


ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Proposed Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 8948) in respect to Industrial Minerals about 16 km North-east of Cape Cross, Erongo Region

FEBRUARY 16

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Report Version 1

Project Overview

Ms. Inna Nelago Amupolo (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibia national and who ventures in exploration and mining. Ms. Amupolo aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures in respect to Industrial Mineral.

Hence, Ms. Inna Nelago Amupolo has thus applied to obtain an Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) with a particular focus on a portion of the EPL herein referred to as the proposed Area of Interest (AOI). To enhance potential impact mitigation, the proponent has further demarcated and marked a section of the EPL into an area (537 m²) of EPL 8949.

EPL 8949 are situated in Western Namibia, within the Dorob National Park in the Erongo Region and approximately 23 km East of Cape Cross. The EPL is accessible directly via the C34 road connecting Henties Bay to Cape Cross and then by existing tracks situated approximately 1.6 km south of the turn off track to Mile 72 Fishing Area within the EPL area. Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Their objective is to undertake exploration activities in order to obtain data on the presence of minerals for further mining development. While the proposed activity may stimulate future economic growth and possible rural development, and employment opportunities, it also present possibility of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

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

Need for the Project

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

Ms. Amupolo, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Non-Nuclear Fuel, Nuclear Fuel, Precious / Semi-Precious Stone and Precious Metals.

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

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

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

Project Description

Ms. Amupolo seek to undertake it business / operations on the AOI on EPL 8949 in the Erongo Region. Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling, and develop the EPL's into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities: Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.
- Drilling: 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 the rig. However, at this stage the proponent does not intent to conduct any drilling activities.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

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

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process. The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with Ms. Amupolo's mineral prospecting activities by:

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

Therefore, Ms. Amupolo appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Approach to the EIA Process

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

Overall Recommendation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
UN	United Nations

contents

Executive Summary.....	iii
Project Overview.....	iii
Need for the Project.....	iii
Project Description.....	iv
Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment	v
Approach to the EIA Process	v
Overall Recommendation	v
Glossary	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	1
1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY).....	1
1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	2
1.4. EIA TEAM	4
1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP	4
1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT	4
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES	6
2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	7
2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY).....	7
2.4. PROJECT LOCATION	7
2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE.....	8
2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE	9
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	11
3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	11
3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT	17
4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	20
4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS.....	20
4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA	20
4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	21
4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION	24
4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS.....	24
4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE	27
4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES	27
5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS	30
5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	30
5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE.....	30
5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES	32
5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION.....	32
5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	33
5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	36
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	39
6.1 CONCLUSIONS	40
6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	41
6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING.....	41
REFERENCE	43
APPENDIX A: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	44
APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	49
APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY.....	56
APPENDIX D: RESUME OF EAP	58

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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



Figure 1: Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ms. Amupolo seek to undertake it business / operations on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) with a particular focus on a portion of the EPL herein referred to as the proposed Area of Interest (AOI). To enhance potential impact mitigation, the proponent has further demarcated and marked a section of the EPL into an area (537 m²) on the EPL 8949, which encompasses the AOI.

Principally, the joint-venture intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling, and develop the EPL's into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium. Global lithium exploration and development company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium, which the U.S. Department of Interior lists as among the 35 minerals critical to national security. Desert Lion began shipping lithium ore in 2018, with a first shipment of 30,000 tons. Gecko Opuwo Cobalt is developing a cobalt deposit in Kunene Region.

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income (**Figure 2**), and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

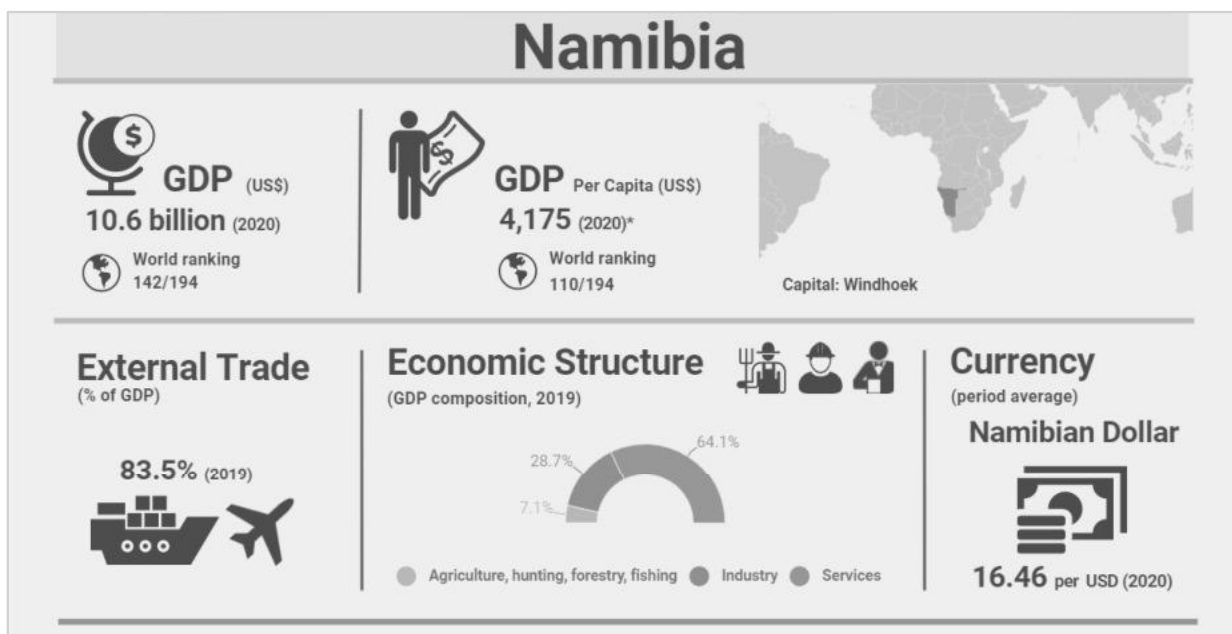


Figure 2: Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy

There are many companies engaged in exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. A milestone in this respect is the establishment of Desert Lion Energy which began shipping lithium concentrate from Namibia's first large-scale lithium mine in the Erongo region of Namibia in April 2018, thus opening p further opportunities for other international companies.

Ms. Amupolo , is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

1.2.1. *Need and Desirability*

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

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

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

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-20 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Ms. Amupolo's prospecting activities operations:

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

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

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to this project
The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a licenses (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and drilling)
	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 project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.”	The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants
	9.2 “Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorization, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorization or which requires a new permit, license or authorization in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.”	In respect to the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, the construction of fuel storage facility which may be an important component of the proposed activity requires a permit from a relevant authority.
	9.4 “The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.”	The project involves the haulage, fuel from near-by towns to the exploration site
	9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.”	Aspect of the project may t require the construction and maintenance of a fuel storage facility

Therefore, Ms. Amupolo appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

1.4. EIA TEAM

In order to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

Table 2: The EIA Management Team

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Shadrack Tjiramba	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Ishmael Kanguuehi	Enviro-Leap Associate	Internal Reviewer
Christian Nekare	Enviro-Leap Associate	Heritage Impact Expert
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Associate	Mining Process Engineer

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

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

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

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

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

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and
- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on EPL 8949, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Although it is difficult to distinguish the cause, the tracks may be attributed to individual exploration teams, small and medium scale miners and or tourists accessing the area for their varying interests. Human-induced disturbances in the form of vehicle traffic on the desert plains resulting in shearing and compression of the soil that extends to depths of 20cm is evident at the proposed Area of Interest (AOI) in particular, previous prospecting and mining has left trenches **Figure 3**, pits and holes that were not rehabilitated. Therefore the proposed activity shall mainly focus on extraction (recycling) lithium ore of previous waste material, and sampling for further laboratory analysis (as illustrated in **Figure 4**)



Figure 3: Evidence of previous mining activity with trenches of upto 1.5 metres deep visible

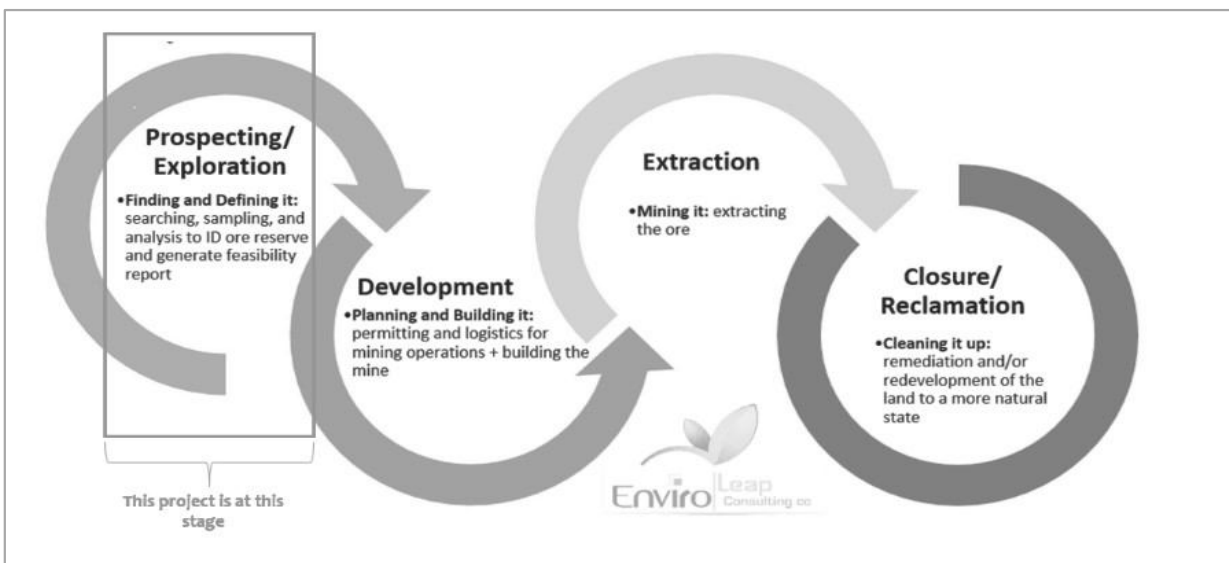


Figure 4: Illustration of the proposed activity on the life-cycle of a mineral discovery development

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities:

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or industrial mineral are present.

These consists of small pits ($\pm 20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed.

- Bulk Sampling: The Molopo Petalite mine is an old abundant mine found within the Dörob National park, the mine was shut down in 1972, in spite of large sorted mineralized materials (Ore containing Lithium, Tantalum and Tin **Left Behind**) as per the sample analysis results, (up to 1cm) cassiterite crystals occurrence local concentration of tin in ore ranging from 0, 5- 1, 5% was not extracted because of primitive beneficiation recovery methods and rates. Morden recovery methods will be employed (**Figure 5**) to extract these, and the ore bagged, see **Figure 6**.

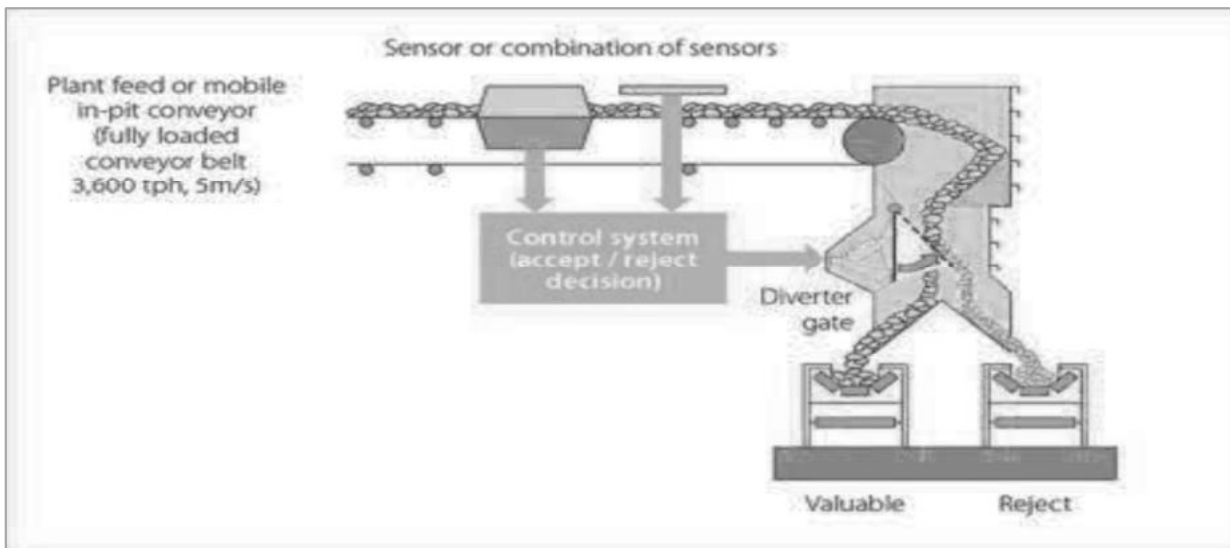


Figure 5: Bulk Sampling Model will be used for high grade Ore recovery



Figure 6: The type of bags within which the Ore will be bagged for transportation for processing

A typical sampling site will consist of a front-end loaders and excavator equipment(see **Figure 7**), and overburden material is excavated, lithium ore extracted and stored in large bags prior to being exported to and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).



Figure 7: Typical earth-moving equipment that will be needed and operated on-site

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Industrial Mineral in particular Lithium

Lithium, together with Cobalt are key in manufacturing the batteries that power these electric vehicles, and considered to be some of the minerals that has sparked international investors to undertake prospecting activities in Namibia after lithium-bearing minerals, deposits were as recent as 2018 discovered in the Erongo Region (**Figure 8**).



Figure 8: Shows the presence lithium ore with a pegmatite excavated at the AIO on the EPL

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

The proposed activity responds to Namibia’s strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prospers and contribute to the national

development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contribute to the nation’s efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on EPL 8949 creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

Interestingly, a desktop geological undertaken as part of this assessment indicates that the proposed EPL fall well within an area with an occurrences (**Figure 9**) of several minerals including “industrial mineral” which the proponent has interest in.



Figure 9: Locality map of the proposed AOI (Mining Claims) on EPL 8949 area in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

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

Ms. Amupolo , were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals.

2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The location of the proposed EPL 8949 is situated in Western Namibia (**Figure 10**, and corner coordinates provided in **Table 3**), within the Dorob National Park in the Erongo Region and approximately 23 km East of Cape Cross. To enhance potential impact mitigation, the proponent demarcated and marked a portion of the EPL into an area of 537 m² (herein referred to as Area of Interest (AOI)) which constitute.

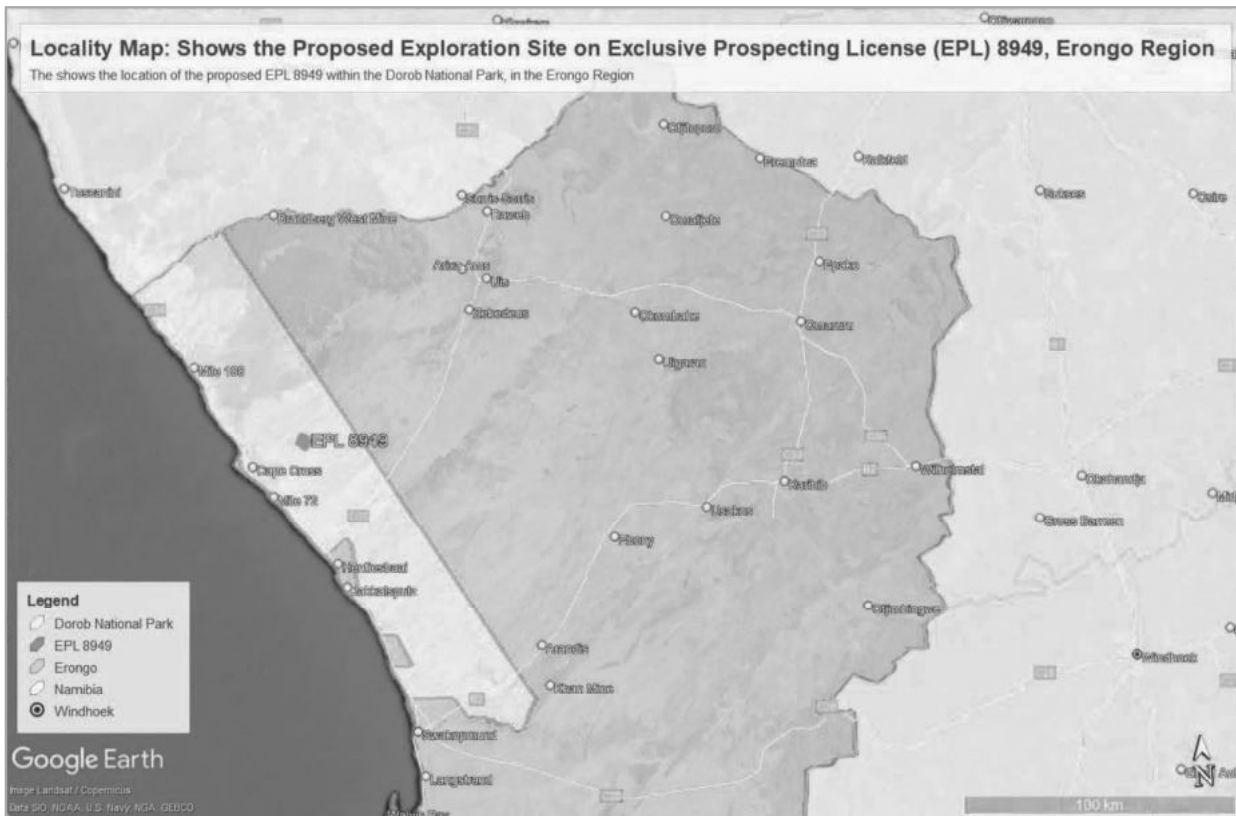


Figure 10: Locality map of the proposed AOI (Mining Claims) on EPL 8949 area in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

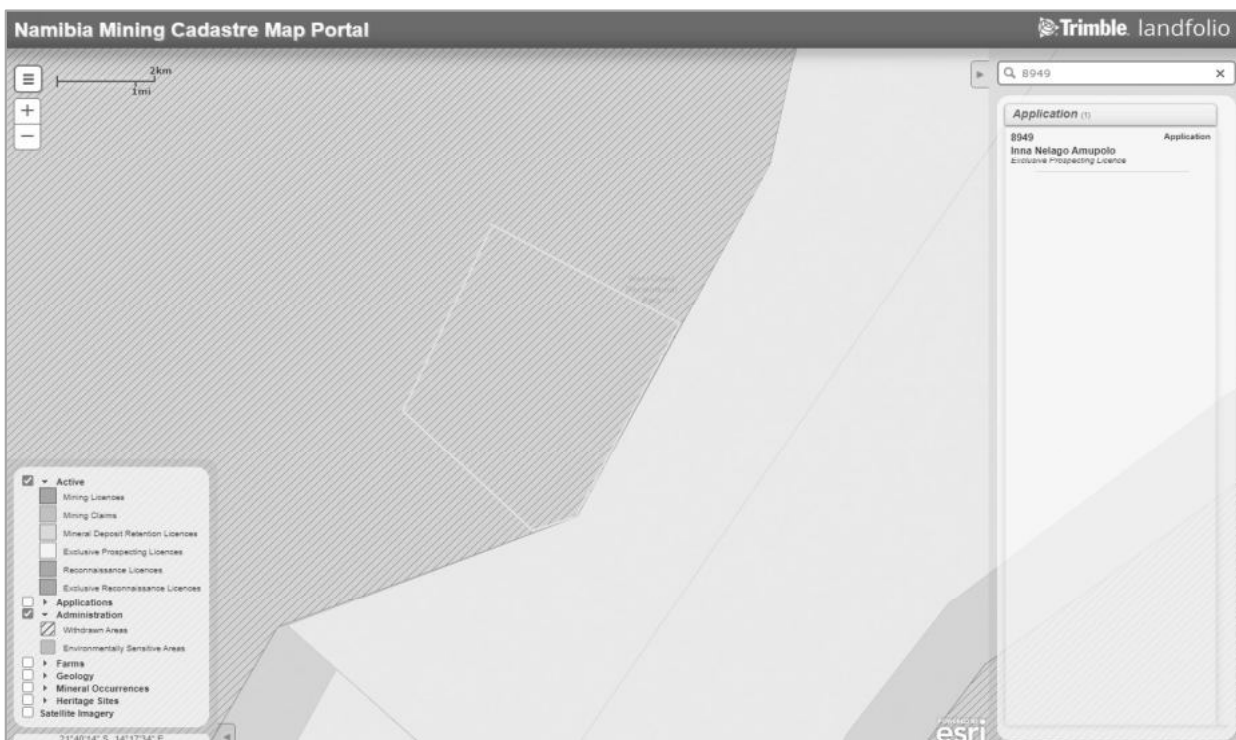


Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
E – EPL 8949 Point 1	-21.681111°	14.197500°
F – EPL 8949 Point 2	-21.716667°	14.179722°
F – EPL 8949 Point 3	-21.740556°	14.205556°
F – EPL 8949 Point 4	-21.737778°	14.214444°
F – EPL 8949 Point 5	-21.700000°	14.235000°

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the EPL and that it is situated in a national park, a base-camp consisting of shipping containers (already on-site see **Figure 11**, left by previous mining site owners) to house the equipment and for employees to guard the facility will be established and will be enclosed in 100m x 100m fence facility. Otherwise, it is strictly recommended that other staff members are accommodated at the closest lodging facility at Cape Cross and or Henties Bay (whichever is practically suitable) and commute daily to and from the project site.



Figure 11: Shows current status of the Base-camp facility consisting of old shipping containers left by previous license holder

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 15 – 20 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

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

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and will be sourced from the Henties Bay Municipality and transported by truck in 10 000 litres water tanks (**Figure 12**),

thus equally stored in tanks at the base-camp site. Where portable ablution facility are provided, it is recommended that they are emptying and sewer transported by the returning water supply truck as illustrated in **Figure 12**.



Figure 11: Shows proposed method of water delivery to the project site for operations and domestic consumption

2.4.3 Power supply

In case where the exploration activity advances to the bulk sampling (trenches) stage, the various machinery and equipment (front-end loader and excavator) required digging the trenches are self-powered by means diesel engines, hence there is need for on-site fuel (diesel) storage in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab or base-camp. The excavator will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

Basic energy requirement may be met through a portable petrol/diesel generator may only be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

2.4.4 Access roads / tracks

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and sampling sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing (Strathmore South) access track.

The EPL is accessible directly via the C34 road, connecting Henties Bay to Cape Cross and then by Strathmore South track of which its turn-off is situated about 16 km to the left or right depending on whether one is driving from or to Cape Cross. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment

Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks (as shown in **Figure 13**) while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the area will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment



Figure 13: Shows current status of the access track to the site (AOI), the main track appears to be regularly maintained by grading

2.4.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

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

Domestic Waste: Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to the nearest approved waste management facility in the area such as Henties Bay and Swakopmund.

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

2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Considering evidence of previous negligence in regard to closure and site rehabilitation, it is necessary that measures are proposed in respect to managing the site on completion of the exploration activity, these are identified and presented in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This area is known as an angler's paradise, with kabeljou, galjoen and steenbras the most prized species. But it also contains a few surprises. Extensive lichen fields are found north of Wlotzkasbaken and Cape Cross, while the Messum Crater in the north contains San rock paintings and archaeological sites from Damara nomads. It is bordered to the north by the Ugab River and the Skeleton Coast Park. The Omaruru River bisects it, while the Swakop River is situated just south of its boundary. The towns of Henties Bay and Swakopmund are found within its boundaries, along with the hamlet of Wlotzkasbaken. The Cape Cross Seal Reserve is a separate reserve in the northern section of the area.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). The warm season lasts for 2.6 months, from March 17 to June 5, with an average daily high temperature above 22°C.

The hottest month of the year in Henties Bay is February, with an average high of 21°C and low of 16°C (**Figure 14**). The cool season lasts for 2.8 months, from August 26 to November 20, with an average daily high temperature below 19°C. The coldest month of the year in Henties Bay is September, with an average low of 10°C and high of 19°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

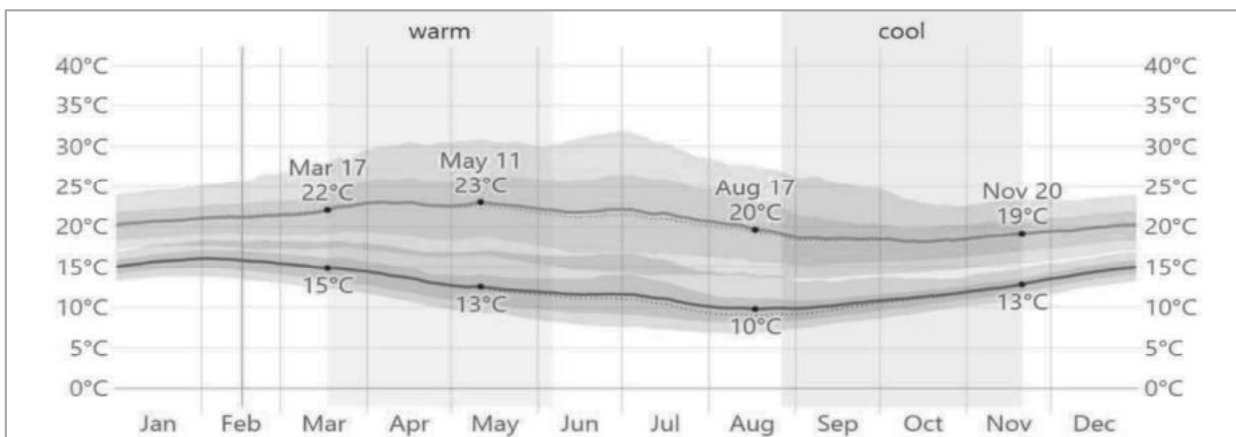


Figure 14: Average High and Low Temperature in Henties Bay, the daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation frequency range of -0% to 8%, with an average value of 2% (see **Figure 15**). Henties Bay does

not experience significant seasonal variation in the frequency of wet days (i.e., those with greater than 1 millimetre of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation).

Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Henties Bay is February, with an average of 2.1 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 8% on February. At Henties Bay **Figure 16**, the prominent winds blows from South South-West (SSW) and East North-East at speeds reaching more than 22 km/s (Robertson et. al, 2012).

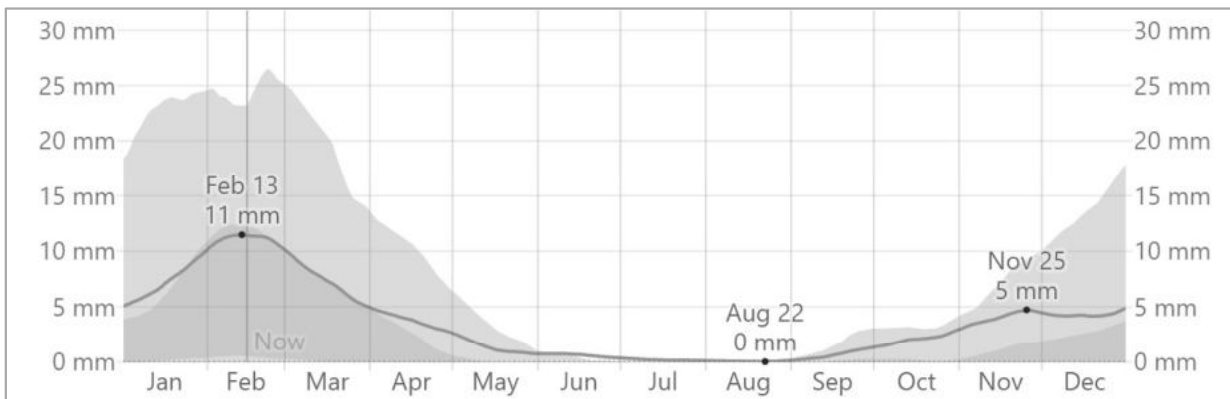


Figure 15: Monthly average at Henties Bay, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centred on the day in question, the thin dotted line is the corresponding average snowfall.

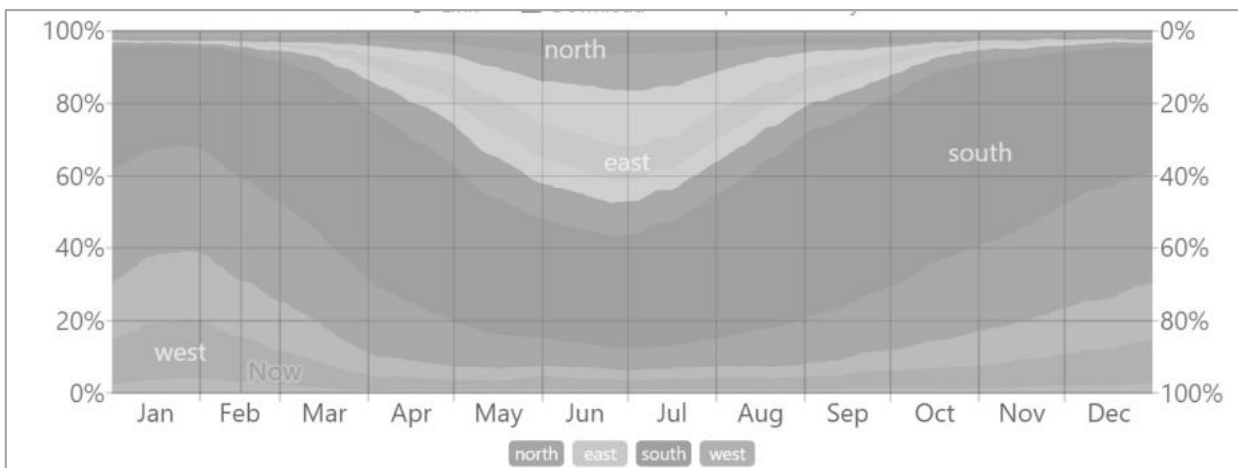


Figure 16: Dominant wind direction, the percentage of hours in which the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, excluding hours in which the mean wind speed is less than 1.6 kph. The lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).

All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

3.1.2 Geology

The EPL is located within the Northern Zone (NZ) of the Damara orogenic belt, which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly. According to (Miller, 2008), this zone has been thrust northward over the Otavi, Mulden and pre-Damara rocks along the Khorixas-Gaseneirob thrust.

The NE-trending Damara Orogen formed during the Pan-African tectono-thermal event. The Damara Orogen represents a Wilson cycle with extension during the breakup of Rodina, spreading, sedimentary deposition, subduction and orogenesis during which meta-sediments and igneous rocks, including a large number of pegmatites, of the orogen formed (Prave, 1996; Trompette, 1997).

Miller (1979, 1983, and 2008) divided the Damara Orogen into a number of tectono-stratigraphic zones based on variations in structure, stratigraphy, igneous activity and metamorphic history (Figure 17 and 18). The various pegmatite belts roughly occur in different zones and therefore at different stratigraphic levels within the Damara Orogen. The Cape Cross-Uis pegmatite belt described in this paper lies in the Northern Zone (Richards, 1986).

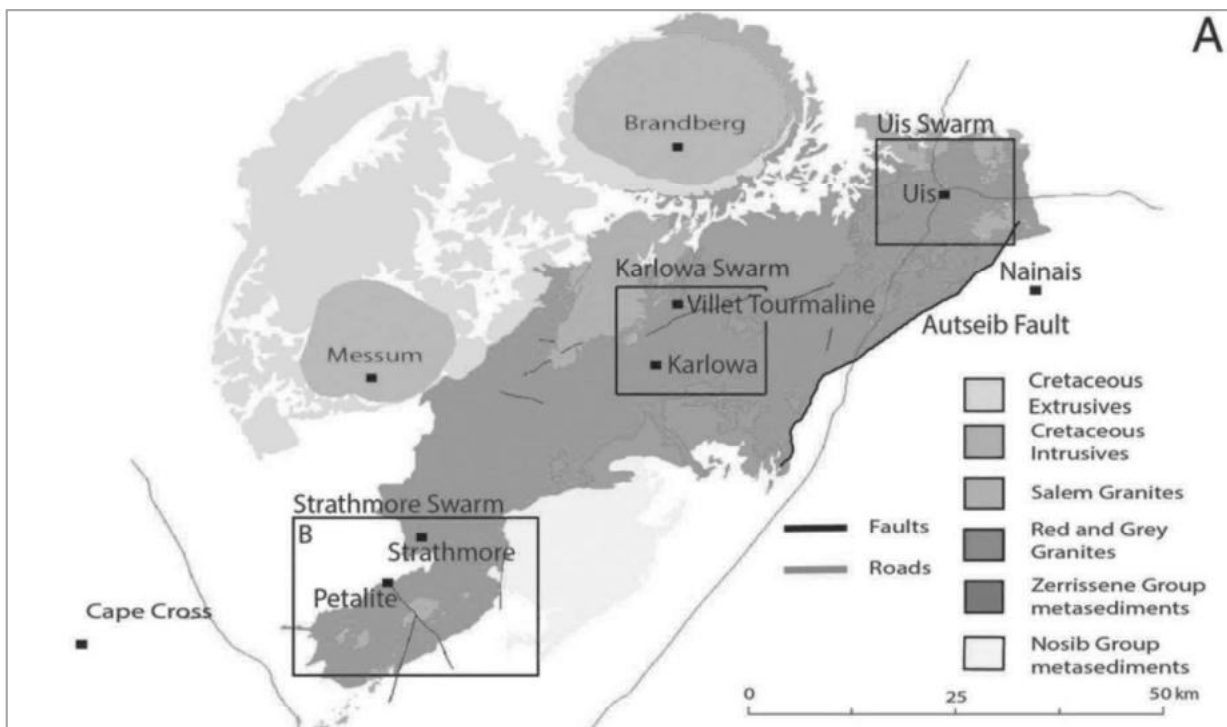


Figure 17: Simplified geological map of the Cape Cross-Uis pegmatite belt, showing meta-sediments and igneous rocks of the Damara Orogen and post-Damara magmatism

The distribution of lithium in Namibia, which significantly occurs primarily within pegmatites. These Precambrian and early Namibian pegmatites are restricted to two different areas respectively, the Damara Orogen in north-central Namibia and the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex in southern Namibia. Of particular interest to proposed EPL 8949 is Cape Cross – Uis Pegmatite District – Erongo (Schneider 1992).

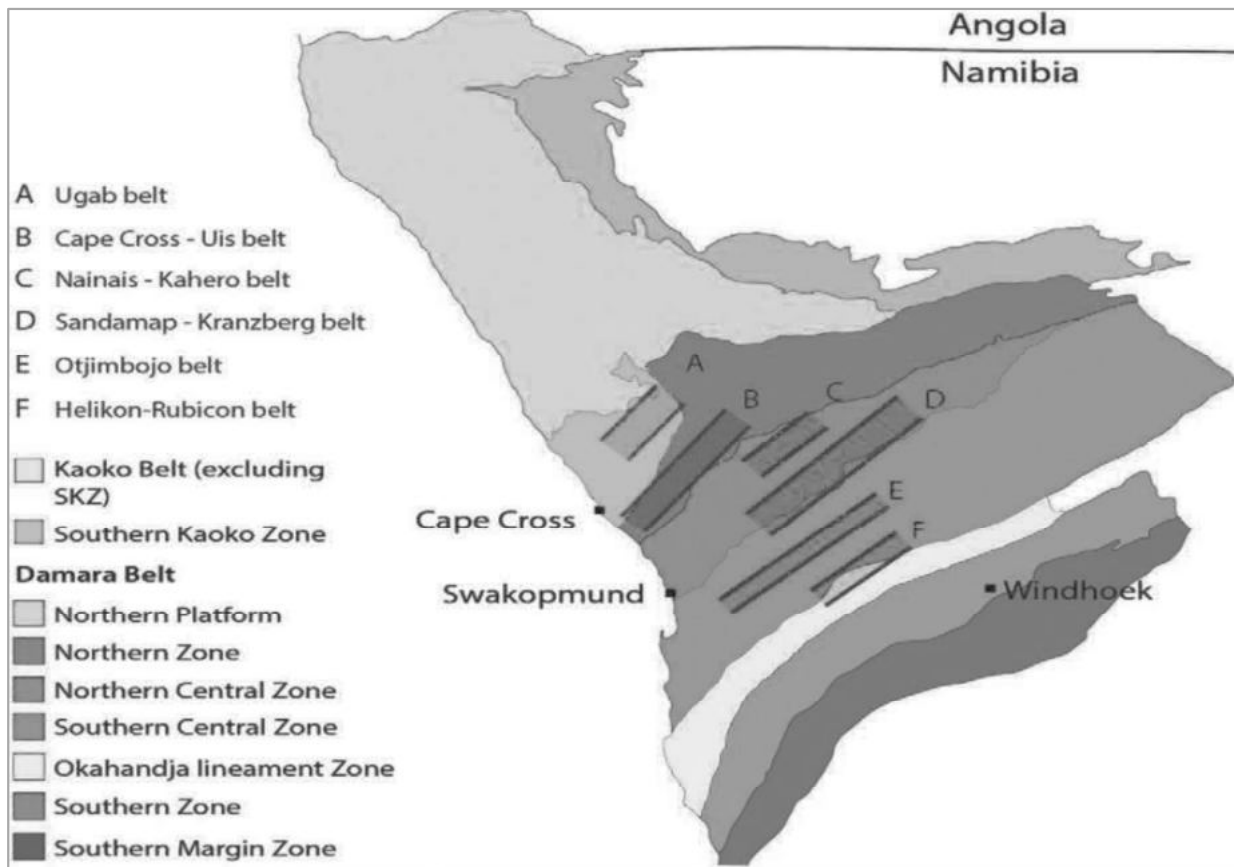


Figure 18: The tectono-stratigraphic zones of the Damara Orogen showing the approximate location of six of the main pegmatite belts (modified after Keller et al., 1999; Miller, 1983; Richards, 1986).

Topographically, the area is characterized by the presence of localized mountainous areas with flat regions in between covered by eroded sand. Relief elevation ranges from 800m towards the southeast to maximum heights of up to 1600m to the west. The tectonic structure of the area and the erosional processes, together with the climate have conditioned the formation of a peculiar elongated and folded-shape of the topography

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

The integrity and functioning of food webs, cycling of nutrients between organisms and their physical environment, and other ecological processes are essential to enable plants and animals (including people) to inhabit and survive in the Namib.

Areas of relatively high biodiversity value and that are sensitive to mining and prospecting activities have been identified and mapped (Figure 19). Some were categorized as ‘Red Flag’ areas where mineral licence applications should preferably not be allowed, and some have been categorized as ‘Yellow Flag’ areas where mineral licence applications will be considered only after careful consideration.

The ‘red’ and ‘yellow’ flag areas have been proposed on the basis of the following guiding principles:

- Areas with high levels of species endemism and diversity (Figure 20);

- Conservation status of species;
- The extent to which habitats are threatened or vulnerable to disturbance; and
- Habitats or migration routes which are critical for species' survival

These areas were designated during an expert stakeholder workshop. The boundaries are not based on scientific data, but on informed opinion; they must therefore be considered as indicative. In addition, the areas between red and yellow flag areas are not devoid of biodiversity; activities taking place outside the flagged areas will still need to be assessed (in an EIA) and carefully managed (according to an approved EMP).

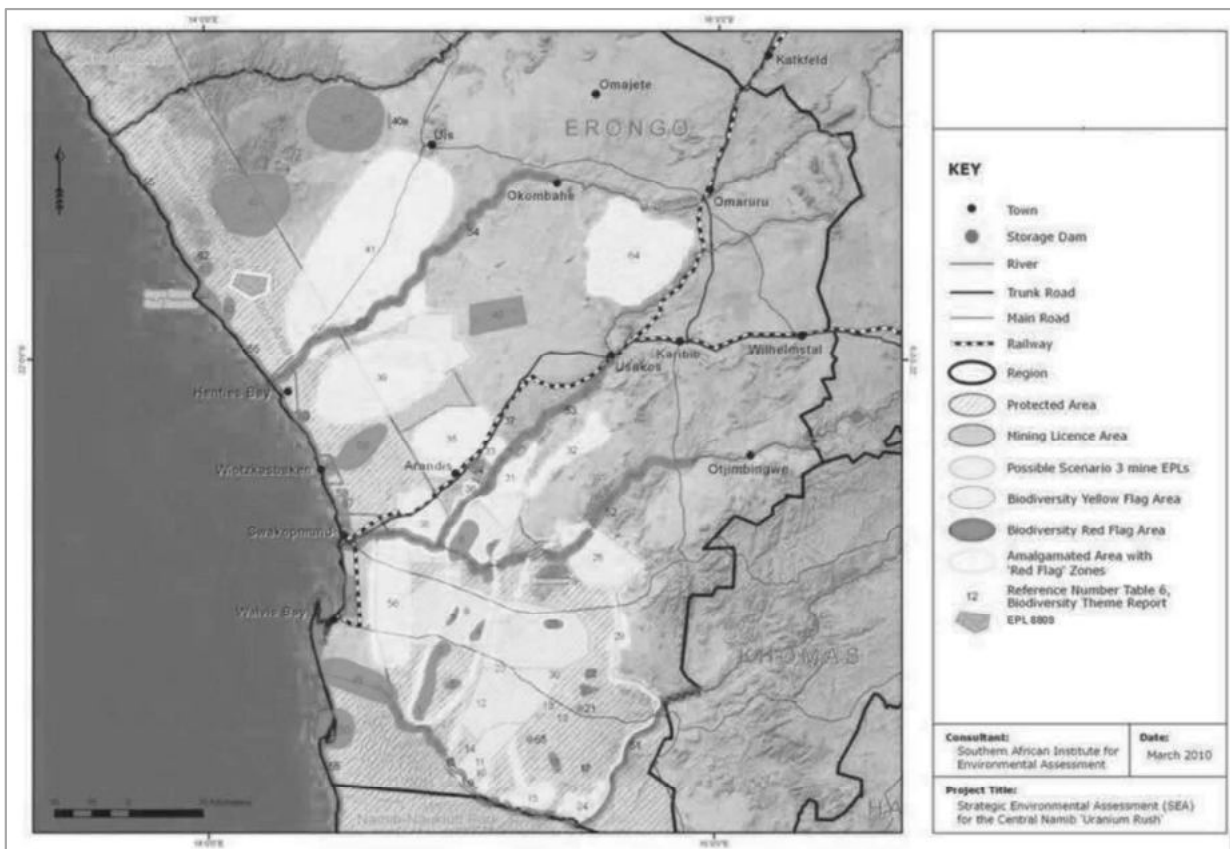


Figure 19: Areas of high biodiversity value in the central Namib. (Reference numbers appear in Table 4 which names the areas and justifies their consideration as areas with conservation priority)

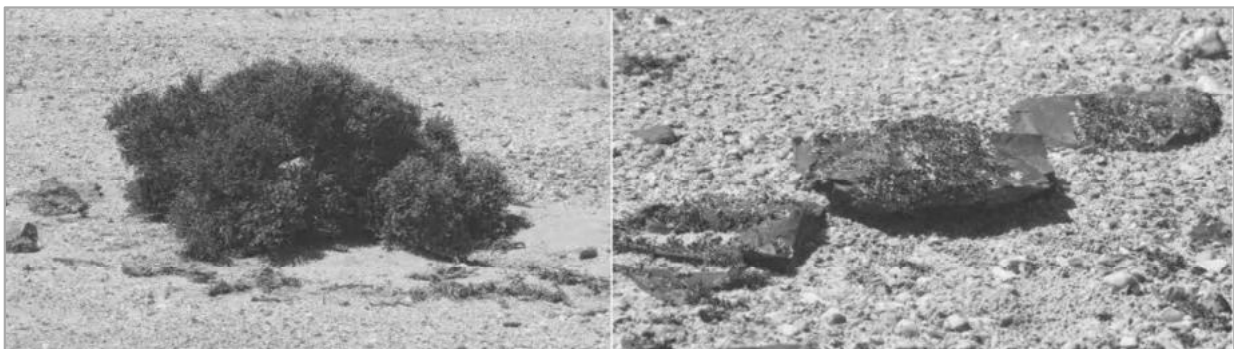


Figure 20: Key Namib endemic floral species (*Calicorema capitata* (left), and *Xanthoparmelia equalis* (Right)) found in the vicinity (about 1 km distance) of the proposed project site

Table 4: Names of areas with conservation priority and their justifications for consideration

No. in Figure 10	Name	Area (m ²)	Justification
41	Lower Omaruru River and gravel plains	3403	Amalgamated area with patches rich in <i>Adenia pechuelli</i> , relatively undisturbed plains, dissected by dolerite and marble ridges with high plant diversity. Transition area between desert zones, mosaic of patches with varying diversity and abundance.
	Messum Crater and rivers to W of it	642	Very rich in lichens, dense <i>welwitschia</i> population, <i>Aloe namibensis</i> and <i>A. asperifolia</i> , plus other plant diversity.
	Lagunenberg	36	Prolific lichen abundance and diversity.
	Cape Cross Seal Reserve	74	Important seal breeding area and particularly high density of jackals.
	Black Ridge area inland of Wlotzkasbaken	51	Many dolerite ridges, rich in lichens and other plant diversity – e.g. <i>Aloe namibensis</i> , <i>Euphobia lignosa</i> .

Critically, the AOI and the EPL itself falls well outside these areas of biodiversity sensitivity and equally the areas initially identified as those of tourism sensitivity. However, recent evidence of Mining licence application assessment committee suggest that the EPL now falls within an area of environmental sensitivity. Although, there also evidence of previous mining (exploration or mineral extraction) activity in the proposed project site.

However, the greatest limitation lies in the fact that the EPL also falls within the Dorob National Park and an area further demarcated as a “withheld area” on grounds of environmental sensitivity and thus a no-go for mining related activities (Figure 21). Consequently, and although evidence of previous mining activity were observed, it remains the discretion of the relevant competent authorities to decide whether the proposed activity in respect to this particular EPL shall be allowed.



Figure 21: location of the proposed EPL 8949 in relation to the Dorob National Park and the Withheld Area (source: MME, 2023)

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

In 2010, the entire population of the coast numbered approximately 143,000 residents, three-quarters of whom were in the central section of the coast in the harbour city of Walvis Bay and the resort town of Swakopmund. North of Swakopmund, the only sizeable concentration of people is at Henties Bay which has a resident population numbering about 4,500 (Figure 22).

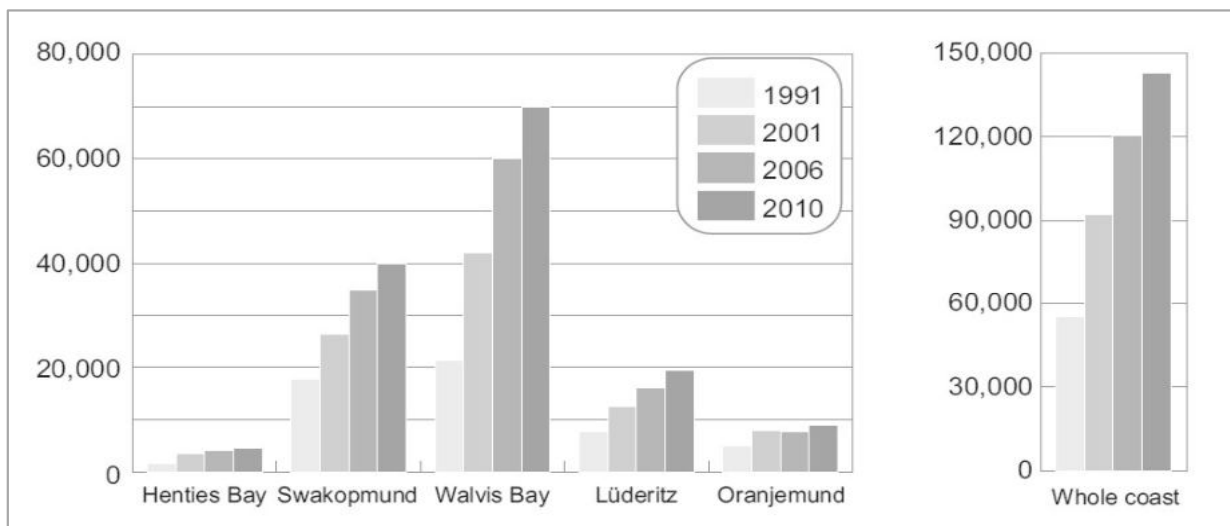


Figure 6: Show the growth in coastal population from the early 1990's to the 2000's

And to the north of this, along the 480 kilometre coastline of the infamous Skeleton Coast Park, the only residents are park staff, some police officers, tourist concession operators and scattered miners. In December 2010, the Dorob National Park was proclaimed which includes the former NWCTRA and most of the former Walvis Bay enclave. This portion of the coast is popular with anglers and prior to its proclamation, was one of very few areas with open access to the general public.

The tiny Cape Cross Seal Reserve is surrounded by the Dorob National Park. Established in 1968 to protect the largest mainland breeding colony of Cape Fur Seals in the world, the reserve also marks the spot where the first known European contact with Namibia was made in 1486 when Diego Cao erected a cross or padrao here.

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds. Others includes surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and more recent site such as colonial battlefields, road-works and historical mines (Figure 23).

Some of these site types might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid

damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

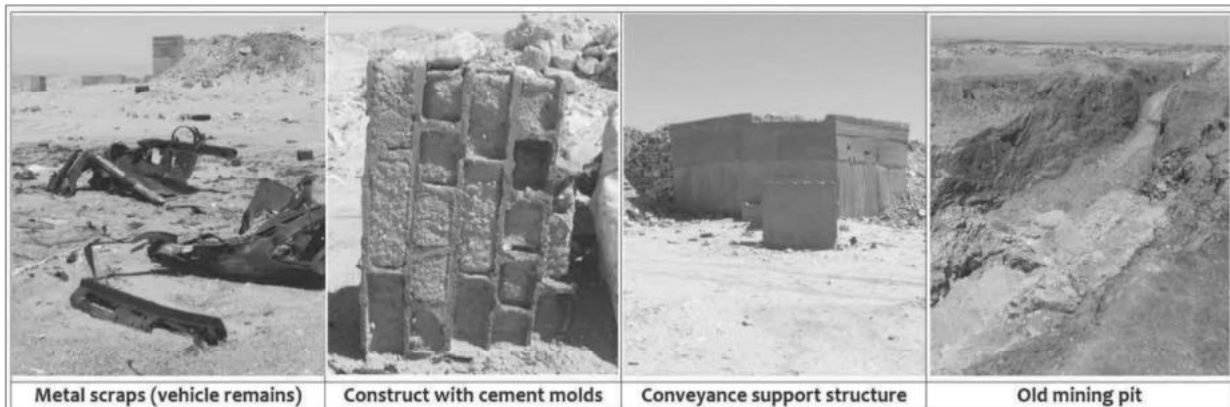


Figure 23: Although not of great significance, the AOI appears as though previous mining activity occurred at site

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed exploration activity and particularly that it entails minimum use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study was deemed not necessary although highly recommended for the next phase of the mine development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL and exploration area.

At this stage the heritage and culture consideration was limited to a desktop study and rapid site survey of the EPL area, which indicates that the heritage and archaeological sequence is a relative representation of western and central Namibia.

More importantly, however, this assessment identified at least three known and potential heritage resources sites (monuments i.e. the Messum Crater and Cape Cross Monument and Strathmore Historical Mine), all which are in proximity of more than Five (2 km) outside the EPL 8949's boundaries.

Therefore, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (**Appendix C**) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand mining area.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in two local newspapers the *Confidente* (27th January – 02nd February and 03rd – 09th February 2023) and *The Villager* newspaper on the 25th and 27th January 2023) with no responses or inputs received (see **Appendix B**).

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

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

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

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

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

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

Figure 9.

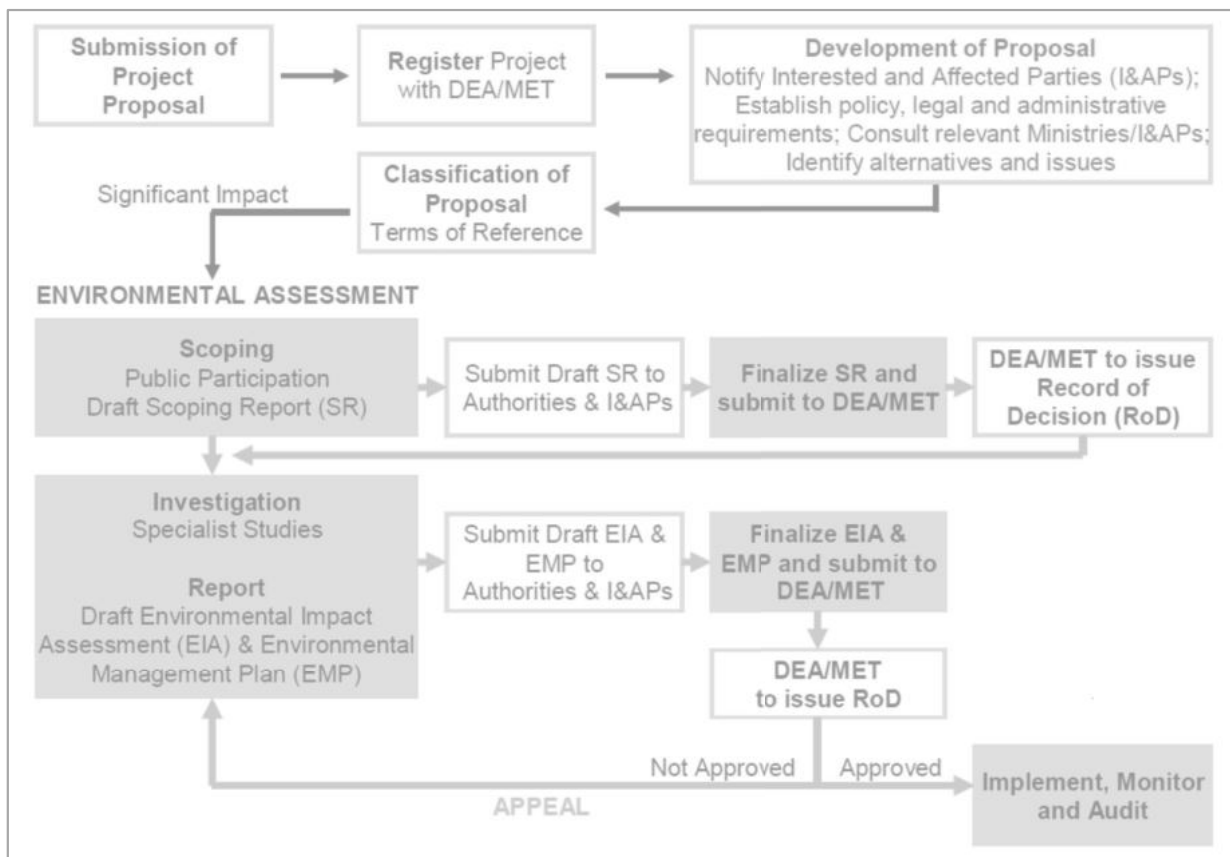


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

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

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

4.3.12 Minerals Act

This Act No. 33 of 1992 provides a legal framework for regulating and governing all activities that explicitly entails the prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to minerals development activities are clearly considered.

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that MDL must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, MDL will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in table 4 below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in **Table 4** below).

Table 5: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

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

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

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

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

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

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system.

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Despite the national Lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic, which affected the possibility for public meetings, adverts were placed consecutively (at 14 days interval) in two local newspapers the *Confidente* (**27th January – 02nd February** and **03rd – 09th February 2023**) and *The Villager* newspaper on the **25th and 27th January 2023**) in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Overall, Enviro-Leap Consulting received only three registration of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) which consist of only one member of the public and two representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism’s department of Environmental Affairs

and Forestry which is also the relevant competent Authority in respect to obtaining an environmental clearance certificate for listed activities.

Several advertisement posters were also distributed and posted at key social gathering sites in the Uis Settlement such as at the community hall, shopping and tourism information centres evidence of these are presented below.

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

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. A pre-application meeting was scheduled with the relevant competent authorities prior to the Lock-down, however were later cancelled. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

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

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE

SEVERITY = L

DURATION		H	Medium	Medium	Medium
Long-term		H	Medium	Medium	Medium
Medium term		M	Low	Low	Medium
Short-term		L	Low	Low	Medium

SEVERITY = M

DURATION		H	Medium	High	High
Long-term		H	Medium	High	High
Medium term		M	Medium	Medium	High
Short-term		L	Low	Medium	Medium

SEVERITY = H

DURATION		H	High	High	High
Long-term		H	High	High	High
Medium term		M	Medium	Medium	High
Short-term		L	Medium	Medium	High

		L	M	H
		Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
SPATIAL SCALE				

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

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

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

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

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Ms. Amupolo’s exploration activities does not realize. This alternative entails that the mining development (exploration and eventually mining) would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the project site (EPL area).

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

Therefore, in terms of the “No-go Alternative”, potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for the town and community at large, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from potential extraction and export of mineral commodity. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct and various taxes payable to the Government.

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium. Global lithium exploration and Development Company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium.

There are many other companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including Ms. Amupolo. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Ms. Amupolo , is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of EPL location / site particularly considering that it falls within a park environment and in proximity to the Dorob National Park. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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

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

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 6 - 8**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity					
Description	Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats, especially of highly fragile lichen fields and breeding areas of endangered species, such as Damara Terns and other invisible invertebrate and vertebrate species particularly some small reptiles.					
Nature	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase			Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and drilling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 					

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Drilling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to drilling and trenching activities					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological 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 the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation drilling and/or diamond-core drilling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of drilling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from drilling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons • Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement • Potential littering with solid waste 					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of drilling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the drilling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing of EPL area for surveys and drilling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Henties Bay or Swakopmund. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 					

Table 9. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
Description	Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).					
Nature	<p>In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles 					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the drilling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Construction envisaged at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Henties Bay or Swakopmund • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every drilling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any drilling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any drilling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. 					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environments					
Description	During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Corvid-19 pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase.					
Nature	The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Corvid-19 and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure		
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions 	N/A		N/A		
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Corvid-19 before coming for fieldwork.					
Probability	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	M	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Corvid-19, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Corvid-19 Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. 					

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological 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 the rig. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation drilling and/or diamond-core drilling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of drilling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from drilling / trenching machineries may be anticipated 					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites Setting-up Base-camp for project staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessing of EPL area for surveys and drilling with project vehicles Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation’s life-time, however the identified impact’s duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer). 					

Table 12. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment					
Description	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed at Cape Cross, Messum Crater which falls outside the boundaries of the proposed EPL 4849.					
Nature	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and construction activities Temporary lodging for construction staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure demolition and ground leveling activities Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff 		N/A	
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation’s life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
Spatial Scale	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the EPL area.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations. A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties. 					

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and lithium, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including Ms. Amupolo. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Ms. Amupolo, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

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

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of EPL location / site particularly considering that it falls within a park environment and in proximity to the Dorob National Park. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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

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

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

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Ms. Amupolo's mineral prospecting activities:

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

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the existing sand mining project:

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

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can be considered in collaboration with the relevant authority in respect to National Parks and Mining or Exploration for minerals in Protected Areas as the EPL fall in an Area categorized twice 1). As a National Park – Dorob, and 2). As a withheld area in respect to undertaking of mining activities. Consequently, the final decision as to whether or not the proposed operation shall be allowed or not vests with the mandate of the relevant authorities, although in respect to potential impacts and practicality of mitigation measures – the project presents no significant negative impacts provided all mitigation measures are complied with.

The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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

Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Ms. Amupolo exploration and mining development project:

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

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL Access and use of vehicles

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

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones 	All
Responsibility	Ms. Amupolo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Drilling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to drilling and trenching activities	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken • A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any drilling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Henties Bay or Swakopmund. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons 	All
Responsibility	Ms. Amupolo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

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

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Corvid-19, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Corvid-19 Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended. 	All
Responsibility	Ms. Amupolo and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 10. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

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

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

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

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

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

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Classifieds

Contact: Ms Fransina Frederick

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SERVICE STATION ON ERF 266 OTJIMBINGWE

Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application is made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4879 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Name: Otjimbingwe Service Station
Project Location: Erf 266, Otjimbingwe
Project Description: A service station with four dispensing pumps for petrol and diesel.
Date & Venue: 18 February 2023

In this respect, interested and affected parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments concerns or issues regarding this project to the Environmental Consultant, Mr Julius Antonius at j88antonius@gmail.com or at cell 0818778855 on or before 20 February 2023. All I&APs are also cordially invited to a public meeting to be held on site.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Ina Nelago Amupolo intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 8949 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 FEBRUARY 2023**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: saotjiramba@gmail.com – Cell: +264 81 622 9933

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED AQUAPONIC GREENHOUSE FARMING WITH COMPLETE SOLAR PLANT IN KEETMANSHOOP, //KARAS REGION, NAMIBIA

BRUKKAROS HYDROPONIC FARMING CC (Or the Proponent) intends to construct and operate an Aquaponic Greenhouse Farming with complete Solar Plant at a site (Plot no. 2290) located in Keetmanshoop, //Karass Region, Namibia. The appointed Consultant would like to notify the public in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 that application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner/Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: The Proponent has appointed ENVIRODU CONSULTING & TRAINING CC to submit on their behalf the application for ECC.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) are notified to register in order to participate in the public participation process. Only registered I & APs will be involved in the public consultation process.

In order to receive information about this project, kindly register as I & APs by contacting:

Mr. Michael Mateus
Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc
P O. Box 4120, Swakopmund
Email: michaelindinorwene@gmail.com
Mobile: +264 812989258

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINING ON MINEING CLAIMS (MCA: 7400 TO 7409, ERONGO REGION)

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

Project: Proposed small scale mining activities on Mining Claims 7400 to 7409.

Location: The project is located in Erongo Region, approximately 43 km SW of Usakos settlement, Usakos constituency, Erongo region, via C36 and D2302 from Us.

Proposed: Ringgem Investment (Pvt) Ltd

Project description: The proponent intends to mine the following commodities on small scale: Base & Rare metals, Gneiss stone, Industrial Minerals and Semi-precious stones

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the smalls given below on or before **10/02/2023**. Public meeting date to be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.

Tel: +264 85 761 4750
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PUBLIC NOTICE:

OKAHAO : SUBDIVISION OF ERF 878 INTO 16 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER CLOSURE OF PORTIONS A TO J OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE, ERF 878, EXTENSION 3, OKAHAO AND THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF PORTIONS A TO J FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO SINGLE RESIDENTIAL.

Take note that KAMAU TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST intends to apply to Otahao Town Council and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the prospective owner of Erf 878, Extension 3 for the following statutory town planning processes:

- PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 878 INTO 16 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER
- PROPOSED PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTIONS A TO J (3 522 m²) OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE, ERF 878 (871m²), EXTENSION 3, OKAHAO
- PROPOSED REZONING OF PORTIONS A TO J FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO SINGLE RESIDENTIAL

Erf 878 measures approximately 4971m² of which the Portion (Portions A to J) for the proposed Closure measures approximately 3522m² in extent and the erf is located in the neighbourhood of Okahao Extension 3. According to the conditions of establishment of Okahao Extension 3, the erf is reserved for "Public Open Space" purposes.

The proposed plans for the above town planning applications lies for inspection during normal office hours on the town planning notice board of Okahao Town Council Office situated along the King Jafar Munkandi Street as well as on Erf 878. It can also be requested from Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist using this email address: gromes@kamautps.com

Take note that any person objecting against the proposed town planning applications as stated above may lodge such objections together with the grounds thereof in writing with the Chief Executive Officer of Okahao Town Council P.O.Box 509, Okahao, or the Secretary of Urban & Regional Planning Board: Private Bag 13099, Windhoek or with the Applicant: Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialist, P.O.Box 22295 Windhoek.

CLOSING DATE FOR OBJECTIONS: FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY 2023

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CLOSING DATE: 10 February 2023

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING CLAIMS ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS (MICA AND LITHIUM), AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Erich Dennis Petrus, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for seven proposed Mining Claims 73889-73895 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 FEBRUARY 2023**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 622 9933

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P. O. Box 25074, Windhoek | +264 81 231 6843 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Iina Nelago Amupolo intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 8949 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 FEBRUARY 2023**.

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Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs: 74119 TO 74121, ERONGO REGION)

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

Project: Propose small scale mining activities on three (3) Mining Claims 74119 to 74121.
Location: The project is located in Erongo Region, approximately 41 km SW of Uis settlement, Däures constituency, Erongo region, via C35 and D2342 from Uis.

Proponent: Townland Investments (Pty) Ltd
Project description: The proponent intends to mine the following commodities on small scale: Base & Rare metals, Industrial Minerals and Semi-precious stones.

In accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all interested and affected parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments, concerns and questions in writing to the emails given below on or before 24/02/2023. Public meeting date to be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.

Tel: +264 85 781 4750
Email address: info@minera-xplore.com or frontdesk@minera-xplore.com

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NATIONAL NEWS

Andrada Mining

Historical drill hole information further indicates that the Proximal Pegmatites remain open-ended at depth, and accordingly, Andrada is embarking on a confirmatory drilling programme to improve the tin resource classification and to evaluate lithium and tantalum potential of the Proximal Pegmatites.

“The declaration of this inferred resource, using the historical drill data from the Uis mine, significantly advances the total Andrada mineral inventory towards management’s internal mineral resource target of at least 200-million tonnes of mineralisation,” said Andrada chief executive Anthony Viljoen.

“These additional pegmatites, together with the mineral resource at the V1/V2 orebody, provide an entire resource portfolio of approximately 128-million tonnes of ore with a gross combined content of 170 000 t of tin, making Andrada the owner of one of the largest tin assets globally,” Viljoen acclaims.

“Furthermore, through our demonstrated ability to rapidly and profitably scale up production at the existing operations at the Uis mine, we believe Andrada has the ability to compound the company’s economies of scale and position the company as one of the lowest cost tech-metal producers in the next five years,” he adds.

Viljoen says the existing mineral reserve, which is currently being mined, as well as the ongoing infill drilling programme over the entire mining licence, have also shown the potential of lithium mineralisation contained within the same pegmatites.

Andrada will be completing the work required to bring the lithium operation into production, as well as expanding the infill drilling programme to explore the opportunity that the lithium presents as a co-product revenue stream with the tin operation in the coming months.

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING CLAIMS ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS (MICA AND LITHIUM), AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Erich Dennis Petrus, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for seven proposed Mining Claims 73889-73895 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **20 FEBRUARY 2023**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Mr. Shadrack Tjiramba, Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com - Cell: +264 81 622 9933

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. lina Nelago Amupolo intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 8949 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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OPINION

Making Financial Resolutions Work In 2023



■ Mignon du Preez

It is incredible how many people make resolutions about getting themselves into shape when a new year begins. Very few of us, think about the 'financial hangover' that we are dragging into a new year and how much getting personal finances back in shape could benefit our lives.

But, as in past years, many Namibians will emerge from fun-filled festive seasons into 2023 knowing that finances will be tough at the start of the year.

The reality is that our money problems will last a lot longer than that resolution to spend more time in the gym. The irony is that if we were disciplined and spent a little while with a piece of paper and wrote down financial resolutions that stuck, we could be getting our finances into shape for years to come. The art of making financial resolutions that work lies in being disciplined and focused, getting back to basics and taking steps to build a sustainable financial future.

The steps needed to improve long-term financial health are:

1. Knowing what you owe

Getting financially fit cannot begin until you know what your debts are. Listing loans, credit card debt, account balances and other debts is the step that identifies how big the job ahead will be. This is vital as it

can help avoid further debt thus having a long-term impact on your credit rating.

2. Stopping all unnecessary spending and accounts

Once you know what you owe, you should stop spending on items you do not need. Closing unnecessary accounts will reduce your spending, even though there could be fewer luxuries in the house.

3. Consolidating your debt

Consolidating debt into a single account means simplifying your payments and ensuring you only have one major payment to focus on. Though, for this to yield the much-needed results requires you to be disciplined and avoid taking up further debt until you at least pay off your consolidated loan.

4. Downscaling your lifestyle

Changing financial habits will involve taking tough decisions. However, deciding to keep your car for another year, cutting back on restaurant visits and reducing spending on luxury items will have immediate benefits.

CONTINUED ON PG. 14

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Iina Nelago Amupolo intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed mineral exploration activities on EPL 8949 in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and small-scale mining activities. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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RESUME OF EAP

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

ID Number :	80011910445	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Residence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-816229933
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

Languages:

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	The University of Cape	Western Cape	Post-Graduate Diploma Sustainable Land Management (NQA Level 8) Sustainable Development, Resource Economics, 2009), South Africa
2007	University of South Africa (UNISA)		Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
2005	Polytechnic of Namibia		B-Tech Land Management, 2005

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2020-Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc
Position: Lead Consultant Environmental Management

- Compile and review environmental assessment reports (environmental scoping and management plans (EMP)) for our clients in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012
- Compile and review environmental policies and audits
- Reviewed and updated the Solid Waste Management Policy for Dundee Metals Mining
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Facilitate stakeholder engagement
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of development projects, such as mining sites, hazardous substance spill sites
- Prepared training manuals and facilitated workshops for Communal Land Boards

August 2015 – July 2018 (fixed-term 3 years)

Position: Project Coordinator-Basket Fund, GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale) Responsibilities:

- Coordinate project activities in the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Region's
- Provide technical expertise/advise to various regional councils, land boards, traditional authorities, local level planning committees
- Coordinate the processes of revising and developing the Namibian environmental legislations (plans, strategies, regulations and Act amendments), as well as dissemination of information on these tools
- Prepare tender documents
- Coordinate project procurement needs in line with GIZ procurement policies.
- Financial reporting in line with financial guidelines for grant agreement GIZ
- Coordinate, manage the planning and implementation of project consultants' key performance areas.
- Supervise project staff and resource allocation
- Reporting in line with donor requirements

P.O. Box 26874, Windhoek | +264 81 802 9933 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

January 2019 – June 2019

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

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

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

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

February 2004 – March 2009

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 29 March 2022

Signature: 