

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED KILEMBE
MINES MINING (PTY) LTD'S MINERAL EXPLORATION
ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672) IN
NORTH-WESTERN NAMIBIA, KUNENE REGION**



Prepared For

Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd

Mr. Elias A. Kyababa

P. O. Box 23579

Windhoek, Namibia - 9000

Mobile: +264 81 3477188

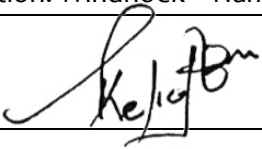
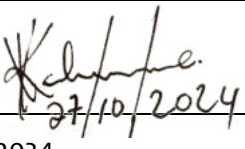


(APP - 241017004824)

REPORT NO. KMM/2024-013

Final Version, October 2024

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Title	Environmental Scoping Assessment and Management Plan for the Proposed Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd.'s Mineral Exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9672) in North-Western Namibia, Kunene Region	
Project Manager	Isaskar Uahoo	
Author	Virimuje Kahuure E-mail: vkahuure@gmail.com Location: Windhoek – Namibia	
Signature (EAP)		Date: 30-10-2024
Reviewer	Moringa Enviro Consultants cc	
Client	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. Mr. Elias A. Kyababa P. O. Box 23579 Windhoek, Namibia – 9000 Mobile: +264 81 3477188	
Signature (Proponent)		Date: 27/10/2024
Date last printed	27/10/2024	
Date last saved	29/10/2024	
Project Number	MEC- KMM/2024-013	
Report Number	KMM/2024-013	
Status	First Draft	
Issue Date	30 October 2024	

Final Version – For Submission

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

OVERALL OVERVIEW

Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd., herein referred to as the “Proponent” is a fully registered company in Namibia solely owned by Mr. Elias A. Kyababa with interest in the prospecting and mining of mineral ore such as Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metal, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals

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 authorisation 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.

While their operations stimulate diversification in the national economic and development activities, consequently creating employment opportunities and trickling benefits to the larger Namibian population, it poses the risks 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.

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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. Exploration activities operations:

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

SCOPE OF THIS WORK AND ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The primary objective of the scoping is to identify potential impacts associated with the different development phase of this project.

The scope of the environmental assessment is to determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from all the processes involved with the transport, storage and handling of manganese ore. Once determined, possible enhancement measures will be listed for positive impacts while mitigation / preventative measures will be provided for negative impacts. Relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of primary data, secondary data and from a reconnaissance site visit. The assessment consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). As per the findings of this scoping report, an environmental management plan (EMP) was incorporated into this report to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The specific aims and objectives of this report are to:

- Determine the potential environmental impacts emanating from all processes involved with the proposed prospecting activities.
- Identify a range of management actions which could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
- Comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007).
- Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to make an informed decision regarding the project.

NEED AND DESIRABILITY FOR THE PROJECT

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 creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Transfer of knowledge and skill relating to mineral development
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL 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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

Therefore, Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. appointed Moringa Enviro Consultants to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

APPROACH TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) PROCES

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and consultation of neighboring farmers and relevant authorities. A comprehensive environmental management plan (EMP) was 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 specialist studies, which all recommend that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF, the proposed project 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).

TABLE OF CONTENT

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	ii
Final Version – For Submission.....	ii
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	iii
OVERALL OVERVIEW	iii
SCOPE OF THIS WORK AND ASSESSMENT APPROACH.....	iv
NEED AND DESIRABILITY FOR THE PROJECT	iv
NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT	1
1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND (ACTIVITIES AND RATIONALE).....	1
1.2. PROJECT LOCATION	2
1.3 SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE.....	3
1.4 DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE.....	4
1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS	4
2 ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES.....	7
2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND POLICIES	7
3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	10
3.1 AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs).....	10
3.2 STEPS IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS.....	10
4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT.....	11
4.1 GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE BASELINE.....	11
4.2 BIOPHYSICAL BASELINE.....	13
4.3 ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE	14
5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	15
5.1 INTRODUCTIONS TO THE ASSESSMENT APPROACH	15
5.2 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES	17
5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE	17
5.1.2 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES	17
5.3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	18
5.3.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	18
5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.....	22
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	26
6.1 CONCLUSIONS	26
6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	27
6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING.....	27
6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MITIGATION – MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	28
7 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS	33
8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT & CONCLUSION.....	33
REFERENCES	34
APPENDICES.....	35
APPENDIX A – PROJECT TEAM CURRICULUM VITAE	35
APPENDIX B – 1 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS – BID	37
APPENDIX B – 2 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS – NEWSPAPER ADVERTS.....	39

1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND (ACTIVITIES AND RATIONALE)

1.1.1. Proposed project activities

Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd., proposes to undertake geological exploration activities for *Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel and Precious Metals* on their EPL9672 in the Kaokoland, rural Opuwo Districts of the Great Kunene Region. The EPL 9672 is situated about 40 km west of the Skeleton Coast National Park and 160 km North-west of the Etosha National Park and it covers an area of 100846.08 hectare.

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. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.
- 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 precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

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. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.

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

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

- Drilling and bulk Sampling: 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. Two widely used drilling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation drilling and/or diamond-core drilling.

A typical drilling site will consist of a drill-rig, drill core and geological samples store and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

1.1.2. Project rationale

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

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

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Preservation of the Ovaherero people of Namibia's identity and cultural heritage
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

1.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9672 is situated about 40 km west of the Skeleton Coast National Park and 160 km North-west of the Etosha National Park and it covers an area of 100846.08 hectare (**Fig. 1**).

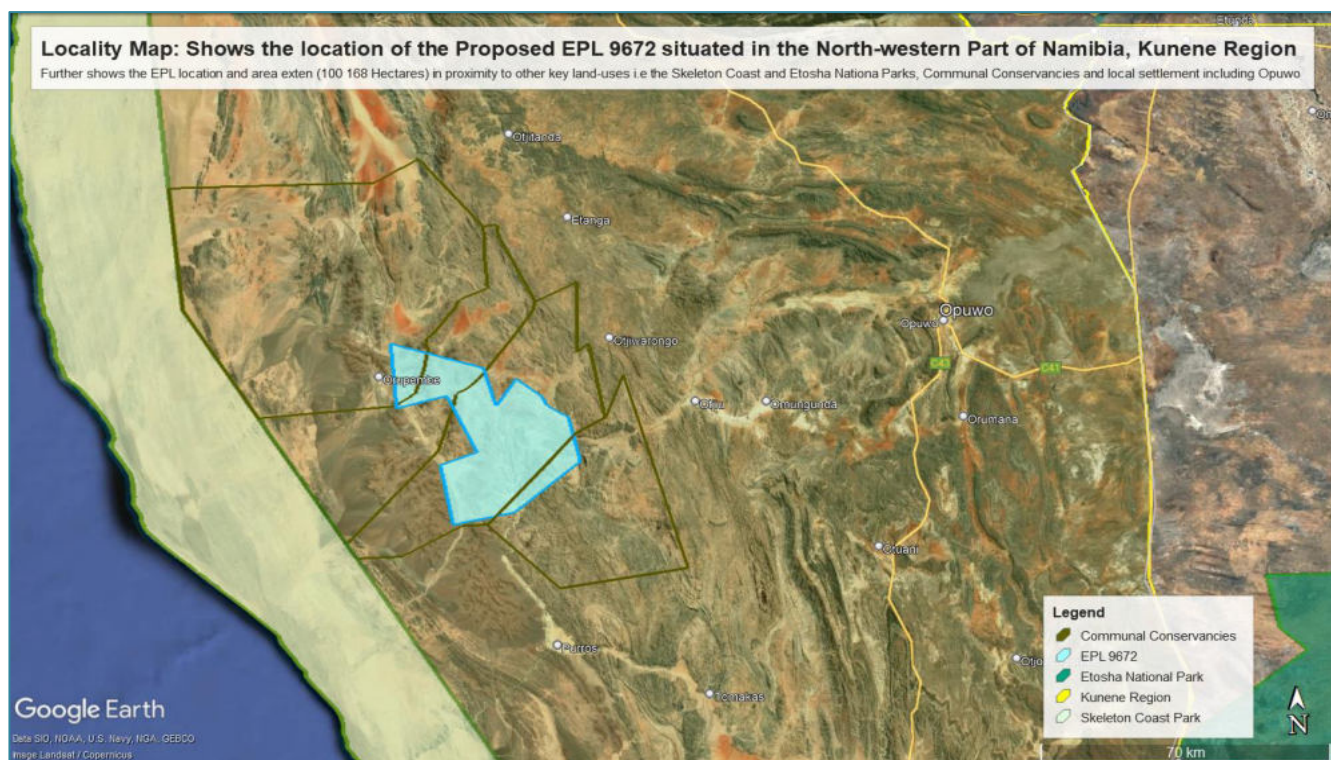


Fig. 1: Locality map of the proposed exploration activity's site or area in the Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.

The exploration activities will however only be conducted in selected section of the EPL area and is dependent on initial desktop geological survey. Equally the base-camp will be situated in one of the farm covered by the EPL and determined in respect to the previous activities on the EPL.

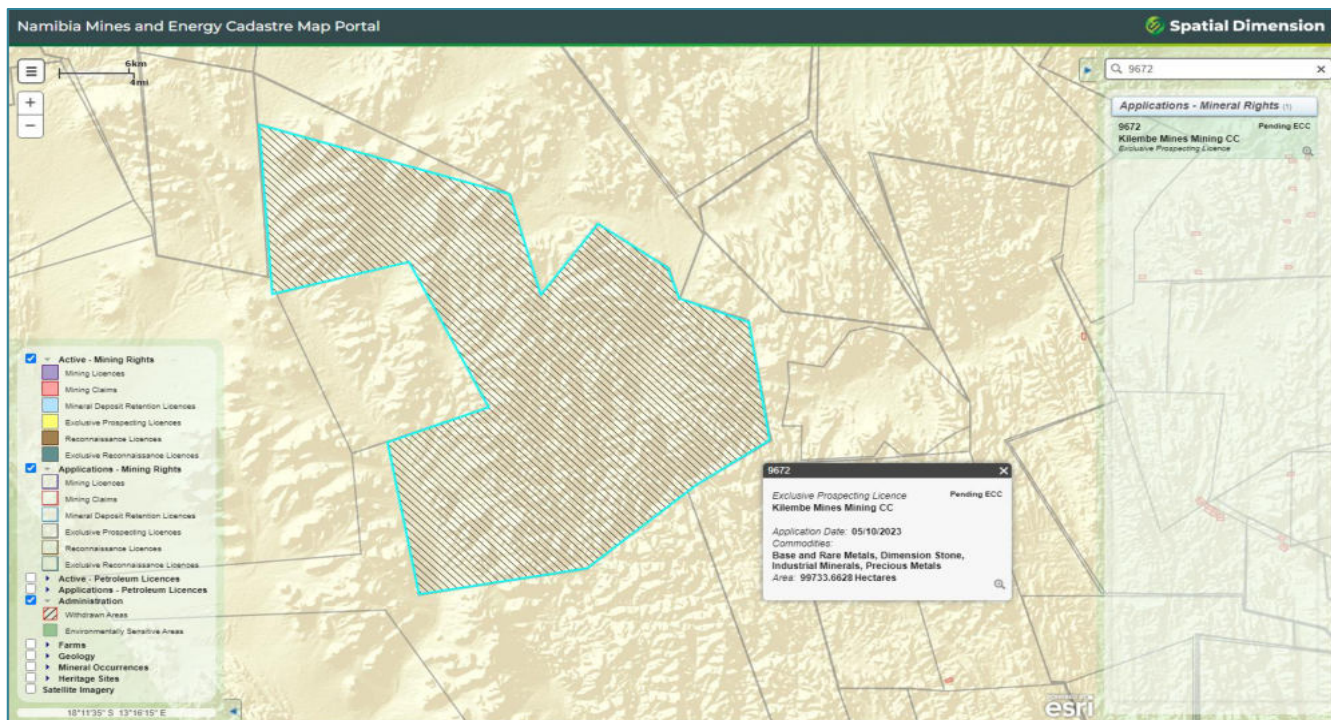


Fig. 2: Show the proposed EPL 9672 in rural Kunene Region, extending (100864.08 Ha) across various farms.

1.3 SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

1.3.1. BASECAMP

An administration, accommodation and maintenance camp shall be identified in consultation with the farms/land owners and setup within the EPL area, and will be cordoned off and off-limits to those not part of the exploration team. The camp is anticipated to host between 5 and 20 staff members consisting of geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians, drilling crew and semi/unskilled personnel.

The camp site will consist of tents, caravans and/or make-shift buildings and temporary ablution facilities. The predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste (non-hazardous).

Domestic waste will be stored in a manner that there can be no discharge of contamination to the environment and disposed of correctly (refer to EMP commitments). Potential hydrocarbon spills from vehicles and drilling equipment might lead to soil contamination and needs to be treated as a hazardous waste if not bio-remediated.

1.3.2 WATER SUPPLY

Water will be required for diamond-core drilling and for dust suppression. Water can be supplied through existing farm boreholes (with the permission of the land owners, **Fig. 3**) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the exploration activities by Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. in which case a permits must be obtained.

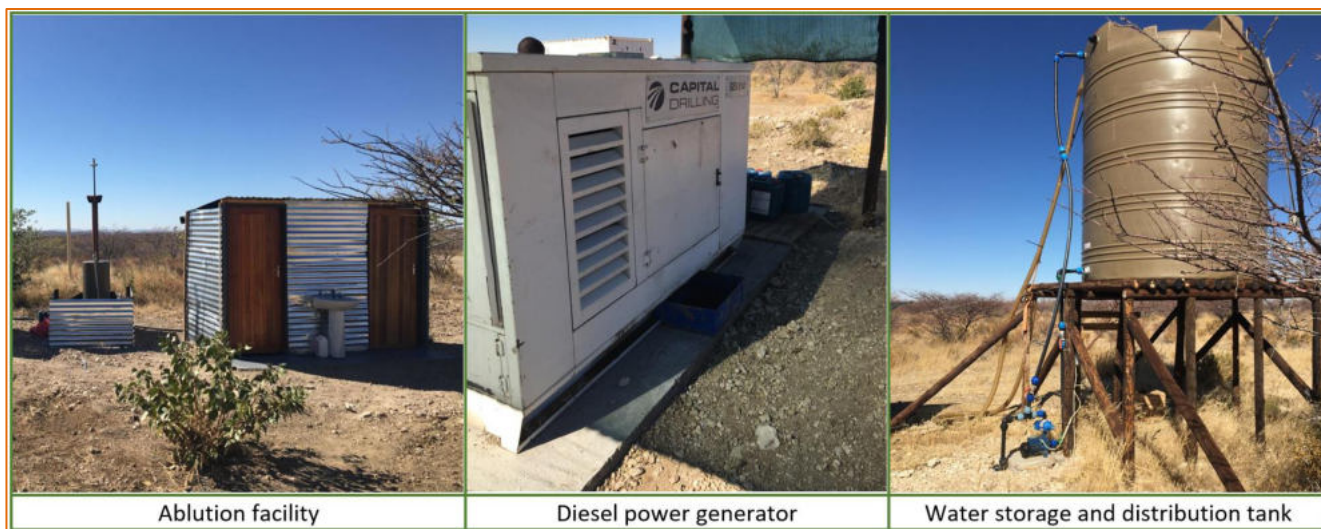


Fig. 3: Illustrate the typical sanitation and power supply infrastructure at Damaran Exploration Camps

1.3.3 POWER SUPPLY

The various machinery and equipment required for drilling are self-powered by means diesel engines and or generators, hence there is need for on-site fuel (diesel, **Fig. 3**) in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab at the base-camp. The drill rigs will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

1.3.5 ACCESS ROUTES

As far as is practicable, all site particularly the base-camp and drill sites shall be accessed through existing tracks, therefore no new roads or tracks will be created. Additionally, it is highly recommended that motorised access is minimised as much as practically possible, especially during geological mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys. Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities.

1.4 DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Taking into consideration that the proposed project does not involves any construction activities, decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the Environmental Clearance Certificate. Consequently, any impacts associated by default with this phase of a project are not applicable to the proposed activity.

However, should the proponent at any stage of the proposed project intend to construct any infrastructure, such must be subject to a separate environmental assessment and the mitigation measures to be identified in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan adhered to.

1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. 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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. Exploration activities operations:

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

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

EMA 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 licence, right or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a licence, right or other form of authorisation, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a licence (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, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation 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, Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. appointed Moringa Enviro Consultants to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND POLICIES

This section draws information from the legal sources in Namibia. The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to agricultural activities and these include:

- The Constitution.
- Statutory law.
- Common law.
- Customary law.
- International law.

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.

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 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.

2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND POLICIES

In the context of agriculture and related infrastructure in Namibia, there are several laws and policies currently applicable. Each of these is discussed in detail below.

2.1.1 NAMIBIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) POLICY OF 1995

This policy promotes accountability and informed decision making through the requirement of EIAs for listed programs and projects.

2.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations of 2012

To enforce the policy on EIAs, the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment; to establish the Sustainable Development Advisory Council; to provide for the appointment of the Environmental Commissioner and environmental officers; to provide for a process of assessment (**Fig. 8**) and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.

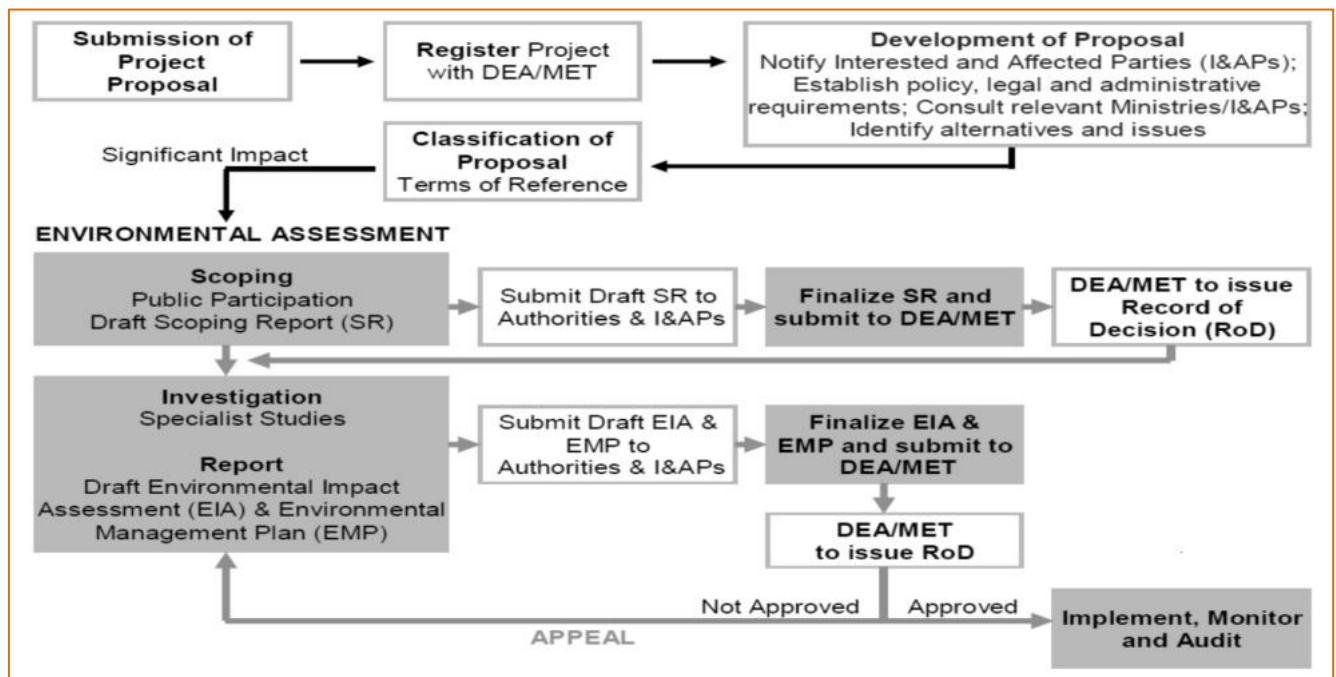


Fig 4: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia

2.1.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENT FUND OF NAMIBIA

The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia Act No. 13 of 2001 provides for the creation of a fund that will be used to support sustainable environmental and natural resource management. The source of the funds will include penalties/fines paid and/or property forfeited in terms of non-compliance and/or crimes as set out in EMA.

2.1.4 THE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

The Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2013 aims to provide for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters.

2.1.5 THE FOREST ACT

The Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 allows for the declaration of protected areas in terms of soils, water resources, plants and other elements of biodiversity. This includes the proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.

2.1.6 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BILL

The Parks and Wildlife Management Bill (2009) aims to provide a legal framework for the sustainable use and maintenance of Namibia's ecosystems, biological diversity and ecological processes; and repeals the Nature Conservation Ordinance (4 of 1975). This Bill allows the Namibian Ministries of Environment and Tourism, and Minerals and Energy, to allow mining to take place within parks subject to the relevant assessments and authorizations.

2.1.7 NATURE CONSERVATION AMMENDMENT ACT

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act, No. 3 of 2017 provides for the declaration of protected areas and protected species.

2.1.8 NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT

The National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004 provides protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state.

2.1.9 LABOR ACT

Construction safety is regulated under the Health and Safety Regulations under the Labour Act No. 11 of 2007. The health and safety framework in Namibia regulates the following aspects:

- Construction safety;
- Electrical safety; Machinery safety;
- Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
- Medical examinations and emergency arrangements;
- Rights and duties of employees.

2.1.10 PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACT

This Act No. 1 of 2015 provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually-transmitted infections; maternal, ante-natal and neo-natal care; water and food supplies; infant nutrition; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919.

2.1.11 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. Equally, the act emphasizes the prevention of pollution, and that a closure and rehabilitation plan is included in the environmental assessment.

3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The range of environmental issues to be considered in the EIA has been given specific context and focus through consultation with authorities and I&APs. Included below is a summary of the people consulted, the process that was followed, and the issues that have been identified.

3.1 AUTHORITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

A Background Information Document was prepared by Moringa Enviro Consultants and made available to stakeholders as part of the public consultation requirements preceding the development of an Environmental Scoping Report. This was in line with the environmental regulatory requirements and project registration. During the public stakeholder meeting, concerns on the likely impacts of the existing sand mining and brick making activities were raised especially on whether the mining activities posed any health risk to the community and the underground water table.

The following authorities and IA & Ps are involved in the EIA process:

National and Regional authorities:

- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

I&APs:

Public adverts were put in the newspaper (The Windhoek Observer and New Era), however the call for registration as I& APs did not yield any (as there were no parties that showed interest)

3.2 STEPS IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

Table 3 below sets out the steps in the consultation process that has been conducted to date.

Table 2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Notification-regulatory authorities and I & APs		
I & APs identification	Newspaper notifications calling for registration as Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project, published in The Confidente and Windhoek Observer Newspapers	18 – 24 October 2024
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper notifications calling for Public Comment on the Scoping Report by Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project, published in The Confidente and Windhoek Observer Newspapers	25 – 31 October 2024
Public Meeting and Review of Scoping report		
Public Consultation Meeting with I & APs and authorities	Public meeting with registered I & APs held at the Opuwo and comment / input obtained	October 2024
I & APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report	Scoping Report availed to the public for comments and input prior to submission to the Competent Authorities	01 – 16 November 2024

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

4.1 GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE BASELINE

Climatic baseline

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 average maximum temperature at Opuwo Town which is the closest settlement to the study area, the summers are sweltering and partly cloudy; the winters are short, comfortable, windy, and clear; and it is dry year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 36°C and is rarely below 8°C or above 39°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Over the course of the year, the temperature (**Fig. 5**) typically varies from 9°C to 35°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 38°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). 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).

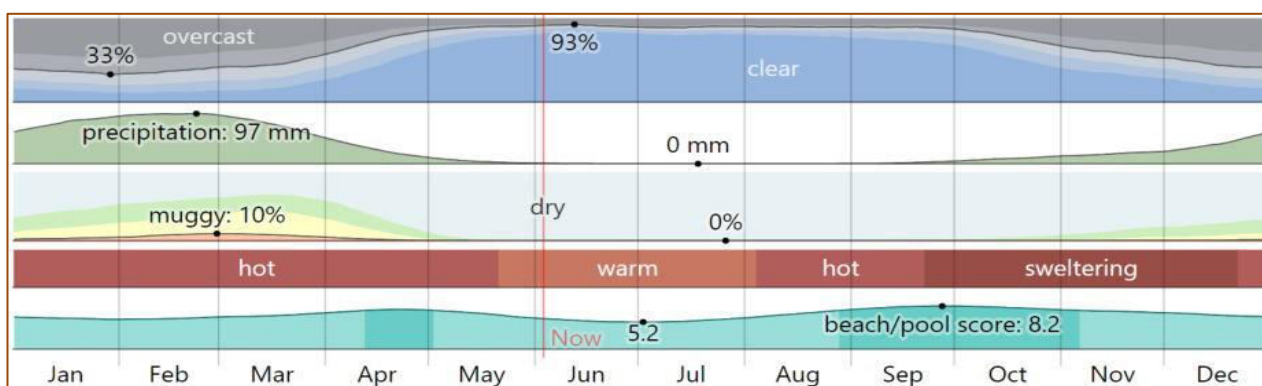


Fig. 5: The summary of the climate at Opuwo (the closest town) by month (Weather Sparks, 2024)

The hot season lasts for 3.8 months, from September 12 to January 5, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year in Opuwo is November, with an average high of 36°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.3 months, from May 24 to August 1, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average low of 10°C and high of 28°C.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% (Figure 6) in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum.

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, **Fig. 6**) at 10 meters above the ground at Opuwo varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the east for 6.7 months, from March 1 to September 22, with a peak percentage of 77% on June 27. The wind is most often from the south for 5.3 months, from September 22 to March 1, with a peak percentage of 56% on January 1.



Fig. 6: The summary of precipitation in the Opuwo surrounding, (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The windier part of the year lasts for 6.4 months, from May 8 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.3 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.6 months, from November 21 to May 8. The calmest month of the year in Opuwo is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.1 meters per second.

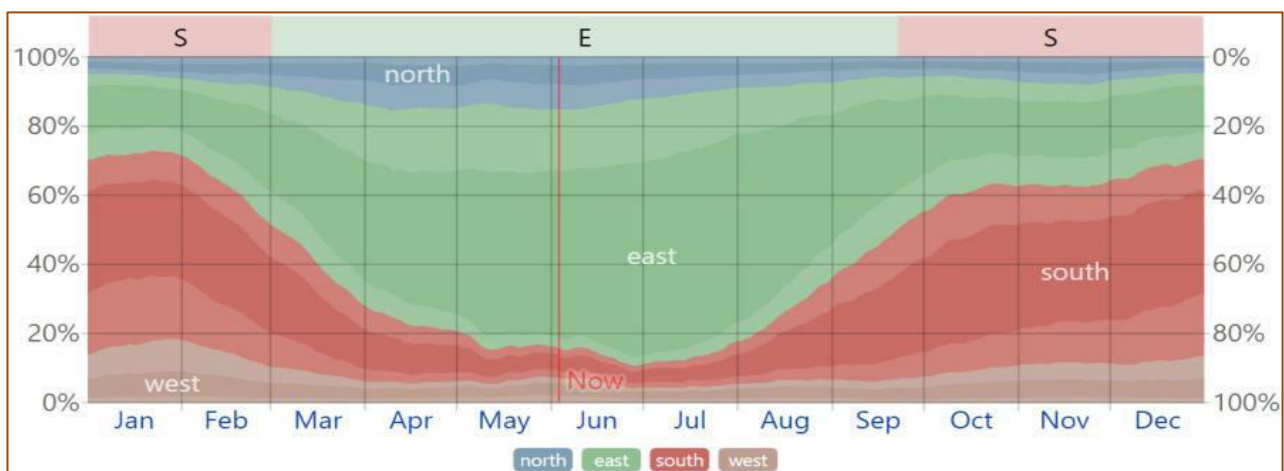


Fig. 7: The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)

Geo-Demographic

The Kunene Region features much lowest population densities than the Ohangwena and Oshana Regions, of all the North-western Regions of Namibia. In general, the population densities in the project area can be expected to fall between those of the Omusati and Kunene Regions as a whole (regional averages), given that the area effectively straddles a portion of the boundary between these two regions and covers the transition area between the higher population densities in the central Cuvelai to the east and the lower densities of the Kunene Region to the west.

Poverty: In 2021, had a headcount multidimensional poverty rate of 50.7%. Although Kunene region is not among the highest regions (Kavango East and West) with multidimensional poverty rates, however, in terms of the population counts, the regions with the highest number of poor people are Ohangwena, Khomas and Omusati, thus providing potable water in the region improve the economic and social welfare of the people in the region. This is because potable water would allow people to address health issues from drinking unsafe water, minimise time spend on collecting water and direct that to other

economic activities especially for women. Also there are other direct economic benefits comes with provision of portable water in the region that will address the high poverty ration per head in the region.

Household Consumption: The Kunene and Omusati Regions show very similar annual rates of per capita consumption in 2015/16 (~N\$14,000/capita), which are approximately half the national average (~N\$28,000/capita), indicating that these two regions are among the poorest in the country – only the Kavango Regions (East and West) and the Zambezi Region are poorer.

Income: The major source of income in Omusati region is subsistence farming (39%) followed by salaries and wages (25%) and pensions (18%).

Topography, geology and Soils

The EPL is located within the Northern Zone (NZ) of the Damara orogenic belt (**Fig. 8**), 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 Nosib Group in the area is present to the west of the EPL, representing a tectonic window (fenster) where felsic pyroclastic rocks, ignimbrite, ash-flows and lavas strongly recrystallized of the upper Naauppoort Formation are present. These units are overlain by the Swakop Group units of the Ugab Sub-group and Kuiseb Formation locally

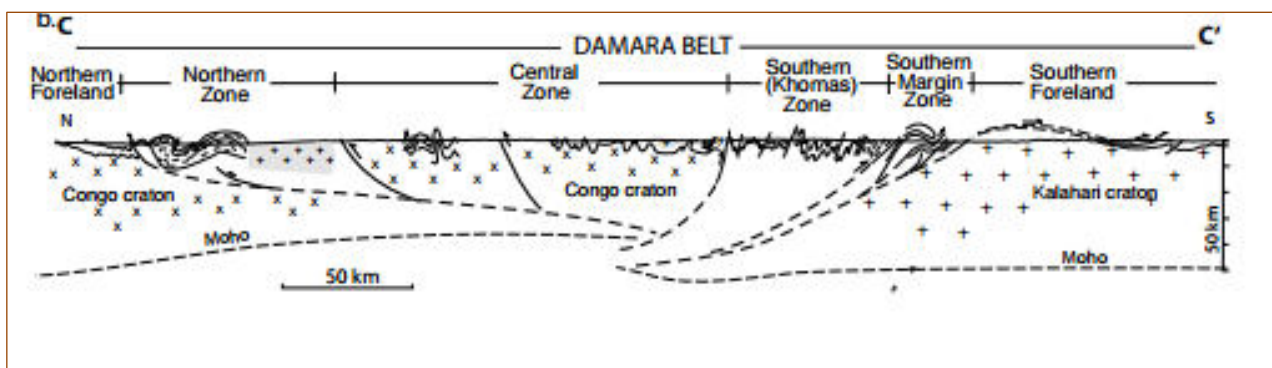


Fig 6: Schematic illustration of the Damara belt (Gray, et al., 2008)

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

4.2 BIOPHYSICAL BASELINE

The Kunene Region is generally characterized by a semi-arid to arid environment, which significantly influences its vegetation. The Project Area predominantly falls within the Acacia Tree and Shrub Savanna Biome. West and southwest of Opuwo, located in the Ferralic Arenosols soils, broad-leaved woodlands of the Western Kalahari are dominant featuring Mopane savannah (*Colophospermum mopane*) with annual grasses on poor quality soils stretching over extensive flat plains of the North-western Region of Namibia.

The vegetation changes from a community of open, short shrubs dominated by acacia species and Mopane in the south, to heterogonous savannah of taller Mopane in the far north. Grasslands occur on the heavier saline soils in the northeast. In the west and around Opuwo, below the escarpment,

underlain by various soil types associated with rocky areas and calcrete, grasslands and scattered trees are the dominant structure of the Western Highlands vegetation type. The following tree species were identified in the study area:

- Mopane Tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) Dominant in most part, however as you move toward Ruacana *Combretum collinum* and becomes dominant.
- Ana Tree (*Faidherbia albida*).
- Commiphora Species: They are known for their resin and are often used in traditional medicine. (Found Ruacana side).
- Sickle Bush (*Dichrostachys cinerea*).
- *Hyphaene petersiana* (found throughout).
- *Combretum collinum* (Found Ruacana side).
- *Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae*: dominant herd found throughout, even along the road.
- *Terminalia prunoides*

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE

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.

Some of these site types are might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

However, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed 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.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTIONS TO THE ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Potential environmental impacts were identified by Moringa Enviro Consultants in consultation with I&APs, regulatory authorities, specialist and Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. 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.

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EMP section of this report. 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 4**.

Table 4: 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.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favorable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	L	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short-term
	M	Reversible overtime. Life of the project. Medium-term
	H	Permanent.Beyondclosure.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

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.

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long-term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/national
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 chapter discusses possible environmental impacts associated with the operation of Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd. and further proposes mitigation measures in an effort to ensure that preferably only the positive impact are achieved. The potential negative impacts are identified following the criteria resented in Section 4 of this report, and it is anticipated that these impacts may relate mainly to the following aspects:

- Noise and Air Pollution
- Generation and Storage of Waste
- Contamination of Groundwater
- Disturbance of the Ecological Functions and Systems
- Socio-Economic (Health and Safety)

5.2 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

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 Kilembe Mines Mining’ proposed mineral prospecting does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the EPL site.

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

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

5.1.2 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

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

Despite the limited capacity to process minerals locally, Namibia is considered the preferred nation of choice in terms mining given its vast unexploited distribution of mineral resources. Alternative prospecting techniques and use equipment is recommended as far as enhancing environmental safety is concerned.

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

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

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.3.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical (Table 10) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the mineral prospecting and mining activities in regard to sampling (drilling and or bulk –sampling).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Tables 5 - 7**) 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 5: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Table 3: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL Site 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 in environmentally sensitive areas					
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 sampling with project vehiclesUpgrading 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 medium given the project location and surrounding land-uses					
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 areaUnless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones					

Table 6: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling 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 sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / 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 sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbonsDisturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacementPotential littering with solid waste					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">No Construction envisaged at this stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehiclesUpgrading 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 area 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 EPLUnless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zonesTemporary 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 Opuwo or applicable townUnless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons					

Table 7: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Table 7: Impact on the Geophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluents, 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	In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages andEffluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are usedMinor 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 sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">No Construction envisaged at this stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park		N/A		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 requirementsIn 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 Opuwo or applicable townA sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host’s requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8: 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 Pandemic Outbreak 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 Pandemic Outbreak 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	• 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 Pandemic Outbreak 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 Pandemic Outbreak, 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 Pandemic Outbreak• 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 9: 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 sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / 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 sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land preparation and setting-up of drill sitesSetting-up Base-camp for project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehiclesUpgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Structure demolition and ground leveling activitiesTemporary 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 10: 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 Opuwo or applicable town.					
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 activitiesTemporary 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 activitiesTemporary 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 mining area.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental eventsContractors 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 CouncilThe 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 11: Impact on the Economic Aspect

Table 11: 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 interactionsPotential 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 Opuwo or applicable town Settlement community					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd activitiesTo enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Opuwo or applicable town Settlement and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observedIt is strictly recommended that Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd 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 InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuels

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 farming. Primarily, the key objective in respect to land-use here is generation of economic benefits from farming activities i.e. livestock and or game farming.

Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-intrusive and includes alternative tourism operations. However, tourism may have not proven to be the sole economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in communities looking beyond farming and tourism for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in the area.

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. sampling and or trenching.

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd.'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 proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 11** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS MITIGATION – MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd 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.

6.4.1 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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd 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.

6.4.2 IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 11. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site 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	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site 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	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 13. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling 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 sampling 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 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 Opuwo or applicable town • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons • reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL 	
Responsibility	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

6.4.3 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 14. 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 with the project site. Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Opuwo or applicable town. A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site. 	•
Responsibility	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 15. 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; 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 Pandemic Outbreak Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited 	All
Responsibility	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 16: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

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

Table 16: 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	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 17: 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 Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd 's activities To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Opuwo or applicable town Settlement and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed It is strictly recommended that Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd 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	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (On contract basis)	

Table 18: Site Closure and Rehabilitation

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

Table 19: 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	Kilembe Mines Mining (Pty) Ltd and Moring Enviro Consultants (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.

7 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS

Assumptions, uncertainties and limitations have been discussed throughout the EIA report and in the various specialist studies. The more significant of these included

The EIA focused on third parties only 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, and that Mendi-RRS Joint Venture will adhere to these.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT & CONCLUSION

While the proposed exploration activities stimulate economic development and diversification in order to further create employment opportunities and thus trickling benefits to the larger Namibian population, it also create opportunity for unprecedented negative impacts.

REFERENCES

- Directorate of Environmental Affairs, 2008. Procedures and Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Windhoek.
- Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2004. Namibia Vision 2030: Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development. Office of the President, Windhoek.
- Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999. Regional geological map of Namibia. Ministry of Mines and Energy, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Government Gazette, 27 December 2007. No. 3966, Act No. 7, 2007 Environmental Management Act 2007.
- Henderson, L. 2001. Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: A Complete Guide to Declare Weeds and Invaders in South Africa. Plant Protection Research Institute: Agricultural Research Council.
- Herbarium of Namibia (WIND). 2015. BRAHMS Database. National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND), National Botanical Research Institute, MAWF, Windhoek, Namibia.
- JICA. 2015. An International Logistics Hub for SADC Countries in the Republic Of Namibia. The Government of the Republic of Namibia, Windhoek.
- Klaassen, E. & Kwembeya, E. 2013. A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants. National Botanical Research Institute: Windhoek.
- Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. A. (eds) 2009. Le Roux and Müller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia.
- Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T. 2003. Atlas of Namibia. David Philips Publisher. Cape Town.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2002. Atlas of Namibia. Comp. J. Mendelsohn, A. Jarvis, T. Roberts and C. Roberts, David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town.
- Müller, M.A.N. 1984. Grasses of South West Africa/Namibia. John Meinert Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Newmans, K. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd 2000.
- Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014. Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey 2016 Report. Namibia Statistics

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – PROJECT TEAM CURRICULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE

VIRIMUJE KAHUURE

Mobile: +264 81 3050003

E-mail: vkahuure@gmail.com

Location: Windhoek – Namibia



CAREER OBJECTIVE: To utilize my educational knowledge in Natural Resource Management, with specific interest in flora and fauna and their conservation status. As a professional, my desire is to invest my energy into practical ways possible to combat harmful practices to the environment and ensure sustainable usage of our natural resources. I'm fully committed to render assistance where efforts of conservation and preservation of our natural resources is considered a highest priority. I give myself to learning and acquiring new skill to enhance my ambition.

KEY SKILLS AND COMPETENCY

- ✦ Code B Driver's License
- ✦ Attention to details
- ✦ Creative direction and Accountability
- ✦ Team work and Good Communication skills
- ✦ Administration
- ✦ Data Monitoring

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

YEAR	INSTITUTION	QUALIFICATION
2020	Namibia University of Science and Technology	Bachelor Degree in Natural Resource Management
2008 - 2010	Windhoek Vocational Training Centre	Level 2 Office Administration
2010	Windhoek Vocational Training Centre	International Computer Driving License
2012	South African Institute for Objects Conservation	Certificate
2010	Nangof	Civil Society Management Programme & Assessment

Pursuing a Postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Studies with International University of Management (IUM)

WORK EXPERIENCES

Organization:	Windhoek Vocational Training Centre
Position:	Administrative Assistant
Year:	2009 – 2010
Organization:	Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport & Culture
Position:	Data Capturing
Year:	2010 – 2011
Organization:	Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport & Culture
Position:	Conservation Assistant
Year:	2011 - 2014
Organization:	Ministry of Education, Arts & Culture
Position:	Museum Technical Assistant
Year:	2014 to date

REFERENCES

Ms. Marina Mubusisi

Chief Curator: Social Science

National Museum of Namibia

+ 264 81 1220902

Email. nzilaamubusisi@yahoo.co.uk

Ms. Kaarina Epfrain

Curator: Archaeology

National Museum of Namibia

+ 264 61 276800

+ 264 81 8903313

Email. kaarinaefrain@gmail.com

Mr. Richard Kavari

Lecturer: Namibia University of Science and Technology

Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources

+ 264 81 7759123

Email. rkavari@nust.na

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Exploration on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9672) in the Kunene Region

1. WHAT DOES THIS DOCUMENT TELL YOU?

This document aims to provide you, as an Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP), with background information regarding the application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) activities. (Refer to Section 9: Locality Map), and Section 6 on the required environmental studies to be undertaken.

Any person, company, authority or other entities that might be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed activity can register as an Interested or Affected Party (I&AP).

This document further indicates how you can become involved in the project, receive information, or raise issues which may concern and/or interest you. The sharing of information forms the basis of the Public Participation Process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the project from the outset. Input from I&APs ensures that all potential environmental issues are considered within the context of the proposed development.

2. STUDY AREA

The Mining Claims are within the southern Central Zone of the Damara Orogenic, a common geological formation of various topography in Namibia. Annual average minimum temperatures is 22°C and maximum ranging between 34°C and 36°C. The average annual rainfall is between 50 mm to 100 mm, with sparse shrubland vegetation of very low plant productivity.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The EPL 9672 is located in the Kunene Region, Opuwo Rural, and overlain by four Communal Conservancies namely: Orupembe, Okondjombo, Otjikongo and Sanitatis Conservancies. It is situated about 40 km west of the Cape Cross National Park and 160 km North-west of the Etosha National Park.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining cc, is a fully registered company in Namibia solely owned by Mr. Elias A. Kyabab with interest in the prospecting and mining of mineral ore such as Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metal, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities focused on operations:

- Geological 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 adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential.
- 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 and Bulk Sampling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis.

5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THAT MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH PROPOSED PROJECT

Potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and will be assessed in the Environmental Scoping / Impact Assessment (EIA) study. Specialist inputs which will form part of the EIA study includes:

SPECIAL FIELD	ORGANISATION
Biodiversity	Moring Enviro Consultants cc
Socio-Economic	Moring Enviro Consultants cc
Archaeology	Mr. Christiam Nekare

6. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an effective planning and decision-making tool, which allows for the identification of potential environmental consequences of a proposed project.

Listed activities to be applied and assessed in the EIA study will include:

Table 1: Relevant listed activities

LISTED NOTICE	ACTIVITY
GG. 4828 R.29	Mining and Quarrying
GG. 4828 R.29	Land use and Development
GG. 4828 R.29	Energy generation, transmission and storage
GG. 4828 R.29	Waste Management, treatment and handling

As part of this EIA process all I&APs will be actively involved through a public participation process. The project will consist of three major phases as illustrated in Figure 3:

- 1) Phase 1: Application for Environmental Authorisation;
- 2) Phase 2: Environmental Scoping Phase; and
- 3) Phase 3: Environmental Impact Phase Study and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

7. YOUR ROLE AS AN I&AP

If you consider yourself an I&AP for the proposed project, we encourage you to make use of the opportunities created through the Public Participation Process to become involved in the process and raise the issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you, and about which you require more information.

8. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please direct all comments, queries or issues to:
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kmineminin@gmail.com



9. MAP OF PROJECT SITE AND SURROUNDING LAND USES



PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT PROCESS
DAMARAN EXPLORATION NAMIBIA'S PROSPECTING
ACTIVITIES ON EPL'S 6534, 6535 & 6536 IN THE
KHORIXAS AND KALKFELD DISTRICTS, KUNENE AND
OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

October 202

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 • T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 159 BLOCK EXTENSION 1, REHOBOTH, HARDAP, NAMIBIA

PROJECT TITLE: The proposed rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 Rehoboth from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Erf 159 Block Extension 1 is to be rezoned from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0 to allow the owners to operate an Administration Office and a possible Coffee Shop on the Erf. The owners intend to develop their Erf into a mixed-use development that will consist of an office space and associated activities.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed land development is situated in Rehoboth Block D Extension 1/Hardap Region: Namibia.

PROponent: Mr. Johann & Mrs. Ends van Wyk

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register with the Consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing for the proposed project within 14 days of the advertisement. Furthermore, I&APs are welcome to request the background information document.

NB: The participation and commenting period is effective until 21 November 2024

Cell: +264 81 127 5879 [Mr. Harold Kisting]
 Tel: +264 61 238 460
 Email: hkisting001@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9250)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

PROJECT LOCATION: EPL 9250 is located about 20 km southwest of Outjo town, Outjo District, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate in a public consultation meeting on the 8th November 2024. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 31st October 2024, to:

Proponent: Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megamen ilekela
 Environmental Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Cell: +264 81 240 9124

Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



CONFIDENTE

PUBLIC NOTICE TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Farm Tantsabais No. 881, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Subdivision of Portion 1 of Farm Tantsabais No. 881 into Portion A and Remainder; and
- Layout approval and Township Establishment of Tantsabais Proper on Portion A of Portion 1 of Farm Tantsabais No. 881

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Tantsabais Proper located on Portion 1 of the Farm Tantsabais No. 881. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties in Tantsabais Settlement and the creation of new residential even supported by other land uses.

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any comments and objections is: 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900
 Aussparplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359

Email: planning@nghivela.com.na

Tel: 085 3232 230 / 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 132, Onayena and Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 into Portions A, B and Remainder;
- Consolidation of Portions A and B of the Remainder of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 with Erf 132, Onayena to form Consolidated Portion X;
- Alteration of Onayena Proper Extension boundaries to exclude Erf 132, Onayena; and
- Layout approval and Township Establishment of Onayena Extension 2 on the Consolidated Portion X.

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Onayena Extension 2 located on proposed Portion X of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties within Onayena townlands and the creation of new residential even supported by other land uses.

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya, Onayena Settlement Office, Onayena and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any comments and objections is:
 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900
 Aussparplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359

Email: planning@nghivela.com.na

Tel: 081 4127 359



WE ARE OPEN



AVAILABLE

- Horse Mackerel / Maasbanker
- Hake whole Round
- Reds / Kashushu
- Angel Fish / Kangulu
- Hake Fillets
- Jackopever



MON - FRI (8H30-18H00) | SAT (8H30-12H00)
 SUNDAY (CLOSED)

085 280 9552 / 081 242 6194

Erf 184 - House #16, Independence Avenue, Wkh
 Opposite the Ministry of Gender

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILEMBE MINES MINING CO'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining co (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an environmental CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR ITS PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 6644 (AREA OF 100,946.08 ha), Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks on foot where vehicles access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilembe Mines Mining co therefore invite all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (PID) for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 22 November 2024:
 Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: kminemining@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND QUARRYING OF DIMENSION STONE (MARBLE) ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs 75649 - 75653), ON FARM OKAKOARA No. 43/REM ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Marchelino M. M. Oxurub, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and quarrying for Dimension Stone (Marble) activities on the proposed Mining Claims 75649 - 75653 on Farm Okakara No. 43/REM, Erongo Region in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping / survey and Small-medium Scale Quarrying operation (extraction of marble blocks). Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 31 November 2024:
 Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: eap.tigen@gmail.com

PROPERTY

The risks and rewards of investing in rental properties

maintaining high standards for tenant selection, property maintenance, and financial management is crucial. While investing in rental properties offers numerous potential rewards, it is not without its risks. By carefully considering these factors and adopting sound investment and management practices, investors can optimise their chances of success in the rental property market. Carol Reynolds, Pam Golding Properties area manager for Durban Coastal, says he has always maintained that investing in property is generally a safe and reliable long-term investment, because as a general rule, property is not a volatile asset class. The rewards far outweigh any risks in my opinion: the rewards are that you can gear your properties so you will only require a small deposit to secure a property.

"This means that your actual cash risk is very low as your cash to asset value ratio is high and essentially the rent should cover most of your costs. The other upside is that property generally appreciates over time, so as long as you hold onto the property for the medium to long term, you should enjoy capital growth.

"The risks are procuring problem tenants who don't pay the rent, forcing you to undergo an eviction process, but if you do credit checks in advance, this should assist you in placing good tenants. The other risk is the ongoing maintenance required - you will always need to have the additional funds available for property repairs and maintenance," she says.

Reynolds adds that a jump in interest rates is also a risk, as this will impact upon your monthly bond repayments. The normal market factors will also influence risk and reward - you may time it perfectly and buy in a low market and then enjoy a strong upside; alternatively you may buy at the peak of the market and then endure a price deflation period.

"However, overall, if you are mindful of market forces and factors like the interest rate cycle, you can time your purchase to enjoy the upside. For example, now is a great time to invest, as the political climate is looking more favourable, the interest rate cycle is due to start its downward trend and sentiment post-elections is very positive".

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILIMBE MINES MINING CC'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Kilimbe Mines Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 6644 (area of 100,846.08 Ha), Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilimbe Mines Mining cc therefore invite all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (BID) 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 22 November 2024:

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kminemini@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF EKOTO TOURISM TENTED CAMP IN ORUPUUA CONSERVANCY, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed project is a listed activity in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, which is issued upon approval of an EIA Study.

The Proponent: The Forgotten Valley Camps CC

Appointed Environmental Consultant: Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC

Project Description: The establishment and operation of a 5-room (tents) lodge in the Orupua Conservancy, covering a head leasehold area of 50 hectares (Ha). The facility activities will predominantly entail tented, upmarket, self-catering accommodation / lodging for high-end clients (tourists), guided breakfasts and day trips, self-drive and overland safari type tourists, general self-drive or attracted from Etosha National Park). In the later stages of the Lodge operations, general hospitality services (restaurant, laundry, etc.) will be offered the lodging clients.

Locality: The Lodge is located on the ridge to the east of the Tufa cliff within a Miocene grove alongside the spring on the foothills closest to the Tufa cliff near Etosha Village, about 15km southwest of Otjekeusa Village and 85km southwest of Opuwo in Kunene Region.

The public is therefore invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and submit comments, concerns (in writing) and/or receive further information on the EIA Study. This deadline for registration as I&APs and submission of comments, issues or concerns is **Tuesday, 19 November 2024**.

Please note that a public consultation meeting are scheduled in the site area towards the end of October 2024. The meeting details will be communicated to all registered I&APs.

Contact Person: Mr. Fredrika Shagame

- Mobile No: +264 (0) 81 749 9223 (SMS or WhatsApp)
- Email: serja.public@serjaconsultants.com

SERJAE
CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below:

On completion of the abovesaid ESIA and PCP, a formal application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) allowing performance of listed activities:

Listed Activity: Subdivision of the Remaining Extent of Portion 43 (a portion of Portion C) of the Farm Brakwater No. 48 into Portion 1 and the Remainder Portion.
Reasoning of the Remaining Extent of Portion 43 (a portion of Portion C) of the Farm Brakwater No. 48 from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to 'Business' with a bulk of 1:0, and
Construction, Operation of a Modern Charcoal Processing Facility and Auxiliary Services on the Business Resecond Portion.

Project Location: Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region

Proponent: RM Trading Enterprise CC

Team Planners: Duranets Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs): I&APs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns with respect to the proposed project. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.

Consultation Period: The duration to receive written submissions is from 28 October 2024 to 27 November 2024

EIA Consultant: **Ekwa Consulting**
Cell: 081 127 3037
Fax: 066 645 026
Email: ekwa@ekwa.co

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND QUARRYING OF DIMENSION STONE (MARBLE) ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs) 75649 - 75653, ON FARM OKAKOARA No. 43/REM ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Marchelino M. M. Oxunub, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and quarrying for Dimension Stone (Marble) activities on the proposed Mining Claims 75649 - 75653 on Farm Okakara No. 43/REM, Erongo Region in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping / survey and Small-medium Scale Quarrying operation (extraction of marble blocks). Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 31 November 2024.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC
P.O. Box 1774, Windhoek | Phone: +264 61 332 6341 | esp.trigen@gmail.com

A Call for Public Participation & Submission of Comments

Environmental Impact Assessment Study (EIA) for the Proposed Small-Scale Exploration and Mining Activities on Mining Claims No. 75340, 75341, 75342 & 75343 on Farm Hohewarte No. 76 (Portion A) in the Khomas Region

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed activities are listed activities in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, hence, the EIA Study for the ECC application.

Proponent: Tarah Heinsma

Project Nature & Location: Upon issuance of the ECC and mineral rights, the Proponent will plan for and commence with small-scale mining activities on mining claims (MCs) No. 75340, 75342, and 75343. MC-75341 will be relinquished; therefore, no project activities will be done on it. The MCs are located on Portion A of Farm Hohewarte No. 76, about 45km southeast of Windhoek in the Khomas Region. The 4 MCs cover a combined surface area of 96,007.0 hectares (Ha), i.e., 16,479.9Ha, 17,402.1Ha, 16,350.9Ha and 16,439.9Ha, respectively. Without MC-75341, the surface area is reduced to 80,180.9Ha.

Environmental Consultant: Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC

The public is therefore invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to submit comments and/or receive further information on the EIA process. The requests for registration as I&APs and for submission of comments or concerns should be done by **Friday, 29 November**.

Contact Person: Mr. Fredrika Shagame

Mobile No: +264 (0) 81 749 9223 (in writing i.e. SMS or WhatsApp)

Email: serja.public@serjaconsultants.com

SERJAE
CONSULTANTS

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Rezoning of Erf 445 Extension 1, Oranjemund from "Single residential" to "General Business" to operate a teleshop.

PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 445 Extension 1 Oranjemund, Karas Region

PROPOSER: Namibia Motor and Hydraulics Works cc

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER: EnviroEfficient Consultants cc

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The proponent intends to transform a house on Erf 445, Extension 1, Oranjemund into a teleshop. The proposed development require the rezoning of this Erf from the current zone of Single Residential to General Business.

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), Members of the public are hereby invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP). All I&APs are hereby invited to submit their comments, concerns or questions as well as obtain background information document (BID) in writing via Email: enviroeff@enviroeff.com or Cell: +26481 3077 370 on or before Friday, 15 November 2024.

Based on the interest expressed regarding the proposed project, it will be determined if a public meeting is to be held. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

enviro
EFFICIENT
CONSULTANTS CC

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
 • T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

NOTICE

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

• REZONING OF ERF NO REHOBOTH F 696, EXTENSION 2 FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:500 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:100; AND

• CONSENT TO COMMENCE WITH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROGRESS

Erf No. Rehoboth F 696 Extension 2 measures approximately +899m in extent and is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:500 according to the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. The owner intends to rezone Erf No. Rehoboth F696 to increase the density of the property. The owner aims to develop flats for residential purposes. The proposed rezoning will allow the owner to erect a total of 8 units on the erf thus, maximising the use of the erf to its full potential. Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Tuesday, 7 November 2024)

Contact: Harold Kisting
 Harmonic Town Planning
 Consultants CC
 Town and Regional Planners
 P.O. Box 3216 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879
 Fax: 088646401
 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com



NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environam Consultants Trading (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential interested and affected parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) on behalf of Reload Logistics Namibia (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) for the following Project:

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Bulk Storage and Warehousing Facility on Plots 1 & 2, Portions of Erf 1920 South Port, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Plots 1 & 2, Portions of Erf 1920 South Port, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

PUBLIC MEETING: A public consultation meeting will be held in Walvis Bay on Friday, 25 October 2024 at the Walvis Bay Town Library Hall at 10:30 – 11:00

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing. Kindly contact:

Email: ooling@environam.com
 Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before 01 November 2024.



CONFIDENTE

CALL FOR REGISTRATIONS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILEMBE MINES MINING CC'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an environmental CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR ITS PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 6644 (AREA OF 100,846.08 HA), Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks on foot where vehicles access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilembe Mines Mining cc therefore invite all interested and affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (PID) for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 22 November 2024:

Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessment Practitioner
 Email: kminemining@gmail.com

VACANCY

ACER PETROLEUM NAMIBIA PTY LTD is hiring: position: Technical/Project Manager (Device Installation & Maintenance Fuel Pipe and Tanks)

Location: Namibia
 Overview:

The Device Installer Technician is responsible for the installation, configuration, and maintenance of internet of things (IoT) devices and related systems. This role involves working with various IoT devices, sensor, and networking equipment to ensure seamless connectivity and functionality. The Technician must be certified installer from Nupli Fuel Pipes. The Technician must have knowledge on advance technology for petroleum. The technician will collaborate with other teams, such as engineering and support, to provide efficient and reliable IoT solutions for clients.

Qualifications:

Diploma in Mechanical/ Electrical Engineering or Telecommunications.

Additional technical certificates or vocational training in electronics, networking, or IoT technologies is a plus. Must have Diploma for Smart flex Welder from Nupli.

LANGUAGE:

Candidate must Read, Write, understand and speak English fluently. **Knowledge of Hindi language will add on as an advantage.**

EXPERIENCE:

5 years' work experience in the installation, setup, and maintenance of IoT device or similar technical equipment. Must have experience in Nupli Fuel piping and kps fuel piping system

SKILLS:

- Strong troubleshooting and problem-solving skills related to hardware and software issues.
- Ability to work independently and in a team, with good communication and interpersonal skills.
- Attention to details and commitment to maintain high-quality standards. Knowledge of data management and cybersecurity principles for IoT devices. Physical ability to lift and move IoT devices and equipment as necessary during installations.

If interested, please send your cvs to:

admin.nampetro@mountmerugroup.com

DUE DATE: 19 October 2024

PUBLIC NOTICE TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Farm Taintsabis No. 881, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Subdivision of Portion 1 of Farm Taintsabis No. 881 into Portion A and Remainder; and
- Layout approval and Township Establishment of Taintsabis Proper on Portion A of Portion 1 of Farm Taintsabis No. 881

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Taintsabis Proper located on Portion 1 of the Farm Taintsabis No. 881. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties in Taintsabis Settlement and the creation of new residential even supported by other land uses

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice

The last date for any comments and objections is: 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900
 Aussamplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359

Email: planning@nghivela.com.na
 Tel: 085 3232 230 / 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 132, Onayena and Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 into Portions A, B and Remainder;
- Consolidation of Portions A and B of the Remainder of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 with Erf 132, Onayena to form Consolidated Portion X;
- Alteration of Onayena Proper Extension boundaries to exclude Erf 132, Onayena; and
- Layout approval and Township Establishment of Onayena Extension 2 on the Consolidated Portion X.

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Onayena Extension 2 located on proposed Portion X of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties within Onayena townlands and the creation of new residential even supported by other land uses.

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya, Onayena Settlement Office, Onayena and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any comments and objections is: 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900
 Aussamplatz
 Tel: 081 4127 359
 Email: planning@nghivela.com.na
 Tel: 081 4127 359



PROPERTY

Common mistakes that home sellers can easily avoid

Putting your home on the market can be a very stressful experience because you're not only selling what's probably your largest asset, you're having to cope with all the emotions that selling your family home can evoke whilst also planning for a move.

So says Claude McKirby, Co-Principal for Lew Geffen Sotheby's International Realty in Cape Town's Southern Suburbs, adding that in a lengthy process already peppered with potential pitfalls, it's easy to make mistakes when under stress and, whilst some errors might be minor hiccups, others can jeopardise the sale or reduce potential profit.

"Avoiding common mistakes can make a big difference to how quickly your property sells and the price you receive, however many home sellers, especially those selling for the first time, often overlook crucial aspects of the selling process, leading to unnecessary delays, low offers, or a lack of interest from buyers."

"It's therefore critical to know beforehand what the potential pitfalls are and how best to avoid them. Fortunately, most of these pitfalls are easy to circumvent with the right knowledge and preparation."

According to McKirby, the following are common errors that sellers can easily avoid:

Overpricing your Home

One of the biggest mistakes sellers make is overpricing their property. It's natural to want to get the best return on investment possible but setting the asking price too high can backfire. An overpriced home is likely to languish on the market for too long, and potential buyers will start to wonder what is wrong with it or become uninterested. Overpriced homes might also not appear in buyers' online searches as many set the price parameters in their search. And the longer a home stays on the market, the more likely it is to sell for less than its actual value.

To avoid overpricing, it's essential to work with a knowledgeable real estate agent who understands the local market. They can provide a comparative market analysis (CMA), which examines the sale prices of similar homes in your area. Trusting this data and setting a realistic price from the outset will attract more interest, leading to a quicker sale at a fair price.

Neglecting Necessary Repairs

Another common error is neglecting repairs or updates that could make the home more appealing to buyers. Sellers sometimes assume that buyers will be willing to overlook minor issues or that they'll prefer to make updates themselves, however, even small problems can deter potential buyers or lead to lower offers and price haggling.

Before listing your home, take care of any necessary repairs, whether it's fixing a leaky tap, replacing broken tiles, or repainting scuffed walls. If your budget allows, it might also be worth investing in updates that can significantly boost your home's appeal, such as modernising the kitchen or bathroom. A well-maintained and updated home not only attracts more buyers but also justifies a higher asking price.

Failing to Stage the Home Properly

Home staging is a critical aspect of selling that many sellers overlook. A poorly staged home—or worse, one that isn't staged at all—can be difficult for buyers to imagine as their own. On the other hand, a personalised, well-staged home highlights the property's strengths and can help it sell faster and for a better price.

There are a few basic principles that sellers should follow, including decluttering, depersonalising, and arranging furniture to maximise space and light. The goal is to create a neutral, inviting environment where potential buyers can envision themselves living. Also, don't forget about curb appeal; first impressions matter, so ensure the exterior is clean and welcoming.

Here are some boxes to tick when getting your home show house ready:

- Remove all evidence of everyday living – sweep floors, vacuum carpets, clean windows and empty dustbins. Pack away kids' toys and any washing. Bathrooms and kitchens are usually the rooms

- most under scrutiny – so, make sure counter tops are clear, there are no dishes in the sink and no rings around basins or baths. Air fresheners or diffusers in bathrooms are a must. Also, make sure that there are toilet rolls for guests and that toilet lids are closed.

- Temperature – if it's a scorching hot day, set the aircons and fans and if it's chilly, either get the fireplace going or strategically place a heater to warm up rooms. Declutter – if you're selling, chances are you'll be moving soon, so pack what you can in boxes for storage. Full cupboards suggest

- there is not enough storage space. Depersonalise – this is the best way to help a prospective buyer imagine they can live in your home. In addition to removing photographs and kids' artwork and shopping lists from the fridge, pack away personal items such as hair and toothbrushes and

- medication. Do some gardening – make sure the lawn is mowed, edges are trimmed and leaves are raked up. Pool hygiene – make sure your pool is clean and blue. You could even leave the creepy doing its rounds to prove all is in working order. property 24

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILEMBE MINES MINING CC'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 9672 (area of 100,846.08 Ha), Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilembe Mines Mining cc therefore invite all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (PID) 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 **22 November 2024**:

Please register and direct all comments, queries to:
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kminemini@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF EKOTO TOURISM TENTED CAMP IN ORUPUWA CONSERVANCY, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed project is a listed activity in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, which is issued upon approval of an EIA Study.

The Proponent: The Forgotten Valley Camps CC

Appointed Environmental Consultant: Seja Hydro-Environmental Consultants CC

Project Description: The establishment and operation of a 5-room tents lodge in the Orupua Conservancy, covering a total area of 50 hectares (54). The facility activities will predominantly entail tented specialist self-catering accommodation, 1 lodging for high-end clients (bushy), guided bird and day trips, self-drive and overland safaripark, general self-drive or at-tracked from Etosha National Park). In the later stages of the Lodge operations, general hospitality services (restaurant, laundry, etc.) will be offered the lodging clients.

Locality: The Lodge is located on the ridge to the east of the Tula dirt within a Mopane grove alongside the spring on the foot of the ridge to the Tula dirt near Etosha Village, about 15km southeast of Orupua Village and 85km southeast of Otjovare in Kunene Region.

The public is therefore invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and submit comments, concerns (in writing) and/or receive further information on the EIA Study. The deadline for registration as I&APs and submission of comments, queries or concerns is **Wednesday, 19 November 2024**.

Please note that a public consultation meeting is scheduled in the site area towards the end of October 2024. The meeting details will be communicated to all registered I&APs.

Contact Person: Ms. Fredrika Shagams

- Mobile No.: +264 (0) 81 749 9223 (SMS or WhatsApp)
- Email: seja.publi@sejahydro.com

SERJAHGE CONSULTANTS

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND QUARRYING OF DIMENSION STONE (MARBLE) ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs) 75649 – 75653, ON FARM OKAKOARA NO. 43/REM, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Marchelino M. M. Okurub, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and quarrying for Dimension Stone (Marble) activities on the proposed Mining Claims 75649 – 75653 on Farm Okakara No. 43/REM, Erongo Region in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping / survey and Small-medium Scale Quarrying operation (extraction of marble blocks). Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (EIA) Document (EAD) 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 **31 November 2024**.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC

Enviro Leap Consulting CC
P.O. Box 1374, Windhoek
00414 1374
00414 1374
00414 1374

A Call for Public Participation & Submission of Comments

Environmental Impact Assessment Study (EIA) for the Proposed Small-Scale Exploration and Mining Activities on Mining Claims No. 75342, 75341, 75342 & 75343 on Farm Hothewarts No. 75 (Portion A) in the Karas Region

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed activities are listed activities in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, hence, the EIA Study for the ECC application.

Proponent: Sarah Hanan

Project Nature & Location: Upon issuance of the ECC and mineral rights, the Proponent will plan for and commence with small-scale mining activities on mining claims (MCs) No. 75342, 75341, 75342 & 75343. MC-75341 will be relinquished, therefore, no project activities will be done on it. The MCs are located on Portion A of Farm Hothewarts No. 75, about 45km southeast of Windhoek in the Karas Region. The 4 MCs cover a combined surface area of 96,067.9 hectares (96), i.e., 16,479.94, 17,402.14, 16,300.44 and 16,430.44, respectively. Without MC-75341, the surface area is reduced to 80,188.44.

Environmental Consultant: Seja Hydro-Environmental Consultants CC

The public is therefore invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to submit comments and/or receive further information on the EIA process. The deadline for registration as I&APs and submission of comments, queries or concerns is **Wednesday, 22 November 2024**.

Contact Person: Ms. Fredrika Shagams

- Mobile No.: +264 (0) 81 749 9223 (in writing, i.e. SMS or WhatsApp)
- Email: seja.publi@sejahydro.com

SERJAHGE CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the following project:

On completion of the above ESIA and PCP, a formal application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for approval to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) allowing performance of listed activities:

Linked Activity: Subdivision of the Remaining Estate of Portion 43 (a portion of Portion C) of the Farm (Bridleway No. 48) Portion 1 and the Remaining Portion.

Project Location: Bridleway, Windhoek, Erongo Region.

Proposed: WM Trading (Erongo) CC

Town Planner: Curran Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs): APs are hereby invited to register for the ESIA and to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns with respect to the proposed project. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request or registration.

Consultation Period: The duration to receive written submissions is from 28 October 2024 to 27 November 2024.

EIA Consultant: Ekwao Consulting

Call 081 127 3627
Fax 086 646 008
Email: ekwao@ekwao.co.za

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Rebuilding of Eif 445 Extension 1, Orangerund from "Single residential" to "General Business" to operate a restaurant.

PROJECT LOCATION: Eif 445 Extension 1 Orangerund, Karas Region

PROPOSITOR: Nambe Motor and Hydraulics Works cc

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER: Envirofficient Consultants cc

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is to build a house on Eif 445, Extension 1, Orangerund into a restaurant. The proposed development requires the rebuilding of this Eif from the current zone of Single Residential to General Business.

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), Members of the public are hereby invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). All I&APs are hereby invited to submit their comments, concerns or questions as well as obtain background information document (BID) in writing via Email: envirofficient@gmail.com or Call: +264 1 3077 570 on or before Friday, 15 November 2024.

Based on the interest expressed regarding the proposed project, it will be determined if a public meeting is to be held. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly.

envirofficient CONSULTANTS CC

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT PROCESS K PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9672 IN THE OPUWO RURAL DISTRICTS, KUNENE REGION

October 2024

This Report would reflect the comments and recommendations raised during the public consultation process, whether through expression of interest and virtual communications received on email. However, no specific registration of Interested and Affect Parties, nor comment were received from any.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Comments and Responses

No	Name	Issue / Comment	Response
1			