “pending ECC” status on the mining cadastre portal. The area of the EPL is 19, 899.4175 ha, and is located within the Sesfontein District and about 65km northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region. The EPL has potential for commodities such as Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Metals. However, the target commodities of this project are: **Base & Rare Metals (Copper) only.**

Prospecting, and exploration related activities are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Subsequently, to ensure that the proposed activity is compliant with the national environmental legislation, the project Proponent, appointed an independent environmental consultant, Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd to undertake the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process and apply for the ECC on their behalf.

The application for the ECC was compiled and submitted to the competent Authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)). The date stamped (14 December 2021) copy of the ECC by MME was also uploaded on the online ECC Portal for the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and ECC for the proposed project will be considered by the Environmental Commissioner at the MEFT’s Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

Brief Project Description

Planned Activities: Proposed Exploration Methods

The Proponent intends to adopt a systematic prospecting and exploration approach of the following:



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- A. Desktop Study: Geological mapping (Non-invasive Technique):** This mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.
- B. Lithology geochemical surveys:** Rock and soil samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if enough Base and Rare Metals (i.e. Copper) are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g., fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential. Soil sampling consists of small pits ($\pm 20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$) being dug where 1kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all major excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites will be secured until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the farm owners and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.
- C. Geophysical surveys:** This will entail data collection of the substrata (in most cases service of an aero-geophysical contractor will be sourced), by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area and are conducted to ascertain the mineralisation. Ground geophysical surveys shall be conducted, where necessary using vehicle-mounted sensors or handheld by staff members, while in the case of air surveys the sensors will be mounted to an aircraft, which then flies over the target area.



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D. Detailed Exploration Drilling (Invasive Technique): Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled, and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set up the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are either Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and/or diamond-core drilling. RC drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. The technique produces an uncontaminated large volume sample, which is comprised of rock chips. It is relatively quicker and cheaper when compared to other techniques like Diamond Drilling. However, diamond drilling may also be considered for this exploration programme, for better geological control and to perform processing trials. A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, and support vehicles as well as a drill core and geological samples store. A drill core equipment parking and maintenance yard may be set up (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

Public Consultation

Public Consultation Activities

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details steps to be taken during a public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process. The public consultation process assisted the Environmental Consultant in identifying all potential impacts and aided in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures and alternatives to certain project activities. The communication with I&APs about the proposed prospecting and exploration activities was done through the following means and in this order to ensure that the public is notified and afforded an opportunity to comment on the proposed project:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed facility was compiled and hand delivered to relevant Authoritative Ministries, and upon request to all new registered Interested and Affected parties (I&APs).
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in *The Namibian* (04 November 2021 and 11 November 2021) and *New Era* Newspapers (04 November 2021 and 11 November 2021), briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns.



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- A consultation meeting was scheduled and held with the affected landowners on the 05th of December 2021 at the Mooirivier Farm 738 and at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village at 12h30. The consultation meeting minutes were recorded.
- The issues and concerns raised were noted and used to form a basis for the ESA Report and EMP.

Potential Impacts identified

The following potential negative impacts are anticipated:

- **Positive impacts:** Socio-economic development through employment creation (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer, Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits, Produce a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses, Boosting the local economic growth and regional economic development and Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.
- **Negative impacts:** Potential disturbance of existing pastoral systems, Physical land / soil disturbance, Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora), habitat disturbance and potential illegal wildlife and domestic hunting in the area, Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution, Air quality issue: potential dust generated from the project, Potential occupational health and safety risks, Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads, Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals, Environmental pollution (solid waste and wastewater), Archaeological and heritage impact and Potential social nuisance and conflicts (theft, damage to properties, etc.).

The potential negative impacts were assessed, and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The potential impacts that are anticipated from the proposed project activities were identified, described, and assessed. For the significant adverse (negative) impacts with medium rating,



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appropriate management and mitigation measures were recommended for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors and project related employees.

The public was consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). This was done via the two newspapers (*New Era* and *The Namibian*) used for this environmental assessment. A consultation through face-to-face meeting with directly affected landowners at Mooirivier Farm 738 and at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village was conducted, whereby they raised comments and concerns on the proposed project activities.

The issues and concern raised by the registered I&APs formed the basis for this Report and the Draft EMP. The issues were addressed and incorporated into this Report whereby mitigation measures have been provided thereof to avoid and/or minimize their significance on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium rating significance. With the effective implementation the recommended management and mitigation measures, this will particularly see the reduction in the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely (from medium rating to low). To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, or their Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is highly recommended. The monitoring of this implementation will not only be done to maintain the reduce impacts' rating or maintain low rating but to also ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away too.

An Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) was done by a specialist for this ESA Study. The findings of this AHIA and the Scoping assessment (ESA) were deemed sufficient and conclude that no further detailed assessments are required to the ECC application.

Recommendations

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put on monitoring the implementation of these measures.



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It is therefore, recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an ECC, provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.
- All required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities should be obtained as required. These include permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensuring compliance with these specific legal requirements.
- The Proponent and all their project workers or contractors comply with the legal requirements governing their project and its associated activities and ensure that project permits and or approvals required to undertake specific site activities are obtained and renewed as stipulated by the issuing authorities.
- Site areas where exploration activities have ceased are rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their pre-exploration state.
- Environmental Compliance monitoring reports should be compiled and submitted to the DEAF Portal as per provision made on the MEFT/DEAF's portal.

Conclusions

In conclusion, with that being done, it is crucial for the Proponent and their contractors as well as to effectively implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. All these would be done with the aim of promoting environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the community and environment at large.

Disclaimer

EDS warrants that the findings and conclusion contained herein were accomplished in accordance with the methodologies set forth in the Scope of Work and Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2007. These methodologies are described as representing good customary practice for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment of a property for the purpose of identifying recognized environmental conditions. There is a possibility that even with the proper application of these methodologies there may exist on the subject property conditions that could not be identified within the scope of the assessment, or which were not reasonably

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identifiable from the available information. The Consultant believes that the information obtained from the record review and during the public consultation processes concerning the proposed exploration work is reliable. However, the Consultant cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that the information provided by the other sources is accurate or complete. The conclusions and findings set forth in this report are strictly limited in time and scope to the date of the evaluations. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

Some of the information provided in this report is based upon personal interviews, and research of available documents, records, and maps held by the appropriate government and private agencies. This report is subject to the limitations of historical documentation, availability, and accuracy of pertinent records and the personal recollections of those persons contacted.



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Appendix E: Background Information Document (BID) - *uploaded separately on the Portal as required (under the "Proof of Public Consultation" file)*

Appendix F: EIA Notification in the newspapers (*New Era* and the *Namibian*) - *uploaded separately on the Portal as required (under the "Proof of Public Consultation" file)*

Appendix G: Farmers' Consultation Meeting Minutes - *uploaded separately on the Portal as required (under the "Proof of Public Consultation" file)*

Appendix H: Notice to applicant of Preparedness to grant application for EPL 8137



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BID	Background Information Document
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EDS	Excel Dynamic Solutions
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GG	Government Gazette
GN	Government Notice
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Reg	Regulation
S	Section
TOR	Terms of Reference

DEFINATION OF TERMS

Alternative	A possible course of action, in place of another that would meet the same purpose and need of the proposal.
Baseline	Work done to collect and interpret information on the condition/trends of the existing environment.
Biophysical	That part of the environment that does not originate with human activities (e.g. biological, physical and chemical processes).
Cumulative Impacts/Effects Assessment	In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in it may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
Decision-maker	The person(s) entrusted with the responsibility for allocating resources or granting approval to a proposal.
Ecological Processes	Processes which play an essential part in maintaining ecosystem integrity. Four fundamental ecological processes are the cycling of water, the cycling of nutrients, the flow of energy and biological diversity (as an expression of evolution).
Environment	As defined in Environmental Management Act - the complex of natural and anthropogenic factors and elements that are mutually interrelated and affect the ecological equilibrium and the quality of life, including – (a) the natural environment that is land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms and (b) the human environment that is the landscape and natural, cultural, historical, aesthetic, economic and social heritage and values.



Environmental Management Plan	As defined in the EIA Regulations (Section 8(j)), a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored.
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	Is a license that confers exclusive mineral prospecting rights over land of up to 1000 km ² in size for an initial period of three years, renewable twice for a maximum of two years at a time
Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)	In relation to the assessment of a listed activity includes - (a) any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by an activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity. Mitigate - practical measures to reduce adverse impacts. Proponent – as defined in the Environmental Management Act, a person who proposes to undertake a listed activity. Significant impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Fauna	All of the animals found in a given area.
Flora	All of the plants found in a given area.
Mitigation	The purposeful implementation of decisions or activities that are designed to reduce the undesirable impacts of a proposed action on the affected environment.
Monitoring	Activity involving repeated observation, according to a pre-determined schedule, of one or more elements of the environment to detect their characteristics (status and trends).



Nomadic Pastoralism	Nomadic pastoralists live in societies in which the husbandry of grazing animals is viewed as an ideal way of making a living and the regular movement of all or part of the society is considered a normal and natural part of life. Pastoral nomadism is commonly found where climatic conditions produce seasonal pastures but cannot support sustained agriculture.
Proponent	Organization (private or public sector) or individual intending to implement a development proposal.
Public Consultation/Involvement	A range of techniques that can be used to inform, consult or interact with stakeholders affected by the proposed activities.
Protected Area	Refers to a protected area that is proclaimed in the Government Gazette according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance number 4 of 1975, as amended
Scoping	An early and open activity to identify the impacts that are most likely to be significant and require specialized investigation during the EIA work. Can, also be used to identify alternative project designs/sites to be assessed, obtain local knowledge of site and surroundings and prepare a plan for public involvement. The results of scoping are frequently used to prepare a Terms of Reference for the specialized input into full EIA.
Terms of Reference (ToR)	Written requirements governing full EIA input and implementation, consultations to be held, data to be produced and form/contents of the EIA report. Often produced as an output from scoping.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb (hereinafter referred to as The Proponent), has applied to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to be granted the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 on the 08th of May 2020. However, the approval and granting of the EPL is subject to an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), hence the “pending ECC” status on the mining cadastre portal. The EPL covers an area of 19, 899.4175 ha, and is located within the Sesfontein District; about 65km northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (**Figure 1**). The EPL has potential for commodities such as Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Metals. However, the target commodities of this project are: Base & Rare Metals (Copper) only.

Section 27 (1) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, provides a list of activities that may not be carried out without an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) obtained. Exploration activities are listed among activities that may not occur without an ECC. Therefore, individuals or organizations may not carry out exploration activities without an EIA undertaken and an ECC awarded.



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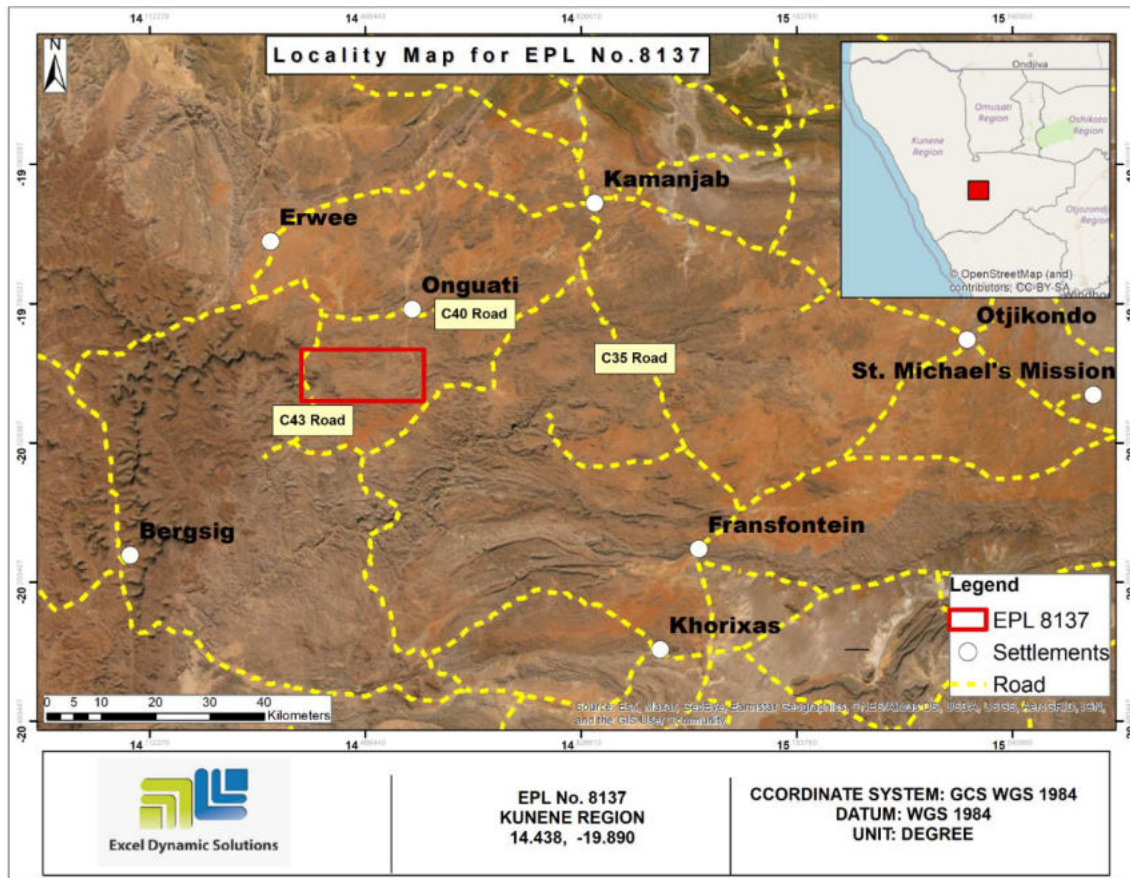


Figure 1: Locality map for EPL No. 8137 located near Khorixas, Kunene Region.

1.2 Terms of Reference and Scope of Works

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS) has been appointed by the Proponent to undertake an environmental assessment (EA), and thereafter, apply for an ECC for exploration works on the EPL. There were no formal Terms of Reference (ToR) provided to EDS by the Proponent. The consultant, instead, relied on the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 2012) to conduct the study.

The application for the ECC was compiled and submitted to the Competent Authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)). The date stamped (12 January December 2022) copy of the date

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stamped ECC by MME (**Appendix A**) was also uploaded on the online ECC Portal for the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), an ECC for the proposed project will be considered by the Environmental Commissioner at the MEFT's Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

1.3 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

To satisfy the requirements of the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations, The Proponent appointed EDS, to conduct the required EA process on their (Proponent's) behalf. The findings of the EA are incorporated into this report and the draft EMP – (**Appendix B**). These documents will be submitted as part of the ECC application to the Environmental Commissioner at the DEAF.

The EIA project is headed by Mr. Nerson Tjelos, a qualified and experienced Geoscientist and experienced EAP. The consultation process and reporting are done by Mr. Silas David and Reviewed by Ms. Rose Mtuleni. Mr. Nerson Tjelos CV is presented in **Appendix C**.

1.4 The Need for the Proposed Project

Mining contributes about 12.5% towards Namibia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The mining industry is one of the largest contributors to the Namibian economy; therefore, it contributes to the improvement of livelihoods. In Namibia, exploration for minerals is done mainly by the private sector. Exploration activities have a great potential to enhance and contribute to the development of other sectors and its activities do provide temporary employment, and taxes that fund social infrastructural development. The minerals sector yields foreign exchange and account for a significant portion of gross domestic product (GDP). Additionally, the industry produces a trained workforce and small businesses that can serve communities and may initiate related businesses. Exploration activity fosters several associated activities such as manufacturing of exploration and mining equipment, and provision of engineering and environmental services. The mining sector forms the vital part of some of Namibia's development plans, namely: Vision 2030, National



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Development Plan 5 (NDP5) and Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) I and II. Thus, mining is essential to the development goals of Namibia in contributing to meeting the ever-increasing global demand for minerals, and for national prosperity. Therefore, the successful exploration on EPL 8137 would then lead to the mining of Base and Rare Metals which would contribute towards achieving the goals of the national development plans; hence the need to undertake the proposed exploration activities on the EPL.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

The prospecting and exploration of minerals are the first components of any potential mining project (development and eventual mining). This is done to acquire the necessary data required for further decision making and investment options. These activities are anticipated to last for about three years, with ground geophysical surveys done in stages on different parts of the EPL lasting several weeks. The exploration process includes three phases, namely: prospecting, exploration, and the decommissioning of works. The descriptions of the phases are presented below from sections 2.1 to 2.44.

2.1 Pre-development Phase (Prospecting)

During the prospecting and exploration phase, reviewing existing reports and composite stratigraphic lithological-geochemical maps of the targeted areas to identify prospective lithostratigraphic packages will be vital. In addition to the literature review, fieldwork (lithological (soil/rock) mapping and sampling) will be conducted to verify desktop work. Up to this point, no physical disturbance is required. Prospecting during the advanced exploration phase will require the Proponent to assess the EPL area through detailed geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, supported where necessary by geophysical surveys, to define targets for test pitting, trenching, and drilling. Upon issuance of an ECC, the exploration program will commence with ground geophysical surveys. These surveys and associated activities are part of the exploration cycle illustrated in **Figure 2** below.

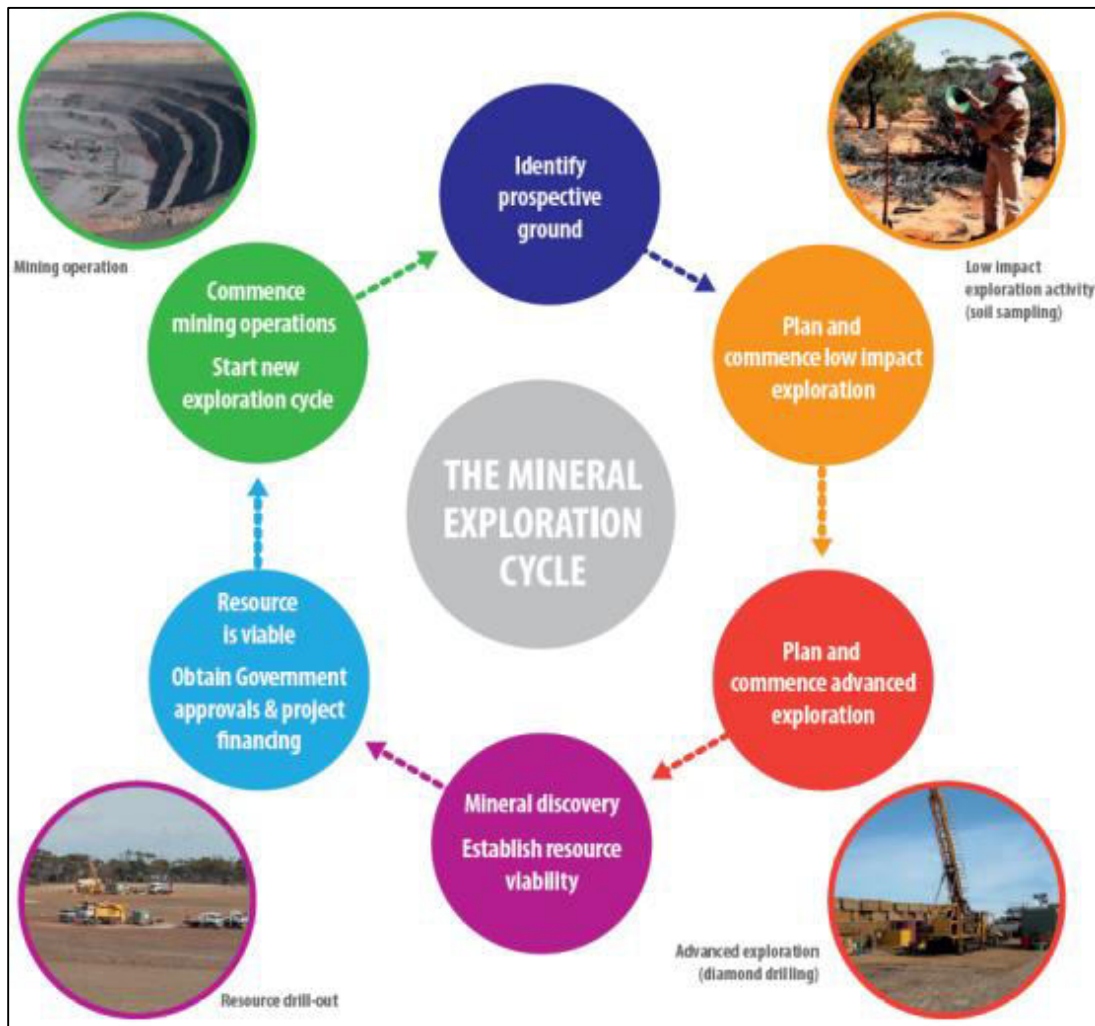


Figure 2: The mineral exploration cycle (after, Savannah Resources, 2019)

2.2 Exploration: Drilling, Sampling and Analysis) Phase

The selection of the potential mineralization model and exploration targets will be based on the local geology, trenching, drilling, and assay results of the samples collected. The planned exploration activities are aimed at delineating the mineral deposits and determining whether the deposits are economically feasible mining resources. No explosives will be used during the exploration phase.

2.3 Planned Activities: Proposed Exploration Methods



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The Proponent intends to adopt a systematic prospecting and exploration approach of the following:

2.3.1 Desktop Study: Geological mapping (Non-invasive Technique)

This mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.

2.3.2 Lithology geochemical surveys

Rock and soil samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if enough Base and Rare Metals are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g., fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

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

2.3.3 Geophysical surveys

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

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



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2.3.4 Detailed Exploration Drilling (Invasive Technique)

Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled, and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set up the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are either Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and/or diamond-core drilling. RC drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. The technique produces an uncontaminated large volume sample, which is comprised of rock chips. It is relatively quicker and cheaper when compared to other techniques like Diamond Drilling. However, diamond drilling may also be considered for this exploration programme, for better geological control and to perform processing trials.

A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig and support vehicles as well as a drill core and geological samples store. A drill equipment parking and maintenance yard may be set up (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

Other aspects of the exploration operations include:

2.3.5 Accessibility to Site

the EPL is accessible via C35 road from Kamanjab which connects to the C40 road. Therefore, project related vehicles will be using these existing roads to access the EPL. It is also anticipated that, if necessary, onsite new tracks to the different targeted exploration sites within the EPL will be created. The Proponent may need to do some upgrade on the site access road to ensure that it is fit to accommodate project related vehicles, such as heavy trucks.

2.2.2 Material and Equipment

The input required for the exploration program in terms of vehicles and equipment includes; two (4X4) vehicles, a truck, water tanks, drill rigs, and drilling machines, and a power generator. Equipment and vehicles will be stored at a designated area near the accommodation site or a storage site established within the EPL area.

2.2.3 Services and Infrastructure

Water: Water for the exploration operations on the EPL will be obtained from the nearest existing boreholes at Mooirivier Farm. Estimated monthly water consumptions are at ± 2000 liters but not



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exceeding 80 000 liters, which includes water for drinking, sanitation, cooking, dust control, drilling, as well as washing equipment.

Power supply: Power required during the operation phase will be provided from diesel-generators. About 300 litres of diesel will be used per day, a bunded diesel bowser which will be on site, will be filled 2 – 3 times a week by a diesel bowser.

Fuel (diesel for generators and other equipment): The fuel (diesel) required for exploration equipment will be stored in a tank mounted on a mobile trailer, and drip trays will be readily available on this trailer and monitored to ensure that accidental fuel spills are cleaned up as soon as they have been detected/observed. Fuel may also be stored in jerry cans placed on plastic sheeting to avoid unnecessary contamination of the ground.

2.2.4 Waste Management

The site will be equipped with secured waste bins for each type of waste (i.e., domestic, hazardous, and recyclable). Depending on the amount generated, waste will be sorted and collected weekly or monthly and taken to the nearest certified landfill site. An agreement will need to be reached with different waste management facility operators/owners and authorization or permits will be obtained prior to utilizing these facilities, in the case of production of any hazardous waste.

Sanitation and human waste: Long drop system ablution facilities will be used and the sewage will be disposed of as according to the approved disposal or treatment methods of the product, and/or taken to the nearest treatment facility.

Hazardous waste: Drip trays and spill control kits will be available on site to ensure that oil/fuel spills and leaks from vehicles and equipment are captured on time and contained correctly before polluting the site.

The waste produced on-site can also be categorized as mineral or non-mineral waste:

Mineral Waste: Consists of solid products of exploration and mineral concentration to acquire the targeted minerals. Mineral waste will potentially be produced throughout the project exploration phase. This waste will be stripped and dumped in allocated areas as stipulated in the EMP.



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Non-mineral Waste: Consists primarily of auxiliary materials that will support the exploration phase. This includes but is not limited to items such as empty containers, plastic etc and other domestic waste. This waste will be collected, sorted and taken to the dumpsite weekly or bi-weekly.

2.2.8 Health and safety

Adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to every project personnel while on and working at site. A minimum of two first aid kits will be readily available on site to attend to potential minor injuries.

2.2.9 Safety and Security

Storage Site: Temporary storage areas for exploration material, equipment and machinery will be required at the campsite and/or exploration sites. Security will be supplied on a 24-hour basis at the delegated sites for storage. A temporary support fence surrounding the storage site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not put at risk.

Fire management: A minimum of basic firefighting equipment, i.e., two fire extinguishers will be readily available in vehicles, at the working sites and camps.

On-site Workers' Safety: Adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to every project personnel while on and working at site. A minimum of two first aid kits will be readily available on site to attend to potential minor injuries.

2.2.2 Accommodation

The exploration crew will be accommodated at Mooirivier Farm, or a campsite will be set up for the exploration crew near the exploration sites. If the accommodation camp is to be set up on a farm, necessary arrangements will be made with the farm owner/s. Exploration activities will take place during daytime only and staff will commute to exploration site (s) from their place of accommodation.

2.4 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase

Once the exploration activities on the EPL come to an end, the Proponent will need to put site rehabilitation measures in place. Decommissioning and rehabilitation are primarily reinforced



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through a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan, which consists of safety, health, environmental, and contingency aspects. The economic situation or unconvincing exploration results might force the Proponent to cease the exploration program before predicted closure. Therefore, it is of best practice for the Proponent to ensure the project activities are ceased in an environmentally friendly manner and site is rehabilitated by carrying out the following:

- Dismantling and removal of campsites and associated infrastructures from the project site and area
- Carrying away of exploration equipment and vehicles
- Clean up of site working areas and transporting the recently generated waste to the nearby approved waste management facility (as per agreement with the facility operator/owner).

Further decommissioning and rehabilitation practice onsite will include:

- Backfilling of pits and trenches used for sampling.
- Closing and capping of exploration boreholes to ensure that they do not pose a risk to both people and animals in the area.
- Levelling of stockpiled topsoil. This will be done to ensure that the disturbed land sites are left as close to their original state as much as possible.

3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives are defined as the “*different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity*” (EMA, 2007). This section will highlight the different ways in which the project can be undertaken and to identify the alternative that will be the most practical, but least damaging to the environment is identified.

Once the alternatives have been established, these are examined by asking the following three questions:

- What alternatives are technically and economically feasible?



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- What are the environmental effects associated with the feasible alternatives?
- What is the rationale for selecting the preferred alternative?

The alternatives considered for the proposed development are discussed in the following subsections.

3.1 Types of Alternatives Considered

3.1.1 The "No-go" Alternative

The "no action" alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal of exploration activities on the EPL, be discontinued, none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. If the proposed project is to be discontinued, the current land use for the proposed site will remain unchanged.

This no-go option was considered and a comparative assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the "no action" alternative was undertaken to establish what benefits might be lost if the project is not implemented. The key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Loss of foreign direct investment.
- About ten (10) temporary job opportunities for community members will not be realized.
- No realization of local businesses supports through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.
- Loss of potential income to local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees and various tax structures.
- Improved geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members would be not realized.

Considering the above losses, the "no-action/go" alternative was not considered a viable option for this project, although, in the case where parts of the project site are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, one or severally sections of the site may be identified as no-go zones.



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3.1.2 Exploration Location

The prospecting/exploration location is dependent on the geological setting (regional and local), the economic geology, and the exploration and mining history of the EPL area. Therefore, finding an alternative location for the planned exploration activities is not possible. This means that the mineralization of the target commodities (Base and Rare Metals (i.e. copper)) is area-specific, which means exploration targets are primarily determined by the geology (host rocks) and the tectonic environment of the site (an ore-forming mechanism). The tenement has sufficient surface area for future related facilities, should an economic mineral deposit be defined.

Furthermore, the national mineral resources' potential locations are also mapped and categorized by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, on exclusive prospecting licenses, mining licenses and claims, mineral deposit retention licenses, reconnaissance licenses and exclusive reconnaissance licenses. Available information on EPL 8137 (**Figure 3**) and other licenses are available on the Namibia Mining Cadastral Map here <https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/>.

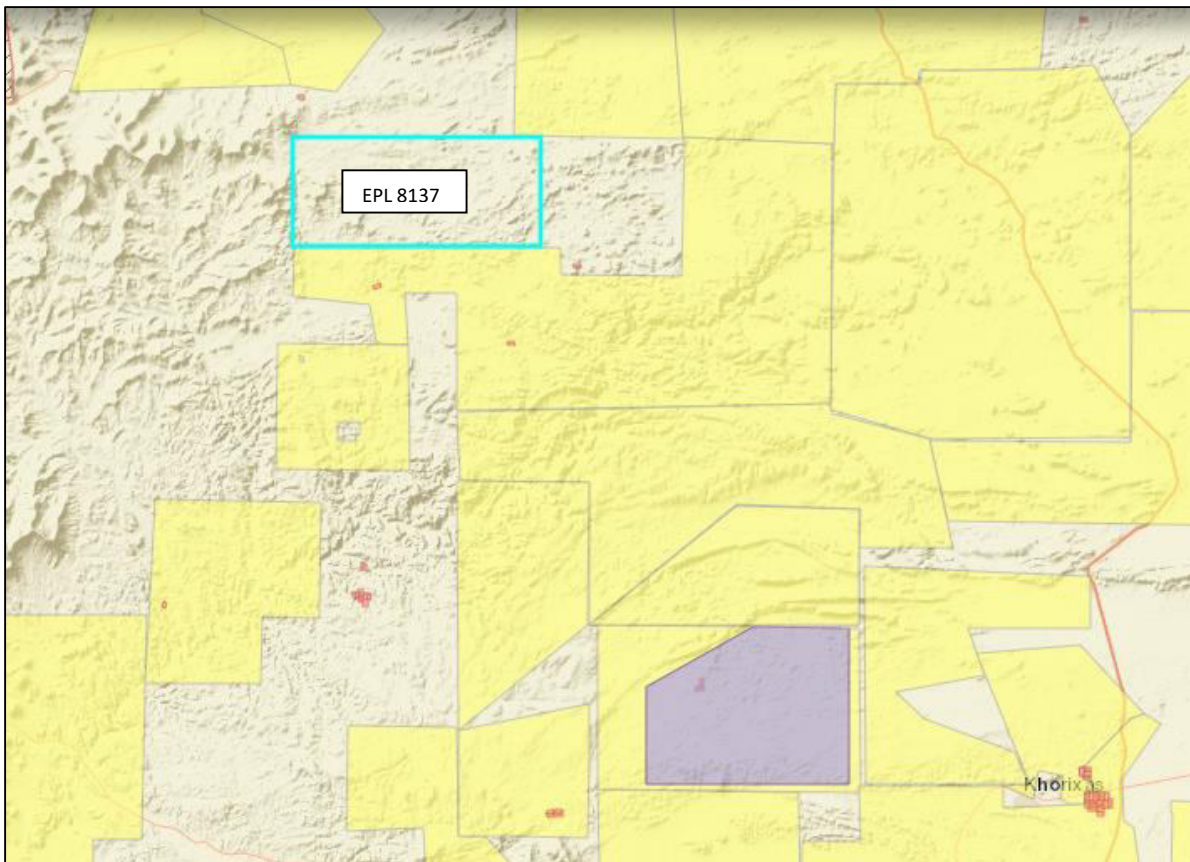


Figure 3: The location of EPL 8137 on the National Mining Cadastre



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3.1.3 Exploration Methods

Both invasive and non-invasive exploration activities as indicated under the project description chapter are expected to take place. If an economically viable discovery is made, the project will proceed to the mining phase upon approval of a mining EIA and issuance of a mining license. If any other alternative viable exploration methods are found to achieve the purpose more effectively and/or efficiently without aggravating any environmental measures put in place, it can be implemented.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Prospecting and exploration activities have legal implications associated to certain applicable legal standards. A summary of applicable and relevant international policies and Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines to the proposed development is given in this section (**Table 1**). This summary serves to inform the project Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the decision makers at the DEAF, of the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be fulfilled to establish the proposed prospecting and exploration activities.

4.1 The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

This EIA was carried out according to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30).

The EMA has stipulated requirements to complete the required documentation to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for permission to undertake certain listed activities. These activities are listed under the following Regulations:

- 3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).
- 3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.



The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878) detail requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). The EIA regulations also outline the required details of a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).

Other legal obligations that are relevant to the proposed activities of EPL No. 8137 and related activities are presented in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 1: Applicable local, national and international standards, policies and guidelines governing the proposed development

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 as amended	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990 as amended) addresses matters relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. Article 91(c) defines the functions of the Ombudsman to include: “...the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilisation of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia...”	By implementing the environmental management plan, the establishment will be in conformant to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability. Ecological sustainability will be main priority for the proposed development.



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	<p>Article 95(l) commits the state to actively promoting and maintaining the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the:</p> <p>“...Natural resources situated in the soil and on the subsoil, the internal waters, in the sea, in the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone are property of the State.”</p>	
<p>Nature Conservation Amendment Act, No. 3 of 2017</p>	<p>National Parks are established and gazetted in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended. The Ordinance provides a legal framework with regards to the permission of entering a state protected area, as well as requirements for individuals damaging objects (geological, ethnological, archaeological and historical) within a protected area. Though the Ordinance does not specifically refer to mining as an activity within a protected area (PA) or recreational area (RA), it does restrict access to PA's and prohibits certain acts therein as well as the purposes for which permission to enter game parks and nature reserves may be granted.</p>	<p>The Proponent will be required to enhance the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of the ecological integrity of protected areas and other State land</p>



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
The Parks and Wildlife Management Bill of 2008	Aims to provide a regulatory framework for the protection, conservation, and rehabilitation of species and ecosystems, the sustainable use and sustainable management of indigenous biological resources, and the management of protected areas, in order to conserve biodiversity and in order to contribute to national development.	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	<p>Section 52 requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with affected landowners before exercising rights conferred upon the license holder.</p> <p>Section 52(1) mineral license holder may not exercise his/her rights in any town or village, on or in a proclaimed road, land utilized for cultivation, within 100m of any water resource (borehole, dam, spring, drinking trough etc.) and boreholes, or no operations in municipal areas, etc.), which should individually be checked to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Section 54 requires written notice to be submitted to the Mining Commissioner in the event that the holder of a mineral license (which includes and EPL) intends to abandon the mineral license area.</p>	<p>The Proponent should enter into a written agreement with landowners before carrying out exploration on their land.</p> <p>The Proponent should carry out an assessment of the impact on the receiving environment.</p> <p>The Proponent should include as part of their application for the EPL, measures by which they will rehabilitate the areas where they intend to carry out mineral exploration activities.</p>



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	<p>Section 68 stipulates that an application for an EPL shall contain the particulars of the condition of, and any existing damage to, the environment in the area to which the application relates and an estimate of the effect which the proposed prospecting operations may have on the environment and the proposed steps to be taken in order to prevent or minimize any such effect.</p> <p>Section 91 requires that rehabilitation measures should be included in an application for a mineral license.</p>	<p>The Proponent may not carry out exploration activities within the areas limited by Section 52 (1) of this Act.</p>
<p>Mine Health & Safety Regulations, 10th Draft</p>	<p>Makes provision for the health and safety of persons employed or otherwise present in mineral licenses area. These deal with among other matters; clothing and devices; design, use, operation, supervision and control of machinery; fencing and guards; and safety measures during repairs and maintenance.</p>	<p>The Proponent should comply with all these regulations with respect to their employees.</p>



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that “No person shall possess [sic] or store any fuel except under authority of a license or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area”	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorization from the MME for the storage of fuel on-site.
The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)	. This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 “to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The project site falls under the Kunene Regional Council; therefore, they should be consulted.



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Traditional Authorities Act No. 25 of 2000	To provide for the determination, for purposes of traditional government, of traditional authority councils; the establishment of such traditional authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of traditional authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	The Onguati Settlement is the responsible traditional Authority of the area therefore they should be consulted.
Water Act 54 of 1956	<p>The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is presently without regulations; therefore, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force:</p> <p>Prohibits the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)).</p> <p>Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii))).</p> <p>Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)). (l)).</p>	The protection (both quality and quantity/abstraction) of water resources should be a priority.
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013)	The Act provides for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to:	



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	<p>Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved and protected in a manner consistent with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).</p>	
<p>National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004</p>	<p>To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.</p>	<p>The Proponent should ensure compliance with these Acts requirements. The necessary management measures and related permitting requirements must be taken. This done by the consulting with the National Heritage Council of Namibia.</p>
<p>The National Monuments Act (No. 28 of 1969)</p>	<p>The Act enables the proclamation of national monuments and protects archaeological sites.</p>	<p>The National Heritage Council of Namibia.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation Act (No 76 of 1969)</p>	<p>The Act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.</p>	<p>Duty of care must be applied to soil conservation and management measures must be included in the EMP.</p>



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The Proponent and all its employees should ensure compliance with the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labours.	
Road Traffic and Transport Act, No. 22 of 1999	The Act provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia; for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders; and for matters incidental thereto. Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation or access onto existing roads, the relevant permits will be required.	Mitigation measures should be provided for, if the roads and traffic impact cannot be avoided, the relevant permits must be applied for.



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)	Ministry of Labour (MOL) is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the prospecting and exploration activities do not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1992	Addresses land degradation in arid regions with the purpose to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change. The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.	The project activities should not be such that they contribute to desertification.



Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	The International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Sustainability Framework articulates the Corporation's strategic commitment to sustainable development and is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information Policy. The Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability describes IFC's commitments, roles, and responsibilities related to environmental and social sustainability.	The Performance Standards are directed towards clients, providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a sustainable way, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the Client (Borrower) in relation to project-level activities.

4.2 International Policies, Principles, Standards, Treaties and Conventions

The international policies, principles, standards, treaties, and conventions applicable to the project are as listed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: International Policies, Principles, Standards, Treaties and Convention applicable to the project

Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
Equator Principles	A financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risk in projects (August 2013). The Equator Principles have been developed in conjunction with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), to	These principles are an attempt to: '...encourage the development of socially responsible projects, which subscribe to appropriately responsible environmental



Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	<p>establish an International Standard with which companies must comply with to apply for approved funding by Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs). The Principles apply to all new project financings globally across all sectors.</p> <p>Principle 1: Review and Categorization</p> <p>Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment</p> <p>Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards</p> <p>Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan</p> <p>Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement</p> <p>Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Principle 7: Independent Review</p> <p>Principle 8: Covenants</p> <p>Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting</p> <p>Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency</p>	<p>management practices with a minimum negative impact on project-affected ecosystems and community-based upliftment and empowering interactions.'</p>
<p>The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards</p>	<p>The International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Sustainability Framework articulates the Corporation's strategic commitment to sustainable development and is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information Policy. The</p>	<p>The Performance Standards are directed towards clients, providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a</p>



Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	<p>Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability describes IFC's commitments, roles, and responsibilities related to environmental and social sustainability.</p> <p>As of 28 October 2018, there are ten (10) Performance Standards (Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability) that the IFC requires a project Proponents to meet throughout the life of an investment. These standard requirements are briefly described below.</p> <p>Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p> <p>Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions</p> <p>Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficient and Pollution Prevention and Management</p> <p>Performance Standard 4: Community Health and Safety</p> <p>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p> <p>Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities</p>	<p>sustainable way, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the Client (Borrower) in relation to project-level activities. In the case of its direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), IFC requires its clients to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework along with other strategies, policies, and initiatives to direct the business activities of the Corporation to achieve its overall development objectives.</p>



Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	<p>Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Performance Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries (FIs)</p> <p>Performance Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information</p> <p>A full description of the IFC Standards can be obtained from</p> <p>http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards?cq_ck=1522164538151#ess1</p>	
<p>The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1992</p>	<p>Addresses land degradation in arid regions with the purpose to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change.</p> <p>The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability United Nation Convention</p>	<p>The project activities should not be such that they contribute to desertification.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity 1992</p>	<p>Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>Removal of vegetation cover and destruction of natural habitats should be avoided and where not possible minimised</p>



Statute	Provisions	Project Implications
	Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats, and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings	
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	It recognizes the need for: "a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.	Protection of natural resources and prevention of any form of pollution.

Relevant international Treaties and Protocols ratified by the Namibian Government

- Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- World Heritage Convention, 1972.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The proposed exploration programme will be undertaken in specific environmental and social conditions. Understanding the pre-project conditions of the environment will aid in laying down background "information" of the status quo and future projections of environmental conditions after proposed works on the EPL. This also helps the EAP in identifying the sensitive environmental features that may need to be protected through the recommendations and effective implementation of mitigation measures provided.

The baseline information presented below is sourced from a variety of sources including reports of studies conducted in the Kunene Region. Further information was obtained by the Consultant during the site visit.



5.1 Biophysical Environment

5.2 Climate

Climate has a major influence on the exploration activities proposed on the EPL. Understanding of climatic conditions helps to determine the appropriate and/or inappropriate times to conduct exploration activities.

5.2.1 Rainfall

The highest amount of rainfall in the Khorixas area is usually experienced in February which may reach an average of approximately 150 mm. Little to no rainfall periods are recorded from May to September with an average of 0 – 3 mm as indicated in **Figure 4**.

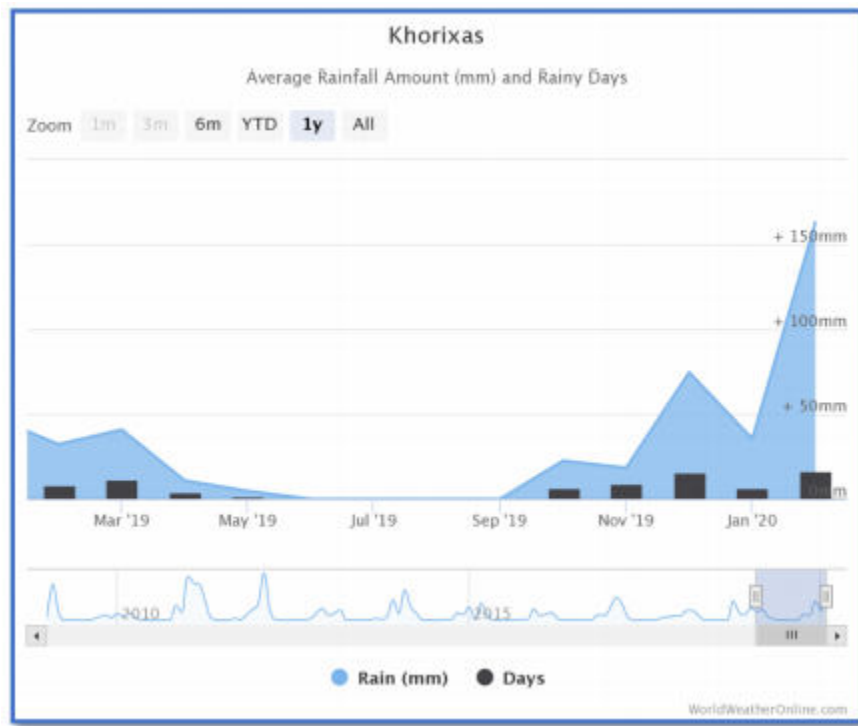


Figure 4: A graph showing monthly average rainfall patterns for the project area (Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/>).

5.2.2 Temperature



Khorixas has distinct temperature seasons and the temperature varies during the year. The month of October is the warmest with an average temperature of 30 °C at noon. July is the coldest month with an average temperature of 8 – 10 °C at night. **Figure 5.**

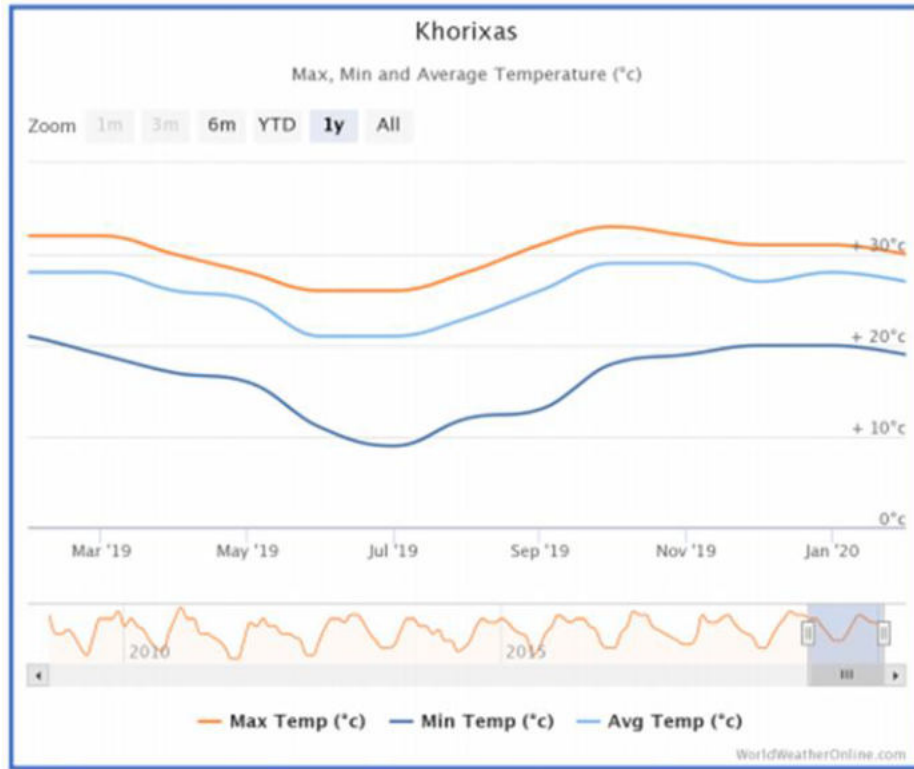


Figure 5: A graph showing monthly average temperature patterns for the project area (Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/>).

5.2.3 Winds

Primarily, south easterly, southerly, easterly and northerly airflows are common in Khorixas area. The Khorixas area is subject to erratic winds and considerable discrepancies in spite of short distance due the varying terrains. The graph below depicts the wind patterns in the area. The highest wind speeds are attained in October as shown in **Figure 6.**



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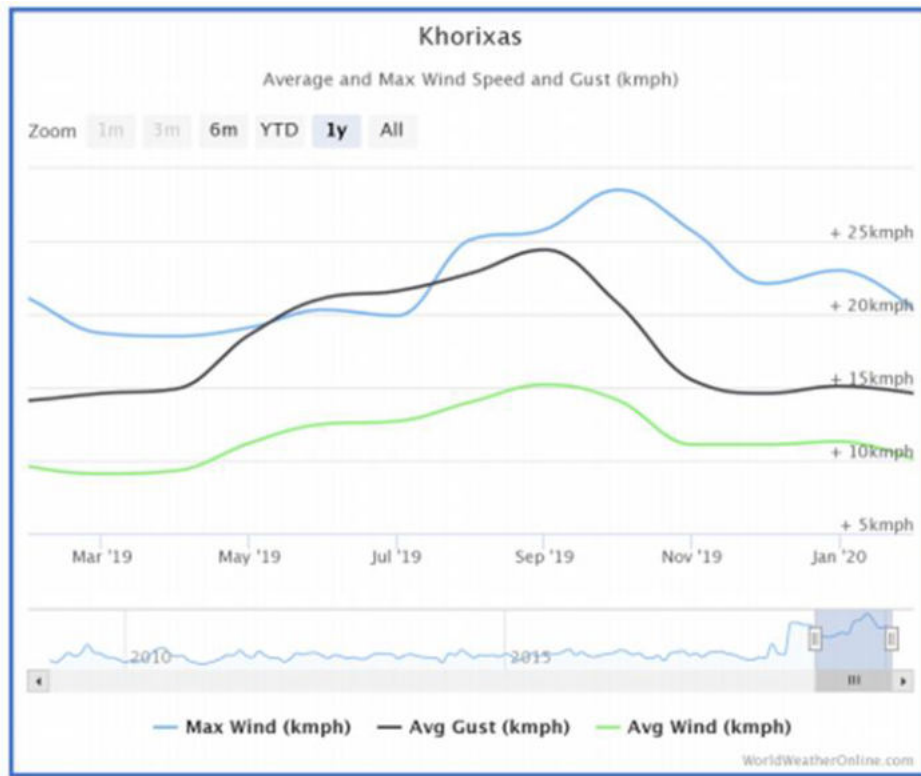
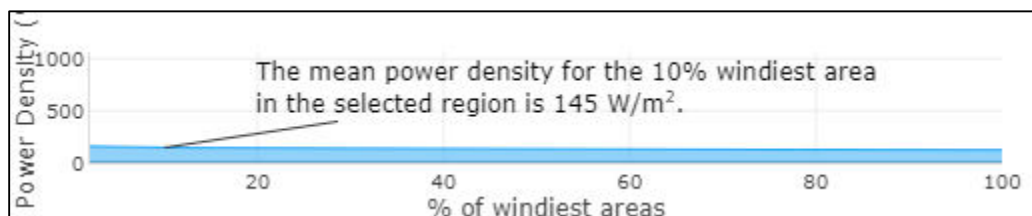
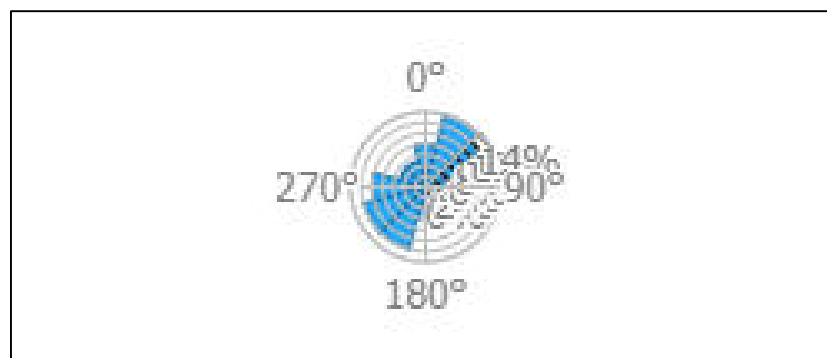


Figure 6: A graph showing average monthly wind speed in the project area (Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/>).

Figure 7 below shows the wind rose and concurrently the wind power density around the project area.





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Figure 7: Wind frequency Rose and Wind power density graph for the project area (source: <https://globalwindatlas.info/>)

5.2.4 Relative Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid months of the year, i.e. September, is at around 20% and the most humid month is February with about 45% humidity. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain increases the rate of evaporation (Mendelsohn, 2002). **Figure 8** depicts the humidity patterns in the Khorixas area.



Figure 8: A graph showing relative humidity patterns in the project area (Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/>).

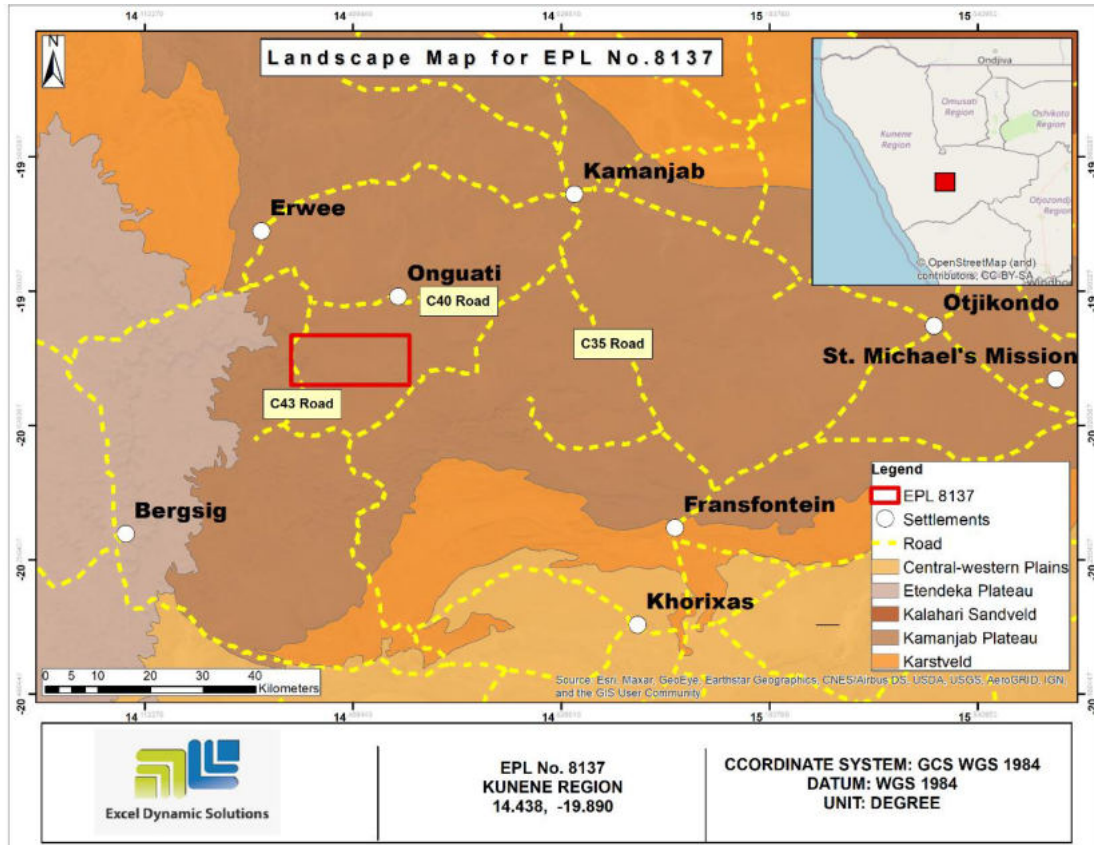
5.3 Topography

The EPL 8137 is located within the Kamanjab Plateau. Most of this area is underlain by granites and gneiss rocks, some of which are Namibia's oldest rocks. The EPL area is drained by rivers, which deeply dissect the western areas as they cut their way down to the coast. Elsewhere, the



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terrain consists largely of flat to rolling ground, with some granite inselbergs breaking the surface in places. The EPL area lie in an elevation range between 2, 300 m and 2, 600 m above mean sea level (AMSL), (Mendelsohn, 2003). **Figures 9a** and **9b** below show the landscape map, Elevation Model.



(a)



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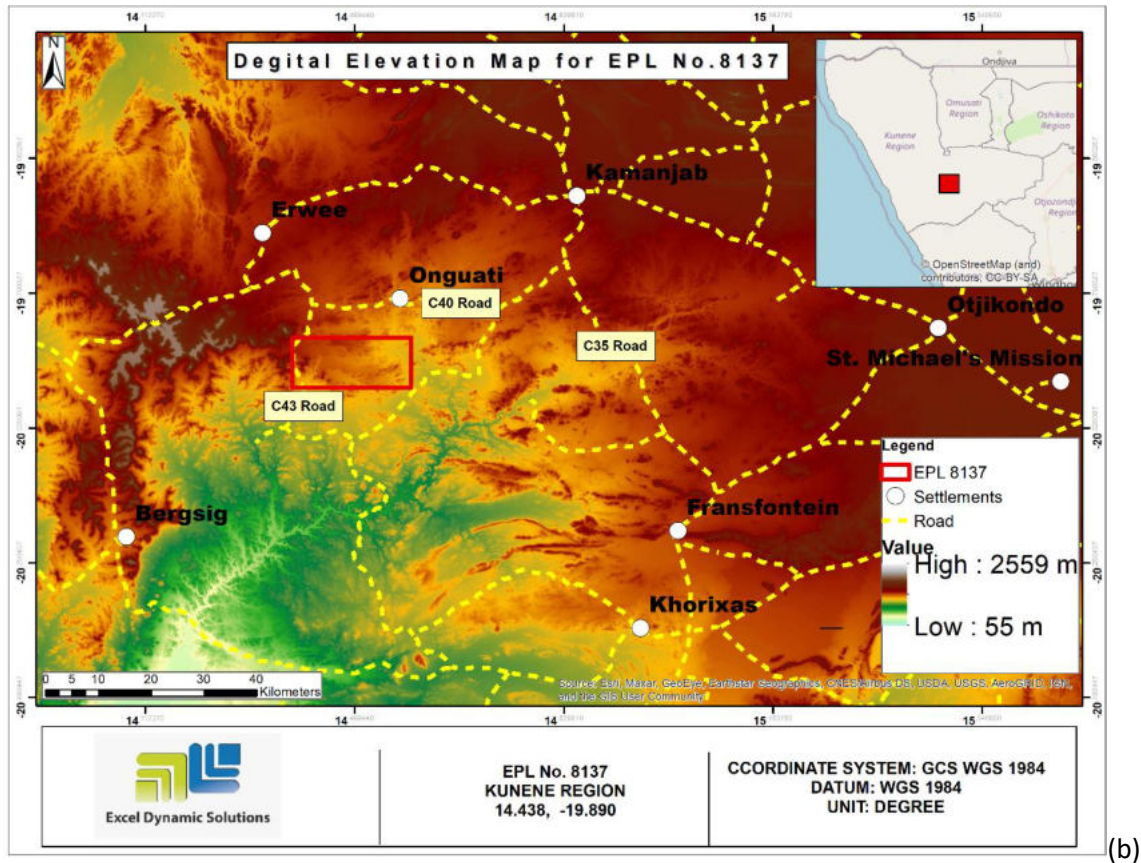


Figure 9: 10a: Landscape of project area; 10b: Elevation 3D Model of project area.

5.4 Geology and Soil

The EPL lies under the Epupa, Huab and Abbabis Metamorphic Complexes (Cx) and there is also visibility of the Fransfontein Granite Suite (G) around the EPL area. The geological rock types that are mainly found within the EPL is the Gneiss and granite rocks, which gives great potential for Base and Rare metals (copper) exploration. **Figure 10** below shows the general geology map for the project.

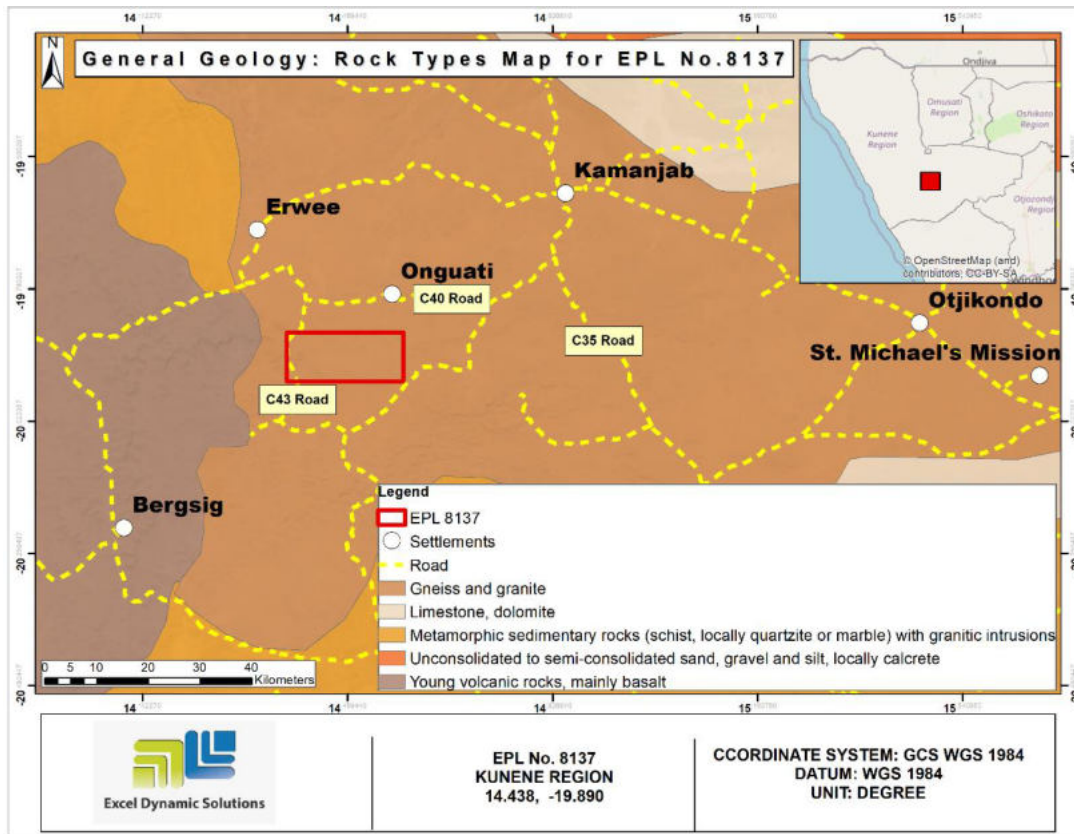


Figure 10: A map of the general geology of the project area

Soil

The EPL is covered by two soil types, namely: Lithic Leptosols and the Rock Outcrops. The Lithic Leptosols typically form in actively eroding landscape, especially in the hilly or undulating areas that cover much of the EPL. These coarse-textured soils are characterized by their limited depth caused by the presence of a continuous hard –rock, highly calcareous or cemented layer within 30 cm of the surface. The Lithic Leptosols are the shallowest soil to be found in Namibia and they often contain much gravel. (Mendelsohn, 2003). **Figure 11** below shows the soil types found within the EPL area.

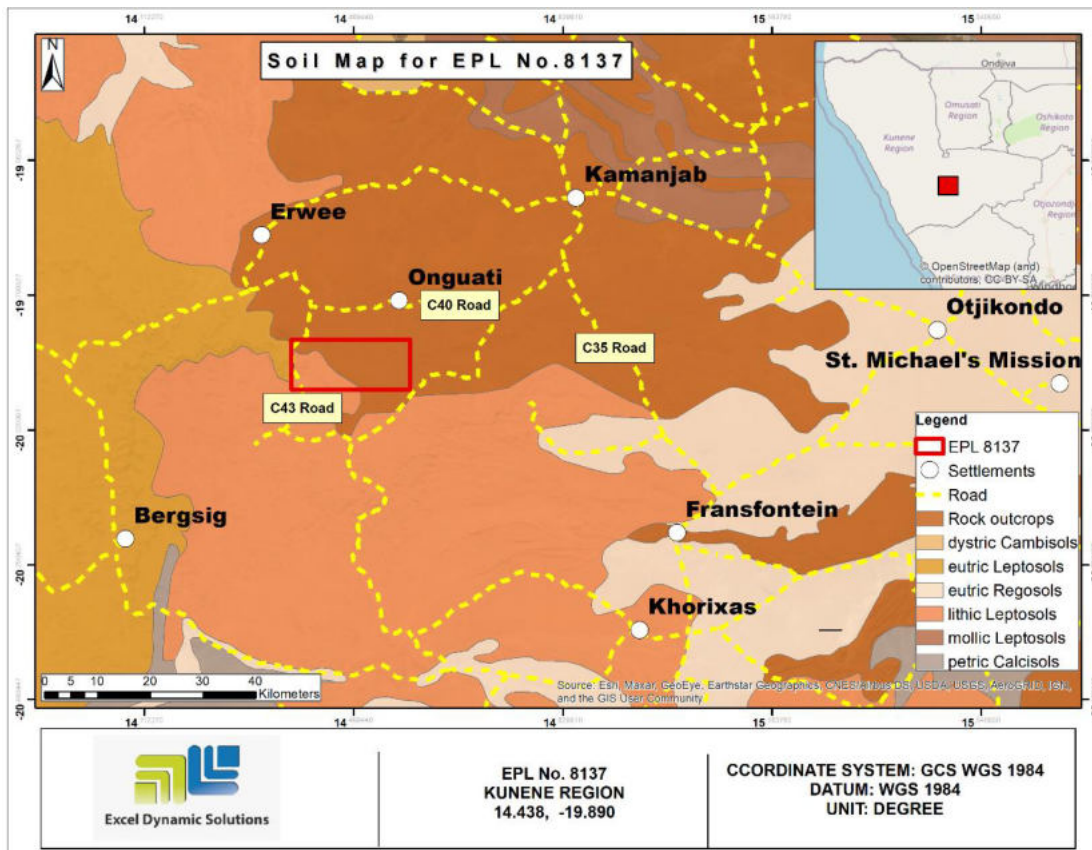


Figure 11: shows the dominant soil types found within the EPL

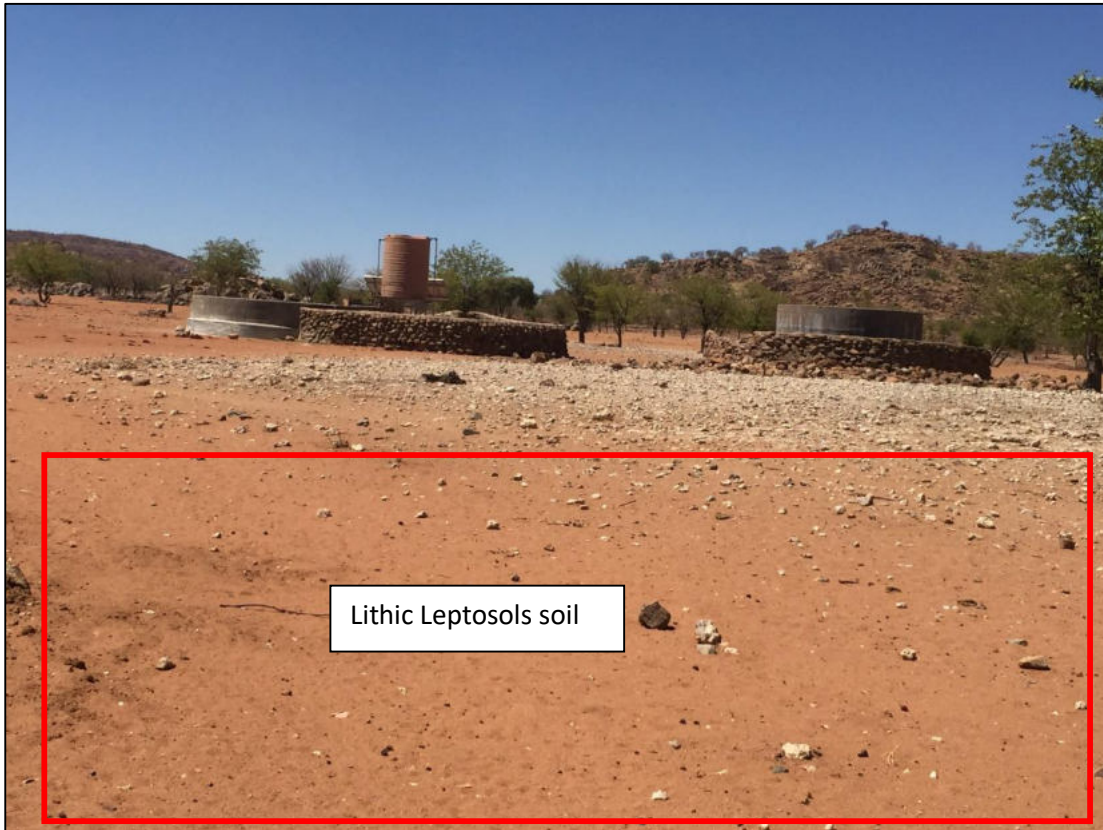


Figure 12: Lithic Leptosols soil around the project area.

5.5 Hydrology and Water Resources

In terms of surface water/ hydrology, the Kakatswa River cuts the EPL on its far northeastern section. With regards to groundwater (hydrogeology), the EPL is mainly covered moderately productive but variable (porous/ fractured) aquifer, and their fractured nature potentially allow the storage, transmission and flow of groundwater. Therefore, the rocks are good aquifers. **Figure 13** shows the hydrology map of the EPL area.

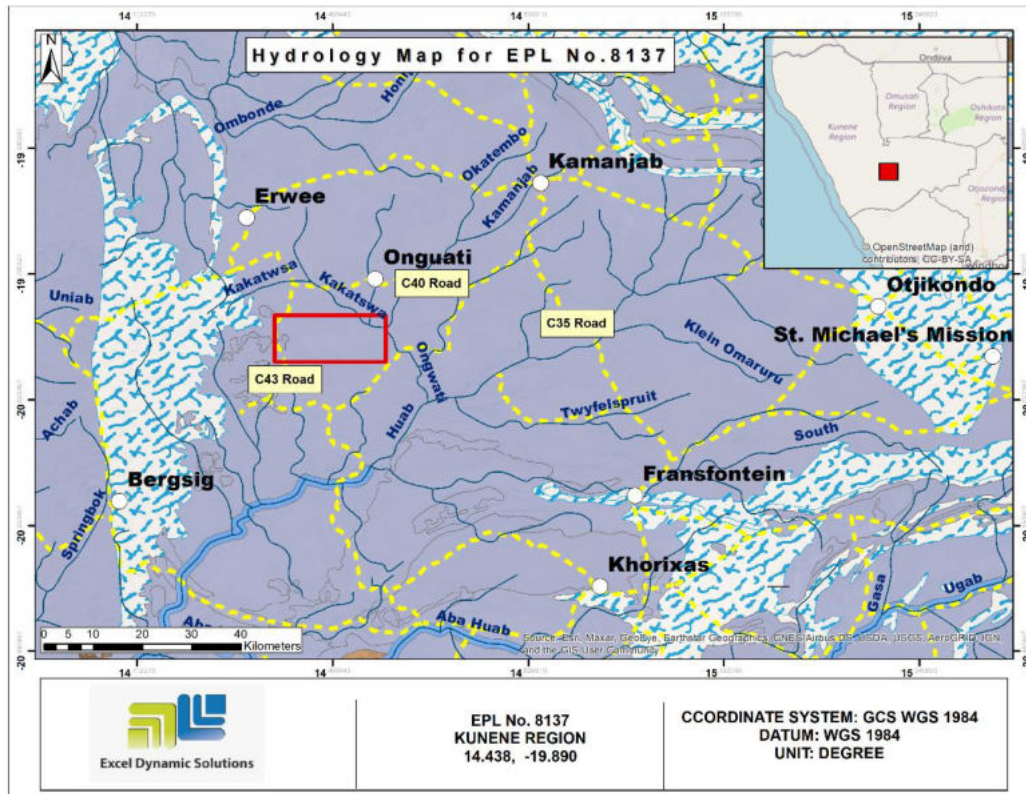


Figure 13: shows the hydrology map of the project area

5.6 Flora and Fauna

Flora

The EPL area is covered by the *Acacia Reficiens* commonly known as the red-thorn. This thorn is a v-shaped shrub with reddish bark when in younger growth. Their thorns are paired, either both hooked, both straight, or one hooked and the other straight. Leaves with 1 – 4 pinna pairs and 5 – 11 leaflets pairs, no hairs on margins. Flowers in creamy white balls. Fruits tend to be a flat, linear-oblong, reddish-brown pod, slightly pointed at the tips (Mannheimer, 2005). During the site visit the *Colophospermum mopane*, commonly called mopane was observed on site. **Figure 14** below shows the vegetation map and **Figure 15** shows vegetation observed during site visit.



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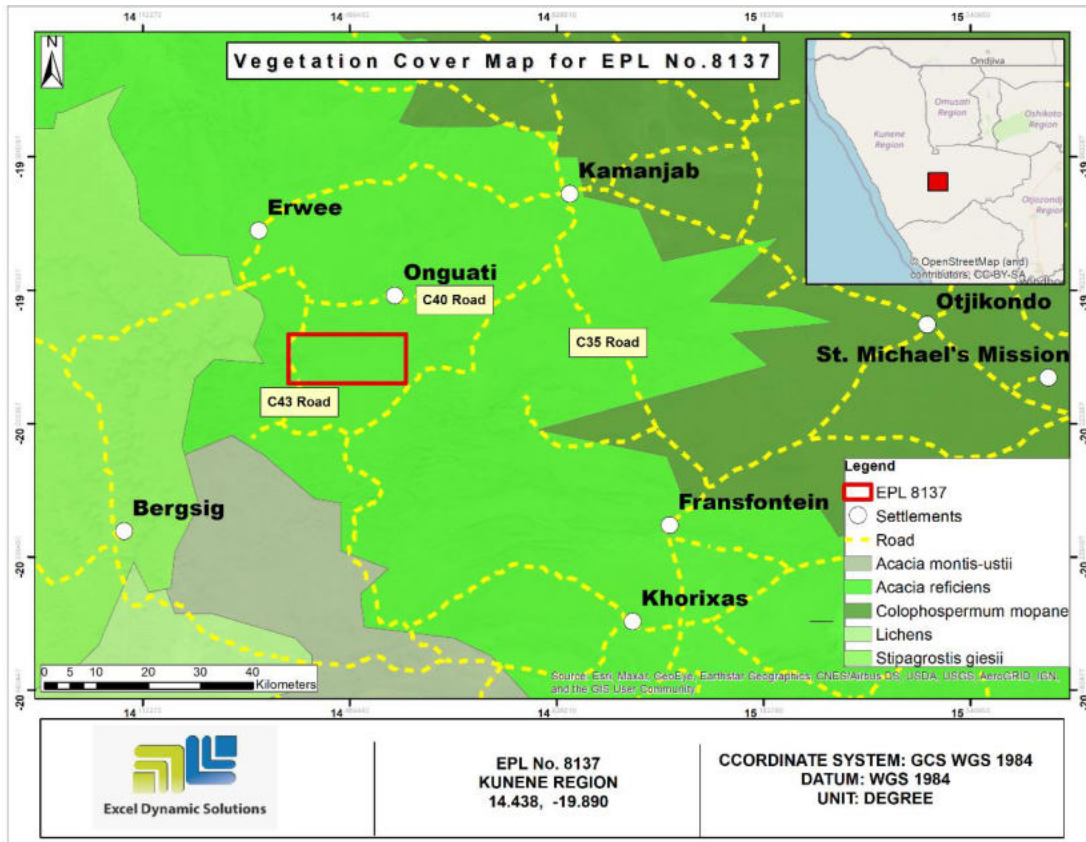
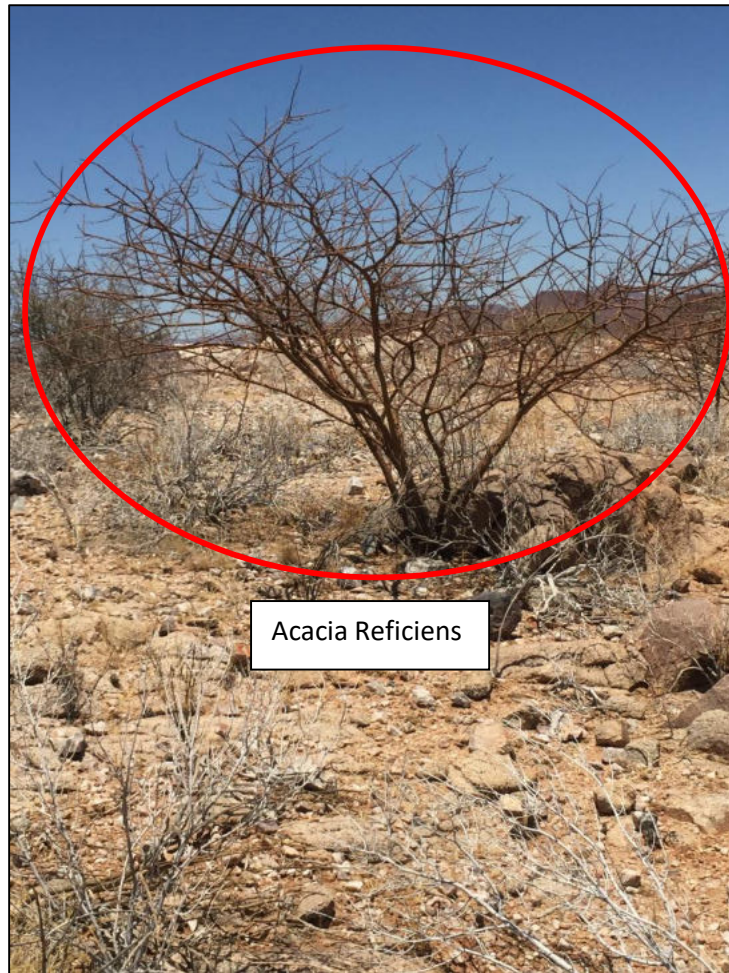


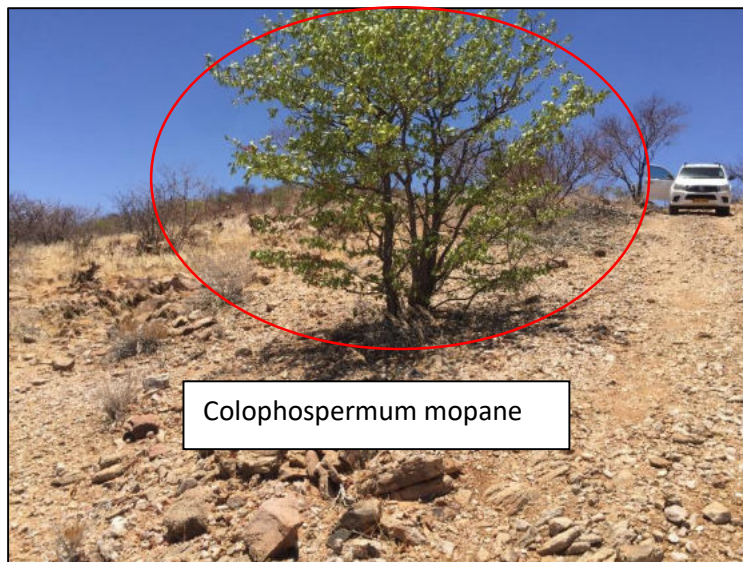
Figure 14: Vegetation map around the EPL



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Acacia Reficiens



Colophospermum mopane

Figure 15: Vegetation cover with the EPL area

In terms of fauna, during the public consultation conducted on the 10th December 2021. Generally, the EPL area is mostly surrounded by domestic animals such as donkey springboks.

5.7 Heritage and Archaeology

5.7.1 Regional Level

According to the Baseline Archaeology and Heritage Impact Assessment conducted for the proposed activities on EPL 8137 (by Mushi, 2021- Appendix I); Archaeological evidence and early investigations by MacCalman (1972) and MacCalman and Grobbelaar (1965) in Kunene Region revealed that the region was occupied, and this is evidenced by the presence of late Pleistocene evidences from the area, and more spectacularly, observations on stone tool use by contemporary hunter-gatherer groups. More recent investigations have documented a late Holocene occupation sequence (Albrecht et al, 2001) and some of the detailed archaeological characteristics of nomadic pastoral settlement patterns in the area (Kinahan 2001).

The archaeological evidence available so far indicates that the Kunene Region has abundant traces of Pleistocene occupation, but that much of this evidence will have been displaced by sheet erosion on high angle slopes. Holocene age material is also present, including some examples of rock art in the form of engravings on outcrops near the Epupa Falls (Sherz, 1975) and in the adjacent parts of southern Angola (Kinahan, 1997). The evidence of recent pastoralist settlement is particularly abundant and includes a large number of grave sites, some close to the river itself.

Figure 16 below shows the regional archaeological records in the region.

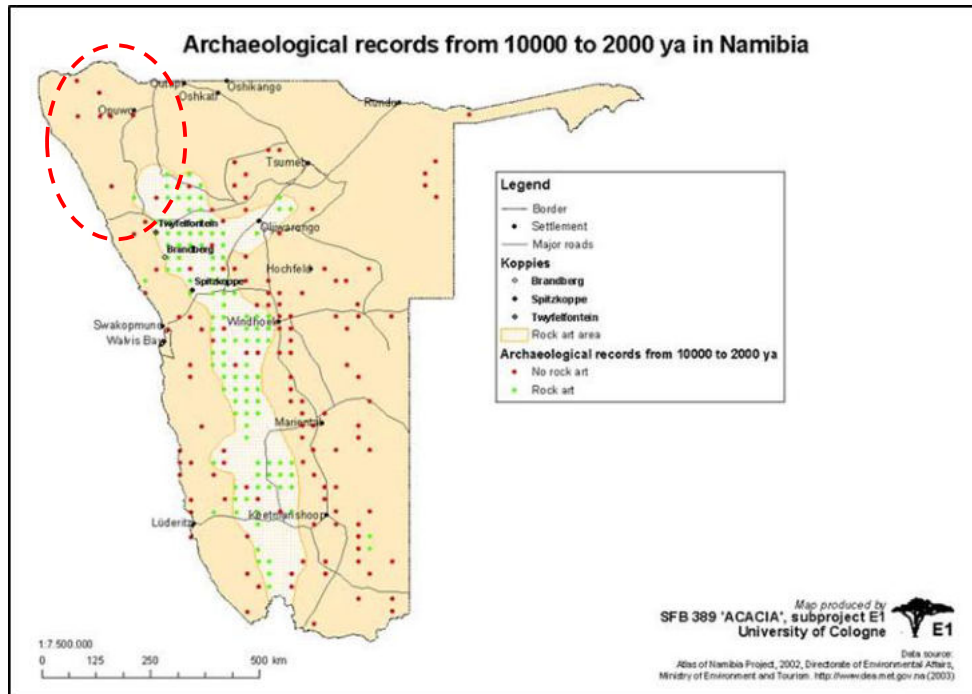


Figure 16: Archaeological records from 10,00 to 2,000 years old in Namibia

5.2.1 Local Level and Archaeological Findings

The archaeology assessment for the EPL area have located some archaeological sites that are far from the proposed project footprints, and one located within the project area, northwest of the EPL (Figure 17). The located site within the EPL, and the one outside (northeast) are of Holecene epoch i.e from 12,000 ~10,000 to 1950 B.P. other located sites which are far from the proposed project are of early Pleistocene to Holocene epoch. Some settlement establishments such as Onguati, Erwee and Bergsig are located within the areas surrounding the boundaries of the EPLs. With evidence of the identified areas of archaeological significance, it is safe to affirm that probably pre-historic people had lived around these areas thousands of years back. Thus, the located site within the EPL, for this purpose, is automatically designated as a “No-Go-Area”, pending further investigation. Fencing off or demarcation of this site should be put in place once prospecting and exploration activities commences.

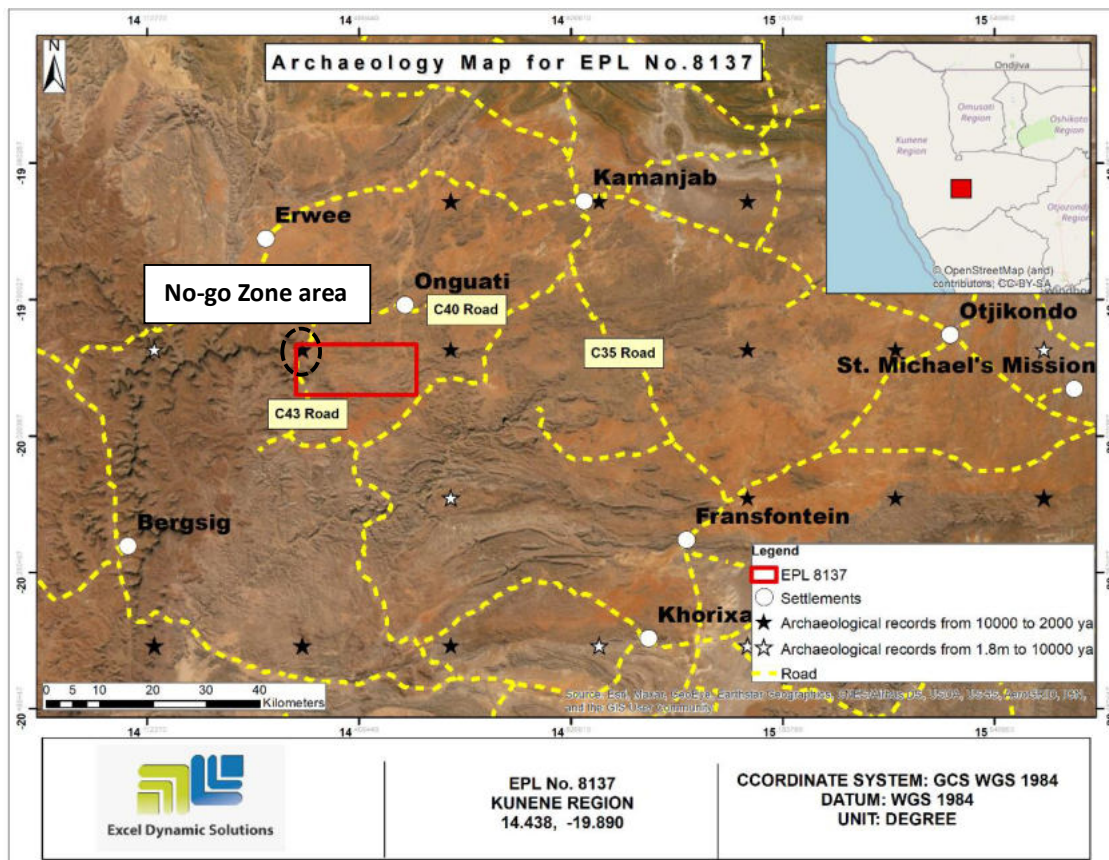


Figure 17: Map showing heritage/archaeological sites in the EPL area

5.8 Surrounding Land Uses

The EPL falls within 100% of farm land as shown in **Figure 18**. The Proponent is required to secure a signed agreement from the affected landowners and farmers to gain access to the areas of interest for prospecting and exploration investigations as per the Section 52 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 and Section 2.2.3 of the Minerals Policy of Namibia.



1. Section 52 (1) The holder of mineral licence shall not exercise any rights conferred upon such holder by this Act or under any terms and conditions of such mineral licence –

(a) In, on or under any and until such time as such holder has entered into an agreement in writing with the owner of such land containing terms and conditions relating to the payment of compensation, or the owner of such land has in writing waked any right to such compensation and has submitted a copy of such agreement or waiver to the Commissioner.

Section 2.2.3 of the Draft Minerals Policy of Namibia states that the Licence Holder and/or mineral explorers currently have to negotiate a contract with landowners to gain access for or mining purposes.

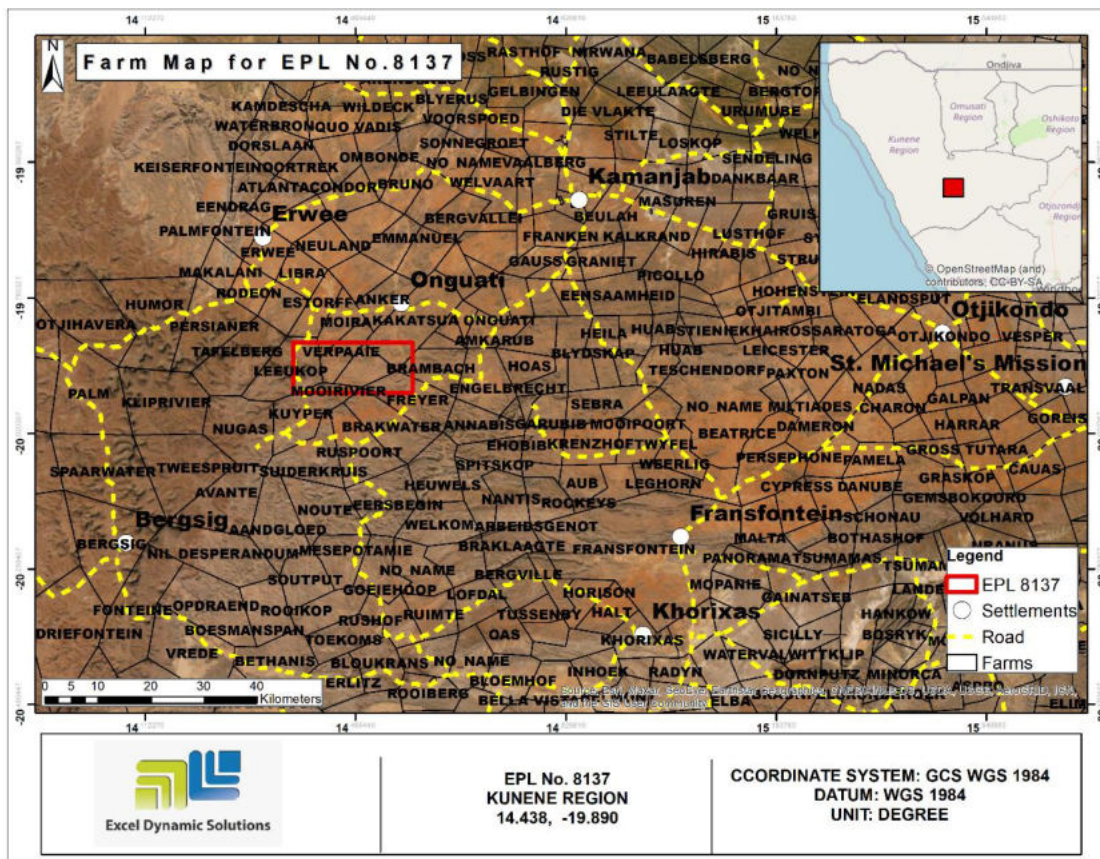


Figure 18: Map showing land use (farm) within and surrounding the EPL



5.9 Socio-Economic conditions

Demography

According to statistics of the last national census conducted in 2011, the population of Kunene Region is 86, 856. (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011). **Figure 19** below shows the population of the Kunene Region.

Name	Abbr.	Capital	Area A (km ²)	Population Census (C) 1991-10-21	Population Census (C) 2001-08-27	Population Census (Cf) 2011-08-28	Population Projection (P) 2020-07-01
Erongo	ERO	Swakopmund	63,539	55,470	107,663	150,809	209,000
Hardap	HAR	Mariental	109,781	66,495	68,249	79,507	93,500
IlKaras (Karas)	KAR	Keetmanshoop	161,514	61,162	69,329	77,421	92,600
Kavango East	KVE	Rundu	25,576	136,823	156,300
Kavango West	KVW	Nkurenkuru	23,166	86,529	94,000
Khomas	KHO	Windhoek	36,964	167,071	250,262	342,141	480,100
Kunene	KUN	Opuwo	115,260	64,017	68,735	86,856	107,200

Figure 19: The population structure of the region covered by the MCs (Source: Namibia Statistic Agency website).

Tourism

Generally, Kunene's rugged landscape and ancient traditional diversity and practices make tourism a key economic sector for the region. The region offers geo-tourism, eco-tourism and adventure tourism. 46% of the nation's conservancies are in the Kunene Region, hosting wildlife such as desert elephants, rhinos, lions and giraffes. Kunene is home to some of the most stunning tourism sites in Namibia. A number of attractions to be found in the region include the Petrified Forest, the Epupa Falls, the Skeleton Coast and the Swartbooi Graves. The Hartmann's & Maneufus valleys, Steep van Zyl's pass, Hoarusib & Hoanib Rivers, and Sesfontein are some of the land marks in the Kunene Region. The culture, numerous wild animals, conservancies and national parks make the region an investor's dream (Kunene Regional Council, 2019).



Infrastructure and Services

The vicinity of the project area has very limited infrastructure and services but, covers a satisfactory telecommunication coverage (i.e., 2G Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)). Among many other infrastructures are schools and water pipelines around the vicinity of the project area. **Figure 20** below shows some of the infrastructure and services found around the project area.

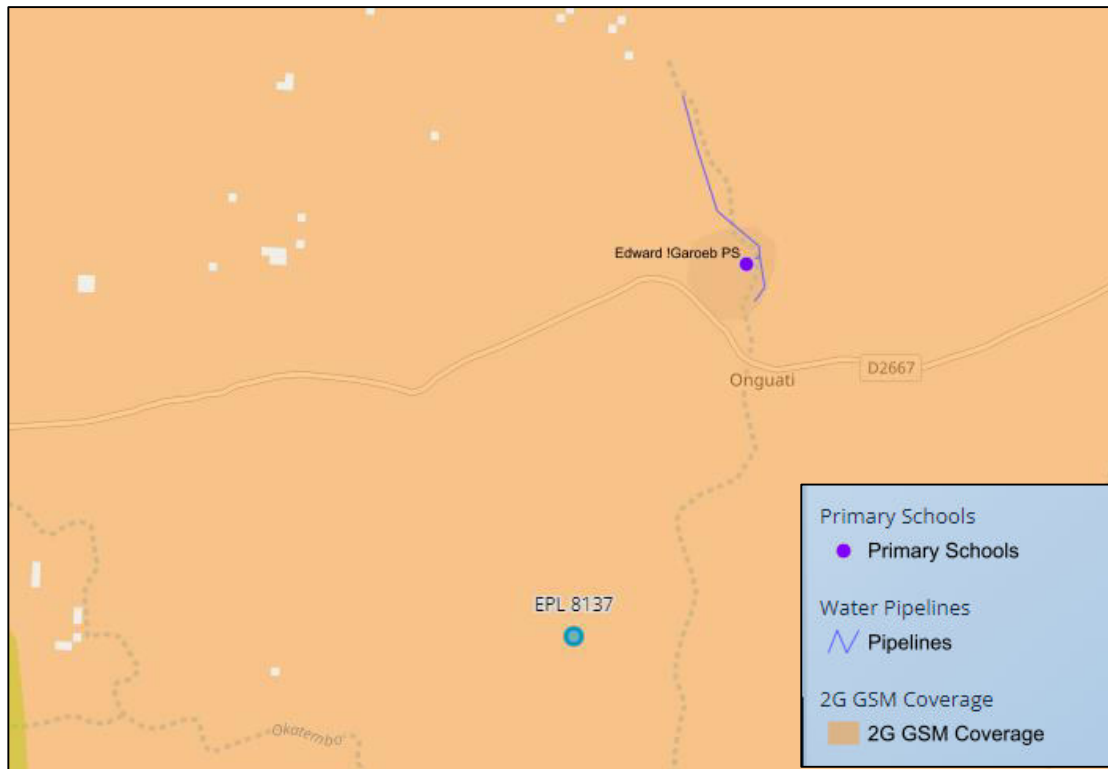


Figure 20: Services and Infrastructures found around the project area (Source: <https://digitalnamibia.nsa.org.na/>)

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Public consultation forms an important component of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process. It provides potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with an opportunity to comment on and raise any issues relevant to the project for consideration as part of the assessment process, thus assisting the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in identifying all potential impacts and to what extent further investigations are necessary. Public consultation can also aid in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures. Public consultation for this scoping study has been done in accordance with the EMA and its EIA Regulations.

6.1 Pre-identified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities, local leaders, and other interested members of the public were identified. Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly, while other parties who contacted the Consultant after project advertisement notices in the newspapers, were registered as I&APs upon their request. Newspaper advertisements of the proposed exploration activities were placed in two widely-read national newspapers in the region (*The Namibian Newspaper* and *New Era Newspaper*). The project advertisement/announcement ran for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments. The summary of pre-identified and registered I&APs is listed in **Table 3** below and the complete list of I&APs is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 3: Summary of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Ministry of Health and Social Services
Regional, Local and Traditional Authorities
Kunene Regional Council



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Gaiodaman Traditional Authority
General Public
land owners /Interested members of the public
Namibia Community Based Tourism Association

6.2 Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details the steps to be taken during a public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process. Communication with I&APs with regards to the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed facility was compiled (**Appendix E**) and hand delivered to relevant Authoritative Ministries, and upon request to all new registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in *The Namibian newspaper* (**04 November 2021** and **11 November 2021**) and *New Era* (**04 November 2021** and **11 November 2021**) (**Appendix F**), briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns;
- Public notices were placed at frequented places at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Office (**Figure 21**) to inform members of the public of the EIA process and register as I&APs, as well as submit comments.
- A public meeting was scheduled and held on **05 December 2021** under a tree, on Mooirivier Farm 738 and at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village at 12:30.

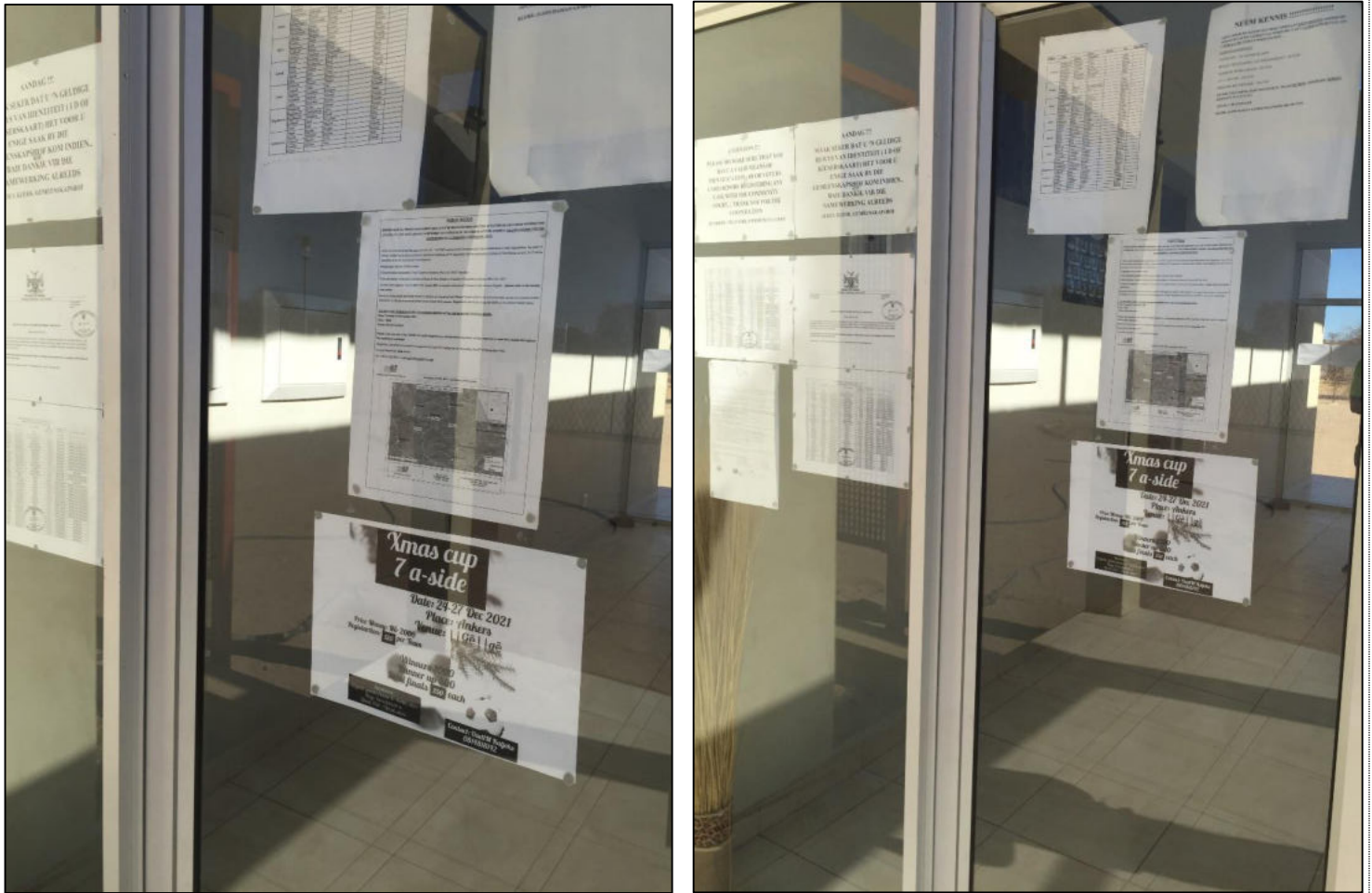


Figure 21: Public notices placed at |Gaodaman Traditional Authority Head Office, Anker Village, Kunene Region



Figure 22: Public meeting scheduled on 05 December 2021 in at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village

Issues were raised by affected and interested parties and these issues have been recorded and incorporated in the environmental report and EMP. The summarized issues raised during the public meeting are presented in **Table 4** below. The issues raised and responses by EDS are attached under **Appendix G** and **H**

Table 4: Summary of main issues and comments received during the first public meeting engagements

Issue	Concern



Drought	Drought has made farming difficult which has contributed to the loss of livestock's. Therefore, exploration activities on the EPL 8137 will help with the economic development in the area.
Unemployment	Community members should be prioritized during the exploration/ operational phase when the Proponent is hiring as the community has a high unemployment rate.
Conservancy	The EPL is within a conservancy area, and mitigation measures to protect the conservancy area should be outlined.
Exploration	Exploration activities is the only economic activity that will create the community with employment for livelihood. Since farming is no longer viable due to unpredictable climatic conditions and wild animals (i.e. hyenas) killing domestic animals in the area.

7 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Impact Identification

Proposed developments/activities are usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts of the development. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the prospecting activities are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

- Creation of jobs to the locals (primary, secondary and tertiary employment).



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- Producing of a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses
- Boosting of the local economic growth and regional economic development.
- Open up other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits

Negative impacts:

- Disturbance to the grazing area
- Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss.
- Generation of dust
- Water Resources Use
- Soil & Water Resources Pollution
- Waste Generation
- Occupational Health & Safety risks
- Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- Noise & Vibrations
- Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- Impacts on local Roads
- Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values
-
- Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of exploration works

7.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The Environmental Assessment process primarily ensures that potential impacts that may occur from project activity are identified, and addressed with environmentally cautious approaches and legal compliance. The impact assessment method used for this project is in accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012, as well as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards.



The identified impacts were assessed in terms of scale/extent (spatial scale), duration (temporal scale), magnitude (severity) and probability (likelihood of occurring), as presented in **Table 5**, **Table 6**, **Table 7** and **Table 8**, respectively.

In order to enable a scientific approach to the determination of the environmental significance, a numerical value is linked to each rating scale. This methodology ensures uniformity and that potential impacts can be addressed in a standard manner so that a wide range of impacts are comparable. It is assumed that an assessment of the significance of a potential impact is a good indicator of the risk associated with such an impact. The following process will be applied to each potential impact:

- Provision of a brief explanation of the impact;
- Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact; and
- Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute towards the attainment of environmentally sustainable operational conditions of the project for various features of the biophysical and social environment. The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

7.2.1 Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. **Table 5** shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 5: Extent or spatial impact rating+

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Impact is localized within the site boundary: Site only	Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	Impact extend National or over international boundaries

7.2.2 Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. **Table 6** shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 6: Duration impact rating

Low (1)	Low/Medium (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	Impact is quickly reversible, short term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years)	Impact is long-term	Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

7.2.3 Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These ratings were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. **Table 7** shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 7: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)
Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes,	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.



Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)
	extinction of rare species	important processes			

7.2.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability describes the likelihood of the impacts actually occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. **Table 8** shows impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 8: Probability of occurrence impact rating

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	Possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

7.2.5 Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact “without mitigation” is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this section, for this assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions is measured.

Once the above factors (**Table 5, Table 6, Table 7** and **Table 8**) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

$$\text{SIGNIFICANCE POINTS (SP)} = (\text{MAGNITUDE} + \text{DURATION} + \text{SCALE}) \times \text{PROBABILITY}$$



The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (Table 9).

Table 9: Significance rating scale

Significance	Environmental Significance Points	Colour Code
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	1 to 30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	-1 to -30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	<-60	H

Positive (+) – Beneficial impact

Negative (-) – Deleterious/ adverse+ Impact

Neutral – Impacts are neither beneficial nor adverse

For an impact with a significance rating of high (-ve), mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impact to a medium (-ve) or low (-ve) significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. To maintain a low or medium significance rating, monitoring is recommended for a period of time to enable the confirmation of the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control.

The assessment of the exploration phases is done for pre-mitigation and post-mitigation.

The risk/impact assessment is driven by three factors:

Source: The cause or source of the contamination.



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Pathway: The route taken by the source to reach a given receptor

Receptor: A person, animal, plant, eco-system, property or a controlled water source. If contamination is to cause harm or impact, it must reach a receptor.

A pollutant linkage occurs when a source, pathway and receptor exist together. Mitigation measures aim firstly, avoid risk and if the risk cannot be avoided, mitigation measures to minimize the impact are recommended. Once mitigation measures have been applied, the identified risk would reduce to lower significance (Booth, 2011).

This assessment focuses on the three project phases namely; the prospecting, exploration (and possible analysis) and decommissioning. The potential negative impacts stemming from the proposed activities of the EPL are described, assessed and mitigation measures provided thereof. Further mitigation measures in a form of management action plans are provided in the Draft Environmental Management Plan.

7.3 Assessment of Potential Negative Impacts

The main potential negative impacts associated with the operation and maintenance phase are identified and assessed below:

7.3.1 Disturbance to the grazing areas

The EPL is overlying commercial farms that practice livestock and game farming, the invasive exploration activities such as site clearing, trenching, and drilling can potentially lead to the disturbance of grazing land. This will potentially affect the grazing areas available to the farms' livestock and wildlife, and since the farmers greatly depend on these types of farming for subsistence and commercial purposes, this would have an impact on their livelihood through potential feeding/grazing for animals and eventual losses.

The effect of exploration work on the land (when done over a wider spatial extent), if not mitigated, may hinder animal husbandry in the area and its surrounding. The project area might experience loss of its pastoral system over time. Losing grazing pastures for livestock and wildlife minimizes the number of animals on the farms and overall farming activity in the area, and lead to loss of livelihoods. Under the status quo, the impact can be of a medium significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a lower significance. The impact is assessed in **Table 10** below.



Table 10: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on grazing areas

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M/L: -4	M/H: 4	M: -40
Post mitigation	L/M: -2	L/M: -2	L/M: -4	L/M: 2	L: -16

Mitigations and recommendation to lower the possibility of disturbance and loss of the Pastoral system

- Any unnecessary removal or destruction of grazing land, due to exploration activities should be avoided
- Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity and grazing land.
- Workers should refrain from driving off road and creating unnecessary tracks that may contribute to the loss of grazing land.
- Environmental awareness on the importance of the preservation of grazing land for local livestock should be provided to the workers.

7.3.2 Land Degradation and Loss of Biodiversity

Fauna: The trenching, pitting and drilling activities done for detailed exploration would result in land degradation, leading to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna ranging from microorganisms to large animals and vegetation. Endemic species are most severely affected since even the slightest disruption in their habitat can result in extinction or put them at high risk of being wiped out.

The presence and movement of the exploration workforce and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb not only the domestic animals (livestock) grazing at the explored sites of the EPL, but also the wildlife present on the explored farms. Not only the disturbance due to human and vehicle movements, but also potential illegal hunting (poaching) of local wildlife by project related workers. This could lead to loss or number reduction of specific faunal species



which also impacts tourism in the community (for tourists who are interested in wildlife seeing when driving through the area).

Another potential activity that will impact the faunal community is the unrehabilitated and/or unfenced boreholes, trenches and pits used for exploration (once they are no longer in use). If these holes and pits/trenches are not fenced off or closed off by rehabilitating them, they could pose a high risk of site domestic and wild animals falling into these holes and pits, causing injuries and potentially mortalities.

Flora: According to Kanime and Kamwi (2021), the direct impacts on flora and vegetation communities will mainly occur through clearing for the exploration access roads and associated infrastructure. The dust emissions from drilling may affect surrounding vegetation through the fall of dust. Some loss of vegetation is an inevitable consequence of the development. However, given the abundance of the shrubs and site-specific areas of exploration on the EPL, the impact will be localized, therefore manageable.

Under the status, the impact can be of a medium significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a low significance rating. The impact is assessed in **Table 11** below.

Table 11: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on biodiversity

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M: -6	M/H: 4	M: -48
Post mitigation	L/M: -2	L/M: -2	L/M: -4	L/M: 2	L: -16

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize the loss of biodiversity

- The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation, thus promoting a balance between biodiversity and their operations.
- Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration site areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site.
- Shrubs or trees found along trenching, drilling, or sampling spots on sites should not be unnecessarily removed.



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- Movement of vehicle and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation.
- No onsite vegetation should be cut or used for firewood related to the project's operations. The Proponent should provide firewood for his onsite camping workers from authorized firewood producer or seller.
- Even if a certain shrub or tree is found along exploration sites, this does not mean that it should be removed. Therefore, care should be taken when exploring without destroying the site vegetation.
- Design access roads appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as possible.
- Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore whole-sale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the EPL footprint.
- Formulate and implement suitable and appropriate operational management guidelines for the cleared areas. Incorporated in the guidelines are the progressive rehabilitation measures. These should consider:
 - Workers should refrain from disturbing, killing or stealing farm animals and killing small soil and rock outcrops' species found on sites.
 - Poaching (illegal hunting) of wildlife from the area is strictly prohibited.
 - Environmental awareness on the importance of biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers.

7.3.3 Generation of Dust (Air Quality)

Dust emanating from site access roads when transporting exploration equipment and supply (water) to and from site (time-to-time) may compromise the air quality in the area. Vehicular movements from heavy vehicles such as trucks would potentially create dust even though it is not always so severe. The hot and dry environment, loose and sandy nature of the substrate and low vegetation cover causes ambient fugitive dust levels. Additionally, activities carried out as part of the exploration works such as drilling would contribute to the dust levels in the air. The medium significance of this impact can be reduced to a low significance rating by properly implementing mitigation measures. The impact is assessed in **Table 12** below.

Table 12: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on air quality



Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M/L: -4	M/H: 4	M: -40
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L- 2	L - 1	L - 4

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize dust

- Exploration vehicles should not drive at a speed more than 40 km/h to avoid dust generation around the area.
- The Proponent should ensure that the exploration schedule is limited to the given number of days of the week, and not every day. This will keep the vehicle-related dust level minimal in the area.
- When and if the project reaches the advanced stages of exploration, a reasonable amount of water should be used on gravel roads, using regular water sprays on gravel routes and near exploration sites to suppress the dust that may be emanating from certain exploration areas on the EPL.

7.3.4 Water Resources Use

Water resources is impacted by project developments/activities in two ways, namely through pollution (water quality) or over-abstraction (water quantity) or at times both.

The abstraction of more water than it can be replenished would negatively affect the local communities (communal farmers and livestock) that depend on the same low potential groundwater resource (aquifer).

The impact of the project activities on the resources would be dependent on the water volumes required by each project activity. Commonly exploration activities use a lot of water, mainly drilling. However, this depends on the type of drilling methods employed (diamond drilling is more water-consuming compared to drilling methods such as reverse circulation for instance) and the type of mineral being explored for.

The drilling method to be employed for this project's exploration activities is Reverse Circulation. The required water for exploration is about 2,000 litres per month. This water will be used for drilling purposes such cooling and washing drilling equipment, drinking and other domestic purposes. Given the low to medium groundwater potential of the project site area, the Proponent may consider carting some of the water volumes from outside the area and store it in industry



standard water reservoirs/tanks on site. Although exploration may be requiring this much water, this would also be dependent on the duration of the exploration works and number of exploration boreholes required to make reliable interpretation on the commodities explored for. The exploration period is limited time wise, therefore, the impact will only last for the duration of the exploration activities and ceases upon their completion.

Without the implementation of any mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium, but upon effective implementation of the recommended measures, the impact significance would be reduced to low as presented in the **Table 13** below.

Table 13: Assessment of the project impact on water resource use and availability

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M/H - 4	L/M - 4	M/H - 4	M - 44
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to manage water use

- Drinking water abstracted from boreholes or supplied by carting should be used efficiently, and recycling and re-using of water on certain site activities should be encouraged, where necessary and possible.
- Water reuse/recycling methods should be implemented as far as practicable such that the water used to cool off exploration equipment should be captured and used for the cleaning of project equipment, if possible.
- Water storage tanks should be inspected daily to ensure that there is no leakage, resulting in wasted water on site.
- Water conservation awareness and saving measures training should be provided to all the project workers in both phases so that they understand the importance of conserving water and become accountable.

7.3.5 Soil and Water Resources Pollution

The proposed exploration activities are associated with a variety of potential pollution sources (i.e., lubricants, fuel, and wastewater) that may contaminate/pollute soils and eventually groundwater and surface water. The anticipated potential source of pollution to water resources



from the project activities would be hydrocarbons (oil) from project vehicles, machinery, and equipment as well as potential wastewater/effluent from exploration related activities.

The spills (depending on volumes spilled on the soils) from these machinery, vehicles and equipment could infiltrate into the ground and pollute the fractured or faulted aquifers on site, and with time reach further groundwater systems in the area. However, it should be noted that the scale and extent/footprint of the activities where potential sources of pollution will be handled is relatively small. Therefore, the impact will be moderately low.

Pre-mitigation measure implementation, the impact significance is low to moderate and upon implementation, the significance will be reduced to low. The impact is assessed in **Table 14** below.

Table 14: Assessment of the project impact on soils and water resources (pollution)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M/H - 4	M - 6	M - 3	M - 39
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 8

Mitigations and recommendation to manage soil and water pollution

- Spill control preventive measures should be in place on site to management soil contamination, thus preventing and or minimizing the contamination from reaching water resources bodies. Some of the soil control preventive measures that can be implemented include:
 - Identification of oil storage and use locations on site and allocate drip trays and polluted soil removal tools suitable for that specific surface (soil or hard rock cover) on the sites.
 - Maintain equipment and fuel storage tanks to ensure that they are in good condition thus preventing leaks and spills.
 - The oil storage and use locations should be visually inspected for container or tank condition and spills.
- All project employees should be sensitized about the impacts of soil pollution and advised to follow appropriate fuel delivery and handling procedures.



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- The Proponent should develop and prepare countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. This includes keeping spill response procedures and a well-stocked cache of supplies easily accessible.
- Ensure employees receive basic Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan training and mentor new workers as they get hired.
- Project machines and equipment should be equipped with drip trays to contain possible oil spills when operated on site.
- Polluted soil should be removed immediately and put in a designate waste type container for later disposal.
- Drip trays must be readily available on this trailer and monitored to ensure that accidental fuel spills along the tank trailer path/route around the exploration sites are cleaned on time (soon after the spill has happened).
- Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility.
- Washing of equipment contaminated hydrocarbons, as well as the washing and servicing of vehicles should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from contaminating soil or water resources.
- Toilet water should be treated using chemical portable toilets and periodically emptied out before reaching capacity and transported to a wastewater treatment facility.

7.3.6 Waste Generation

During the prospecting and exploration phase, domestic and general waste is produced on site. If the generated waste is not disposed of in a responsible way, land pollution may occur on the EPL or around the site. The EPL is in an area of moderate sensitivity to pollution. Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Therefore, the exploration programme needs to have appropriate waste management for the site. To prevent these issues, biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes must be stored in separate containers and collected regularly for disposal at a recognized landfill/dump site. Any hazardous waste that may have an impact on the animals, vegetation, water resources and the general environment should be handled cautiously. Without any mitigation measures, the general impact



of waste generation has a medium significance. The impact will reduce to low significance, upon implementing the mitigation measures. The assessment of this impact is given in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Assessment of waste generation impact

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M - 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 8

Mitigations and recommendation to waste management

- Workers should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.
- After each daily works, the Proponent should ensure that there are no wastes left on the sites.
- All domestic and general operational waste produced daily should be contained onsite until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.
- The exploration site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste.
- Sewage waste should be stored as per the portable chemical toilets supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility
- Oil spills should be taken care of by removing and treating soils affected by the spill.
- A penalty system for irresponsible disposal of waste on site and anywhere in the area should be implemented.
- Careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site is essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major/minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil, and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the sites.



7.3.7 Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Project personnel (workers) involved in the exploration activities may be exposed to health and safety risks. These are in terms of accidental injury, owing to either minor (i.e., superficial physical injury) or major (i.e., involving heavy machinery or vehicles) accidents. The site safety of all personnel will be the Proponent’s responsibility and should be adhered to as per the requirements of the Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) and the Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919). The heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage area should be properly secured to prevent any harm or injury to the Proponent’s personnel or local domestic animals.

The use of heavy equipment, especially during drilling and the presence of hydrocarbons on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks. This could pose a safety risk to the project personnel and equipment and vehicles too.

If machinery and equipment are not properly stored and packed, the safety risk may not only be a concern for project workers but residents too, especially children, given the fact that the project sites are within farms, where children reside too. This is true because, the local children may try to access the active site areas and play with dangerous materials and equipment.

The impact is probable and has a medium significance rating. However, with adequate mitigation measures, the impact rating will be reduced to low. This impact is assessed in **Table 16** below and mitigation measures provided.

Table 16: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on health and safety

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 48
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize health and safety issues

- The Labour Act’s Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with.
- The Proponent should commit to and make provision for bi-annual full medical check-up for all the workers at site to monitor the impact of project related activities on them (workers).



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- As part of their induction, the project workers should be provided with an awareness training of the risks of mishandling equipment and materials on site as well as health and safety risk associated with their respective jobs.
- When working on site, employees should be properly equipped with adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses, etc.
- Heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage site should be properly secured, and appropriate warning signage placed where visible.
- Drilled boreholes that will no longer be in use or to be used later after being drilled should be properly marked for visibility and capped/closed off.
- Ensure that after completion of exploration holes and trenches, drill cuttings are put back into the hole and the holes filled and levelled, and trenches backfilled respectively.
- An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled, and all personnel appropriately trained.
- Workers should not be allowed to drink alcohol prior to and during working hours nor allowed on site when under the influence of alcohol as this may lead to mishandling of equipment which results into injuries and other health and safety risks.
- The site areas that are considered temporary risks should be equipped with "danger" or "cautionary" signs.

7.3.8 Vehicular Traffic Use and Safety

The district roads such as C35, and C40 are the main transportation routes for all vehicular movement in the area and provide access to the EPL and connect the project area to other towns such as Kamanjab. Therefore, traffic volume will increase on these district roads during exploration as the project would need a delivery of supplies and services on site. These service and supplies will include but not limited to water, waste removal, procurement of exploration machinery, equipment, and others.

Depending on the project needs, trucks, medium and small vehicles will be frequenting the area to and from exploration sites on the EPL. This would potentially increase slow moving heavy vehicular traffic along these roads. The impact would not only be felt by the district road users but also the local road users such as farms (via local access gravel and single-track roads). This would add additional pressure on the roads.



However, only so many times a week or even monthly that the exploration related heavy trucks will be transporting materials and equipment from and to site during exploration. Therefore, the risk is anticipated to be short-term, not frequent, and therefore of medium significance. Pre-mitigation, the impact can be rated medium and with the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance will be low as assessed in **Table 17** below.

Table 17: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on road use (vehicular traffic)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M/H - 4	L/M - 4	M/H - 4	M - 44
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize impact on road safety and related vehicular traffic issues.

- The transportation of exploration materials, equipment and machinery should be limited to once or twice a week only, but not every day to reduce the pressure on local roads.
- The heavy truck loads should comply with the maximum allowed speed limit for respective vehicles while transporting materials and equipment/machinery on the public and access roads (40km/h).
- The potential carted water to the site (from other source of water supply) should be done once or twice a week in container that can supply and store water for most of the week, thus reducing the number of water-carting trucks on the road daily.
- Drivers of all project phases' vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses and adhere to the road safety rules.
- Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less) and be on the lookout for livestock and wildlife as well as residents/travellers.
- The Proponent should ensure that the site access roads are well equipped with temporary road signs conditions to cater for vehicles travelling to and from site throughout the project's life cycle.
- Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents owing to mechanical faults.



- Vehicle drivers should only make use of designated site access roads provided and as agreed.
- Vehicle's drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.
- No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked outside the project site boundary or demarcated areas for such purpose.
- To control traffic movement on site, deliveries from and to site should be carefully scheduled. This should optimally be during weekdays and between the hours of 8am and 5pm.
- The site access road(s) should be upgraded to an unacceptable standard to be able to accommodate project related vehicles as well as farm vehicles.

7.3.9 Noise and vibrations

Prospecting and exploration work (especially drilling) may be a nuisance to surrounding communities due to the noise produced by the activity. Excessive noise and vibrations can be a health risk to workers on site. The exploration equipment used for drilling on site is of medium size and the noise level is bound to be limited to the site only, therefore, the impact likelihood is minimal. Without any mitigation, the impact is rated as of medium significance. To change the impact significance from the pre-mitigation significance to low rating, the mitigation measures should be implemented. This impact is assessed in **Table 18** below.

Table 18: Assessment of the impacts of noise and vibrations from exploration

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	M/H - 3	M – 30
Post mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M -2	L - 10

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize noise

- Noise from operations' vehicles and equipment on the sites should be at acceptable levels.
- The exploration operational times should be set such that no exploration activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.



- Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise and vibrations generated by exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to excessive noise.

7.3.10 Disturbance to Archaeological and Heritage resources

According to Mushi (2021), the desktop archaeological assessment, and field-based survey which was conducted, indicates that some sections and within the boundaries of the proposed project site area are highly sensitive and archaeologically significant in terms of heritage resources that characterizes the need of a detailed investigation of any other existing archaeological cultural materials in the areas. This area was mapped out, and coordinates taken to establish “No-Go-Area”, due to their sensitivity the areas were documented, and they should be protected either by fencing them off or demarcation for preservation purposes or excluded from any development i.e., no exploration activities should be conducted near these recorded areas through establishment of buffer zones.

Therefore, this impact can be rated as medium significance if there are no mitigation measures in place. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact significance will be reduced to a lower rating. The impact is assessed in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Assessment of the impacts of exploration on archaeological & heritage resources

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 48
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize impact on archaeological and heritage resources

- A “No-Go-Area” should be put in place where there is evidence of archaeological site, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelter or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoid the site completely by not working closely or near the known site.



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- On-site personnel (s) and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize “chance finds heritage” in the course of their work.
- During the prospecting and exploration works, it is important to take note and recognize any significant material being unearthed and making the correct judgment on which actions should be taken (refer to CFP Appendix attached to the EMP).
- The footprint impact of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities should be kept to minimal to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within the EPL boundaries. The Proponent should keep a buffer of 50 meters on all the archaeological/cultural sites observed within the project site and broader area throughout their stay (duration of their presence) in the area.
- A landscape approach of the site management must consider culture and heritage features in the overall planning of exploration infrastructures within and beyond the license boundaries.
- The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in event significant heritage and culture features are discovered while conducting exploration works.
- Subject to the recommendations herein made and the implementation of the mitigation measures and adoption of the project Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)/EMP should be complied.
- An archaeologist or Heritage specialist should be onsite to monitor all significant earth moving activities that may be implemented as part of the proposed project activities.
- When the removal of topsoil and subsoil on the site for exploration purposes, the site should be monitored for subsurface archaeological materials by a qualified Archaeologist.
- Show overall commitment and compliance by adapting “minimalistic or zero damage approach”.
- In addition to these recommendations above, there should be a controlled movement of the contractor, exploration crews, equipment, setting up of camps and everyone else involved in the prospecting and exploration activities to limit the proliferation of informal pathways, gully erosion and disturbance to surface and sub-surface artifacts such as stone tools and other buried materials etc.



7.3.11 Impact on Local Roads

These types of projects are usually associated with movements of heavy trucks and equipment or machinery that use locals frequently. The heavy trucks travelling on the local roads and exert more pressure on them. These local roads in remote areas are normally not in a good condition already for light vehicles, and the additional vehicles such as heavy ones may make it worse and difficult to be used by small (vehicles) that already struggled on the roads before they got worse. This will be a concern if maintenance and care is not done during the exploration phase. The impact would be short-term (during exploration only) and therefore, manageable.

Without any management and or mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium and to reduce this rating to low, the measures will need to be effectively implemented. The assessment of this impact is presented in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Assessment of exploration on local services (roads and water)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M/H - 4	M - 3	M - 6	M - 3	M – 39
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	M/L - 4	M/L -2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize the impact on local services

- The heavy trucks transporting materials and services to site should be scheduled to travel at least twice or thrice a week to avoid daily travelling to site, unless on cases of emergencies.
- The Proponent should consider frequent maintenance of local roads on the farms to ensure that the roads are in a good condition for other roads users such as farmers, and travelers from and outside the area.



7.3.12 Social Nuisance: Local Property intrusion and Disturbance or Damage

The presence of some out-of-area workers may lead to social annoyance to the local community. This could particularly be a concern when they or some of those workers enter or damage properties of the locals. The private properties of the locals (farmers) could be houses, fences, vegetation, or domestic and wild animals (livestock and wildlife) or any properties of economic or cultural value to the farm/landowners or occupiers of the land. The damage or disturbance to properties may not only be private but local public properties. The unpermitted and unauthorized entry to private properties may cause clashes between the affected property (land) owners and the Proponent.

Pre-implementation of mitigation measures, the impact is rated as of medium significance. However, upon mitigation (post-mitigation), the significance will change from medium to low rating. The impact is assessed below (**Table 21**).

Table 21: Assessment of social impact of community property damage or disturbance

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 48
Post mitigation	L - 1	L - 1	M/L - 4	M/L -2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize the issue of damage to or intrusion of properties

- The Proponent should inform their workers on the importance of respecting the farmers' properties by not intruding or damage their houses, fences or snaring and killing their livestock and wildlife.
- Any workers or site employees that will be found guilty of intruding peoples 'privately owned properties should be called in for disciplinary hearing and/or dealt with as per their employer' (Proponent)'s code of employment conduct
- The project workers should be advised to respect the community and local's private properties, values, and norms.
- No worker should be allowed to wander in people's private yards or fences without permission.



- The project workers are not allowed to kill or in any way disturb local livestock and wildlife on farms.
- The cutting down or damaging of vegetation belonging to the affected farmers or neighbouring farms is strictly prohibited.

7.3.13 Social Nuisance: Job seeking and Differing Norms, Culture and Values

The proposed project activities could attract a potential influx of people from outside the project area in search of job opportunities. Such influxes during the exploration phase may lead to social annoyance to the local community as well as conflicts. This is generally considered a concern, given the current unemployment rate of youth in Namibia. People from other areas/regions may learn of the project intentions through EIA notices in the newspapers and be forced to go look for work opportunities in the area. Different people may come with different ways of living to the area, which could interfere with the local norms, culture, and values. This could potentially lead to social clashes between the locals and outsiders (out-of-area job seekers).

Pre-implementation of mitigation measures, the impact is rated as of medium significance. However, upon mitigation (post-mitigation) – see mitigation measures below, the significance will change from medium to low rating. The impact is assessed in **Table 22** below.

Table 22: Social impact assessment of outsiders’ influx into the area (job seeking related)

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M - 3	M - 3	M - 6	M/H - 4	M – 48
Post mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	L - 2	L/M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendation measure to reduce the influx of outsiders into the area

- The Proponent should prioritize the employment of more local people, and only if necessary and due to lack of skills in the area, out-of-area people can be given some of the work. This is to avoid the influx of outsiders into the area for works that can be done the locals.



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- The locals employed during exploration should be provided with the necessary training of skills required for the project to avoid bringing in many out-of-area employees. This way, skills development and transfer is ensured in the local community.
- The workers should be engaged in health talks and training about the dangers of engaging in unprotected sexual relations which results in contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexual related infections.
- Out-of-area workers that may be employed (due to their unique work skills) on site should be sensitized on the importance of respecting the local values and norms, so that they can co-live-in harmony with the local communities during the duration of their employment period on site.

7.4 Cumulative Impacts Associated with Proposed Exploration

According to the International Finance Corporation (2013), cumulative impacts are defined as “those that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to in this document as “developments”) when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones”.

Similarly, to many other exploration projects, one cumulative impact to which the proposed project and associated activities potentially contribute is the:

- **impact on road infrastructure:** The proposed exploration activity contributes cumulatively to various activities such as farming activities and travelling associated with tourism and local daily routines. The contribution of the proposed project to this cumulative impact is however not considered significant given the short duration, and local extent (site-specific) of the intended mineral exploration activities.
- **The use of water:** While the contribution of this project will not be significant, mitigation measures to reduce water consumption during exploration are essential.

7.5 Mitigations and Recommendations for Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of explored (disturbed) sites will include but not limited to the following:

- Backfilling of trenches and or pits in such a way that subsoil is replaced first, and topsoil replaces last.
- Closing off and capping of all exploration drilling boreholes. The boreholes should not only be filled with sand alone, as wind will scour the sand and re-establish the holes.



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- Carrying away all waste generated from the last disposal to the last days on site.
- Transporting all machinery and equipment as well as vehicles to designated offsite storage facilities.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is crucial for the Proponent and their contractors to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures, in order to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. All these would be done with the aim of promoting environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the host community and environment at large. This is to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed. Lastly, should the ECC be issued, the Proponent will be expected to be compliant with the ECC conditions as well as legal requirements governing the mineral exploration and related activities.

8.2 Recommendations

The potential positive and negative impacts stemming from the proposed exploration activities on EPL No. 8137 were identified, assessed and appropriate management and mitigation measures (to negative impacts) made thereof for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors and project related employees.

The public was consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). This was done via the two newspapers (*New Era* and *The Namibian*) used for this environmental assessment. A consultation face-to-face meeting with directly affected farmers (landowners) was conducted, whereby they raised comments and concerns on the proposed project activities.

The issues and concern raised by the registered I&APs formed the basis for this Report and the Draft EMP. The issues were addressed and incorporated into this Report whereby mitigation measures have been provided thereof to avoid and/or minimize their significance on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium



rating significance. With the effective implementation the recommended management and mitigation measures, this will particularly see the reduction in the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely (from medium rating to low). To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, or their Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is highly recommended. The monitoring of this implementation will not only be done to maintain the reduce impacts' rating or maintain low rating but to also ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away too.

An Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) was done by a specialist for this ESA Study. The findings of this AHIA and the Scoping assessment (ESA) were deemed sufficient and concluded that no further detailed assessments are required to the ECC application.

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put on monitoring the implementation of these measures.

It is therefore, recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.
- All required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities should be obtained as required. These include permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensuring compliance with these specific legal requirements.
- The Proponent and all their project workers or contractors comply with the legal requirements governing their project and its associated activities and ensure that project permits and or approvals required to undertake specific site activities are obtained and renewed as stipulated by the issuing authorities.
- Site areas where exploration activities have ceased are rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their pre-exploration state.



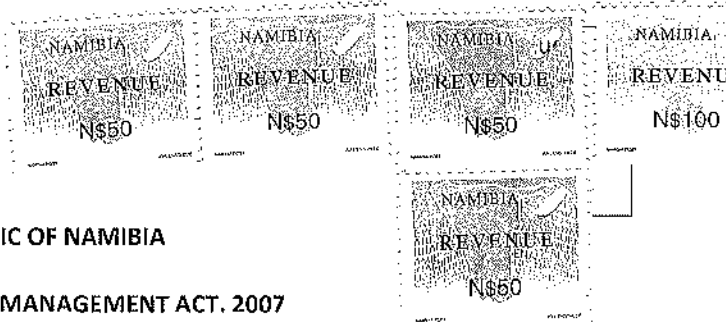
Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

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Appendix A: Copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) Application Form 1

ANNEXURE 1
FORMS



Form 1



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT. 2007

(Section 32)

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT

APP- 003187

1. Name: (person or business)
Sebulon Orrens Huiseb
2. Business registration/Identity No.
821110205
3. Correspondence Address:
**P.O. Box 685
Windhoek**
4. Name of Contact Person:
Mr. Sebulon Orrens Huiseb
5. Position of Contact Person:
Project Coordinator
6. Telephone No.:
+264 (0) 85 277 184 2
7. Fax to mail:
N/A
8. E-mail Address: if any
huisebso@gmail.com

PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**1. The Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is for:**

Proposed prospecting and exploration activity on the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 located northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene region, Namibia.

It is required for an Environmental Assessment (EA) process to be conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) Regulations (2012), to form part of an application for the ECC.

Under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007), the proposed development entails some listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

LISTED ACTIVITY FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT:

- 3.1 *The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).*
- 3.2 *other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.*
- 3.3 *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities*

2. Details of the activity(s) covered by the Environmental Clearance Certificate:**Title of Activity:**

Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) For Base & Rare Metals On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. EPL 8137 Located Northwest of Khorixas in The Kunene Region, Namibia.

Nature of Activity:

The Proponent, intends to conduct prospecting and exploration activities leading to the estimation and delineation of the target resources. The proposed development requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate to be issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) before it occurs.

The EPL is located within the Sesfontein District and about 65km northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region.

Details on the establishment of the EPL regarding the exploration, and operational and

subsequent activities of the intended project are available in the Background Information Document (BID).

Waste Management

Waste management is a vital aspect of Environmental Assessment, and a detailed description and assessment of waste management for the project will be provided in the EA Report.

Services Infrastructure

Site Access: the EPL is accessible via C35 road from Kamanjab which connects to the C40 road.

Power supply: Electrical power supply for the operations will be supplied by diesel generators and/or solar power supply.

Water supply: Around 2,000 litres of water will be required for the activities per month. This water will be used for cooling down and washing of equipment, drilling related activities, and ablution. The water will be sourced from elsewhere and transported to site. Therefore, no project related water abstraction will be done onsite or within the site area.

Potable water will also be made available for the exploration crew (workers) on site.

Location of Activity:

The proposed exploration and subsequent mining activities are located on the EPL 8137 Located Northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region, Namibia. A locality map of EPL is shown in the BID.

The following table provides further locality details.

Project Location (please refer to the map in the BID)	
Area:	19, 899.4175 ha
Coordinates:	-19.890 °S, 14.438 °E
Local Authority:	Gaiodaman Traditional Authority
Region Administration & Town / City:	Kunene Regional Council
Regional Constituency:	Sesfontein Constituency

Scale and Scope of Activity:

The project is localized; therefore, it is considered as a small-scale activity. The detailed scope of

works is presented within the BID.

There are some potential positive and negatives impacts.

Positive Impacts:

- Socio-economic development through employment creation (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer,
- Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits,
- Produce a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses,
- Boosting the local economic growth and regional economic development.
- Improved geological understanding of the area regarding targeted commodities, and
- Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits.
- Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.


Negative Impacts:

- Potential disturbance of existing pastoral systems,
- Physical land / soil disturbance: The invasive exploration activities could possibly lead to soil disturbance. The potential damage to subgrade due to traffic compaction along access roads,
- Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora) and habitat disturbance: some vegetation may be disturbed by e.g., by off road driving or being removed to create access roads and working spaces. There are possibilities of illegal hunting (wildlife and domesticated animal) in the surrounding areas.
- Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution,
- Air quality issue: dust may be generated from driving on site, surface excavation, drilling, and diamond wire sawing from could temporarily compromise the surrounding air,
- Visual impacts due to scars – May occur on the landscape and relief,
- Potential occupational health and safety risks May occur due to movement / operating of machinery and equipment on site.
- Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads: the temporary potential increase in vehicular traffic during exploration may exert additional pressure on the

- local roads, especially by heavy vehicles such as trucks carrying project materials and equipment (drilling rig),
- Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals,
 - Environmental pollution through different types of waste generated on the site, particularly from the mishandling of hydrocarbons (fuels) and wastewater,
 - Archaeological or cultural heritage impact through unintentional uncovering of unknown archaeological objects or sites by certain project activities such as exploration drilling and excavation as well as known and marked heritage sites on targeted sites on the EPL and surroundings,
 - Potential social nuisance and conflicts between affected farmers / landowners and or neighboring land users and Proponent due to the lack of communication or cooperation on raised issues and land use during exploration.

PART C: DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.

	NERSON TJELOS	Geoscientist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Signature of Applicant	Full name in Block Letters	Position
Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb	12 January 2022	
On behalf of	Date	

Appendix B: Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

The Proposed Exploration of Base & Rare Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8137 located northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region

ECC Application Reference No.: APP- 003187

Document Version: Draft

Author(s): Mr. Silas David Reviewer: Ms. Rose Mtuleni Company: Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Telephone: +264 (0) 61 259 530 Fax2email: +264 (0) 886 560 836 Email: info@edsnamibia.com	Proponent: Sebulon Orrens Huiseb Contact Person: Sebulon Orrens Huiseb Cellphone: +264 (85) 2771842 Postal Address: P.O Box 685, Windhoek Email: huisebso@gmail.com
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Sebulon Orrens Huiseb (hereinafter referred to as The Proponent), has applied to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to be granted the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 on the 08th May 2020. However, the approval and granting of the EPL is subject to an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), thus the “pending ECC” status on the mining cadastre portal. The area of the EPL is 19, 899.4175 ha, and is located within the Sesfontein District and about 65km northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (**Figure 1**). The EPL has potential for commodities such as Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Metals. However, the target commodities of this project are: Base & Rare Metals (Copper) only. The EPL covers (overlies) farms such as Farm Freyer No.671, Brakwater No.670, Kuyper No.666, Leeuwkop No.664, Maria No.601, Verpaaie No. 665, Mooirivier No. 738 and Kakatswa Ongauti No. 236 (as seen in **Figure 2**).

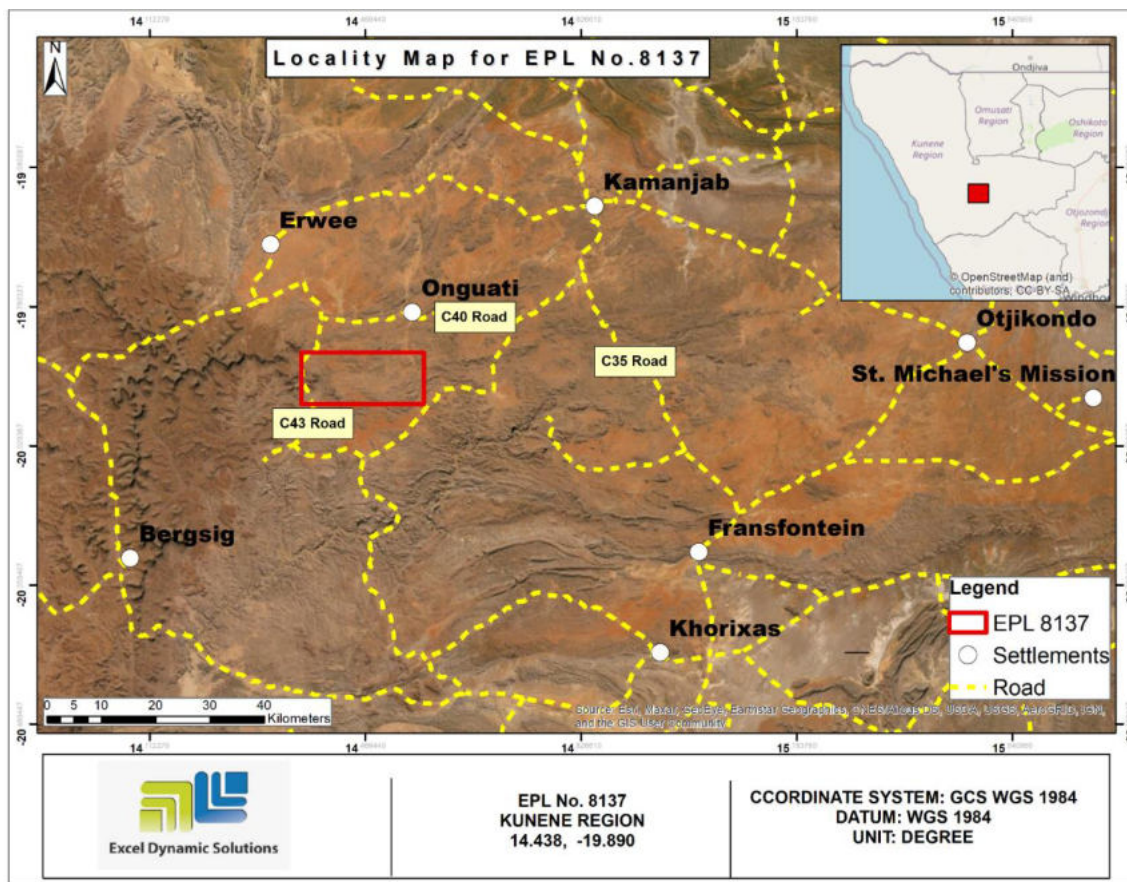


Figure 1: Location of EPL 8137 near Khorixas in the Kunene Region

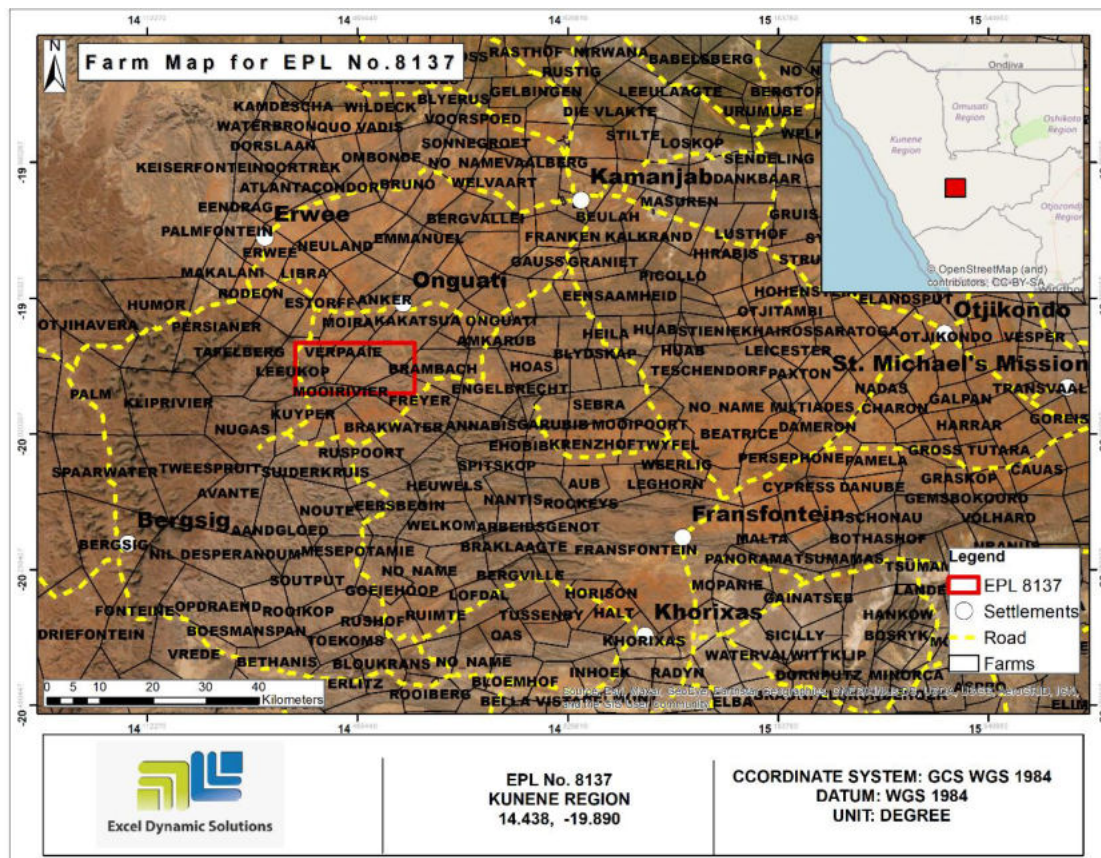


Figure 2: Farms and Land Uses covered by EPL 8137

Section 27 (1) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), no. 7 of 2007 and in line with Sections 32-37 of the EMA as gazetted in 2012, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on the EPL form part of the listed activities that may not be conducted without an EIA being undertaken. The relevant listed activities as per EIA regulations are:

- 3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).
- 3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.

This statutory document has been prepared as per requirement in accordance with Section 8 of the EMA (No. 7 of 2007). The compilation of this EMP is one of the requirements (scope of work) presented to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd by The Proponent. It is required of the Environmental Consultant to comply with the EMA and provide for the following:

- Prepare an explicit Environmental Management Plan to be used as a guideline to monitor compliance to the recommendations stipulated in the EIA and to assist in managing and monitoring activities throughout exploration and maintenance of the proposed exploration activities and sites on the EPL.
- The Environmental Consultant must clearly elucidate in the EMP the roles and responsibilities of the Proponent, the contractors, and any other identified stakeholders.

1.2 Aim of the Draft Environmental Management (EMP)

Regulation 8(j) of the EIA Regulations (2012) requires that a draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be included as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) scoping report. A 'Management Plan' is defined as:

“...a plan that describes how activities that may have significant environments effects on the environment are to be mitigated, controlled and monitored.”

An EMP is one of the most important outputs of the EA process as it synthesizes all the proposed management & mitigation and monitoring actions, set to a timeline and with specific assigned responsibilities. It provides a link between the impacts identified in the EA process and the required mitigation measures to be implemented during exploration. It is important to note that an EMP is a statutory document and a person who contravenes the provisions of this EMP may face imprisonment and/or a fine. This EMP is a living document and can be amended to adapt to address project changes and/or environmental conditions and feedback from compliance monitoring.

The purpose of this document is, therefore, to guide environmental management throughout the different phases of the proposed exploration activities, namely: planning, prospecting & exploration, and decommissioning & rehabilitation phase:

- **Planning phase** - This is the stage of the proposed project during which the Proponent prepares all the administrative and technical requirements needed for the actual works on the ground. The planning includes things like obtaining the necessary permitting and authorization from relevant national and local stakeholders (such as affected farm owners), facilitating the recruitment and procurement processes, etc., in preparation of the exploration activities (and site maintenance).

- **Prospecting and Exploration phase** - This is the phase where The Proponent will do prospecting and exploration activities for the targeted commodities groups and undertake related activities on site. It is also the phase during which maintenance of the area, equipment and machinery is done by The Proponent.
- **Decommissioning and Rehabilitation** – This is the phase during which the exploration activities on the EPL cease. The decommissioning of the EPL exploration activities may be considered because of poor results or declining in the focus commodity market price. Before the decommissioning phase, The Proponent will need to put site rehabilitation measures in place.

Environmental Monitoring Requirements: To support and ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are achieving the desired results, a monitoring plan must be implemented alongside the mitigation plan.

This draft EMP will be used by The Proponent, employees and/or contractors to provide management measures to be undertaken during mining activities, to address the environmental impacts identified in the scoping report and ensure that the impacts on the environment are avoided or limited if they cannot be avoided completely.

1.3 Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

To fulfill the requirements of the EMA and its 2012 EA Regulations, The Proponent appointed Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (EDS), an independent consulting company to conduct the required EA process on their (Proponent's) behalf. This draft EMP will be submitted as part of an application for the proposed exploration method on the EPL to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF), at Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

1.4 Environmental Assessment Legal Requirements

The content of the EMP must meet the requirements of Section 8 (j) of the EIA Regulations. The EMP must address the potential environmental impacts of the prospecting and exploration activities on the environment throughout the project life cycle. It must also include a system for assessment of the effectiveness of monitoring and management arrangements after project implementation.

The Proponent, therefore, has the responsibility to ensure that the exploration activities as well as the EA process conform to the principles of the EMA and must ensure that employees act in accordance with such principles. **Table 1** below lists the requirements of an EMP as stipulated by Section 8 (e) of the EIA Regulations, primarily on specific approvals and permits that may be required for the activities required of the EPL.

Table 1: Applicable legal requirements and permits to the activities of the EPL

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act EMA (No 7 of 2007)	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which are to guide all EAs.	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process. Should the ECC be issued to the Proponent, it should be renewed every 3 years, counting from the date of issue. Contact details at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	(DEAF), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Office of the Environmental Commissioner Mr. Timoteus Mufeti Tel: +264 61 284 2701
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Section 48 (3): To enable the Minister to consider any application referred to in section 47 the Minister may (b) require the person concerned by notice in writing to (i) carry out or cause to be carried out such environmental impact studies as may be specified in the notice. Section 54(2): details provisions pertaining to the decommissioning or abandonment of a mine.	The Proponent should ensure that all necessary permits/authorization for these EPL are obtained from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). Contact person and details at the MME (Mining Commissioner) Mr. Erasmus Shivolo Tel: +264 61 284 8167

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	Under this Act (Section 51 (1a)), holder of a mineral license cannot exercise any rights on a private land until the holder has entered into an agreement with the owner regarding payment of compensation	The Proponent should timely enter into and sign access and land use agreement (consent) with the respective affected farm owners.
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that “No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area”	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation from the MME for the storage of fuel on-site. Mr. Carlo Mcleod (Ministry of Mines and Energy: Acting Director – Petroleum Affairs) Tel: +264 61 284 8291
Forestry Act 12 of 2001, Amended Act 13 of 2005	Prohibits the removal of any vegetation within 100 m from a watercourse (Forestry Act S22 (1)). The Act prohibits the removal of and transport of various protected plant species.	Should there be protected plant species, which are known to occur within the project site, these are required to be removed and a permit should be obtained from the nearest Forestry office (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)) prior to removing them. Mr. Fillemon Kayofa (Acting Director of Forestry Division) Tel: +264 61 208 7320
National Heritage Act No. 76 of 1969	Call for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts.	Should any archaeological material, such as bones, old weapons/equipment etc be found on the EPL site, work should stop immediately, and the National Heritage Council of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material. Contact Details at National Heritage Council of Namibia

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		<p>Mr Manfred Gaeb (Regional Heritage Officer) – National Heritage Council of Namibia</p> <p>Tel:(061) 301 903</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Ms. Agnes Shiningayamwe (Regional Heritage Officer) – National Heritage Council of Namibia</p> <p>Tel: (06) 301 903</p>

1.5 Draft EMP Limitations

This EMP has been drafted with the acknowledgment of the following limitations:

- This EMP has been drafted based on the Environmental Assessment (EA) conducted for targeted prospecting and exploration activities of Base and Rare Metals on EPL 8137.
- The mitigation measures recommended in this EMP document are based on the risks/impacts in the ESA Report which were identified based on the project description as provided by the Proponent, site investigation and public input. Should the scope of the proposed project change, the risks/impacts will have to be reassessed and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

2 EMP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Proponent is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the EMP. However, the Proponent may delegate this responsibility at any time, as they deem necessary during the project phases. The roles and responsibilities of all delegates/parties involved in the effective implementation of this EMP are set out below:

2.1 Competent Monitoring Authority: Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF, MEFT))

The DEAF is responsible for enforcing compliance with the EMA, its regulations and full implementation of this EMP. The competent authority also reviews biannual reports and grant ECC renewal after 3 years.

2.2 The Proponent or Proponent's Representative (PR)

If the Proponent does not personally manage all aspects and phases' activities referred to in this EMP, they should assign this responsibility to a suitably qualified individual referred to in this plan as the Proponent's Representative (PR). The PR may be appointed to manage all phases of the project, or to manage only the EMP aspects for the project. The PR's responsibilities may include:

- Managing the implementation of this EMP and updating and maintaining it when necessary.
- Management and monitoring of individuals and/ or equipment on-site in terms of compliance with this EMP.
- Issuing fines for contravening EMP provisions.

2.3 Exploration Manager (as appropriate)

This individual will be responsible to ensure that the exploration activities of the project are completed on time. The Manager's duties and responsibilities will include:

- Ensure that relevant commitments contained in the EMP Action Plans are adhered to.
- Ensure relevant staff is trained in procedures entailed in their duties.
- Maintain records of all relevant environmental documentation for the project.
- Reviewing the EMP annually and amending the document when necessary.
- Issuing fines to individuals who may be in breach of the EMP provision and if necessary, removing such individuals from the site.
- Cooperate with all relevant interested and affected parties/stakeholders.
- Development and management of schedules for daily activities.

2.4 Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The Proponent may assign the responsibility of ensuring EMP compliance throughout the project life cycle to a designated member of staff or external qualified and experienced person,

referred to in this EMP as the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The ECO will have the following responsibilities:

- Management and facilitation of communication between the Proponent, PR and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) regarding this EMP.
- Conducting site inspections (recommended frequency is monthly or weekly as recommended – please refer to Table 3) of all areas with respect to the implementation of this EMP (monitor and audit the implementation of the EMP).
- Advising the PR on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the provisions of this EMP.
- Making recommendations to the PR with respect to the issuing of fines for contraventions of the EMP.
- Undertaking an annual review of the EMP and recommending additions and/or changes to this document.
- Ensuring that the exploration activities on site are conducted in accordance with the International System organization (ISO) standard 14001: 2015.

Archaeology: Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) Implementation Roles

The following personnel have been assigned responsibilities as per the Chance Finds procedure (Appendix 1):

- **Operator:** To exercise due caution if archaeology remains are found.
- **Foreman:** To secure site and advise management timeously.
- **Superintendent:** To determine safe working boundary and request inspection.
- **Archaeologist:** To inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains.

The Proponent should assess these commitments in detail and should acknowledge their obligation to the specific management actions detailed in the Tables under the following sections.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Management of Key Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts

From the assessment conducted, the following key potential negative impacts have been identified and are summarized below.

- Potential disturbance of grazing land areas,
- Physical land / soil disturbance
- Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora) and habitat disturbance and potential illegal wildlife hunting (poaching) in the area.
- Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution,
- Air quality issue: potential dust generated from the project.
- Potential occupational health and safety risks
- Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads
- Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals
- Environmental pollution (solid waste and wastewater)
- Archaeological and heritage resources impact
- Potential social nuisance and conflicts (theft, damage to properties, etc.).

3.2 Aim of the Environmental Management Plan Actions

The aim of the management actions of the EMP is to avoid the above-listed potential negative impacts, where possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are provided to reduce the significance of these impacts.

Management actions recommended for the potential impacts rated in the ESA carried out for the prospecting and exploration activities were based on the following project stages (phases):

- Planning, Prospecting and Exploration (and site maintenance) phases (**Table 2**)
- Monitoring (**Table 3**)
- Decommissioning and Rehabilitation (section 3.5).

The responsible person(s) should assess these actions in detail and acknowledge their commitment to the specific management actions detailed in the phases given under the following subsections.

3.3 Planning, Prospecting and Exploration Phase Management Action Plans (Mitigation Plan)

The management action plans recommended for this phase are presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Management and mitigation action plans for the planning and exploration phases

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
PLANNING PHASE						
EMP implementation and training	Lack of EMP awareness and implications thereof	<p>-A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan for the project activities should be compiled. This will include all the necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to respective works on sites.</p> <p>An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented on site.</p> <p>The Proponent should appoint an ECO to be responsible for managing the EMP implementation and monitoring.</p>	<p>-All required Plans and systems are compiled and in place.</p> <p>and Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed</p>	Proponent	EMP implementation Plans and Systems	Pre-exploration works
Authorizations	Lack of Agreements, Permits/ Licenses	<p>-All the required agreements and licenses or permits should be applied for and signed, respectively before commencement of work on the EPL, or as required.</p> <p>-The permits, agreements referred to herein include:</p>	<p>-Applicable permits and licenses to be obtained from relevant authorities and kept on site for records keeping and future inspections.</p> <p>-Agreements/permits signed and obtained from on time, min. 2</p>	Proponent	Proponent Respective authorities and services provider(s)	Prior to exploration works

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o land access by the farm owners (landowners). o waste management disposal permits from the relevant facility operator/owner o water supply agreements o Onsite fuel storage permit from MME for any petroleum stored onsite 	<p>months prior to planned commencement date of works.</p>			
Communication between the Proponent and other neighbouring land users and custodians	Lack of communication (proper liaison) between other land users and Proponent with regards to land use	<p>-The Proponent should appoint a Public Relation Officer (PRO) to liaise with the land users.</p> <p>-A clear communication procedure/plan which should include a grievance mechanism.</p>	<p>A PRO is appointed</p> <p>-Ongoing Farmers' Engagement & Consultation throughout the project cycles, when and as required.</p> <p>PRO contact details to be provided to the affected landowners</p>	Proponent	<p>PRO</p> <p>Complaint's logbook</p>	<p>PRO appointment (Prior to project activities) and their responsibilities throughout the project activities</p>
Employment	Creation of employment opportunities	-Non-skilled labour should be sourced from the locally affected area (people from the local communities), in accordance with	-Number of locals employed for exploration activities	Proponent in collaboration with the Exploration	Record of employees	Pre-project activities and when necessary, throughout

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Grazing land	Loss of grazing areas	<p>-Any unnecessary removal or destruction of grazing land, due to exploration activities should be avoided.</p> <p>-Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity and grazing land.</p> <p>-Workers should refrain from driving off road and creating unnecessary tracks that may contribute to loss of grazing land.</p> <p>-Environmental awareness on the importance of the preservation of grazing land for local livestock should be provided to the workers.</p>	<p>-Limited cleared sites</p> <p>-Less access tracks</p> <p>-No complaints from farmers regarding significant land/vegetation clearing</p>	<p>Proponent / Exploration Manager</p> <p>ECO</p>	Grievance logbook	Throughout the phases
Water Resources Use	Over-abstraction (water demand and availability)	<p>-Drinking water abstracted from boreholes or supplied by carting should be used efficiently, and recycling and re-using of water on certain site activities should be encouraged, where necessary and possible.</p> <p>-The Proponent should consider carting water for drilling from elsewhere outside the site area such as Khorixas to relieve pressure of the available resources. Agreements of water</p>	<p>Water supply agreements</p> <p>Proof/ recording/ quantification of water saving efforts.</p>	Proponent	<p>Water supplier</p> <p>Water supplying agreements</p>	Once off supply agreement

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>supply should be made between the willing water supplier and the Proponent.</p> <p>-Water reuse/recycling methods should be implemented as far as practicable such that the water used to cool off exploration equipment should be captured and used for the cleaning of project equipment, if possible.</p> <p>-Water storage tanks should be inspected daily to ensure that there is no leakage, resulting in wasted water on site.</p> <p>-Water conservation awareness and saving measures training should be provided to all the project workers in both phases so that they understand the importance of conserving water and become accountable.</p>		Exploration Manager	<p>Proponent</p> <p>Water storage tanks on site</p>	Throughout the exploration phase
Soils	Physical soil/land disturbance and loss of topsoil	<p>-Overburden soils and rocks should be handled more efficiently during operations to avoid erosion when subjected erosional processes.</p> <p>-Stockpiled topsoil and drill materials should be used to backfill the excavated and disturbed site areas/spots.</p>	<p>No proliferation of informal vehicle tracks.</p> <p>No new erosion gullies.</p>	ECO	<p>Proponent</p> <p>All personnel</p> <p>Complaint's logbook</p>	Throughout the exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-Soils that are not within the intended and targeted footprints of the site should be left undisturbed and soil conservation implemented as far as possible.</p> <p>-Project vehicles and machinery should stick to access roads provide and or meant for the project operations but not to unnecessarily create further tracks on site by driving everywhere resulting in soil compaction.</p> <p>-The disturbance of the soil surface in the vicinity of the working sites must be minimised to prevent wind erosion. The footprint of the EPL site area must be kept small as much as possible and existing access road are to be always utilised to avoid off road tracks.</p> <p>-The project footprint area should not be cleared entirely, and the exploration vehicles and equipment must be placed in such a way that soil disturbance is minimised, and the site should be rehabilitated after each onsite work.</p>				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Soils and water resources	Soils and water resources pollution	<p>-Oil and wastewater spill control preventive measures should be in place on site to management soil contamination, thus preventing and minimizing the contamination from reaching water resources bodies. Some of the soil control preventive measures that can be implemented include:</p> <p>Spill control preventive measures should be in place on site to management soil contamination, thus preventing and or minimizing the contamination from reaching water resources bodies.</p> <p>-All project employees should be sensitized about the impacts of soil pollution and advised to follow appropriate fuel delivery and handling procedures.</p> <p>-The Proponent should develop and prepare countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. This includes keeping spill response procedures and a well-stocked cache of supplies easily accessible.</p> <p>-Ensure employees receive basic Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan</p>	<p>No complaints of pollutants on the soils and eventually in the water due to exploration activities</p> <p>No visible oil spills on the ground or pollution spots.</p>	ECO	<p>Complaint's logbook</p> <p>Waste containers</p> <p>Non-permeable material to cover the ground surface at areas where hydrocarbons and potential pollutants are utilized.</p>	Throughout exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>training and mentor new workers as they get hired.</p> <p>-Project machines and equipment should be equipped with drip trays to contain possible oil spills when operated on site.</p> <p>-Polluted soil should be removed immediately and put in a designate waste type container for later disposal.</p> <p>-Drip trays must be readily available on this trailer and monitored to ensure that accidental fuel spills along the tank trailer path/route around the exploration sites are cleaned on time (soon after the spill has happened).</p> <p>-Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility.</p> <p>-Washing of equipment contaminated hydrocarbons, as well as the washing and servicing of vehicles should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from</p>				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		contaminating soil or water resources. -Toilet water should be treated using the long drop toilet system and periodically emptied out before reaching capacity and transported to a wastewater treatment facility.				
Biodiversity	Loss of Fauna and Flora	<p>Fauna</p> <p>-The Poaching (illegal hunting) of wildlife on the farms and surrounding areas is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>-The project workers should refrain from killing or snaring the farm livestock that may be found on and around the site.</p> <p>-Workers should refrain from disturbing and poaching animal species found within the EPL and surrounding areas.</p> <p>-Access roads (even existing ones) should be utilized appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as possible, thus minimizing faunal habitat destruction.</p>	<p>No disturbance to unmarked areas.</p> <p>No complaints from locals regarding unauthorised vegetation removal or cutting down of trees.</p> <p>No complaints of wildlife hunting by the project personnel.</p> <p>No intentional disturbance and destruction of site vegetation and faunal species</p> <p>Visible preservation of onsite vegetation</p>	ECO	<p>Barricading tape (to indicate working areas)</p> <p>Complaint logbook</p>	Throughout the exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-Breeding sites for faunal species that are found within the site and nearby should not be disturbed.</p> <p>-Environmental awareness on the importance of faunal preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors.</p> <p>Flora:</p> <p>-The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation, thus promoting a balance between biodiversity and their exploration works.</p> <p>-Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site.</p> <p>-Movement of vehicle and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation.</p> <p>-Even if a certain vegetation is found along the exploration sites, this does not mean that it should be removed. Therefore, care should be taken during exploration without destroying the site vegetation.</p>				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-Design access roads appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as possible.</p> <p>-Make use of the existing road network as much as possible and avoid off-road driving, thus minimizing onsite floral destruction.</p> <p>-Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore whole-sale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the EPL footprint.</p> <p>-Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site.</p> <p>-Environmental awareness on the importance of floral biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers and contractors.</p>				
Illegal hunting	Illegal hunting of wildlife	<p>-No wildlife hunting is permitted.</p> <p>-Site personnel should refrain from killing/poaching or intentionally disturbing wildlife, or any faunal</p>	Incident reports of illegal hunting of wildlife by the crew.	ECO	Complaint's logbook Anti-poaching Police Unit	During site set up, and throughout exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		species found on site and around the EPL site.				
Land Use	Conflict between land uses and exploration activities	<p>-Exploration activities should not in any way hinder the existing land uses within the EPL but rather promote co-existence throughout the project operations while respecting other land users.</p> <p>-The project workers and vehicles should be limited to the actual EPL active sites only but not unnecessarily wander and drive around other land uses sites, respectively.</p> <p>-The Proponent should ensure that their activities comply with the conditions set by the competent, regulatory, and affected authorities such that the proposed exploration activities do not severely impact the different existing activities around the EPL.</p>	<p>Land access and use permits/authorizations.</p> <p>Compliance with conditions set within operational permits by relevant and affected authorities.</p> <p>Little to no complaints of significant interference from the neighbouring land users</p>	<p>PRO</p> <p>Proponent</p> <p>ECO</p>	<p>Proponent</p> <p>Relevant authorities (MEFT, MME, etc.)</p>	<p>Throughout the exploration phase</p>
Road use and safety	Increase in vehicular traffic flow	<p>-Vehicles should be driven only on existing access roads and necessary temporary access roads only leading to EPL mapped sites; no new roads should be constructed where possible.</p> <p>-The transportation of project materials, equipment and</p>	No complaints from members of the public regarding vehicular traffic issues related to the project activities.	<p>Proponent</p> <p>ECO</p>	<p>Number of project vehicles on site</p> <p>Names of drivers</p>	<p>Throughout exploration phase</p> <p>Site access permit (s) to be applied for and</p>

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>machinery should be limited to once or twice a week only, but not every day.</p> <p>-The heavy truck loads should comply with the maximum allowed limit while transporting materials and equipment/machinery on the public and access roads.</p> <p>-The carted water into the area from outside the project area should be done once or twice a week in container that can supply and store water for most of the week, thus reducing the number of trucks on the road.</p> <p>-Drivers of all project phases' vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses.</p> <p>Vehicle drivers should adhere to the road safety rules.</p> <p>-Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less), and on the lookout for wildlife and people.</p> <p>-Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents because of mechanical faults of vehicles.</p>	<p>All personnel operating the project vehicles and machinery are appropriately licensed and possession of valid driving licenses.</p> <p>Demarcated areas for parking, offloading, and loading zones are on sites.</p> <p>If required, site access road permits obtained, and requirements fulfilled.</p> <p>No creation of unnecessary tracks on site.</p>		<p>Frequency of water carting</p>	<p>obtained prior to commencement of exploration works</p>

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Local roads	Overuse and maintenance	<p>-The heavy trucks transporting materials and services to site should be scheduled to travel at least twice or thrice a week to avoid daily travelling to site, unless on cases of emergencies.</p> <p>-The Proponent should consider frequent maintenance of local roads on the farms to ensure that the roads are in a good condition for other roads users such as farmers, and travellers from and outside the area.</p>	-Visible efforts of maintaining access and community roads by the Proponent	Proponent	Road clearing machinery (bulldozers)	Throughout the exploration phase, when necessary
Occupational Health and safety	General health and safety associated with project activities in both phases	<p>-The Proponent should commit to and make provision for bi-annual full medical check-up for all the workers at site to monitor the impact of project related activities on them (workers).</p> <p>-As part of their induction, the project workers should be provided with an awareness training of the risks of mishandling equipment and materials on site as well as health and safety risk associated with their respective jobs.</p> <p>-When working on site, employees should be properly equipped with adequate personal protective</p>	Comprehensive health and safety plan for all exploration activities compiled.	<p>Proponent</p> <p>Exploration Manager</p> <p>ECO</p>	<p>Occupational Health and Safety Personnel Health and Safety Trainings</p> <p>First aid kits</p> <p>Trained worker to administer first aid</p>	Throughout the exploration phase and trainings offered as and when required

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses, etc.</p> <p>-Heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage site should be properly secured, and appropriate warning signage placed where visible.</p> <p>-Drilled boreholes that will no longer be in use or to be used later after being drilled should be properly marked for visibility and capped/closed off.</p> <p>-Ensure that after completion of exploration holes these are capped and closed off and that trenches are backfilled and levelled,</p> <p>-An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled, and all personnel appropriately trained.</p> <p>-Workers should not be allowed to drink alcohol prior to and during working hours nor allowed on site when under the influence of alcohol as this may lead to mishandling of equipment which results into injuries and other health and safety risks.</p>				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
Archaeology and heritage	Accidental disturbance and destruction of archaeological or heritage objects and sites	<p>-A “No-Go-Area” should be put in place where there is evidence of archaeological site, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelter or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoid the site completely by not working closely or near the known site.</p> <p>-On-site personnel (s) and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize “chance finds heritage” in the course of their work.</p> <p>-During the prospecting and exploration works, it is important to take note and recognize any significant material being unearthed and making the correct judgment on which actions should be taken (refer to CFP Appendix attached to the EMP).</p> <p>-The footprint impact of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities should be kept to minimal to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within the EPL boundaries. The Proponent should keep a buffer of 50 meters on all the archaeological/cultural sites</p>	<p>Preservation of all artefacts and objects that are discovered on and around project site</p> <p>No-Go Areas avoided</p>	<p>Proponent</p> <p>ECO</p> <p>Operator</p> <p>Foreman</p> <p>Superintended</p> <p>Archaeologist</p>	<p>Salvage equipment</p> <p>Archaeologist</p> <p>Flag tapes</p> <p>GPS (site marking)</p>	<p>As and when required, i.e., prior to site set up, and during exploration.</p>

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>observed within the project site and broader area throughout their stay (duration of their presence) in the area.</p> <p>-A landscape approach of the site management must consider culture and heritage features in the overall planning of exploration infrastructures within and beyond the license boundaries.</p> <p>-The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in event significant heritage and culture features are discovered while conducting exploration works.</p> <p>-Subject to the recommendations herein made and the implementation of the mitigation measures and adoption of the project Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)/EMP should be complied.</p> <p>-An archaeologist or Heritage specialist should be onsite to monitor all significant earth moving activities that may be implemented as part of the proposed project activities.</p>				

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-When the removal of topsoil and subsoil on the site for exploration purposes, the site should be monitored for subsurface archaeological materials by a qualified Archaeologist.</p> <p>-Show overall commitment and compliance by adapting "minimalistic or zero damage approach".</p> <p>-In addition to these recommendations above, there should be a controlled movement of the contractor, exploration crews, equipment, setting up of camps and everyone else involved in the prospecting and exploration activities to limit the proliferation of informal pathways, gully erosion and disturbance to surface and sub-surface artifacts such as stone tools and other buried materials etc.</p>				
Littering and waste management (general waste and sanitation)	Environmental Pollution	<p>-Workers should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.</p> <p>-After each daily works, the Proponent should ensure that there are no wastes left on the sites.</p>	<p>No visible litter around the project area</p> <p>Provision of sufficient waste storage containers</p>	ECO	Waste storage containers	Throughout exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-All domestic and general project waste produced daily should be contained until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites.</p> <p>-No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.</p> <p>-The exploration site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste.</p> <p>-Sewage waste should be stored as per the available sewage system (long drop toilets) supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility</p> <p>-Oil spills should be taken care of by removing and treating soils affected by the spill.</p> <p>-A penalty system for irresponsible disposal of waste on site and anywhere in the area should be implemented.</p> <p>-Careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site is essential, therefore should be enforced.</p> <p>-Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with</p>	<p>Waste management awareness</p>		<p>Waste disposal permits to municipalities</p> <p>Environmental, Health and Safety Statements and Policy</p>	

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.</p> <p>-An emergency plan should be available for major/minor spills at the site during exploration (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil, and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the sites.</p>				
	Wastewater generated by exploration workers living on-site.	<p>-Provision of toilet facilities for workers (mobile/portable chemical toilet if possible).</p> <p>-Emptying of chemical toilets according to the manufacturer's specifications.</p>	Adequate toilet and basic ablution facilities on site.	Proponent ECO	<p>Chemical toilets</p> <p>Sewage removal operator</p> <p>waste treatment agents/chemicals</p>	Throughout exploration phase
Air Quality	Dust generation	<p>-Exploration vehicles should not drive at a speed more than 40 km/h to avoid dust generation around the area.</p> <p>-When and if the project reaches the advanced stages of exploration, a reasonable amount of water should be used on gravel roads, using regular water sprays on gravel routes and near</p>	<p>No complaints from the public about vehicle emissions and dust generation.</p> <p>Visible efforts to curb dust</p>	ECO	<p>Complaint's logbook</p> <p>Dust suppressant (Water)</p>	Throughout exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>exploration sites to suppress the dust that may be emanating from certain exploration areas on the EPL.</p> <p>-Dust masks, eye protective glasses and other respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks should be provided to the workers on site drilling areas, where they are exposed to dust.</p> <p>-Excavating equipment should be regularly maintained to ensure drilling and excavation efficiency and so to reduce dust generation and harmful gaseous emissions.</p>				
Noise	Nuisance	<p>-Noise from project vehicles and equipment on the working sites of the EPL should be at acceptable levels.</p> <p>-The exploration times should be set such that, no such activities are carried out during the night or very early in the mornings (to be limited between 8am and 5pm on weekdays).</p> <p>-Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise and vibrations generated by</p>	Complaints from farmers and neighbouring land users about excessive noise.	ECO	Complaint's logbook Noise protective equipment for workers	Throughout exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.</p> <p>-When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to noise.</p>				
Social nuisance	Local properties disturbance and values	<p>-The Proponent should inform their workers on the importance of respecting the farmers' properties by not intruding or damage their houses, fences or snaring and killing their livestock and wildlife.</p> <p>-Any workers or site employees that will be found guilty of intruding peoples 'privately owned properties should be called in for disciplinary hearing and/or dealt with as per their employer' (Proponent)'s code of employment conduct</p> <p>-The project workers should be advised to respect the community and local's private properties, values, and norms.</p> <p>-No worker should be allowed to wander in people's private yards or fences without permission.</p>	No complaints from farmers about property theft, disturbance, or intrusion	ECO	<p>Grievance logbook</p> <p>Land access agreement conditions</p>	Throughout the exploration phase

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		<p>-The project workers are not allowed to kill or in any way disturb local livestock and wildlife on farms.</p> <p>-The cutting down or damaging of vegetation belonging to the affected farmers or neighbouring farms is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>-Out-of-area workers that may be employed (due to their unique work skills) on site should be sensitized on the importance of respecting the local values and norms.</p>				
PROGRESSIVE REHABILITATION AND DECOMMISSIONING PHASE						
Rehabilitation	Disturbance and damaging of land site land	<p>-All drilled boreholes and excavated pits related to the project activities should be capped and backfilled, respectively.</p> <p>-All waste generated and stored on site during exploration activities should be disposed of at the respective nearest solid waste management sites.</p> <p>-The stockpiled topsoil should be levelled soon after completion of works at sites.</p> <p>-Any temporary setup on site should be dismantled, and the</p>	<p>Capped boreholes and backfilled pits</p> <p>No sign of waste or littering seen on site and around site areas.</p> <p>Carrying away of waste, and removal of vehicles and equipment from site</p> <p>No stockpiled topsoil (topsoil is levelled after</p>	Proponent	<p>Excavators and other backfilling/demolishing machinery</p> <p>Record of pits excavated, and boreholes drilled (if any)</p> <p>Waste containers on sites</p>	<p>Progressive rehabilitation done throughout the exploration phase and complete decommission and rehabilitation done after completion of exploration works.</p>

Aspect	Impact	Management and Mitigation Measure(s)	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Implementation Responsibility	Resources	Timeline
		area rehabilitated as far as practicable, to their original state. -Explored areas on worksites should be progressively rehabilitated by stockpiling and backfilling. -Provision of both financial and technical resources for progressive rehabilitation.	completion of each work) Campsite dismantled and materials taken away from site. Visible signs of stockpiled topsoil		Photo records of backfilled sites Records of finances set aside for decommissioning activities	

3.4 Monitoring Action Plans (Monitoring Plan)

To support and ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are achieving the desired results, a monitoring plan must be implemented. The monitoring action plans recommended for planned exploration works are presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Management action plans for Monitoring

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if threshold is exceeded
Archaeology and Heritage	Rock paintings	No exploration activities at the outcrops with rock art paintings Implementing the CFP (Appendix 1)	ECO Archaeologist	Weekly	Observed damage to the paintings	Remedy the consequences by halting the activities
Soils	Loss of topsoil	All measures should be considered to present the loss of topsoil	ECO and Exploration Manager	weekly	Proliferation of new vehicle tracks	Rehabilitation of affected areas

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if threshold is exceeded
Monitoring	EMP non-compliance	The ECO or the Proponent/Contractor should monitor the implementation of this EMP to ensure compliance. The ECO(s) should inspect the site throughout the exploration period and after completion.	ECO	Daily	Increase in health, safety and environmental damage incidence	Daily safety talks, Remedy the consequences
Biodiversity	Loss of biodiversity	Comply to marked no-go areas and avoid areas sensitive to any type of disturbance. Clear only footprint areas to maintain as much of the remaining natural vegetation on site and to prevent loss of habitat (if so, advised by MEFT).	ECO Workers involved in this phase	Weekly	Vegetation clearance outside of marked areas.	Rehabilitation of affected areas to the satisfaction of the ECO
Health and Safety	Health and safety of the workers	-Workers should be trained on how to handle materials and equipment on site (if they do not already know how to) to avoid injuries. -Exploration equipment and materials transported to site should be securely fastened to the vehicles (trucks and cars). This is to ensure that the materials and equipment do not fall off the vehicles and cause injuries to anyone while transporting them.	ECO Worker Involved in this phase	Daily/Weekly	Health and safety incident	Remedy the consequences

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if threshold is exceeded
		<p>- All personnel should be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, masks, safety boots, safety glasses and hard hats always during exploration hours on site to prevent serious injuries or loss of life.</p> <p>-No employee should be allowed to drink alcohol prior to and during working hours as this may lead to mishandling of equipment which results into injuries and other health and safety risks.</p>				
Neighbouring land users to the site	Disturbance	Exploration works schedule should be limited to normal working hours, between 08h00 and 17h00. This is to ensure generated noise does not become nuisance to the neighbours.	ECO Exploration Manager	Weekly	A logged complaint about excessive noise	Revision of site activities
Waste	Environmental Pollution	<p>-The site should be always kept tidy. All domestic and general construction waste produced daily should be cleaned and contained daily to prevent environmental pollution.</p> <p>-Separate waste containers (bins) for hazardous and domestic / general</p>	ECO All workers involved in this phase.	Daily	Visible litter around project site A logged complaint	Clean-up of the affected areas and ensuring exploration workers utilise waste containers provided.

Environmental Feature	Impact	Monitoring Actions	Implementation responsibility	Frequent	Threshold	Action if threshold is exceeded
		waste must be provided on site to avoid mixing of waste.				
Transport	Transportation of workers to and from site	-Project workers will be transported, in an SUV, bus (or similar suitable passenger vehicle) to and from site to ensure workers safety. -No off-road driving	ECO	Daily	A logged complaint about bad form of transport affecting occupational safety and health of workers	
Vehicular traffic safety	Increase in local traffic flow.	-All drivers of the project vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses to operate such vehicles. -Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents because of mechanical faults of vehicles. -Vehicle drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol. -No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked on biologically sensitive areas.	ECO	Weekly	A logged complaint about traffic increase or damage to roads	Find alternative access roads for the team. Rehabilitation of affected roads

3.5 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

Successful rehabilitation requires careful consideration of the local ecological context in combination with rehabilitation goals. The most important steps in undertaking a successful rehabilitation are planning and environmental awareness (environmental education) on the importance of progressive rehabilitation (or post-activity rehabilitation) and its importance to the environment. Furthermore, to successfully implement the planned rehabilitation, practically, this will depend on a few factors, namely the rehabilitation program, characteristics of the site, nature of disturbance, rehabilitation methods, as well as resources availability.

Rehabilitation of the EPL site may include the re-vegetation of areas with species consistent with surrounding vegetation; refilling of trenches in such a way that subsoil is replaced first, and topsoil replaces last.

Any excavated pits should not only be filled with sand alone, as wind will scour the sand and re-establish the holes.

Site Specific Rehabilitation Plan

To ensure that they do their best to rehabilitate the disturbed areas, the Proponent intends to:

- Utilize stockpiled subsoil and topsoil to back fill the excavated pits/trenches.
- Make financial provision that will be used for post-exploration rehabilitation program.
- Backfilling of all pits and trenches with loose materials.
- Levelling of topsoil that was stockpiled for exploration purposes.
- Removal of project vehicles and equipment from the site and taken to designated parking facility off site.
- All project support structures such as ablution facility (toilet and washroom system), and storage containers/tanks shall be demolished, and the waste taken to designated sites. The site areas on which these structures were set up will be rehabilitated to pre-exploration state.
- All accumulated waste (hazardous, solid, and general) up until the cessation of exploration activities will be removed site and transported to designated off site waste management facilities.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation will involve the following:

- Capping of drill holes and backfilling of all excavated pits with loose materials.
- Collecting and disposing domestic waste at the nearest landfill/ dumpsite.

- Leveling the stockpiled topsoil during exploration phase.
- Any temporary setup of camps should be dismantled, and the area should be rehabilitated as far as possible to its pre-exploration state.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

To minimize the "medium" and uphold "low" significance ratings of impacts identified and assessed in the ESA report, monitoring reports are to be compiled and submitted to the DEAF for archiving on a bi-annual basis (every 6 months throughout the project operations) or as required by the Environmental Commissioner (as per the ECC conditions). This practice will make any considerations for ECC renewal easy when it is about to expire. Therefore, the Proponent should meritoriously monitor and submit the reports to the DEAF. The submission is not only done for record keeping purposes, but also in compliance with the environmental legislation.

5 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

It is recommended that an ECC for EPL 8137 be granted, subject to the following recommendations:

- All mitigations provided in this Report and the management action plans in the EMP should be implemented and monitoring conducted as recommended.
- All the necessary environmental and social (occupational health and safety) precautions provided should be adhered to.
- Site areas where exploration activities such as excavated pits have ceased should be rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their original state.
- The monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures should be conducted, applicable impact's actions taken, reporting done and recorded as recommended in the Draft EMP.

It is a known fact that the proposed area for prospecting and exploration works has some sensitive environmental and social components that may be potentially affected, and therefore potential negative impacts stemming from these activities were acknowledged, assessed and mitigation measures made thereof. The mitigation measures indorsed in the ESA report and management action plans provided in the draft Environmental Management Plan can be considered adequate to elude and/or reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Therefore, Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd assures that these measures are sufficient to enable environmentally sustainable and safe exploration works on the EPL. Therefore, it is recommended that a written approval for the ECC may be issued on condition that the provided management measures and action plans are effectively implemented on site and monitored. Predominantly, monitoring of the environmental components described in the ESA should be conducted by the Proponent and applicable Competent Authorities. This is to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed.

APPENDIX 1: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE (AFTER KINAHAN, 2020)

Areas of proposed development activity are subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is therefore possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found during development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The “*chance finds*” procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person.

Compliance: The “chance finds” procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): “*a person who discovers any archaeological objectmust as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council*”. The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.

Manager/Supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities:

- National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375)
- National Museum (061 276800),
- National Forensic Laboratory (061 240461).

Archaeological material must NOT be touched. Tempering with the materials is an offence under the heritage act and punishable upon conviction by the law.

Responsibility:

Operator:	To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found
Foreman:	To secure site and advise management timeously
Superintendent:	To determine safe working boundary and request inspection
Archaeologist:	To inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains

Procedure:

Action by person identifying archaeological or heritage material:

- a) If operating machinery or equipment stop work
- b) Identify the site with flag tape
- c) Determine GPS position if possible
- d) Report findings to foreman

Action by foreman

- a) Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent
- b) Cease any works in immediate vicinity

Action by superintendent

- a) Visit site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings
- b) Determine and mark exclusion boundary
- c) Site location and details to be added to project GIS for field confirmation by archaeologist

Action by Archaeologist

- a) Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS
- b) Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from work area
- c) Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum

In the event of discovering human remains

- a) Actions as above
- b) Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human
- c) Advise and liaise with NHC and Police
- d) Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, as directed.

Appendix C: Curricula Vitae (CV) for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)



Nerson Tjelos

Role: Head of Operations at **Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd**

Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 5 Years' of Research, Mining and Consulting Experience as a young Namibian Geoscientist, Climate/Environmental scientist and Project Manager, Managing Director – Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd – current Managing Director – Business Intelligence (BI) Dynamics Pty Ltd – current Founding and Management Member – Minerals Africa Development Institute based in Uganda - current Database Geologist (Langer Heinrich Mine – Namibia) (Jan2015-Jun2016) Consulting Geologist (Matrix Consulting Services – Namibia) (Aug-Dec2014) Researcher (Gobabeb Research and Training Centre – Namibia) (Jan-Jun2014)
Selected Accomplishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and turned EDS Namibia Pty Ltd and BI Dynamics Pty Ltd into credible consulting firms employing 12 consultants of different background i.e. Geoscience, Data science, Technology and Project managers. Project manager for various geologic, environmental, data science and technology projects carried out by the firm (see selected below). Managed to create projects partnerships with renown companies from South Africa, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Germany (for instance Afzelia Consultants Pty Ltd, GCS Water Engineering, Sustainable Drop Projects Pty Ltd, ETL Consulting Pty Ltd, among others) Established business partnerships with NewNaval (Greece), PECB Africa, Alan Smith Consulting (SA), Ian Bickerton Marine Consulting (SA) and several local firms.
Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masters of Science in Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation: NUST Namibia – in progress Diploma in Project Management: University of Namibia – in progress Bachelor of Science in Geology: University of Namibia Certificate in Project Management: I-O-C Business Integration South Africa
Experience / Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology and Environmental Science Climate Change Studies Data Quality Assurance/Control Project/Business Management Effective Communication and Stakeholders Management Risks Assessment and Management Business Processes Review, Design and Implementation Public and Authority Consultation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Requirements Specification, Systems Integration Design • Proposals writing, review and presentation
<p>Recent Project Management (request for a full list of geology, mining, environmental, and groundwater studies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager for various Geology, groundwater and environmental consultancy work carried out by the company (e.g. on various geological and mineral properties, new establishments, waste management sites, farming projects, construction and infrastructural development projects among others) • Project Manager: National educational programme for small-scale miners on exploration to mining best approaches. Lately, involved with small scale miners in Uis and Karibib area in Erongo Region helping them with geological reports, understanding of mining and environmental regulations and educating them about sustainable mining practices. • Assistant Project Manager for compilation and modelling of climate, soil and hydrogeology data for Agro-Ecological Zone and Carrying Capacity Maps for the entire country (ongoing) • Project Manager for Evaluation Study for School Readiness Initiative in Namibia on behalf of the Roger Federer Foundation • Co-project manager for Lesotho telecom data management project (ongoing). • Project Lead: Development of Namibia's 8th Mining Expo and Conference website development (2019, 2020) • Co-project manager for the development of the 5th and 6th National ICT Summit web and mobile Applications (2018, 2019) • Tony Elumelu Business Mentorship: to African business owners from different countries since 2019
<p>Computer programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Project • Surfer • Statistical (R, SPSS, ATLAS TI) • ArchGIS, QGIS • ENVI • Climate: EasyREMO, PRECIS, MM5
<p>Awards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 100 Most Influential Young Africans nomination, 2020 • Top 100 Most Influential Young Africans nomination, 2019 • Emerging Entrepreneur of the year 2017: Namibian Business Hall of Fame • Climate Reality Leader awarded by Former US Vice President Al Gore, USA, 2018 • Top 10 Total Startupper of the Year Challenge (2019) • Top 10 Development Bank of Namibia Innovation Award, 2018 • Recipient of Tony Elumelu Entrepreneurship Training Programme and Seed Capital, Nigeria, 2018 • African Entrepreneurship Awards (by African Development Bank) Stage II or Semi-Finalist, 2018 • Southern Africa Startup Awards Finalist – Water Management Solutions, 2018 • Top 100 Young Brightest Minds (BYM) in Africa: awarded in South Africa • Tony Elumelu Foundation Nominee, 2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namibia Business Start-up of the year finalist 2017: SANLAM in collaboration with Namibia Business Innovation Mandela Washington Fellowship Semi-Finalist 2017 and 2018 Best presenter (Geology student), Faculty of Science Annual Research Conference, 2013
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geoscience Council of Namibia - Co-opted Member Geological Society of Namibia Namibia Scientific Society Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) Mining Committee Namibia Hydrogeological Society Environmental Economics Network of Namibia Environmental Assessment Professionals Association of Namibia Climate Reality Project, headquartered in the US (Country Coordinator) Team 54 Project, founded in Nigeria (Country Coordinator)
Selected Referees (Request for a full list with contact details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Mines and Energy, Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia Ministry of Land Reform, Namibia Chamber of Mines of Namibia Manger Mining Pty Ltd, Lodestone Mining Pty Ltd among other mining companies Namibian Business Hall of Fame Desert Research Foundation of Namibia Langer Heinrich Namibia Pty Ltd Namibia Business Innovation Institute Tony Elumelu Foundation, Nigeria Climate Reality Project, US <p>Selected for contact:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Cornelis van der Waal Agri-Ecological Services CC corwaal@gmail.com/ +264 816045878 Dr Mary Seely Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) m.k.seely@gmail.com Prof. Benjamin Mapani Environmental engineering at Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) lolelaani@gmail.com/ +264 81 298 7534 Frank Dixon Mugenyi Senior Industry Advisor office of the Commissioner for Trade and Industry African Union Commission Frank.mugenyi@adi.org/ +25678226575

Short Biography

Nerson Tjelos is a trained Namibian Geoscientist, certified Project Manager, US Climate Reality trained Leader and currently finishing with my Masters in Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation. He is

the founder of Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd (www.edsnamibia.com), Reg. No. 2019/0817, a company focused on developing modern sustainable tools for discovery and management of natural resources and finding lasting solutions to environmental health and community empowerment. The team comprised of young geologists, environmental consultants, software developers and project managers. Since the establishment of startup consulting firm in 2015, and under his leadership, the company has worked with renowned organizations in Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia and Germany on projects of national magnitude. The company also managed to offer job opportunities and internships to more than 30 graduates and students, thus promoting skills transfer. He is also a founding member of other entities, including Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) Limited, which is registered in Uganda and has a representation in all five sub-regions in Africa. Outside the business, Nerson co-founded an organization that has interest in climate change, youth empowerment and leadership development in the area of natural resource management, environmental safety and sustainability. He volunteers to train small scale miners in Namibia on mining methods, environmental compliance law and business proposals writing for funding. As a trained Climate Reality Leader and Country Representative for three climate change and world health global organizations (namely: Climate Reality Project, Team 54 Project and World Health Innovation Summit “WHISAfrica” Initiative), he spends time raising awareness about climate change and its solutions. Nerson is currently offering business mentorship to other African entrepreneurs through the Tony Elumelu Foundation Entrepreneurship Programme. He is a co-opted member of the Geoscience Council of Namibia and serve on a committee within the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) that is responsible for the mining sector. His business ambition was recognized by many local and continental institutions and in the 5 years of running a consulting firm, he received several business leadership awards.

Appendix D: List of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

List of Stakeholders / Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Environmental Scoping Assessment for Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 8137 Located In The Sesfontein District, Kunene Region.

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmental Consultant				
1.	Mr. Silas David	Environmental Assessment Practitioner & Geographic Information System Analyst: Excel Dynamic Solutions Pty Ltd	Tel: +264 (0) 61 259 530 Cell: +264(0) 81 718 003 0	P. O. Box 997154 Maerua Mall, Windhoek public@edsnamibia.com
Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb				
2.				
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry)				
3.	Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 275 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 240 339	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek teofilus.nghitila@met.gov.na



No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
4.	Mr. Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 271 5	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek Timoteus.Mufeti@mef.gov.na
5.	Mr. Fillemon Kayofa	Acting Director: Forestry	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 732 0	Private Bag 13306, Windhoek Fillemon.Kayofa@mef.gov.na
6.	Ms Vanessa Stein	Forester: National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	Tel: +264-61-202 201 3 Fax: +264-61-258153	Vanessa.Stein@mawf.gov.na
Ministry of Mines and Energy				
7.	Mr. Simeon Negumbo	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 811 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 238 643/ 220 386	Private Bag 13297, Windhoek Simeon.Negumbo@mme.gov.na
8.	Mr. Erasmus Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 811 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 238 366	Erasmus.Shivolo@mme.gov.na
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform				
9.	Mr. Percy W. Misika	Executive Director (ED)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 764 9	Private Bag 13184, Windhoek ED@mawf.gov.na



No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
10.	Ms. Justy Matheus	Secretary to the ED		ED@mawlr.gov.na
11.	Mr. Petrus Nangolo	Director: Land Reform	Tel: +264 (0) 61 296 510 3	Petrus.Nangolo@mawlr.gov.na
Ministry of Works and Transport				
12.	Ms Esther Kaapanda	Executive Director (ED)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 882 2 Fax: +264 (0) 61 228 560	Private Bag 13341, Windhoek Esther.Kaapanda@mwt.gov.na
13.	Ms. Charleen Benade	Secretary to the ED		pssecretary@mwt.gov.na
14.	Ms. Monica A. Uupindi	Personal Assistant to Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 208 883 1 Fax: +264 (0) 61 228 560	Private Bag 13341, Windhoek muupindi@mwtc.gov.na
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development				
15.	Mr. N Daniel	Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek ndaniel@murd.gov.na
16.	Ms. Rosalia Ruben	Secretary to Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek Rruben@murd.gov.na
17.	Ms. B. van Wyk	Personal assistant to the ED	Tel: +264 (0) 61 297 518 0 Fax: +264 (0) 61 258 131	Private Bag 13289, Windhoek bvanwyk@murd.gov.na



No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations & Employment Creation				
18.	Ms. Lydia Indombo	Acting Executive Director	Tel: +264 (0) 206 632 4	Private Bag 19005, Windhoek Lydia.Indombo@mol.gov.na
Roads Authority				
19.	Mr C. M. Lutombi	Chief Executive Officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 707 4 Fax: +264 (0) 61 284 715 8	Private Bag 12030, Ausspannplatz lutombiC@ra.org.na
20.	Mr E. de Paauw	Senior Specialist Road Legislation, Advice & Compliance NP&C	Tel: +264 (0) 61 284 702 7 Fax: +264 (0) 61 284 715 1	P/Bag 12030, Ausspannplatz dePaauwe@ra.org.na
National Heritage Council				
21.	Mrs Erica Ndalikokule	Acting Director	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	erica@nhc-nam.org
22.	Ms Agnes Shiningayamwe	Regional heritage officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	rho1@nhc-nam.org
23.	Mr Manfred Gaeb	Regional heritage officer	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	rho2@nhc-nam.org
24.	Ms Lucia	Administrator	Tel: +264 (0) 61 301 190 3	luciapermitsnhc@gmail.com
Kunene Regional Council				



No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
25.	Mr. George Pieter	Acting Chief Regional Officer (CRO)	Tel: +264 (0) 65 273 950 Fax: +264 (0) 65 273 077	Private Bag 502, Opuwo info@kunenerc.gov.na
26.	Ms. Titilo Shilongo	Secretary to the CRO	Tel: +264 (0) 65 273 950 Fax: +264 (0) 65 273 077	titiloshilongo@gmail.com
 Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority Office				
27.	Manfred Katjako	 Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority	Cell: +264 (0) 81 481 814 2	katjakom@gmail.com
28.	S. T. C Monica Owites	 Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority	Cell: +264 (0) 81 374 207 0	
29.	Mr. Ismael Huiseb	 Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority	Cell: +264 (0) 81 404 374 1	haragaebismael850@gmail.com
Identified & Registered relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)				
30.	Dr. Christopher Brown	Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE)	Tel: +264 (0) 61 240 140 Cell: +264 (0) 81 162 580 7	P.O Box 40723, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek ceo@n-c-e.org admin@n-c-e.org
Other Registered Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) / Members of the Public				
31.	Ismael Richter	Moorivier Pos	Cell: +264 (0) 81 895 337 0	
32.	Elias Huiseb	 Gaio-Daman Traditional Authority Leader	Cell: +264 (0) 81 306 094 0	



No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
33.	Clemens Karirondua	Moorivier Post	Cell: +264 (0) 81 221 952 3	
34.	Salmon Uirab	VeerBaai	Cell: +264 (0) 81 847 387 7	
35.	Monalisa Uiras	!Gam!goas	Cell: +264 (0) 81 847 387 7	
36.	Gottfrid Huiseb	Moorivier	Cell: +264 (0) 81 557 955 1	
37.	Edwardt	Grootberg	Cell: +264 (0) 81 476 084 5	
38.	Alberth	Amporo	Cell: +264 (0) 81 752 631 5	
39.	Natasha	//Gomibes	Cell: +264 (0) 81 752 631 5	
40.	Ruha Kandume	Verpaare	Cell: +264 (0) 81 398 796 4	
41.	Tekla Nuas	Mona Pos	Cell: +264 (0) 81 396 893 9	
42.	Magdalena Huises	Moorivier	Cell: +264 (0) 81 710 857 3	
43.	Abed Leo	Moorivier	Cell: +264 (0) 81 586 618 0	
44.	Voma Dax	Grootberg	Cell: +264 (0) 81 816 509 4	kh.conservancy@gmail.com
45.	Albert Guruseb	Grootberg	Cell: +264 (0) 81 242 787 7	

No	Name	Position & Organization	Tel / Fax / Cell No.:	Postal and Email Address
46.	Nicodemus Huiseb	Moorivier	Cell: +264 (0) 81 555 269 5	

[Mailing List for all ESA Document circulation:](#)

[Mailing List for public meeting minutes' circulation:](#)

Public Meeting Attendance Register

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8137 LOCATED NORTHWEST OF KHORIXAS IN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Venue = **Moovivier Farm**

Date: ~~Tuesday, 23 November 2021~~ **05/12/2021**

Time: ~~14h30~~ **12h00**

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone Contact	Signature
1.	ISNDHEE L RICHTER	MOOIRIEVER POST	-	0818953370	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	ELIZAS HUISES	MOOIRIEVER POST	-	0813060940	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	STENGERUS KALIKANDIA	MOOIRIEVER P	-	0812219523	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	SALMON UNILAB	VEER BARI	-	0818473877	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	MEDIA ALLSA HUISES	IGAMIGOAS	-	0818473877	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	GOEFRIED-HUISES	MOOIRIEVER	-	0815579551	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	ERIKSMA	STREETS	-	0814976000	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	ALBERTH	KUPERO	-	0817526315	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	NELSON	WAGGERS	-	0817526315	<i>[Signature]</i>

Additional
checked

Traditional Authority office

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone Contact	Signature
10.	Ruben Mandavire	UENP/Parake	-	0813927964	R Mandavire
11.	Tercia Nuas	Monja Pos	-	0813968939	T Nuas
12.	Mangolera Huiss	Mojivie	-	08171094873	M Huiss
13.	Abel KEO	Mosikurur	-	0815866150	A KEO
14.	Nuna Bok	Gisipola	M. curakore@gmail.com	0815165094	N Bok
15.	ALBERT CURUSIB	GROTBIELE	" " " " " "	0812427877	A Curusib
16.	MICODENUS HUISIB	Moorivier	" " " " " "	0815552695	M Huisib
17.					
18.	MATHEO KATHALO	Serie Amour Ankol	katikomagnut.com	0814818142	M Kathalo
19.	BTC. Monica Cuiles			081-3742070	M Cuiles
20.	Mr. Ismael HUISIB	Gate-Drumal T/A - C.C.	hasegaboismael53@gmail.com	0814443741	I HUISIB
21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					
25.					

No	Name	Organization	E-mail Address	Telephone Contact	Signature
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					
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32.					
33.					
34.					

Appendix E: Background Information Document (BID)



Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Physical Address: 112, Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Postal Address: PO Box 997154 Maerua Mall, Windhoek

Telephone: +264 (0) 61 259 530

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Email: info@edsnamibia.com

Web: www.edsnamibia.com

Document Type:

Background Information Document (BID)

Project Name:

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA)
FOR BASE & RARE METALS ON EXCLUSIVE
PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. EPL 8137
LOCATED NORTHWEST OF KHORIXAS IN THE
KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA**

Environmental Assessment Practitioner:

Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Proponent:

Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb (hereinafter referred to as The Proponent), has applied to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to be granted the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8137 on the 08th of May 2020. However, the approval and granting of the EPL is subject to an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), thus the "pending ECC" status on the mining cadastre portal. The area of the EPL is 19, 899.4175 ha, and is located within the Sesfontein District and about 65km northwest of Khorixas in the Kunene Region (**Figure 1**). The EPL has potential for commodities such as Base & Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Semi-Precious Metals. However, the target commodities of this project are: **Base & Rare Metals (Copper) only**.

Prospecting, exploration and all the mining related activities are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The relevant listed activities as per EIA regulations are:

- *3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right of other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act, 1992).*
- *3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.*
- *3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.*

The Proponent is, therefore, required to obtain an ECC for the approval of the EPL and before commencement of works on the EPL. To fulfill the legal requirements, the Proponent has appointed Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd, an independent team of Environmental Consultants, to conduct the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process and submit the ECC application to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT).

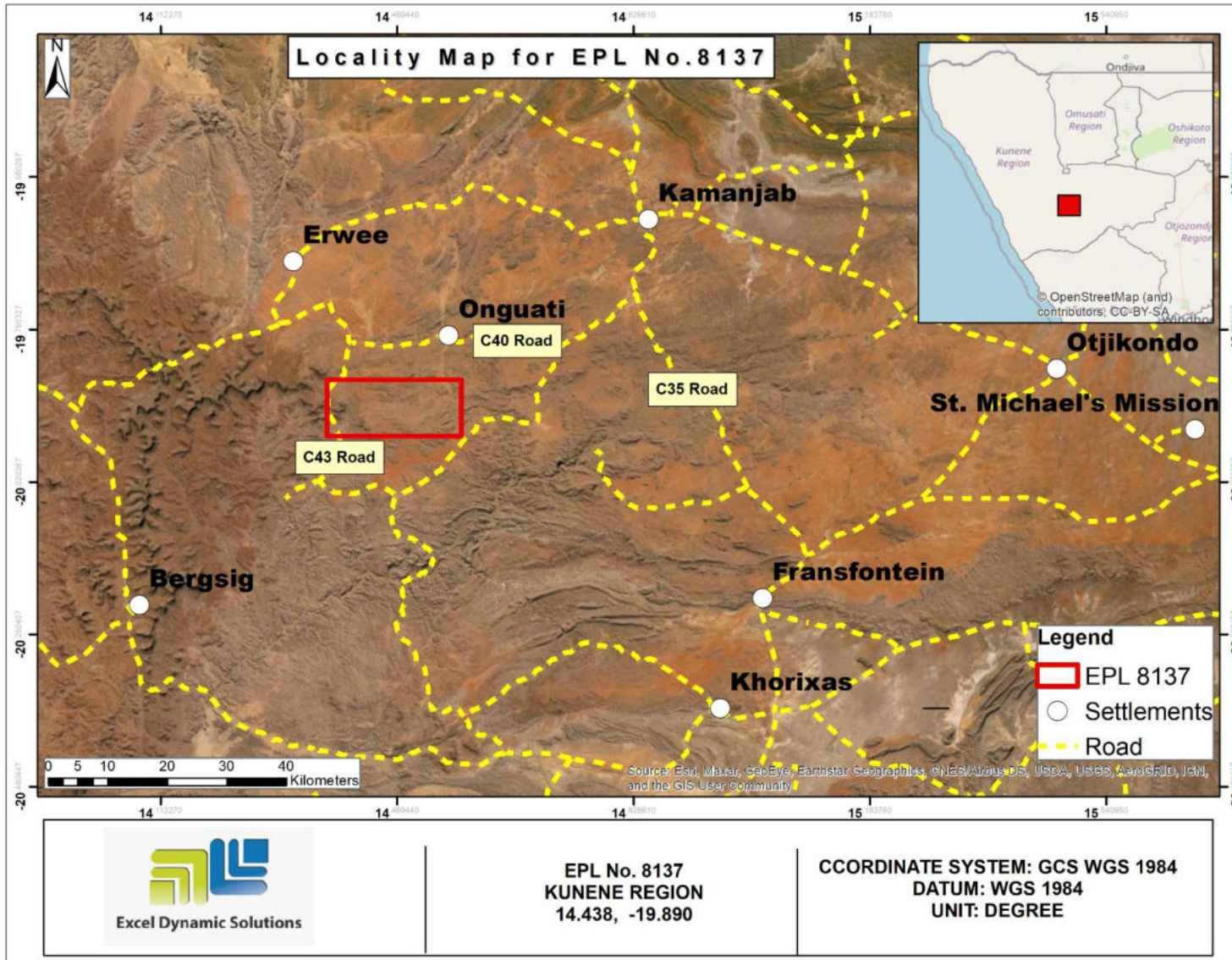


Figure 1: The locality map of EPL 8137 in the Kunene Region

2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

It should be noted that the Background Information Document (BID) is not an EA Report but a non-technical summary of the EA, aimed for information purposes and a basis for public involvement from the beginning of the EA process. The motivation behind this document is to:

- Briefly introduce the proposed project and related activities to potential interested and affected parties (I&APs)/stakeholders.
- Give background information to I&APs of the task, along these lines giving a chance to them (I&APs) to get information, remark and raise issues with respect to the approval measure.
- Invite members of the public to register as I&APs and get added to the EA database so that they can stay

3 NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

Mining sector plays a vital role in economic development of many countries. In Namibia, mining sectors are the backbone of the economy since time-immemorial in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and

informed about the EA progress throughout its process; and

- Provide all I&APs with an opportunity to comment or provide inputs/concerns on the proposed project activities, which entails concerns/issues on the biophysical and socio-economic aspects, and any other issues of concern related to the proposed project. The information from I&APs will then form basis of the EA and EMP documents that will help the regulatory and competent authorities (MEFT and Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME), respectively) to pass judgment on the acceptability of the undertaking.

income generation, among others. Mining is also an important source of government fiscal receipt and source of foreign exchange. In addition, mining sector forms a vital part of some of Namibia's development plans, such as the Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP5) and Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) I and II. Mining contributes to meeting the ever-increasing global demand for minerals, and for national prosperity. In Namibia, prospecting and exploration for mining purposes occurs

mainly within the private sector. Therefore, successful exploration on EPL 8137 would lead to the mining phase of the targeted commodities, which would feed into the national development plans.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed activities will entail the detailed exploration activities and delineating the mineral deposits to determine whether the deposits for targeted commodities are economically feasible (to advance to the resources development and mining phase).

The prospecting and exploration of minerals are the first components of any potential mining project (development and eventual mining). This is done to acquire the necessary data required for further decision making and investment options. These activities are anticipated to last for about three years. The planned activities and required resources and infrastructure are briefly described below. The detailed exploration methods (techniques) will be presented in the ESA Report.

The proposed phased approach for the exploration works is presented below. However, it should be noted that these activities

will only be undertaken upon the approval of the ESA Report and issuance an ECC by the Environmental commissioner.

Once the Proponent has been issued with the ECC and obtained all relevant and required permitting licensing (such as consent and land use agreements), and ready to commence with the actual exploration activities (with financial, technical, and human resources in place), the planned activities will commence on site.

4.1 Project Processes

The proposed exploration activities (methods) are divided into the following categories:

- **Phase 1: Non-invasive techniques (prospecting) -**
This will include geological field mapping and ground-based surveys, reviewing of existing geological maps and historical drilling data as well as field evaluation and sampling,
- **Phase 2: Invasive techniques (detailed exploration) –**
the techniques involved herein include soil survey, rock sampling, trenching, and/ or pitting and detailed exploration drilling.

- With regards to Phase 2, once the target areas have been selected and verified under the prospecting phase, detailed exploration works will follow. The preferred drilling technique for this exploration programme is Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling. RC drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. The technique produces an uncontaminated large volume sample, which is comprised of rock chips. It is relatively quick and cheap when compared to other techniques like Diamond Drilling. However, if found to be necessary, diamond drilling may also be considered for this exploration programme, during advanced stages of exploration if large amounts of sample material may be required for analysis and to perform processing trials.
- The selection of the potential mineralization model and exploration targets will be based on the local geology, trenching, drilling, and assay results of the samples collected.
- **Human resources and accommodation:** Around ten people will be employed on site during the exploration phase. The workforce will include both skilled, semi and unskilled people, as necessary to complete the work. The exploration workforce will be accommodated at Moirivier upon reaching an agreement and a consent is signed between the Proponent and the respective landowner or custodian (authority) prior to setting up accommodation structures (tented camps).
- **Working Space (Administration and Control):** Movable shade facility near the working spots and prefabricated temporary offices will be erected on site (subject to approval of landowner/custodian or authority).
- **Water supply:** Around 2,000 litres of water will be required for the activities per month. This water will be used for cooling down and washing of equipment, drilling related activities, and ablution. The water will be sourced from elsewhere and transported to site. Therefore, no project related water abstraction will be done onsite or within the site area.
- Potable water will also be made available for the exploration crew (workers) on site.

4.2 Human Resources, Services, and infrastructure

The following services and infrastructure as provided below will be required for the project activities:

- **Fuel supply:** (for personnel use to cook): The Proponent will provide fuel to be used for food preparation by the site workers. No firewood will be collected on the farms or neighbouring land, without the owners or authority's permission.
- **Fuel Supply (machinery and equipment):** 300-litre diesel will be used for machinery and equipment and fuel generator, per month.
- **Accessibility (roads):** the EPL is accessible via C35 road from Kamanjab which connects to the C40 road. Therefore, project related vehicles will be using these existing roads to access the EPL. It is also anticipated that, if necessary, onsite new tracks to the different targeted exploration sites within the EPL will be created. The Proponent may need to do some upgrade on the site access road to ensure that it is fit to accommodate project related vehicles, such as heavy trucks.
- **Waste management:** the different waste will be handled as follows:
 - **Sewage:** Pit latrine ablution facilities will be provided on site. The wastewater will then be transported offsite to the treatment facility either by the Proponent or a designated/appointed external waste management contractor.
 - **General and domestic waste:** enough waste bins (containers) will be made available at both exploration sites and campsite for waste storage. The bins will be emptied into the main onsite container for disposal at the nearest landfill site, when necessary (upon reaching full capacity of the main waste container onsite).
 - **Hazardous waste:** All vehicles, machinery and fuel consuming equipment will be provided with drip trays to capture potential fuel spills and waste oils. The waste fuel/oils will be carefully stored in a standardized container until such a time that it can be disposed of at the nearest approved hazardous waste management facility. The nearest considered facility town is Khorixas; therefore, waste disposal agreement will be reached between the Proponent and the Town Council.

- **Health and Safety:** Adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to every project personnel while on and working at site. A minimum of two first aid kits will be readily available at exploration sites to attend to potential minor injuries, while major injuries will need to be attended to further by transporting the injured to the nearest health centre for treatment and needed care.
- **Potential Accidental Fire Outbreaks:** A minimum of basic firefighting equipment, i.e., two fire extinguishers will be readily available in vehicles, at the working sites and campsite.

4.3 Project Equipment, Material, Machinery and Vehicles

The following equipment and machinery will be required:

- 4X4 bakkies
- Truck
- Excavator / front-end loader to scoop up sandy overburden
- Dozers (to clear vegetation along planned drilling site access roads)

- Drilling fluids stored in manufacturers approved containers
- Diesel generator for power supply

These equipment, machinery and vehicles will be kept at a designated storage site that will be established within the EPL.

4.2 Decommissioning: Rehabilitation of Explored Sites

Decommissioning refers to the cessation of exploration activities, either upon discovering an economic feasible and worthy deposit or in the event of unsuccessful exploration results works. Thus, the Proponent will need to properly decommission the activity to either prepare the selected area of the EPL for the mining phase or upon a non-successful exploration abandon the explored and rehabilitated sites.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This ESA process is conducted in accordance with the provisions stated out in the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and its' Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012). The primary objective of the EA will be to identify potential negative impacts associated with the proposed activity, assess them, and recommend practical and effective mitigation measures to be implemented by the Proponent, to minimize these impacts, while maximizing positive impacts.

The main objectives of this ESA are to:

- Comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012).
- Identify potential impacts associated with the proposed Activity.
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities about the mining activities and to provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the EA process.
- Assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.

- Compile a report addressing all identified issues and potential impacts related to various aspects of the activity.
- Compile a Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which includes impacts' management and mitigation measures.

5.1 Potential Impacts

The following potential impacts have been identified so far for the surrounding towns, settlements, and property:

Positive:

- Socio-economic development through employment creation (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer,
- Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits,
- Produce a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses,
- Boosting the local economic growth and regional economic development.

- Improved geological understanding of the area regarding targeted commodities, and
- Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits.
- Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.

Negative:

- **Potential disturbance of existing pastoral systems,**
 - **Physical land / soil disturbance:** The invasive exploration activities could possibly lead to soil disturbance. The potential damage to subgrade due to traffic compaction along access roads,
 - **Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora) and habitat disturbance:** some vegetation may be disturbed by e.g., by off road driving or being removed to create access roads and working spaces. There are possibilities of illegal hunting (wildlife and domesticated animal) in the surrounding areas.
- **Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution,**
 - **Air quality issue:** dust may be generated from driving on site, surface excavation, drilling, and diamond wire sawing from could temporarily compromise the surrounding air,
 - **Visual impacts due to scars** – May occur on the landscape and relief, especially by dimension stone test quarrying on the affected sites of the EPL,
 - **Potential occupational health and safety risks** May occur due to movement / operating of machinery and equipment on site.
 - **Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure** such as local roads: the temporary potential increase in vehicular traffic during exploration may exert additional pressure on the local roads, especially by heavy vehicles such as trucks carrying project materials and equipment (drilling rig),
 - **Vibrations and noise** associated with drilling and dimension stone test quarrying cutting activities may be a nuisance to locals,

- **Environmental pollution** through different types of waste generated on the site, particularly from the mishandling of hydrocarbons (fuels) and wastewater,
- **Archaeological or cultural heritage impact** through unintentional uncovering of unknown archaeological objects or sites by certain project activities such as exploration drilling and excavation as well as known and marked heritage sites on targeted sites on the EPL and surroundings,
- **Potential social nuisance and conflicts** between affected farmers / landowners and or neighbouring land users and Proponent due to the lack of communication or cooperation on raised issues and land use during exploration.

The potential impacts listed above are pre-identified and therefore should not be deemed as final or the only ones. Other potential impacts will be identified as the EA process progresses i.e., upon site visit and consultation with the public (I&APs). All impacts and public concerns/comments will be incorporated and addressed in the Environmental Assessment Report and EMP.

5.2 Public Consultation

Public consultation is an important part of the EA process. During the consultation process, interested or affected members of the public are given an opportunity to find out more about the activity and raise any issues or concerns pertaining to the environmental assessment.

To comment or receive further information on the project, **please register with Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd** (contact details herein) as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) **before or on Tuesday, the 30th of November 2021.**

All registered I&APs will be kept informed throughout the various stages of the project and will be provided the opportunity to comment on the Scoping (ESA) Report.

Furthermore, you are hereby invited to the Public Consultation Meeting scheduled as follows:



Excel Dynamic Solutions

Contact: Mr. Silas David

Tel: +264 61 259 530

Fax: +264 886 560 836

Email: public@edsnamibia.com

P O Box 997154, Maerua Mall, Windhoek

- **Date: Thursday, 18 November 2021**
- **Time: 11h30**
- **Venue: To be communicated with registered interested and affected parties**

Appendix F: EIA Notification in the newspapers
(*New Era* and the *Namibian*)

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services

Offered

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 Unveiling from N\$200.00
Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

Property

For sale/to let

FOR SALE: ROCKY CREST

3 BEDROOM DUPLEX
Townhouse, Adonai Court.
Alarm, automated garage,
2 bathrooms, courtyard
+ Braai.

N\$ 1290 000

Contact
081 128 6783

To Let



Otjomuise Ext. 4

Rent: N\$8 000 p/m
water incl.

Deposit: N\$7 500
(payable for 2 months)

5 Bedrooms(Main
en-suite), All round
boundary wall, Alarm
System, Interlocks, BIC

Contact

081 166 2543

FLAT TO RENT

Pioniers Park

One bedroom bachelors
flat N\$ 4800.00
Water and Electricity
included.

Contact:
0812093096



Employment

Offered

LIBERTY HERITAGE SCHOOL

TEACHING APPLICATIONS FOR 2021

Qualified Class Teacher,
Grade 8-12 Accounting,
Entrepreneurship,
Economics and
Business Studies -
1 Post.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

1. BETD or Bachelor's Degree in Education.
2. Have a minimum of two years teaching experience
3. Well spoken and written English

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING CERTIFIED DOCUMENTS:

1. Written application
2. Curriculum Vitae
3. Certified copies of qualifications and academic results.
4. Copy of citizenship/residential status

PREFERENCES WILL BE GIVEN TO NAMIBIAN CITIZENS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Enquiries:
Epafra
Shilombuelwa
P.O.Box 3338
Ongwediva
Tel: 065 231



Vacancy for a Commercial Helicopter Pilot

Namibia Helicopter Services
is looking for a commercial
helicopter pilot with

1. Current valid CPL license.
2. Minimum of 300 hours turbine time
3. Current Class1 medical certificate
4. Current 407 type rating
5. Current 206 type rating
6. Current Dangerous Goods certificate
7. Salary - experienced related

Closing date:
05 November 2021

Only shortlisted candidates
will be contacted.
Email CV to:
ops@nhs.na

Vacancy

We are looking for an
ACCOUNTANT
that can start soonest.

Requirements:

- B-degree in finance and /or Accounting / equivalent
- 2-3 years practical experience in accounting field
- Analytical with computer skills
- Pastel knowledge and experience

Indicate salary expectations:
send CV and qualifications to
simtari22@outlook.com

Closing date:
05 Nov 2021

Property

For sale/rent

ERVEN for sale at

Henties Bay,
Size 779 sq,
at Omdel ext 2.

If interested call
0811222091 or
0812792365

**TO RENT: LARGE
4 BEDROOM MAIN
ENSUITE TOWN
HOUSE 152sqm, 2
1/2 BATHROOMS,
DORADO PARK,
LIBRA STREET.
AVAILABLE RENT
PLUS DEPOSIT:
0814245623/
0816213679**

**Give your
business the best
boost you can!**

**Advertise in our
weekly motoring
supplement
WOEMA!**

**Be it any
accessories or
gadgets for your
vehicle.
Call us on 061
2080800 or
fax us on 220584
Put the WOEMA
back into your
business!**

ZAMBEZI PRIVATE SCHOOL

VACANCIES 2021

ZPS is looking for the following teachers Experienced,
Energetic, Enthusiastic, Multitasked Team players
with a love for children

- **Sports Co-ordinator:**
Cricket and Rugby including Tennis, basketball and
volleyball expertise.
- Grade 0 Afrikaans speaking Class teacher
- Afrikaans Teacher Grade 4-7

Closing date for applications:
30 November 2021
zps@iway.na

Property

Offices To Rent

OFFICE TO RENT WINDHOEK WEST

Consist of two office rooms, kitchen and toilet.
Monthly rental of N\$6 000 vat inclusive.
Water and Electricity included.
Available 1 November 2021

Please contact Elise 0818815301

Employment

Offered

SWD Investments and Trading cc

Machinery Technician Manager

- Must Major in Machinery engineering;
- 5 years working experience;
- Product Sale Manager,
- Proficient in Ango Language,
- Office software skills.
- Major in business management.

Contact email:
chinasouth_8@163.com
P. O.Box:5045 Windhoek

NLJ MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CC

Machinery Technician Manager

- Must Major in Machinery engineering;
- 5 years working experience;
- Product Sale Manager,
- Proficient in Ango Language,
- Office software skills.
- Major in business management.

Contact email:
403777064@qq.com
P.O.Box: 2645 Windhoek

Gamal Rifai Architects requires the services of a registered Architect

Requirements:

Registered Architect with
NCAQS
Minimum 12 years
experience
Proficiency in Indesign,
Photoshop, Twinmotion
Vectorworks is vital

Email:
gamalrifaiarchitects
@gmail.com

Property

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OFFICE TO RENT WINDHOEK WEST

Consist of two office rooms, kitchen and toilet.
Monthly rental of N\$6 000 vat inclusive.
Water and Electricity included.
Available 1 November 2021

Please contact Elise 0818815301

Notice

Legal Notice

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & 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 and postal address of applicant:
ABED TULEINGEPO SHILUNGA,
P. O BOX 29210 GROOTFONTEIN
2. Name of business or proposed
Business to which applicant relates
AFRICAN FRIENDS BAR
3. Address/Location of premises to which
Application relates:
ERF 1558 OMULUNGA
4. Nature and details of application:
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER
OF A LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom
Application will be lodged:
GROOTFONTEIN MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be
Lodged:
10 NOVEMBER 2021
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which
application will be heard:
19 NOVEMBER 2021
Any objection or written submission in
terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to
the applicant 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
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Region: ZAMBEZI
1. Name and postal address of applicant:
MWALA ESTHER NAMUKOLO
P.O. BOX 413 KATIMA MULILO
2. Name of business or proposed
Business to which applicant relates
TUKESA SHABEEN AND GROCERY
3. Address/Location of premises to which
Application relates:
LUTUNDA VILLAGE/ IZINWE SIDE
LUSESE AREA
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom
Application will be lodged:
KATIMA MULILO MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be
Lodged:
3 NOVEMBER 2021
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which
application will be heard:
8 DECEMBER 2021
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MINISTRY OF TRADE & 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: ZAMBEZI
1. Name and postal address of applicant:
MWALA ESTHER NAMUKOLO
P.O. BOX 413 KATIMA MULILO
2. Name of business or proposed
Business to which applicant relates
TUKESA SHABEEN AND GROCERY
3. Address/Location of premises to which
Application relates:
LUTUNDA VILLAGE/ IZINWE SIDE
LUSESE AREA
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom
Application will be lodged:
KATIMA MULILO MAGISTRATE
6. Date on which application will be
Lodged:
3 NOVEMBER 2021
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which
application will be heard:
8 DECEMBER 2021
Any objection or written submission in
terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to
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3. Address/Location of premises to which
Application relates:
LUTUNDA VILLAGE/ IZINWE SIDE
LUSESE AREA
4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with

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 Thank You Messages from N\$200.00
Terms and Conditions Apply.

Notices

Legal Notice

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION HELD AT OSHAKATI
CASE NO: HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-MAT-2020/00129
 In the matter between:

TAIMY MEKONDJO
INDONGO
PLAINTIFF

AND

DANIEL GRAVEN
JOHANNES
DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold by Public Auction at, **ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, at 12H00 on the 9th day of DECEMBER 2021.**

1 X VW POLLO N7446UP
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS" – CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Dated and SIGNED at **OSHAKATI** on this the 21st day of **OCTOBER 2021**

SIGNED: J GREYLING

.....
GREYLING & ASSOCIATES
ERF 849 :
ROBERT MUGABE
STREET
PRIVATE BAG 5552 :
OSHAKATI
TEL. 065 221617/8
OR FAX 221619
REF. JG/1k/003176

PUBLIC NOTICE
INVITATION TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) hereby give notice to all 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), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) and the Urban and Regional Planning Act (URPA) for approval of the following:

Layout approval and township establishment of 'Gwashamba Estate' to be established on "Undetermined" zoned "Portion A" of the Remainder of Oniipa Townlands No.1164, measuring ± 12.78 hectares.

Interested and affected parties as well as the general public are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meeting during which the draft layout design prepared and potential environmental and social impacts of the development will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: 22 November 2021
Time: 16h00 – 18h00
Venue: Tate Karel Kalenga's residence - Oshaakondwa

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 on or before **Friday, 17 December 2021** at the below contact details:

Contact: Mr. Günther Stubenrauch
Tel: 061 251189
Email: gunther@spc.com.na



IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OSHAKATI HELD AT OSHAKATI
CASE NO: 217/2020
 In the matter between:

KUKU AGRI EQUIPMENT CC
PLAINTIFF

AND

WASHINGTON MUKUWI T/A ROLLEX MOTOR SERVICES
DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold by Public Auction at, **ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, at 12H00 on the 9th day of DECEMBER 2021.**

8 X BLACK OFFICE CHAIRS
 1 X BOARDROOM DESK
 1 X SMALL DEFY FRIDGE
 1 X FLAT SCREEN TELEVISION - SANSUI
 1 X GLASS COFFEE TABLE

CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS" - CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Dated and SIGNED AT **OSHAKATI** ON THIS 5th DAY OF **NOVEMBER 2021**

SIGNED: W A GREYLING

.....
GREYLING AND ASSOCIATES
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF
ERF 849, OSHAKATI
PRIVATE BAG 5552, OSHAKATI
TEL: 065-221617/8
FAX: 065-221619
REF: WAG/00:2718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION HELD AT OSHAKATI
CASE NO: HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/00186
 In the matter between:

NDINELAO MENGELA
PLAINTIFF

AND

SPEEDSON FACTORY CC
DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment of the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold by Public Auction at, **ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, at 12H00 on the 9th day of DECEMBER 2021.**

1 X DOUBLE AXEL CAR TRAILER
 1 X DOUBLE AXEL CATTLE TRAILER

CONDITIONS OF SALE: "VOETSTOOTS" - CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Dated and SIGNED at **OSHAKATI** on this the 21st day of **OCTOBER 2021**

SIGNED: J GREYLING

.....
GREYLING & ASSOCIATES
ERF 849 :
ROBERT MUGABE
STREET
PRIVATE BAG 5552:
OSHAKATI
TEL. 065 221617/8
OR FAX 221619
REF. JG/1k/003136

NOTICE
OKONGO VILLAGE COUNCIL

CLOSURE OF ERF 345, OKONGO PROPER AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (± 86 884m²) IN EXTENT AND WILL BE SOLD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section No.127 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), as amended that the Okongo Village Council proposes to permanently close the under-mentioned portion as indicated on the locality plan, which lies for inspection during office hours at the office of the Okongo Village Council. The purpose of the closure is to allow the proposed new owner to develop a mixed-use Residential development on Erf 345, Okongo Proper.

CLOSURE OF ERF 345, OKONGO PROPER AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (± 86 884m²) IN EXTENT AND WILL BE SOLD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Objections to the proposed closure are to be served on the Secretary: Urban and Rural Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, and the Chief Executive Officer, Private Bag 66003, Okongo, within 14 days of the appearance of this notice in accordance Section No.127 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018), as amended.

V. NATHILE
ACTING CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
OKONGO VILLAGE COUNCIL

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, 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: **OMUSATI**

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
SHALUMBU ALOSUIUS
PO BOX 30663,
PIONIERSPARK
 2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **THE FORUM ENTERTAINMENT**
 3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OKAFITU KEEONDE, OUTAPI
 4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
 5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT
 6. Date on which application will be Lodged:
15 - 30 NOVEMBER 2021
 7 Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:
12 JANUARY 2022
 Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant 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.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
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 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: **OMUSATI**

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
MARTIN HISHIUKUMHEHO SHIPONENI
PO BOX 603, OUTAPI
 2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **ONAWA UNITED SHEBEEN**
 3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ONAWA - OMBALANTU
 4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
 5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OUTAPI MAGISTRATE OFFICE
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 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: **OMUSATI**

1. Name and postal address of applicant,
KANGONGO ALPHEUS AMUTENYA
PO BOX 572, OKAHAO
 2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **OMAKAKALWA SHEBEEN**
 3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
OSHILULU - OSHAANDA ONGANDJERA, OKAHAO CONSTITUENCY
 4. Nature and details of application:
SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
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FOR Classifieds
061-2080800

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA): ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8137 LOCATED NORTHWEST OF KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION.

Under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on EPL No. 8137 requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) before commencement.

The public is hereby notified, that an application for an ECC will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner.

Brief Project Description: The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts stemming from the proposed exploration activities on EPL No. 8137. Invasive and non-invasive activities are expected to take place upon issuance of an ECC. The targeted commodities on the EPL is, Base & Rare Metals (i.e. Copper).

Proponent:
 Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb

Environmental Consultant:
 Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process.

Public participation meeting will be held on:

Date: Thursday 18 November, 2021
Time: 11:30
Venue: To be confirmed and communicated with Interested and Affected Parties

Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd on the contact details below, before or on **Tuesday 30 November, 2021.**

Mr. Silas David
 Email: public@edsnamibia.com
 Tel: + 264 61 259 530



SHACMAN INVESTMENT NAMIBIA CC

Position:
 Spare Parts Stock Control Manager x 1
Station: Walvis Bay

Requirements:

- Six to Eight years in related experience
- Proficiency in English and Chinese
- Working Knowledge of Guanjiapo Auto Parts & Repair Management software system
- BSc In Logistics , Business Administration or relevant field
- Good communication skills

Key Responsibility :

Tracking shipments, overseeing inventory audits and maintaining reports of purchases and pricing. To be successful in this role, you should have good communication skills in Chinese to interact with the Chinese speaking vendors ,clients and management.

Only short -listed candidates with required experience will be contacted for interviews.

Email resume to shacmanafrica03@gmail.com

Closing date: 19th November 2021



Vacancy for a Commercial Helicopter Pilot

Namibia Helicopter Services is looking for a commercial helicopter pilot with

- Current valid CPL license.
- Minimum of 300 hours turbine time
- Current Class 1 medical certificate
- Current 407 type rating
- Current 206 type rating
- Current Dangerous Goods certificate
- Salary - experienced related

Closing date:
 05 November 2021

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.
Email CV to:
ops@nhs.na

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Health & Beauty

- 3910 Health & Beauty

Hospitality

- 4010 Hospitality (See also Travel & Tourism)

Housing & Property

- 4110 Wanted
- 4210 For Rent
- 4310 For Sale

Leisure & Entertainment

- 4910 Leisure & Entertainment

Livestock & Pets

- 5010 Livestock & Pets
- 5010 Auctions
- 5010 For Sale
- 5010 Lost & Missing
- 5010 Wanted

Motoring

- 5310 Vehicles Wanted
- 5320 Vehicles for Hire
- 5360 Vehicles for Sale
- 5370 Vehicle Auctions
- 5380 Vehicle Spares & Accessories

Notices

- 5610 Legal
- 5620 Public
- 5630 Tenders
- 5710 Churches
- 5620 Name Change
- 5620 Re zoning

Obituaries

- 6000 In Memoriam
- 6010 Tombstone Unveiling
- 6020 Death & Funeral Notices
- 6030 Condolences
- 1270 Thank you messages

Travel & Tourism

- 7800 Travel & Tourism

Rates and Deadlines

DEADLINES: 2021

- ✓ To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book in advance.
- ✓ Classifieds and notices: 12h00, two working days prior to placement.
- ✓ Cancellations and alterations: 18h00, two days before date of publication in writing only.

RATES:

Visit www.namibian.com.na

Please note: ID card / Pasport required for advertisement placement

1410 Business & Finance

• Opportunities •

Do you urgently need cash?
Park your car and get up to 30% of it's value! Cash in your account in 30 min! No pay slip, no bank statement, just the car! Auto cash 061400676 It's that simple!

CLAO210007424

ATA&C:

We write professional Business Plan, Business Proposal, Annual Financial Statements, Management Accounts, Cash Flow Forecast, Personal Balance Sheet, Tender Document, Company Profile, Research Proposal & Thesis/ Project for students. Contact: 0813097267/ 081233801/ 061400109, E-mail: info@advancedtrainings.com

CLAO210007974

2720 Employment

• Offered •

GOAL DRIVEN

Here's to a comfortable Lifestyle!

WE REQUIRE:

- Hard working individuals.
- Must be pro - active.
- Fluent in English & Afrikaans.
- Well groomed.

WE OFFER:

- Free Training to successful candidates.
- Warm, friendly environment.
- Development program.
- Rapid career growth.
- N\$8 500 per month + more

DO NOT HESITATE TO BOOK AN INTERVIEW:

CALL: JACKIE 081 852 4042 or 081 643 5871

CLAO210007926

Employment

• Offered •

ONYOOTHI DIAMONDS

(Prosperita, Windhoek) is hiring.

1x HR Administration

(1-2 years experience).

1x Data entry

1x Receptionist/ Admin

(1-2 years experience)

1x Cleaner.

1x Electrician/ Technician/ CCTV Operator.

1x Microscope machine operator/ gemmologist.

(3-4 years experience).

1x Bruting operator

(3 years experience).

2x Auto Polishing machine operator

(3 years experience).

1x Laser cutting operator

(4-5 years experience)

10x Round shape polisher

(3-4 years experience)

5x Fancy shape polisher

(3-8 years experience).

8x Trainees.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must have completed high school.

Any additional training or educational certifications will be beneficial.

REQUIREMENTS:

Good spoken English.

Police clearance is a mandatory requirement.

Trustworthy and Self-driven.

Preference will be given to Namibian citizens.

Previous employer's reference letter is mandatory.

You may email your CV to Namibia@onyoothi.com

NOTE: Application submission deadline on or before:

15th November 2021

CLAO210007994

A private medical center in Windhoek

is looking for a specialist

Haematologist to join the practice.

The applicant should have an undergraduate medical degree, completed at least 4 years of further training in Hematology and have a valid registration with the HPCN.A. CVs to be sent to pvamed@iway.com.na.

CLAO210007998

1630 Goods

• For Sale •

Double door fridge - N\$5500

TV - N\$3000

TV unit N\$4500

Stove - N\$2500

Bed - N\$2500

Call: 081 415 2611

CLAO210008002

2720 Employment

• Offered •

2720 Employment

• Offered •

2720 Employment

• Offered •



WFC West Care is a step-down and rehabilitation hospital in Windhoek West where a combined team of professionals provide high quality individual care suited to patients' needs.

POSITION AVAILABLE FOR A REGISTERED NURSE TO JOIN OUR EXPERT TEAM IN WINDHOEK

Minimum requirements:

- Bachelor Degree in Nursing Science or equivalent professional qualification.
- Namibian citizenship
- Valid registration with HPCNA
- Relevant 5 years' experience
- Valid Driver's licence

Skills and competencies

- Good interpersonal and communication skills
- Ability to work independently and under pressure
- Management and leadership experience
- Computer literacy

If you wish to work in an exciting and dynamic team environment, please forward your CV and supporting documents before **20 November 2021** to the HR Manager at hr@westcare.com

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.

dat1000798

Employment

• Offered •

General Cleaner/Gardener

- Windhoek

• General maintenance with minimum supervision, including mowing, planting.

• Responsibilities include cleaning around buildings, washing vehicles, cleaning windows and walls.

• Edge and weed gardens.

• Use all gardening equipment.

• Keepgardens and green spaces clear of debris and litter

• Performs additional duties as needed Requirements

• A reasonable level of physical fitness

• Theability to lift heavy objects

• The ability to remain on your feet for long periods of time

• Excellent communication and organizational skills

• Highlyresponsible and reliable

• A love of the outdoors and plant life

• Must be willing to go for a poly-graph (lie detector) test Deliver your CV to Stephanie at34 Industrial Road, Laferre Industrial Area, Windhoek. Closing date: 15 November 2021

CLAO210008006

4810 Housing & Property

• For Sale •

Osona Village Development.

Phase 8 Houses now available ready to move in December 2021

3 bedroom houses with, Solar Geysers, BIC in all bedrooms and BIC and Duff stove in the Kitchen.

ERF SIZE From 370m² to 447m²

NB: We pay good referral commission to the public and Agents are also welcome. Contact Rachel on 0818140941 or visit us at Osona Village every Saturday for viewing.

CLAO210007701

Ervens/ plots for sale in Okahandja.

Prime-Area 530sqm ±, only 4-ervens available. Price N\$240 000. Contact Albertus 0818045813

CLAO210007968

Rocky Crest Extension 1 - Near Shopping Centre and School:

Modern and brand new house for sale. 3 Bedroom, 2 bathrooms, open plan kitchen, scullery, garage, highly boundary walls. Erf 364sqm. Contact 0816129270/ 0815585914

CLAO210007991

5300 Motoring

• Vehicles for Sale •

2013 NISSAN 2.4 NP300 PETROL, COMPANY OWNED SINCE NEW, GOOD CONDITION N\$85,000 CALL 0812911214, 0812592745

CLAO210007989

4110 Housing & Property

• Wanted •

CASH BUYER URGENTLY LOOKING FOR A HOUSE TO BUY IN WINDHOEK, IF SELLING KINDLY CALL OR SMS KATHLEEN 0818347033 / 0818349241 no agents

CLAO210007580

4210 Housing & Property

• For Rent •

Pionierspark: One bedroom flat available for rent.

Contact 081 242 6290

CLAO210007981

4210 Housing & Property

• For Rent •

IHS Property Management

Namibia Apply now and get your First Month's Rent for FREE!

Special 2 Bedroom apartments from N\$4250 pm available for rental at Mondesa View Security Estate, Swakopmund. HURRY Don't miss out! Contact Wilbard/ Filippos 081 4455 735

CLAO210006080

4810 Housing & Property

• For Sale •

KAPU GEMS PTY LTD (Prosperita, Windhoek) is hiring.

10x Diamond polishers (3-8 years experience).

1x HR/ Office Operations (3-5 years experience).

1x Receptionist/ Account (3-5 years experience).

5x Freshers/ Trainee.

1x Security Guard.

1x Laser operator (3-5 years experience).

1x Bruting Operator (3-5 years experience).

QUALIFICATION & REQUIREMENT:

Grade 12 and above qualification. Good communication skills in English Police clearance Certificate is mandatory. Experience and reference letter of previous company is mandatory. Preference will be given to Namibian citizen. Application deadline- 15th November 2021. Send your CV/ Resume at Namibia@Kapugems.com

CLAO210007996

5610 Notices

• Legal •

Assessment Practitioner:

Urban Green cc

Project Name: Schönau Solar Energy Park

Project Location: The Farm Schönau No. 126 is located in the southern parts of Namibia, 60 km south-west of // Karasburg Town and 50 km north of the Orange River, in the //Karas Region.

Project Background and Description: Emesco Energy (Namibia) (PTY) Ltd. intends to construct and operate a photovoltaic Solar Power Plant on an approximate 200ha portion of Farm Schönau No. 126. The aim of the project is to supply renewable electricity into the Southern African Power Pool at NamPower's existing Harb Substation.

Registration of I&APs and Submission of Comments: In line with the above mentioned legislation, all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments / concerns / questions (to be done in writing) to the office of Urban Green cc via the details given below. Information on the proposed project is available from the Urban

CLAO210007995

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Notice is hereby given to all potentially interested and/or 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 No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Proponent: Schönau Solar Energy (PTY) Ltd.

Environmental

5610 Notices

• Legal •

Green cc office.

DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS IS 02 DECEMBER 2021

Contact: Brand van Zyl /

Tel.: 061 - 300 820 /

Fax: 061 - 401 294 /

email: urbangreen@iway.com

CLAO210008018

PUBLIC NOTICE INVITATION TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND TOWN PLANNING PUBLIC MEETING

Stubbenauch Planning Consultants (SPC) hereby give notice to all 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), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) and the Urban and Regional Planning Act (URPA) for approval of the following:

Layout approval and township establishment of "Gwashamba Estate" to be established on "Unclassified" zoned "Portion A" of the Remainder of Onipa Townlands No.1164, measuring ± 12.78 hectares. Interested and affected parties as well as the general public are hereby invited to attend the environmental and town planning scoping meeting during which the draft layout design prepared and potential environmental and social impacts of the development will be presented for comments and inputs from the public. The meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: 22 November 2021

Time: 16h00 - 18h00

Venue: Tate Karel Kalenga's residence - Oshaakondwa

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 on or before Friday, 17 December 2021 at the below contact details:

Contact: Mr. Günther Stubbenauch

Tel: 061 251189

Email: guntner@spc.com.na

CLAO210007995

5610 Notices

• Legal •

Brief Project Description:

The environmental scoping process will identify potential positive and negative impacts stemming from the proposed exploration activities on EPL No. 8137. Invasive and non-invasive activities are expected to take place upon issuance of an ECC. The targeted commodities on the EPL is, Base & Rare Metals (i.e. Copper).

Proponent: Sebulon Orrens Huseb Environmental Consultant; Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties in order to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public participation meeting will be held on:

Date: Thursday 18 November, 2021 Venue: To be confirmed and communicated with Interested and Affected Parties

**Appendix G: Farmers' Consultation Meeting
Minutes**

05 December 2021

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8137 LOACTED NORTHWEST OF KHORIXAS TOWN IN THE KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Date: Sunday, 05 December 2021

Time: 12h30

Venue: Under a tree, on Mooirivier Farm 738 and at |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village

The Public Consultation Meeting was attended by over twenty (20) people on Mooirivier Farm 738. Thereafter, Mr. Nerson Tjelos ('Consultant' hereafter) visited the |Gaiodaman Traditional Authority Head Office in Anker Village where three (3) representatives were notified of the project, updated on the outcome of the public meeting and engaged to share their concerns and input. **Please refer to the attached attendance register.**

COVID-19 REGULATIONS ADHERENCE

The Consultant reminded the gathering of the COVID-19 health regulations. Social distancing was observed at the meeting on the Farm. The Traditional Authority office has hand sanitation facilities that were availed to meeting attendees. The boardroom chairs were set up in a way that social distancing between attendees was observed.

TRANSLATION OR INTERPRETATIONS OF LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND DAMARA)

Given the fact that some of the meeting attendees were elders from the area who only spoke Damara and Afrikaans language and to ensure transparency and effective communication in the meeting, Mr. Ismael Richter translated for the elders (from English to Damara) and provided translation to the Consultant from Damara to English to make sure that all comments and other inputs presented in the local language were recorded in the minutes for consideration in the ESA Report.

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOMING REMARKS

FARM MOOIRIVIER

The meeting was opened with a prayer and welcoming remarks by the Traditional Authority Senior Leader Mr Ismael Richter. He then handed over the floor to the Consultant who expressed gratitude to everyone in attendance for making time to attend the meeting and briefly introduced himself and the consulting company to the community members and explained to the attendees what the meeting was all about and why they were invited.

The meeting attendance register was circulated for the attendees to write down their names, contact details and sign so that they could be added to the existing list of interested and affected parties (I&APs) and receive further information on the ESA process.

IGAIODAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY HEAD OFFICE

The meeting was opened with welcoming remarks by the Secretary of the Traditional Authority Mr Manfred Katjoko, followed by the introduction of the Senior Traditional Leader Ms Monica Uwites and Mr Ismael Huiseb. The Secretary requested the Consultant to brief the Traditional Authority on the project and to share the required support from the Traditional Authority. The Consultant expressed gratitude for the opportunity granted and briefly introduced himself and the consulting company.

MEETING AGENDA AND PRESENTATION

The consultant presented the agenda of the meeting which included the following main points:

2.1 Brief Description of the Project

A brief description of the project activities was presented to the attendees. The Consultant gave a background of the Proponent (Mr Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb) highlighting his interests as the EPL holder including exploration and development activities for exploitation of Base and Rare Metals (i.e., Copper) on the EPL area and the brief presentation of the activities and resources anticipated for the project.

The Consultant further explained the EIA process to the community members (at Farm Mooirivier) and to the Traditional Authority and outlined the competent authorities for the project and what their roles are in the proposed project. He further explained that the proposed exploration activities are one of the listed



Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Physical Address: 112, Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek

Postal Address: PO Box 997154 Maerua Mall, Windhoek

Telephone: +264 (0) 61 259 530

Fax2email: +264 (0) 886 560 836

Email: info@edsnamibia.com

Web: www.edsnamibia.com

activities that cannot be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner; and what the ECC entails and its purpose in line with the proposed project.

2.3 Presentation of Potential Project Impacts

The Consultant presented the pre-identified potential positive (i.e., creation of employment opportunities, boosting of local economy etc.,) and negative environmental (disturbance of farming land, impact on biodiversity, surface scars, occupational health and safety etc.) and social impacts to the attendees, this was done to ensure that the affected parties understand both sides of the activities on the proposed project.

2.4 Public Open Discussion (Interactive Session)

The meeting attendees were then presented with an opportunity to raise their concerns/issues and or comment on the proposed project activities.

The issues and comments recorded are presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Comments and issues raised during the public meeting on Farm Moorivier and at |Gaidaman Traditional Authority Head Office.

Comment/ issue No.	Issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
1.	In the past we relied on farming but drought has made farming difficult. We lost our livestock. Therefore, exploration activities are welcome so community members can get employed	Consultant: The concern is noted. Recommendations will be made to the Proponent in the ESA report and in the Management Plan under Decommissioning Section.
2.	What stage is the exploration project	Consultant: The Proponent has been issued an 'Intention to grant the EPL' by the Ministry of Mines and Energy pending the Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Exploration work will only commence once the Mineral Licence Certificate is issued which is subjected to the outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment study we are conducting and the recommendations thereof, to allow him to be issued an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Comment/ issue No.	Issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
3.	Environmental Clearance Certificate is issued based on what?	Consultant: The decision to issue a Clearance Certificate is based on the findings of the Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) study, public/stakeholders input, and the recommendations made in the Reports (ESA, and Environmental Management Plan)
4.	What is the target commodity?	Consultant: Primary target is Base Metals (i.e., Copper)
5.	Community members should be prioritized when the company is hiring. The area has a high unemployment rate especially of youth	Consultant: The concern is noted. beginning of the hiring process. Recommendations will be made to the Proponent in the ESA report

Comment/ issue No.	Issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
6.	We support the proposed project. Mining is the only economic activity that can help our communities. Farming is no longer viable with unpredictable climatic conditions.	Consultant: Comment is noted.
7.	The EPL area is within a conservancy, and the conservancy has sensitive zones. What plans are in place to make sure sensitive areas are not affected?	Consultant: The assessment will establish the possible impacts of exploring for minerals within a conservancy area. The sensitive zones will be identified/ mapped and mitigations measures will be proposed by the study, including complete avoidance of some areas within the EPL if need be. More details will be made available in the ESA report.
8.	Exploration phase is targeting 10 people for employment. Will this number increase at mining phase?	Consultant: If a viable and minable deposit is discovered, another environmental and socio-economic assessment study will be undertaken. Such a study will highlight the mining benefits including the number of job opportunities to be created. From experience, mining phase has a high number of employment opportunities compared to exploration.
9.	Who is the contractor the Proponent plans to use for exploration?	Consultant: This information is not shared with the Consultant. The same question will be posed to the Proponent for a response
10.	How many farms are covered/affected by the EPL work	Consultant: The consultant will share the map with all farms covered.

Comment/ issue No.	Issue / comment / question	Response and name of responder:
11	The Traditional Authority will sit to assess and discuss the project before the issuing of a Consent letter	Consultant: Noted. The consultant will follow up after a week.

FINAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

The Consultant thanked the attendees at both meetings for their crucial input through comments and raising their concerns. He indicated to the attendees that all their comments, concerns and inputs had been noted down for consideration and addressing in the ESA Report.

Furthermore, the Consultant informed the attendees that they will have an opportunity to review the meeting minutes meeting and to submit further questions/ comments for incorporation into the draft ESA Report which will also be shared with the public for their review. The EMP and associated documents will be shared with the public for review and further comments prior to finalizing the ESA Report and its submission to the Environmental Commissioner at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF) for consideration of an ECC. He also informed them that the period for submission of comments will be open for another 2-3 weeks, after which if there are still concerns and comments they can do so directly to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

The Senior Traditional Authority Leader concluded the meeting by thanking the attendees for making time for the meeting and with a closing prayer.

The first meeting was adjourned at 14h30 (Farm Mooirivier)

The second meeting was adjourned at 16h40 (Traditional Authority Office in Anker)

Appendix H: Mineral Licence for EPL 5851



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel.: +264 61 284-8111
Fax: +264 61 238643 / 220386
E-mail: info@mme.gov.na
Website: www.mme.gov.na

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mrs. F. Flavianu

Reference No: 14/2/4/1/8137

Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb
P.O. Box 685
Windhoek

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 8137.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on 08 May 2020, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which require that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by-

- completing the section at the bottom of this notice;
- initialing each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and
- returning such signed and initialed documents to the Commissioner.

Shiv 17.03.2021
MR. E. I. SHIVOLO
MINING COMMISSIONER



**TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY**

I, Salomon O. Huisa.....(name of person) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete titles not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant of the application for exclusive prospecting licence herein referred to.

Salomon O. Huisa
.....
Signed

15-04/2021
.....
Date

Capacity Owner.....
(Applicant /authorized officer of applicant if a company/approved accredited agent of a non-resident applicant who is a natural person/authorized officer of such accredited agent).

SOH

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 8137 IN FAVOUR OF SEBULON ORRENS HUISEB.

PART 1 - GENERAL

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for a period of three (3) years reckoned from the date of acceptance (hereinafter "the date of issue") of the terms and conditions referred to in this notice unless it is abandoned in terms of Section 54 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (hereinafter "the Act") or cancelled in terms of Section 55 of the Act or on application made to the Minister in terms of section 72 of the Act, it is renewed by the Minister for any further period or periods.
2. In consideration of the rights hereby granted, the holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall pay to the Commissioner for the benefit of the State Revenue Fund, such licence fee as may from time to time be prescribed in terms of Section 123 of the Act, it being recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be N\$2000.00 payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.
3. In the event that the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence subsequent to such change.
4. The Minister may, in the interest of the reasonable development of the prospecting operations, impose from time to time such additional terms and conditions as he may deem fit.
5. The holder of exclusive prospecting licence shall not erect or construct any accessory works without prior permission in writing to the Commissioner.

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

6. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-
 - 6.1 commence with, and thereafter continue without undue interruption or delay, prospecting operations immediately in substantial conformity with the proposed work programme, schedule and budget which accompanied the original application for the licence and which served as motivation of the granting thereof;
 - 6.2 where any material deviation of such work programme, schedule and budget is in the opinion of the holder of the licence, necessitated by the nature of the results of prospecting operations (but specifically excluding any circumstances of Vis Major provided for in terms of Section 56 of the Act), apply in writing to the Minister for approval of the revision of such work programme, schedule and budget in terms of Section 75 of the Act; and
 - 6.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period of time as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.

S.O.H.
B

6.4 ensure that, all funds raised anywhere and exclusively in respect of this licence shall be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating thereto and, to the extent such funds are to be expended directly in Namibia, the Licence Holder shall ensure such funds are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia.

6.5 make oral presentation to the Ministry of Mines and Energy after the first year of the licence tenure.

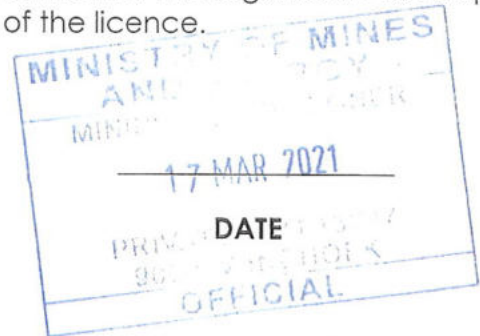
PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

7. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may in the interest of the environmental protection, be imposed by the Minister.

8. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment scoping study over the area covered by the exclusive prospecting licence, formulate and forward through the Mining Commissioner's office to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for approval an Environmental Management Plan Report (EMPR) within six (6) months from the date of issue of the licence.



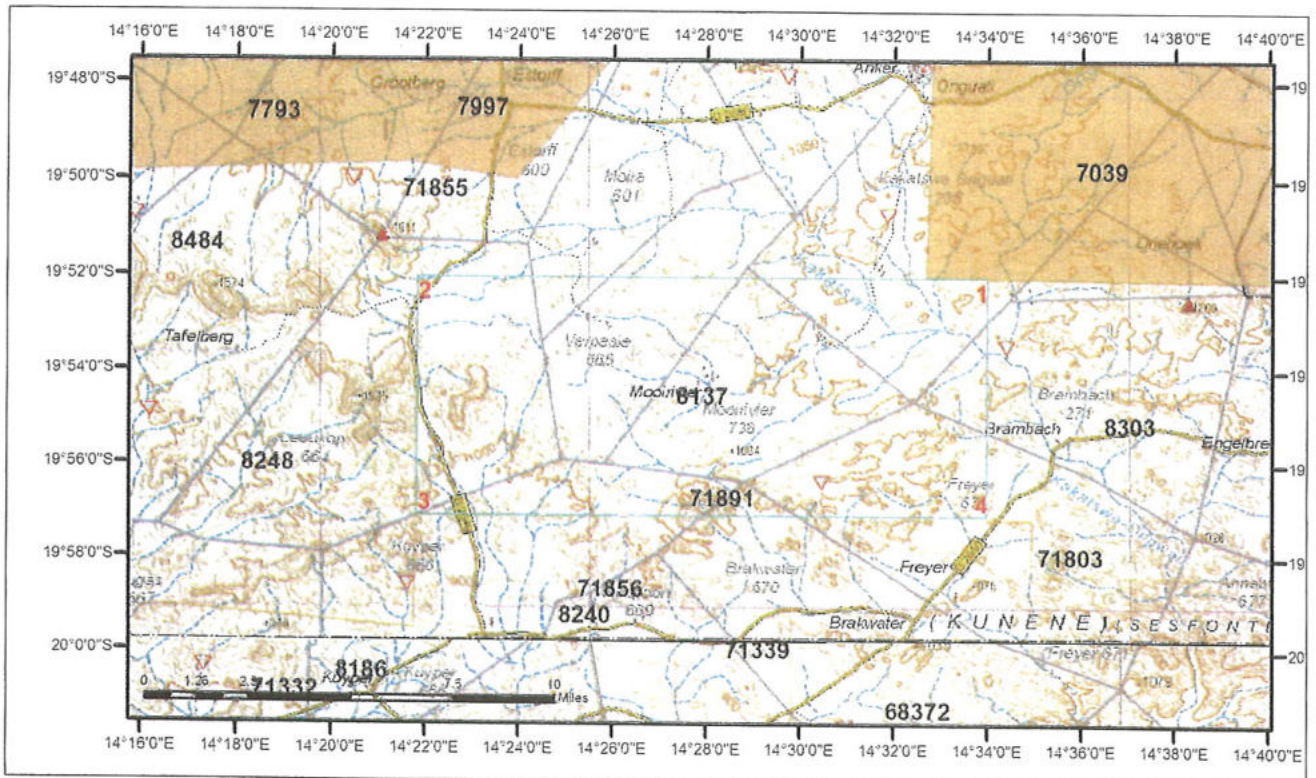
MR. E. I. SHIVOLO
MINING COMMISSIONER



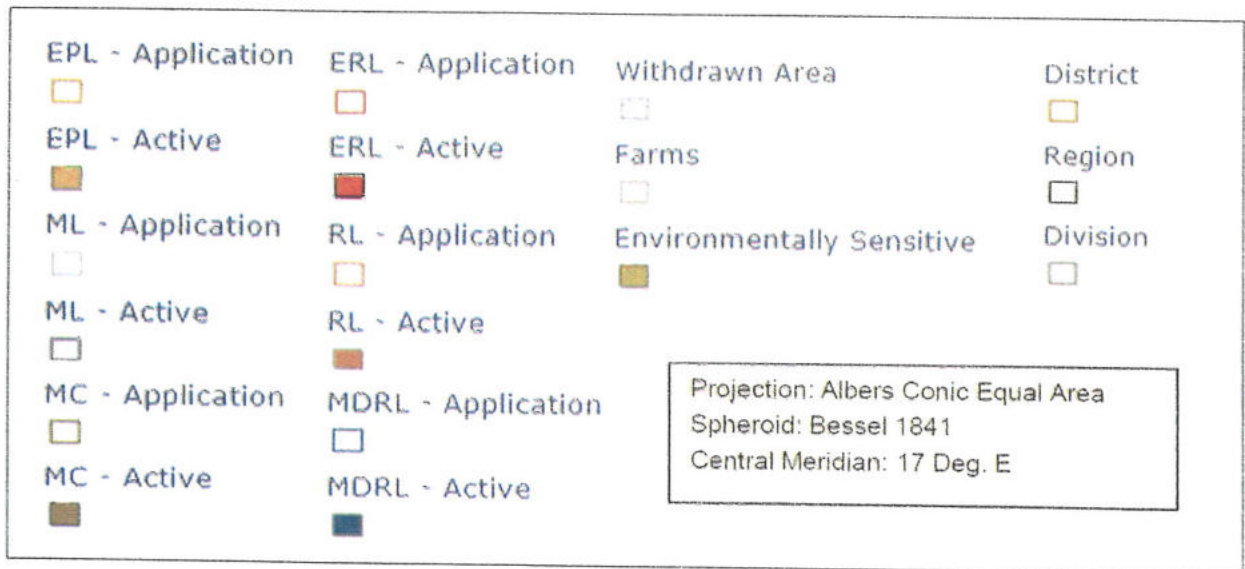
50-11

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 8137

Issued in favour of: **Sebulon Orrrens Huiseb**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



AREA: **19899.4175 Hectares**

MAP(S):

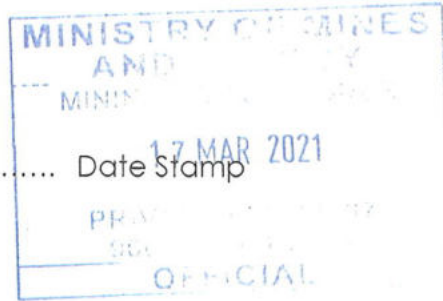
LOCALITY:

- *Regions(s): **Kunene**
- *Magisterial District(s): **Khorixas**
- *Registration Division(s): **A**

SH *S.O.H*

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 19	52	0.00	S	14	34	0.00	E
2	- 19	52	0.00	S	14	21	50.00	E
3	- 19	57	5.00	S	14	21	50.00	E
4	- 19	57	5.00	S	14	34	0.00	E

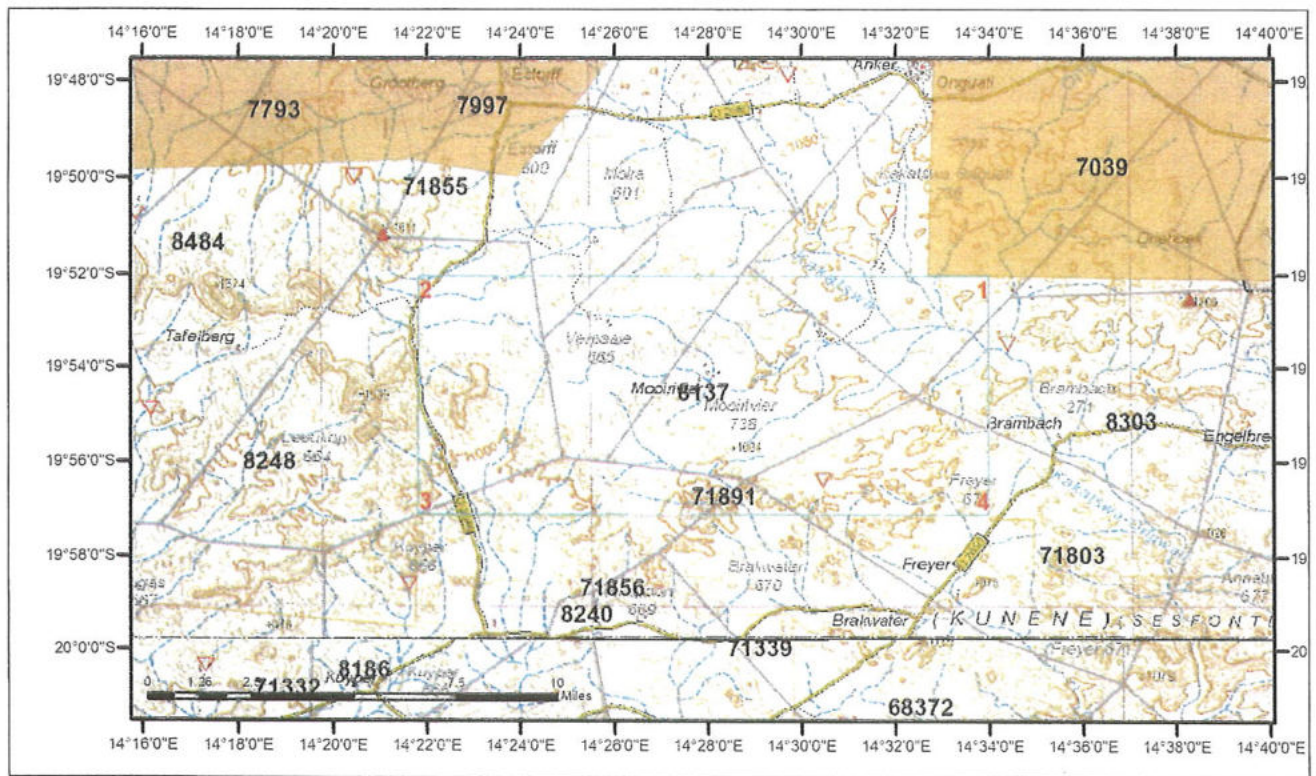
Certified by: *Paul*
Mining Commissioner



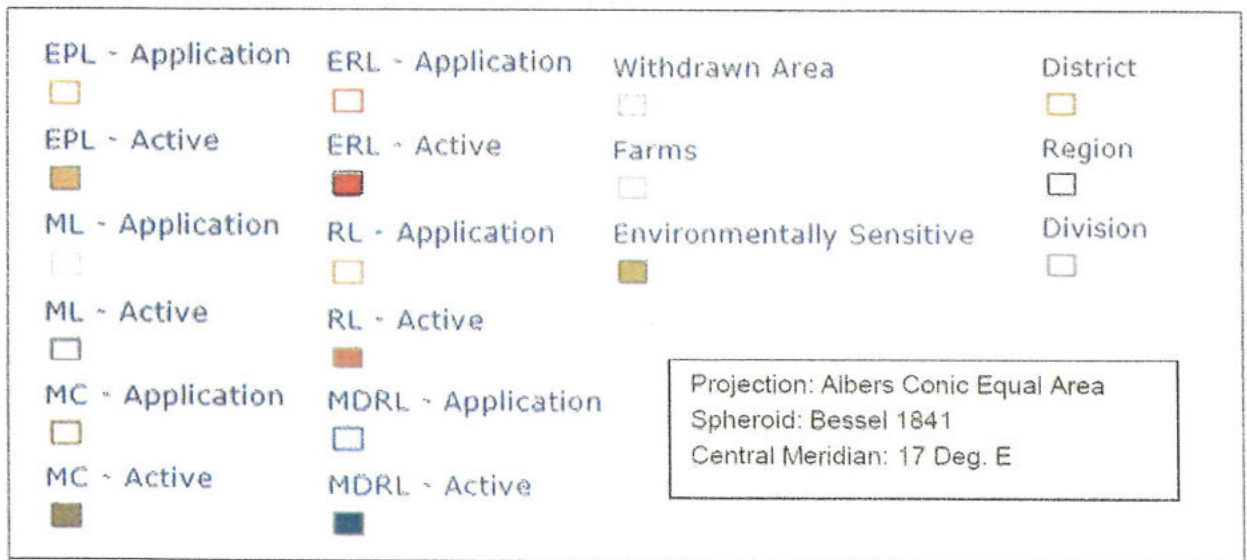
SOH

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 8137

Issued in favour of: **Sebulon Orrens Huiseb**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



AREA: **19899.4175 Hectares**

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

- *Region(s): **Kunene**
- *Magisterial District(s): **Khorixas**
- *Registration Division(s): **A**

B *SoH*

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 19	52	0.00	S	14	34	0.00	E
2	- 19	52	0.00	S	14	21	50.00	E
3	- 19	57	5.00	S	14	21	50.00	E
4	- 19	57	5.00	S	14	34	0.00	E

Certified by: *Shwile*
Mining Commissioner



S.O.H



Enquiries : S T C Monica Uwites
Email Address : haragaebismael850@gmail.com

21 January 2022

RE: LETTER OF CONSENT FROM TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

This letter serves to confirm as follows regarding the envisaged **application for EPL from Mr. Sebulon Orrens Huiseb – EPL 8137**

1. The Traditional Authority has carefully and thoroughly scrutinized the Background Information Document (BID) as presented by his appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Excel Dynamic Solutions (Pty) Ltd.
2. The relevant stakeholders and affected community members has been duly consulted, and they were positive about the project.
3. The Traditional Authority trusts that the content of the BID will be followed to the letter, and that there will be as few as possible disturbances and hindrances during the project's timeline.
4. We trust that locals be employed as far as possible in order to empower the area.
5. We trust that the envisaged project will have more positive impacts than negatives, and that the area will only be developed in the process.

Therefore, the |Gaio-daman Traditional Authority would like to give consent to the issuance of an Exclusive Prospecting License to Mr. Sebulon Orrens Huiseb for EPL 8137.

In conclusion, the |Gaio-daman Traditional Authority hopes that you find the above in order, however, for any further clarity, don't hesitate to contact the undersigned Senior Traditional Councilor on the given contact details.

Always keeping your office in highest esteem, I remain.

Traditionally yours

M Uwites

S.T.C. Monica Uwites – ANKER
Cell: 081 374 2070

**GAIO - DAMAN TRADITIONAL
AUTHORITY
KUNENE ANKER**

2022 -01- 2 1

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