

SCOPING REPORT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A COPPER PROCESSING
FACILITY AT OKATJETJE VILLAGE, OPUWO URBAN CONSTITUENCY, OPUWO
DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION

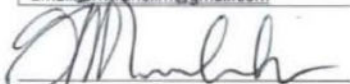


Document Type: Scoping Report

Document Version: Final for Submission

EEC Application: 250227005458

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	Project Proponent
Author: Mr. Gideon Kalumbu	Proponent: Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd
Company: EnvironClim Consulting Services	Contact Person: Reinhardt van Zyl
Telephone: +264 81 270 5001	Telephone: +264 81 649 3003
Post: P O Box 40506, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek	Email: reinhardt@copper-co.net
Email: environclim@gmail.com	


EAP Signature


Proponent

April 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd, intends to establish and operate a medium size copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region. The processing facility will optimise the copper ore beneficiation process that includes gravity separation and floatation separation. The process will involve the crushing, grinding, sieving and ultimately floatation separation and dewatering.

Water will be sourced from the existing borehole at the site that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. As a water conservation measure, water which will be used for the production of copper will be reused and recycled. Electricity will be sourced from existing power infrastructure in the area. As an effort to support small scale miners in the region, copper ore will be sourced from some of the local small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the vicinity of Opuwo, Otuni and nearby villages. If the demand intensifies, other areas in the region such as Sesfontein and Okaguati will be considered.

The proposed development will diversify the economy of the area and a number of people will be employed by the project that will includes; machine operator, engineers, administration and technical and support staff. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will rely hugely on the sustainable supplies of copper ore by the local small-scale miners. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, the company will enter into a financial and technical partner with some of the holders of exclusive prospecting licenses and valid mining claims with commercially viable deposit for base and rare metals.

There is a positive association in terms of the social impacts associated with the proposed development and has been rated as high significance. The main positive impact associated with the project includes; job creation, training accompanied by capacity development as well as efforts to conserve the environment.

ABBREVIATION

DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
MAFWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

Tables of Contents

1.PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	5
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.2 PROJECT LOCATION.....	6
1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES.....	7
1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT.....	7
1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT.....	8
1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES.....	8
1.6.1 Alternatives	8
1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives	9
2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT	10
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED COPPER PROCESSING PROJECT	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Copper ore processing	16
3.3 Labour Requirements	17
3.4 Services	18
3.4.1 Energy Requirements.....	18
3.4.2 Water supply	18
3.4.3 Waste management	19
4. Infrastructure Services	21
4.1 Housing and Offices	21
4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables.....	22
4.3 Roads.....	22
4.4 Telecommunication and IT System	23
4.5 Security.....	23
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	24
5.1 Climate.....	24
6. DESCRIPTION OF GEOHYDROLOGY	27
6.1 Geohydrology.....	27
7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE.....	27
7.1 Archaeology and Heritage.....	27
8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY	27
8.1 Fauna Diversity.....	27
8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity	28

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity	30
9. Flora Diversity	32
11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC	32
12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	33
12.1 Public Participation Requirement	33
12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2	33
13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	34
14. MITIGATION MEASURES.....	37
15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	38
15.1 Impacts during the construction phase of the copper processing facility	39
15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts.....	39
15.1.2 Noise Impacts.....	39
15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts	40
15.1.4 Impacts on biodiversity	40
15.1.5 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts.....	41
15.1.6 Soil pollution	41
15.1.7 Social Impacts.....	41
15.1.8 Traffic Impacts.....	42
15.1.9 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts.....	42
15.1.10 Waste Management Service Impacts	42
15.1.11 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance	43
15.1.12 Health, Safety and Security Impacts	43
16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN.....	44
17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS.....	44
18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS	50
REFERENCES	52
Register as an I&AP for Swatch Mineral Processor.....	61
ZK Kasete <zebra.kasete@icloud.com>	61
Environ Clim <environclim@gmail.com>	61
Environ Clim <environclim@gmail.com>	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of proposed copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Opuwo District, Kunene Region (Polygon) (GPS coordinates -18.03650 S, 13.81515 E).....	6
Figure 2: The type of a copper processing plant that will be established at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region	17
Figure 3: The existing water and electricity infrastructures at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region, that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted... ..	19
Figure 4: Figure 4: The waste minimisation hierarchy that will be adopted during the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region.....	20
Figure 5: The existing structure at site, Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region, that will be demolished.....	22
Figure 6: The existing road D3703 gravel road which stretches from Opuwo to Etanga	23
Figure 7: Average rainfall graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).....	24
Figure 8: Average monthly temperature graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).....	25
Figure 9: The average sun hours graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).....	25
Figure 10: Average and maximum wind speed graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).....	26
Figure 11: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation..	26

List of Tables

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project.....	10
Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of the Okatjetje village, Okatjetje village, Opuwo district, Kunene Region.....	28
Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban constituency, Kunene Region.....	30
Table 4. Public Participation Activities.....	33
Table 5: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts.....	34

Table 6: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation of copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region.....45

List of Annexures

Annexure A: Preliminary layout for the proposed copper processing facility.....	53
Annexure B: Proof of consent of change of ownership of land with TAs stamp.....	54
Annexure C: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting.....	55
Annexure D: Proof of site notices.....	59
Annexure E: Proof of a certificate of registration of customary land right.....	60
Annexure F: Proof of registration for I&AP's	61
Annexure G: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.....	62
Annexure H: Environmental Management Plan (EMP).....	63

1.PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred to as the proponent is of the intention to establish and operate a medium size copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban constituency, Kunene region. The company had purchased the parcel of land covering an area of approximately 1.5 hectares from the initial owner of the land Mr. David Laranja. The company intends to establish and operate a copper processing facility that will use copper ore beneficiation process that includes gravity as well as floatation separation. The process will include the crushing, grinding, sieving including floatation separation and dewatering. This technique works together to separate the economic valuable metals from the remnant. It commences with the reduction of the magnitude of the ore through grinding and crushing and ultimately employing physical and chemical properties for the purpose of segregation and thereafter purification that is carried using dewatering. The project will use limited energy and water. Water will be sourced from existing boreholes found at the site that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. About 100 m³ of water will be used in the production of approximately over one ton of copper and water will be reused and recycled. Electricity will be sourced from existing power infrastructure in the in the area. As an effort to support small scale miners the copper ore will be sourced from some of the local small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the vicinity of Opuwo, Otuni and surrounding villages and if the demand escalate, other areas within the region such as Sesfontein and Okaguati will be considered.

The planned copper processing facility will contribute to the diversification of the economy in the region. The project will employ about 300 people. These will include; administrative staff, engineers, technicians, operators and support staff. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will rely on the supplies of copper ore to the processing facility. The project is estimated to cost around 150 million Namibian dollars. The proponent had entered into an agreement with the initial owner of the parcel of land to operate a copper processing facility with an option to purchase and the traditional authority has been engaged to ensure that all the correct procedures have been followed and complied.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

[illegible]

6

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in accordance with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The purpose of the EIA is to provide adequate information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in order to afford them an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) includes the following steps, which are detailed in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the proposed establishment of the proposed copper processing facility;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed development;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed development and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to reduces and/or moderate possible negative impacts and draw up a feasible decommissioning plan for the proposed development.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) evidently stipulate that no construction of hazardous substance treatment and handling and storage should be assumed without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An ECC shall be obtained in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. Hence, it is vital that a public consultation process must be conducted in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and prepare and submit an environmental scoping

report as well as an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the proposed development.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report together with the EMP (attached as Annexure G) has been prepared for the essence of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment and operation of copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region. The scoping process recognizes the likely impacts associated with the proposed development throughout the EIA and disregard issues which are of diminutive apprehension. The aims of this report are therefore to;

- Identify any significant environmental impacts to be taken into consideration prior to the establishment of the proposed development.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose
- Inform the public about the proposed establishment of the copper processing facility
- Identify the key stakeholders, consider their comments and concerns
- Define sensible and possible empirical alternative to the proposed development
- Initiate the terms of references for the envisaged EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

Kunene region is endowed with abundant mineral resources particularly copper deposits, although distinct areas within the region were taken into consideration for the purpose of establishing and operating a copper processing facility. The proposed area at Okatjetje village has been highly favoured to be the most appropriate areas due to several motives. The area is purposefully positioned within the copper rich zone that resonated in accessibility to the required copper ore. The area has convenience to road-networks which made it more suitable in terms logistic. Additionally, the area has access to water and electricity provision which are essential in copper processing as well as in aiding the optimization of the new technology that leverage modern advancement to improve efficiency, automating critical process, that may

result cost reduction and delivery of processed economic valuable metals that meets the required international standards.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is fundamentally denoted as a reference point whereby all the prevailing possibilities are clearly taken into consideration. The no-go alternative will comprise the option of continuing with the current opportunity. If the prospect of establishing and operating a copper processing facility at Okatjetje village has not been realised, the community will be deprived economic opportunity and endure certain societal and economic difficulties. The community of Katjetje village including small-scale miners in the surrounding of Opuwo as well as most art of the Kunene region will be disadvantaged a prospect to participate in mineral processing and value addition. Moreover, the community particularly the youth will not get an opportunity to secure the much-needed employment opportunities accompanying the proposed establishment and operation of the copper processing facility in the area that has limited economic opportunities. Also, the community will also lose out on acquiring the necessary skills and knowledge transfers in mineral processing and value addition. The proposed development will further address the shortage of mineral processing facility in the country and respond to the call by the government for companies to priorities value addition on locally mined minerals and avoid exportation of employment opportunities. The proposed development will additionally contribute to the national economy through taxes and foreign currency earning as well as meeting the government half way by making certain services available to the community through corporate social responsibility which will be highly prioritised by the company.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the mandatory statutory framework of Namibia and relevant international laws of which Namibia is a signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

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

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

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.	Provision of the EIA and guidelines
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	<p>Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties.</p> <p>Health: Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<p>Establishment and operation of the copper processing facility has the potential risk of injuries.</p> <p>Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, occupational health awareness etc.</p>
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.	Ensure that the riverbed in the area are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources 	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the riverbeds.
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of copper ore delivery trucks to prevent soil erosion and ensure conservation of topsoil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of chemicals, fire and explosion risks.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation	The construction of the copper processing facility may unearth archaeological material.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as</p>	
<p>Word's Best Practises</p>	<p><i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i></p> <p>This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.</p> <p><i>Polluter Pays Principle</i></p> <p>This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.</p>	<p>The construction and operation of the copper processing facility particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken into consideration when grinding copper ore and disposal of residue are taking place.</p> <p>In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be held accountable to compensate for the damages.</p>

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED COPPER PROCESSING PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd has recognised the need for a copper processing facility in Kunene region. The region has abundant mineral resources and has a huge prospect for copper deposit as well as other minerals. The region is not fully explored yet in terms of determining the available resources of different mineral groups, however, there are numerous mineral explorations currently taking places in the region and they are at the advance stages. Currently there are few active mining projects in the region such as Opuwo Cobalt Project, north of Opuwo, Blue Sodalite Project at Orutumba and some small-scale copper mining projects and rare earth element mineral development at Otwani and Khorixas respectively. The establishment and operation of a small to medium size copper processing plant approximately 10 Km west of Opuwo will make a huge impact within the mineral processing space as well as value addition in the region and the country at large. Although Namibia is a mineral rich country most of the minerals that has been mined are mostly shipped out of the country in raw form. There are very few mineral processing plants in the country such as Dundee Precious Metals in Tsumeb and few in-house processing plants that are not generally open to the small-scale miners. The proposed facility will process more than 10 ton of copper per day and raw materials will be procured from the small-scale miners with valid mining claims in the regions. Strategic partnerships will be initiated to enter into commercial agreements with EPL holders in the vicinity and develop the tenements with the aims of supplying the copper ore to the facility once all the authorisation have been secured. Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd will source funding from its subsidiaries to developed such assets. The demand for copper is expected to intensifying due to its inclusive utilisation. Copper is expansively used in manufacturing of electric cables and other electric appliance because it conducts heat and electricity very well and can also be drawn into wires. Moreover, copper can be used in industrial machinery for heat exchange purposes and in construction.

3.2 Copper ore processing

The processing of copper comprises of different stages and includes; crushing, grinding, sieving as well as floatation separation and dewatering. The copper ore will be crushed using

jaw crusher to compress the ore into required dimensions (see **Figure 2**). The crushed raw materials will then go through the grinding process to meet explicit proportions. Subsequently the grinded raw materials will go through the spiral classifier to wash and categorise the ore mixture. Then, the cleaning and grading will take place and the ore will go through the floatation. The fine materials will then be sorted and allowed to dry. The dried copper concentrates will be used to manufacture different copper product locally while some of the concentrate will be send to South Africa and abroad for further processing. The persistence of having a local copper processing facility at Okatjetje village is to ensure that there is value addition on minerals extracted in the region as well as to create the much-needed employment opportunities for the local community.



Figure 2: The type of a copper processing plant that will be established at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The planned project will contribute immensely to the economy of the region. The project will create approximately 300 direct employment. These will include; machine operator, engineers,

administration and technical and support staff. In addition, cumulative jobs are anticipated to during different stages of the projects. The lifespan of the project is not yet determined and will relies on the supplies of copper ore to the processing facility. The project is estimated to cost approximately 150 million Namibian dollars. The proponent has secured the parcel of land from the initial owner and the agreement has been made under the supervision and guidance of the Otjondou Traditional Authority under the Vita Royal House.

3.4 Services

3.4.1 Energy Requirements

Electricity will be sourced from existing NamPower electricity infrastructures in the area as reflected in **Figure 3**. A three-phase transformer will be purchased to connect the copper processing plant. The possibility of using a diesel generator as a back-power source will be considered to ensure continuous power supply in the event of a power outage. As an effort to transform into green energy and to reduce carbon footprint, the use of a solar power plant will be considered and all relevant statutory procedures will be followed.

3.4.2 Water supply

Water consumption will be integral in the production of copper and for domestic use. The general water requirement for the project that entails recirculated water required in the production of one ton of copper is approximately 100 cubic meters. Water will be sourced from the existing boreholes found on the site that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted. A water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR).



Figure 3: The existing water and electricity infrastructures at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region, that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted.

3.4.3 Waste management

Significant waste is likely to be engendered during the processing of copper ore. Therefore, a cradle to grave approach will be optimised to ensure that waste slag and dust do not cause harm to the surrounding environment. The waste slag that will be produced as a by-product during the processing of copper ore will be subjected to undergo further processing through grinding and the produced powder will be used to manufacture bricks and pavers. According to Shih *et al.* (2004) waste slag are suitable in the production of bricks and paving bricks but more appraisal should be carried out to substantiate its viability. The domestic waste materials that will be generated during the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility will be managed through a combination of recycling, waste minimization and disposal at Opuwo

landfill. A local reputable SME will be contracted to remove all solid waste from the site. Moreover, sewerage will be removed from the site mobile toilets by means of a sewer removal truck of the Opuwo Town Council at regular intervals and disposed of at the Opuwo sewerage ponds. As an intervention to preserve the environment, sewerage must be disposed in a manner that does impair the environment. A waste minimization hierarchy as illustrated in **Figure 4** will be adopted in the management of waste that will be generated during the establishment and operation of the processing facility. The waste management hierarchy will be embodied in the environmental policy of the company.

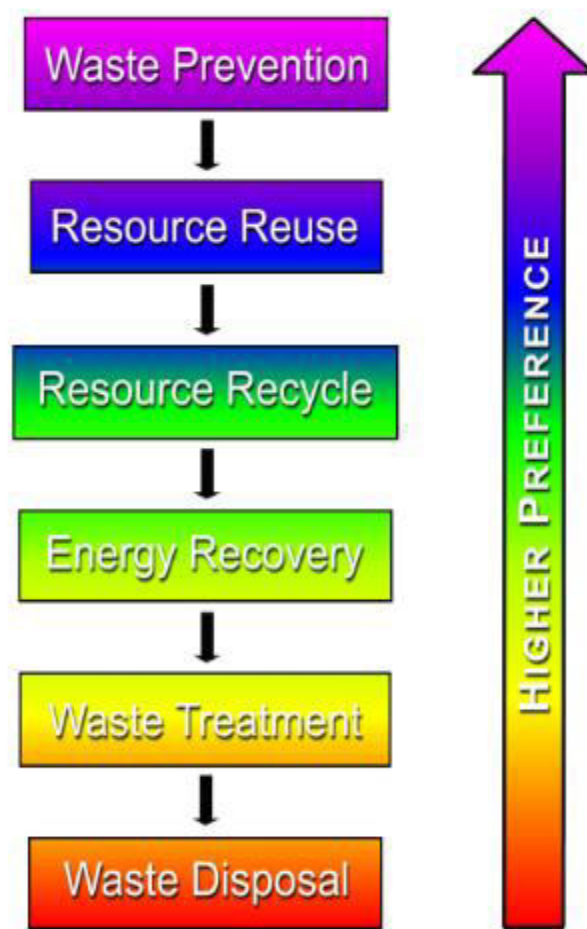


Figure 4: The waste minimisation hierarchy that will be adopted during the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region.

4. Infrastructure Services

4.1 Housing and Offices

The proponent planned to demolished and upgrade some of existing structures at the site that use to be the dwelling of the previous owner (see **Figure 5**). Some of the improved and upgraded structure will be used as storage for some of the products that need to be safeguarded and avoid being exposed to the sun. A guard's house will be erected at the entrance of the facility and all the vehicles and individual entering and existing the site will be registered. A site office will be constructed to handle all the administration related activities, while an option of opening the main office in Opuwo will be considered. Due to the proximity of the project to the townland of Opuwo, the proponent is in the process of purchasing few immovable properties in Opuwo to accommodate employees specifically those who do not own houses in Opuwo. Once the staff houses are secured, they will be renovated to accommodate both man and woman and privacy will be given the highest priority. Since the copper processing facility will be established approximately 10 Km outside the townland of Opuwo, transport will be made available by the company to transport employees with a bus on daily basis each morning from Monday to Friday and dropped off when they knock off at 17h00. Prevailing designated boarding and drop off zones in Opuwo will be used.



Figure 5: The existing structure at site, Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region, that will be demolished.

4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

A fuel trailer with a capacity of three thousand and eight hundred liters that is convenient to refuel using a pipe will be used to transport fuel such as diesel that is required for the purpose of operating diverse equipment at the site. Whereas, lubricants and consumable materials will be kept in safe containers at a designated area at the project site. The lubricants and consumable substances will merely be used for mechanical purposes and it is assumed that they are non-hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the available filling stations in Opuwo.

4.3 Roads

Access to the site will be gained via an existing road D3703 gravel road (see **Figure 6**) which stretches from Opuwo to Etanga and an existing track that branches out of the gravel road will be used to access the site. The access road will be graded on a weekly basis. During windy conditions the road will be watered and graded as a measure to control the dust.



Figure 6: The existing road D3703 gravel road which stretches from Opuwo to Etanga.

4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

Due to the proximity of Okatjetje village to Opuwo the general area has access to telecommunication network coverage for all service providers in the country. This will ensure effective communication to enable connectivity of essential services at the site. This include the use of internet to allow effective e-mail correspondence and telephonic communications. However, the use of mobile cellular phone during working hours will be restricted to ensure that the safety of the workers is not compromised at all cost.

4.5 Security

Since the proposed development will be situated 10 Km away to the townland of Opuwo, security will be highly prioritised. Wireless CCTV surveillances camera system be placed at strategic positions at the facility. Additionally, a local security company from Opuwo will be contracted to provide security services on daily basis at the site. Access to the site will be under strict control and under surveillance cameras. The registration of all vehicles entering and

leaving the site will be recorded and license discs will be scan for record keeping and security purposes.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate

The proposed area is falling within the western highland that is characterised by trees and shrubs. The area has an average annual rainfall of 300-350 mm. The area has an average minimum temperature is 4°C - 6°C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is 32°C to 34°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs illustrates the different climatic conditions of the area.

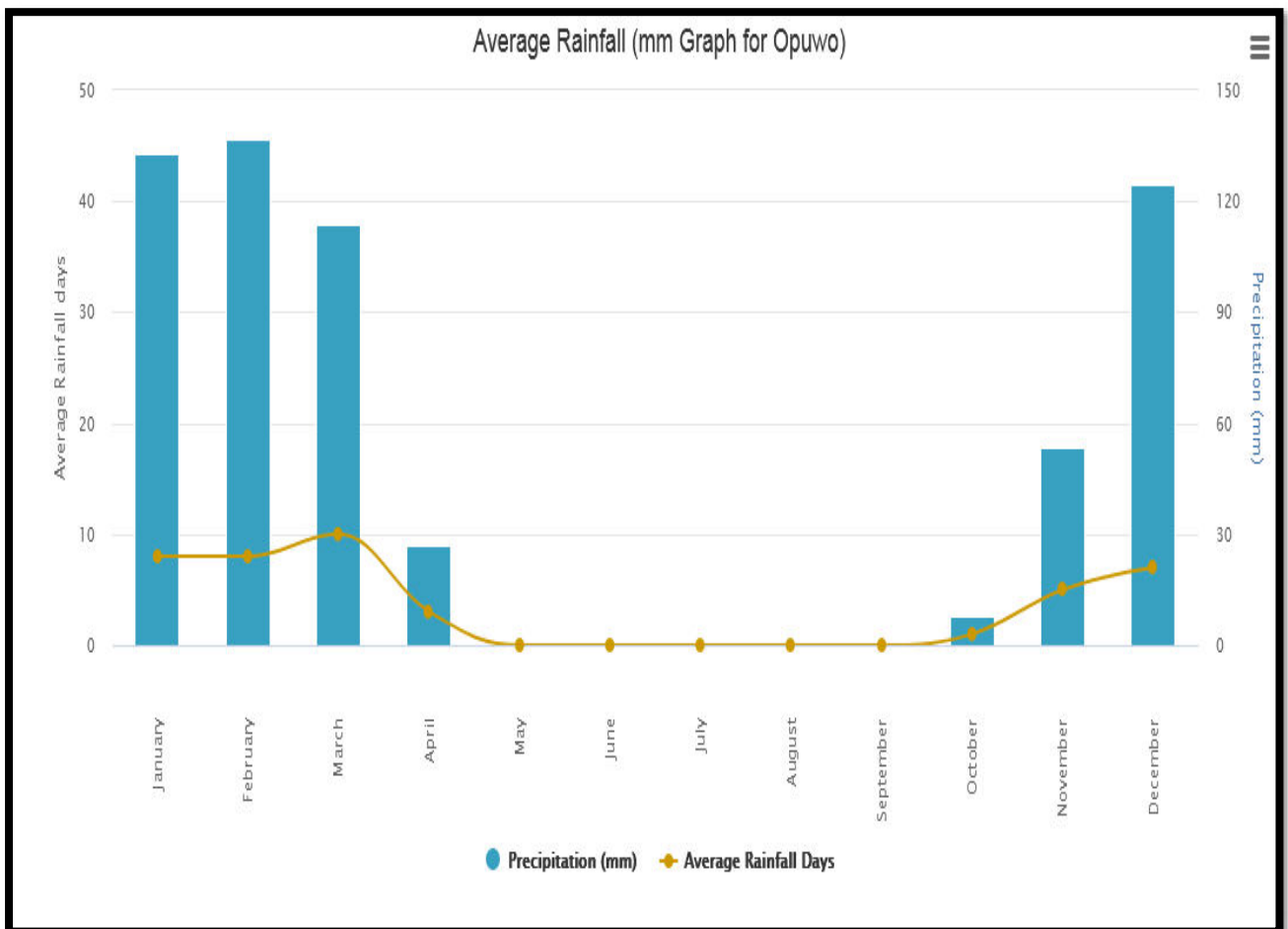


Figure 7: Average rainfall graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

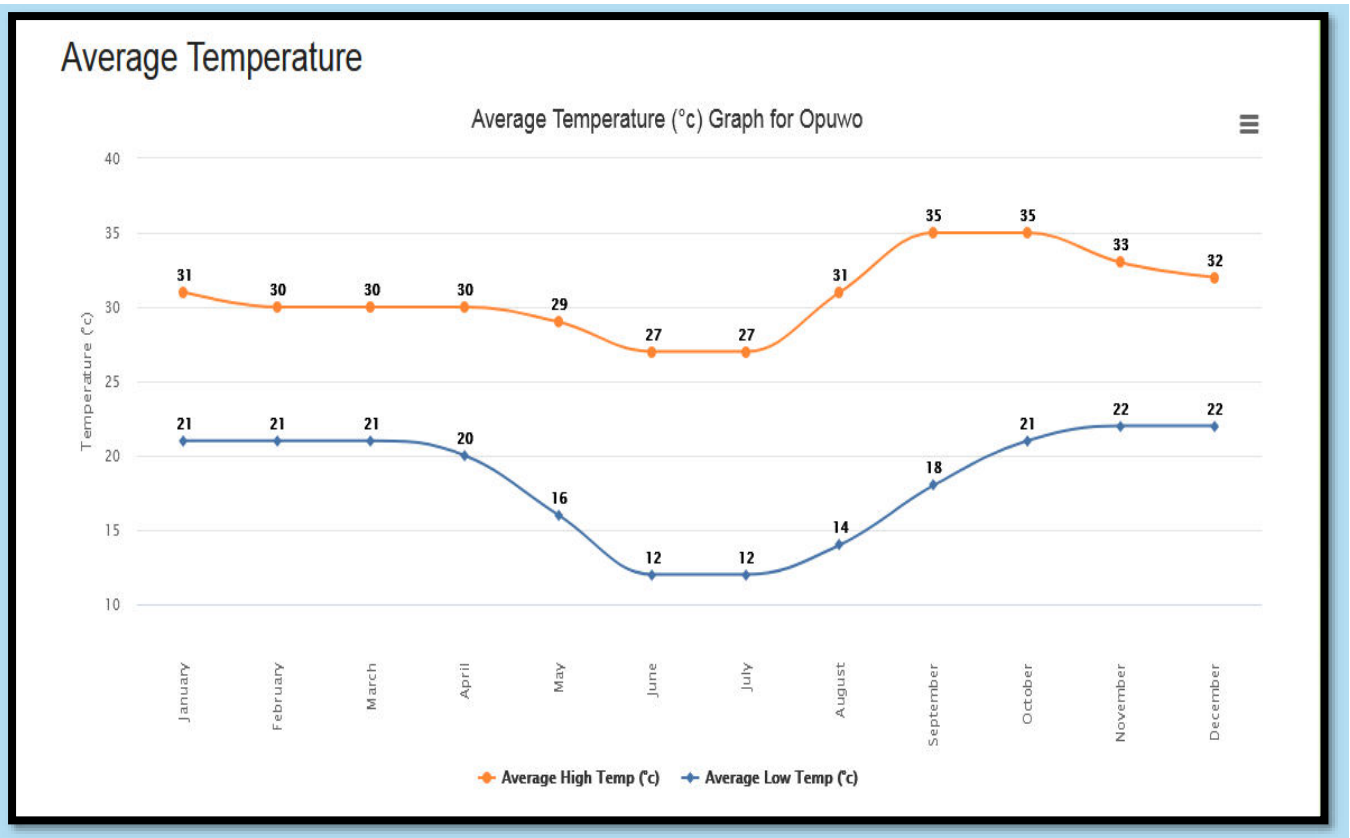


Figure 8: Average monthly temperature graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

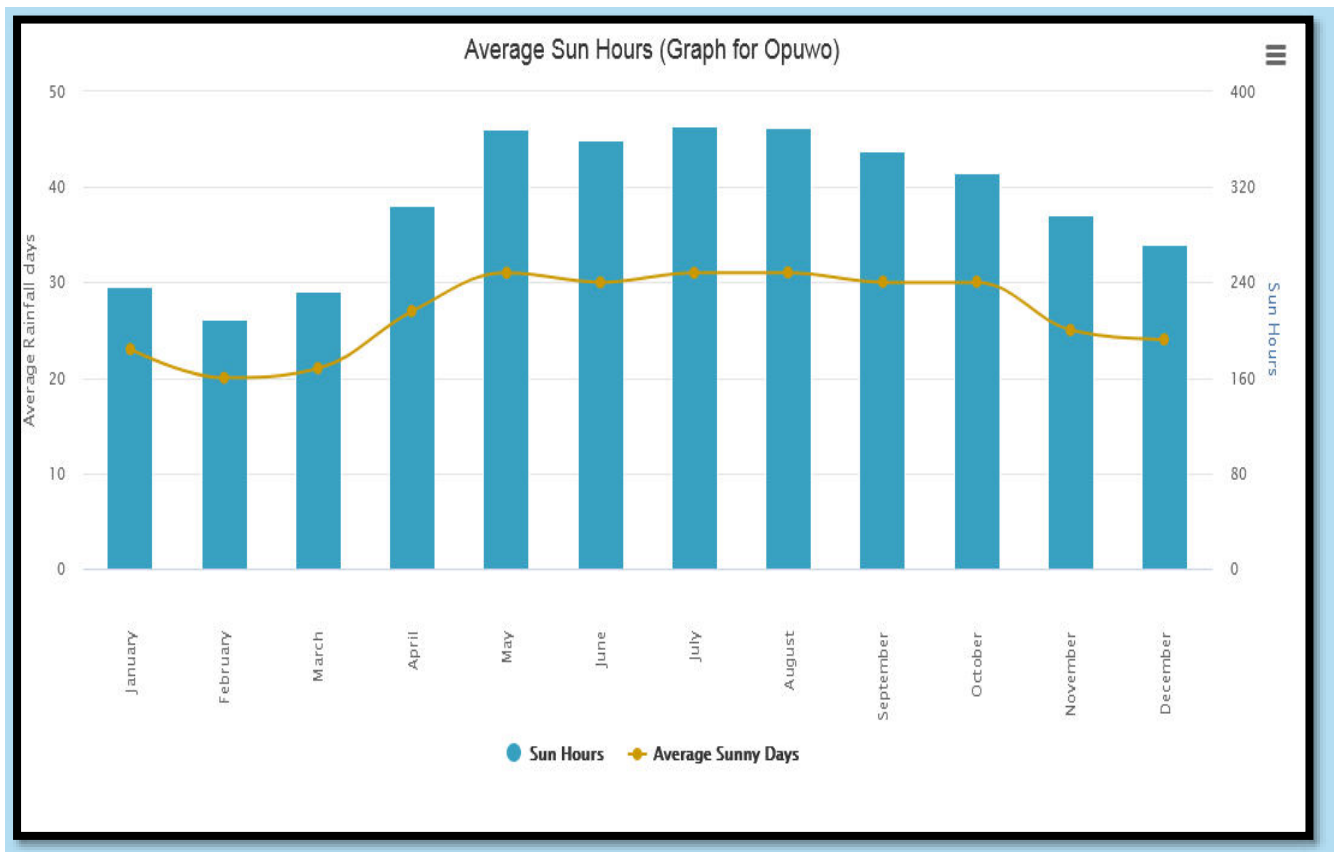


Figure 9: The average sun hours graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

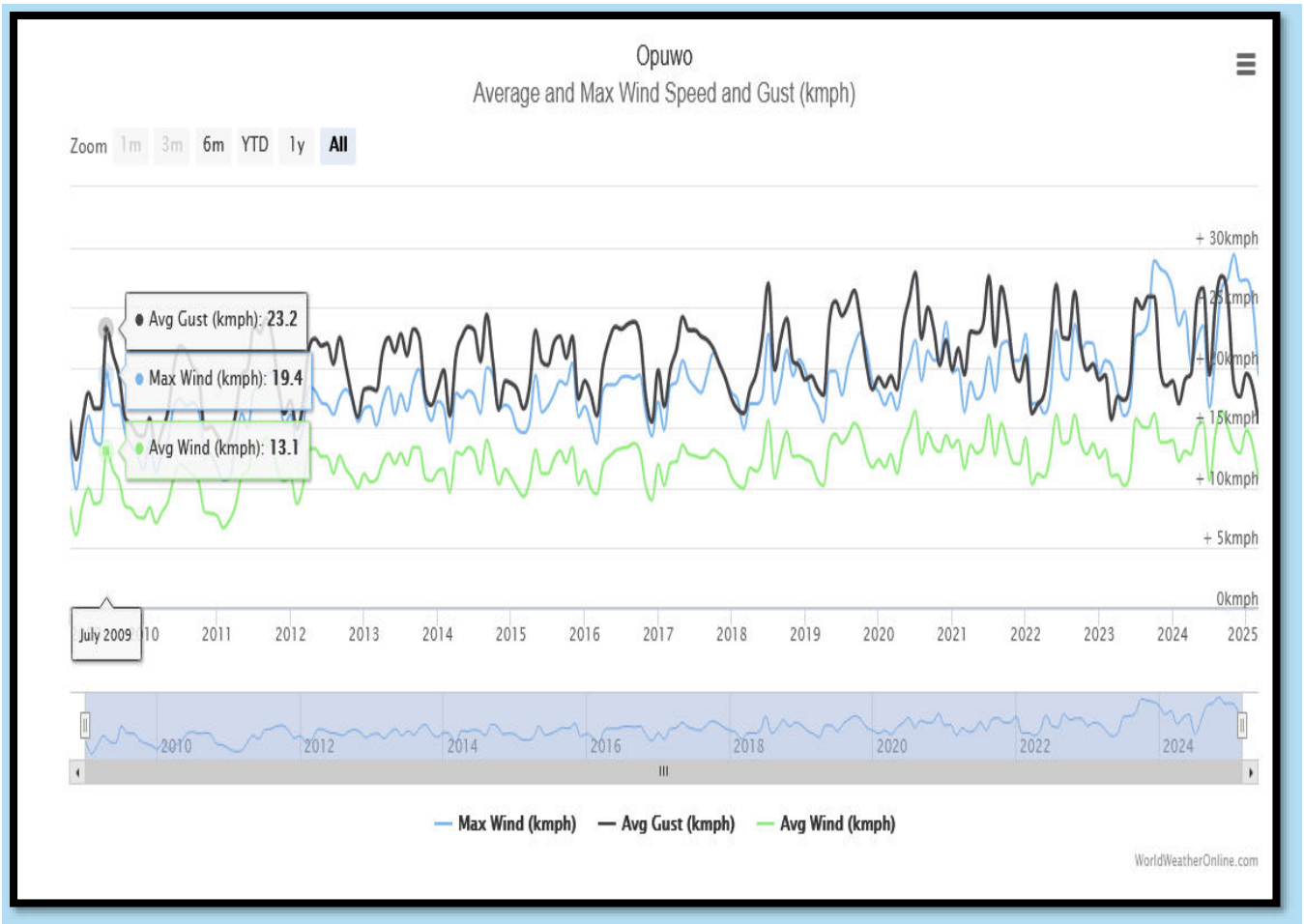


Figure 10: Average and maximum wind speed graph for Opuwo (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

Significant disruption of the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility may occur as a result of heavy rainfall leading to possible shutdowns, infrastructure damages and potential economic loss. Therefore, there is a need to comprehend the daily activities in terms of the construction and operation of the facility. Recent rainfall received in the country has demonstrated that places such as Opuwo that are known to receive below average rainfall are now receiving above rainfall and this has the potential to disrupt the operation of the facility. Thus, it is necessary to have a holistic understanding of the climatic variables of the area such as; rainfall, temperature and wind. As depicted in **Figure 7** rainfall in the area starts in September and ends in April. Consequently, precaution should be taken during that period to ensure that the copper ore as well as copper concentrate is properly stored. Temperature should also be taken into consideration because it may impact the operation of the project. The average monthly temperature for the proposed area varies with some months recorded to be hotter while some months are cold as reflected in **Figure 8**. The average sun hours for the area is illustrated in **Figure 9** and it proved that there are changes in the duration of available day-light

over the year and this is imperative in ensuring effective planning. Since the project will involve the grinding and crushing of copper ore, it is most important to have an inclusive understanding of the wind dynamic for the area. This will be integral in ensuring effective planning and prioritising events. The wind speed for the area from the year 2009 until 2024 including the first three months of 2025 is depicted in **Figure 10**.

6. DESCRIPTION OF GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 Geohydrology

There are no known underground water flows in the project area. However, the proposed area is underlain by discreetly productive yet variable aquifers. Subsequently, there are dilapidated boreholes in the area that require rehabilitation and retro-fitting.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 Archaeology and Heritage

There were no acknowledged archaeological and/or heritage sites in the area. Though there are no heritage resources documented in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Fauna Diversity

The assessment on biodiversity was carried out in November 2024 and the assessment includes; fauna, flora as well as reptiles and avian-fauna. Different literatures were consulted in order to amplify the field reconnaissance data. Although there were no wild animals recorded in the area during the site visit. The area is believed to be associated with wildlife resources that includes animals such as leopards, mountain zebra, kudu, oryx, giraffes, springbok, steenbok and duiker. There are wildlife conservation initiatives in the area which are spearheaded by community-based organisations as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This demonstrated that wildlife conservation is given the highest priority. Therefore, it's prudent to ensure that workers do

not participate in any unlawful wildlife related activities.

8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

Reptile species diversity is well-known in the area and its generally high. According to Mendelsohn *et al.* (2002) a total of 258 reptile species have been recorded for Namibia. The overall reptile diversity and endemism in the general area of Opuwo is estimated to be 21-24 species, respectively (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). Due to the proximity of Okatjetje village to Opuwo this information can be related. The availability of different micro-habitats for reptile such as crevices, sandy and rocky terrain in the vicinity have harness the latent for reptiles to occur in the area. The table below presented the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area of Okatjetje village as well as the surrounding areas.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of Okatjetje village, Okatjetje village, Opuwo district, Kunene Region.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (✓)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
<i>Leptotyphlops occidentalis</i>	Western Thread Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Lycophidion namibianum</i>	Namibian Wolf Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	Mole Snake	✓	-
<i>Pythonodipsas carinata</i>	Western Keeled Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Prosymna frontalis</i>	South-western Shovel-snout	✓	Endemic
<i>Hemirhagerhis viperinus</i>	Viperine Bark Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Dipsina multimaculata</i>	Dwarf Beaked Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Psammophis trigrammus</i>	Western Sand Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Psammophis notostictus</i>	Karoo Sand Snake	✓	-
<i>Psammophis leightoni namibensis</i>	Namib Sand Snake	✓	-
<i>Psammophis brevirostris leopardinus</i>	Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes	✓	-
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	Common/Rhombic Egg Eater	✓	-
<i>Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake	✓	-
<i>Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus</i>	Coral Snake	✓	-
<i>Elapsoidea sunderwallii</i>	Sundevall's Garter Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Naja annulifera/anchietae</i>	Snouted Cobra	✓	-
<i>Naja nigricincta</i>	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	✓	Endemic
<i>Leptotyphlops labialis</i>	Damara Thread Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Python anchietae</i>	Anchieta's Dwarf Python	✓	-
<i>Python natalensis</i>	Southern African Python	✓	Vulnerable
<i>Bitis arietans</i>	Puff Adder	✓	-
<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	Horned Adder	✓	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
<i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise	✓	-
<i>Psammobates oculiferus</i>	Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise	✓	-
Lizards			
<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>	Bushveld Lizard	✓	-

<i>Nucras intertexta</i>	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	
<i>Pedioplanis breviceps</i>	Short-headed Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Sand Lizards	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis undata</i>	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Pedioplanis gaerdesi</i>	Kaokoveld Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Cordylus sublineatus</i>	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>	Black-lined Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahnii</i>	Giant Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis undata</i>	Western Sand Lizard	√	-
<i>Cordylus sublineatus</i>	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i>	Kalahari Plated Lizard	√	-
<i>Gerrhosaurus maltzahnii</i>	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
<i>Trachylepis acutibris</i>	Wedge-snouted Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	Cape Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis hoeschi</i>	Hoesch's Skink	√	Endemic
<i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i>	Western Three-striped Skink	√	
<i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i>	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	Endemic
<i>Trachylepis striata wahlbergi</i>	Striped Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>	Western Rock Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis variegata variegata</i>	Variegated Skink	√	-
Monitors (Varanidae)			
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Geckos			
<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis</i>	Giant Ground Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Lygodactylus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Lygodactylus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus bicolor</i>	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus fasciatus</i>	Banded Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus kochii</i>	Kock's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus oreophilus</i>	Kaokoveld Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus</i>	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus scutatus</i>	Large-scaled Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus weberi weneri</i>	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Ptenopus garrulus maculatus</i>	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Rhoptropus barnardi</i>	Barnard's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i>	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
Agamas (Agamidae)			
<i>Agama aculeata</i>	Ground Agama		
<i>Agama anchietae</i>	Anchietae Agama	√	-
<i>Agama planiceps</i>	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-

The general area of Okatjetje village have a moderate species diversity of reptiles and this is due to the existing micro-habitats in the area (see **Table 2**). According to Mayani-Parais *et al.* (2019) reptiles and amphibians are the most vulnerable terrestrial vertebrate and often are subjected to serious higher risk than mammals and avian-fauna. The proposed development may have some significant impacts on the reptile and amphibian population. Therefore, there is a need to implement conservation measures to reduce any potential impacts on these species. The employees should be sensitised on the ecological value of reptiles and amphibians in the ecosystem and should not merely considered as dangerous.

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban constituency, Kunene Region.

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

<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	-
<i>Alauda starki</i>	Stark's Lark	-
<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	Chat Flycatcher	-
<i>Namibornis herero</i>	Herero Chat	-
<i>Nectarinia fusca</i>	Dusky Sunbird	-
<i>Bualornis niger</i>	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
<i>Philetairus socius</i>	Sociable Weaver	-
<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Chestnut Weaver	-
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed Quelea	-
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	-
<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Long-tailed Paradise -Whydah	-
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	-
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	-
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
<i>Anthus similes</i>	Long-billed Pipit	-
<i>Serinus alario</i>	Black-headed Canary	-
<i>Crithagra atrogulariis</i>	Black-throated Canary	-
<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	-
<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	-
<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Cape Bunting	-
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The general area has an abundance of birdlife due to the presence of vegetation that created suitable habitats of diverse species known to occur in the area. The planned development will impact the avian-fauna due to habitat alterations and potential pollution on the environment by heavy metals which are part of the by-products during the processing of copper. The release of by-products may contaminate the environment resulting in health problem such as reproductive impairment as well as mortality. The noise from the processing facility can also impact the daily activities of the birds and their breeding patterns. The birds form part of the ecosystem and their key ecological functions cannot be disregarded. Thus, biodiversity conservation initiative should be established to reduce negative impacts on the avian-fauna and safeguard their existence. The clearing of some of the vegetation to allow the erection of the processing facility to take place should cognisant of vegetation in the area that are used as nesting and breeding sites for the birds. Therefore, if there are such vegetations occurring in the targeted area they should be avoided and conserved.

9. Flora Diversity

The proposed area is falling within the western highland that characterised by *Colophospermum mopane*. Other species that are occurring in the vicinity includes; *Catophractes alexandri*, *Commiphora glaucescens*, *Terminalia prunioides*, *Combretum imberbe*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Grewia flavescens*, *Acacia erioloba*, *Boscia albitrunca*, *Salvadora persica*, *Zizphus mucronata*, *Rhigozum brevispinosum*, *Commiphora glandulosa* and several species of *Commiphora*.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Kunene region is one of the second largest region in Namibia after Kharas region. Opuwo is the administrative capital of the region and it is situated approximately 720 Km north-west of Windhoek. The town is accessible via the C35 road that stretches from Kamanjab to Omakange then Opuwo. However, there are other district roads leading to the town from different part of the town. The town is a popular tourist's attraction due to beautiful scenery and unique landscape as well as cultural tourism. Mining form part of the economic sector that is gradual booming in the region and there are huge prospects for mineral deposits in the vicinity of Opuwo and nearby villages. Some of the re-known mining project in the region includes the Opuwo Cobalt Project situated north-west of Opuwo and several mineral exploration project in the area. There are also some small-scale copper mining activities that are also taking place in the vicinity and with more prospect for copper as well iron and cobalt deposit highly likely to occur in the area due to rich known historical deposit. Kunene region has a population size of 120 762 and Opuwo is projected to have a population size of nearly 23 934 inhabitants (Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Report). The town has limited economic opportunities and mainly relies of tourism as the main economic activity. However, most of the inhabitants are involve in livestock farming mainly with cattle and goats. The town features few notable schools namely; Opuwo Primary School, Otuzemba Primary School, Putuvanga Secondary School and Mureti Senior Secondary School. The town have a regional state hospital as well as some of the government regional offices.

12. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

12.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for a public consultation with all I&APs is mandatory through the EIA process. The consultation process includes providing an opportunity to the members of the public to comment on the proposed development. In terms of this project the public was given adequate time to provide their comments towards the proposed development. In order to reach out to the wider public, the site notices were placed at the notice boards of Opuwo Town Council, as well as at the main entrance of site (See **Annexure D**). A public participation meeting was scheduled for the 8th March 2025 but no member of the public turned up for the meeting (See **Annexure C**). The public was further given time to comment on the proposed development and the comments received via email has been incorporated in this report (See **Annexure F**). Please see **Table 4** below for the activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project until the 14th March 2025 (See **Annexure C** proof of Newspaper advertisement).

Table 4. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidente & Windhoek Observer)	See Annexure C
Proof of comments from I&AP's	See Annexure F

12.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP) comprises lodging the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and

the public was given until the **14th March 2025** to submit their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the proposed development.

13. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The essence of this section is to provide a detail assessment methodology exploited to determine the significance, management, location and operational impacts for the planned medium size copper processing facility at Okatjetje Village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region and were necessary the probable alternatives on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact of the establish and operation of copper processing facility at Okatjetje Village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene Region. Currently the proposed development is not operative, however, by its nature, inherently unstipulated environmental assessment is therefore imprecise. As a methodology to respond to events of uncertainty a standardised and internationally acknowledge practice has been established. Consequently, this assessment adopted such methodology to determine the significance of the possible environmental impacts allied with the planned development at Okatjetje village as represented in **Table 5** below;

Table 5: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to determine the significance of the conceivable ecological impacts.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	Description of the potential impact
Nature Describe type of effect	Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. Neutral: The activity will have a no effect. Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
<p>Extent</p> <p>Describe the scale of the impact</p>	<p>Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite).</p> <p>Small: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited).</p> <p>Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local).</p> <p>Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).</p>
<p>Duration</p> <p>Predicts the lifetime of the impact</p>	<p>Temporary: <1 year (not included in the construction).</p> <p>Short-term: 1-5 years.</p> <p>Medium: 5-15 years.</p> <p>Long-term: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the operation or life span of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences).</p> <p>Permanent: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.</p>
<p>Intensity</p> <p>Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact</p>	<p>Zero: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered.</p> <p>Very low: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected.</p> <p>Low: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered.</p> <p>Medium: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way.</p>

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	<p>High: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.</p>
<p>Probability of occurrence</p> <p>Describe the probability of the impact <u>actually</u> occurring</p>	<p>Improbable: Not at all likely.</p> <p>Probable: Distinctive possibility.</p> <p>Highly probable: Most likely to happen</p> <p>Definite: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.</p>
<p>Degree of Confidence in predictions</p> <p>State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.</p>	<p>Unsure/Low: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%).</p> <p>Probable/Med: Moderate confidence regarding available (40%-80%).</p> <p>Definite/High: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).</p>
<p>Significance Rating</p> <p>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>	<p>Neutral: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated.</p> <p>Very low: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.</p> <p>Low: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some thought to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures.</p> <p>Medium: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.</p> <p>High: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be</p>

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.

The above internationally acknowledged procedure to determine the significance of the possible environmental impacts can only be attained if appropriately executed. The magnitude of the impacts must be associated with the relevant standards (threshold value specified and source reference). The scale of impact is developed based on the specialist knowledge of a definite field.

For each impact, the **EXTENT** (spatial scale), **MAGNITUDE** (size or degree scale) and **DURATION** (time scale) are defined. These standards are optimised to establish significance of the impact, beginning with the event where there is no mitigation required and then with the most effective mitigation measures established. The implementation of effective mitigation measures lies with the proponent, in this case **Swatech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd** and their acceptance and eventually condition that comes with approval from relevant environmental authority.

The **SIGNIFICANCE** of the impact is consequential based on the interpretation of the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The significance is additionally informed by the nature of the impact as well as the receiving environment.

14. MITIGATION MEASURES

A mitigation hierarchy of action has been adopted as response to the establishment and operation of the copper processing facility at Okatjetje village. The mitigation hierarchy includes; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation (See **Figure 11** below). It's highly acceptable to acknowledge the positive benefit accompanying the intended development towards the receiving environment and in the event if there are negative impact associated with the proposed development to apply the mitigation measures detailed in the hierarchy.

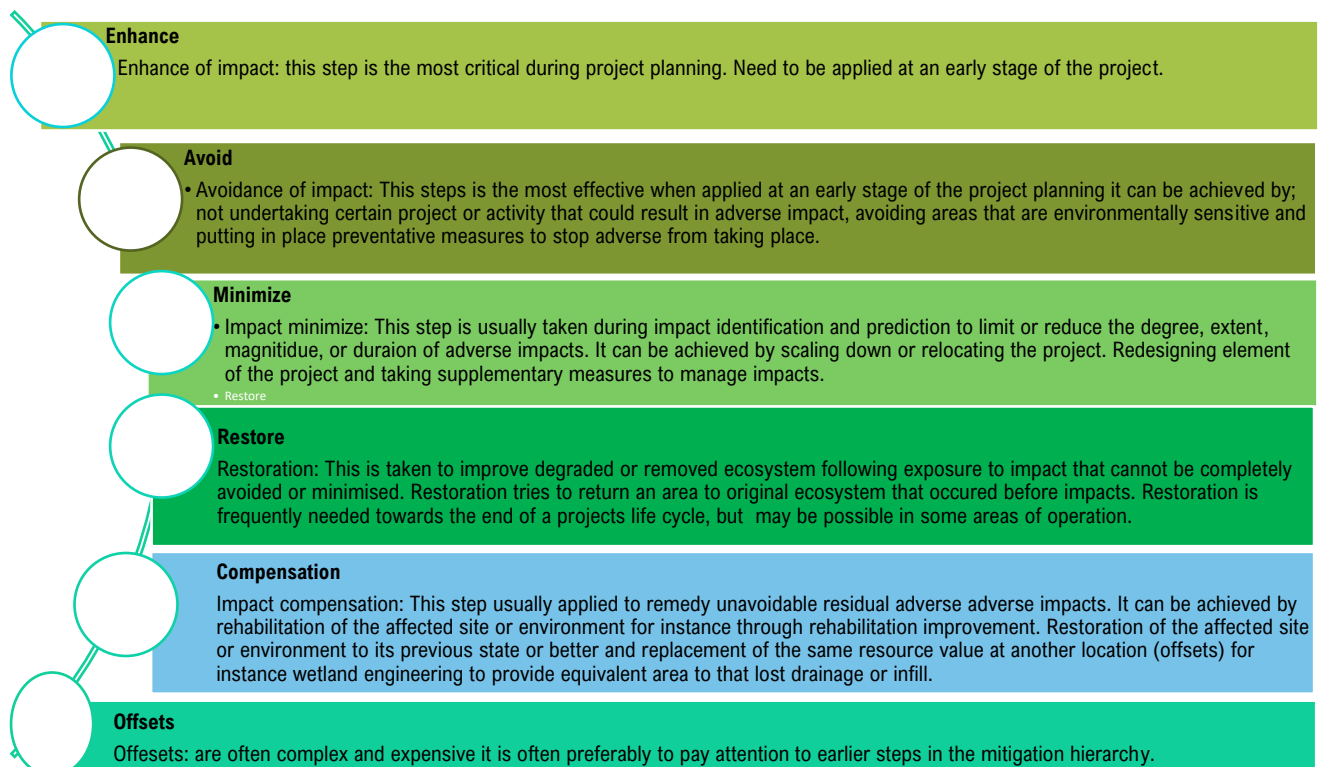


Figure 11: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

15. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section explains the bio-physical and socio-economic environmental impacts associated with the proposed establishing and operation of a copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region as detailed in Section 3. The long-term impact allied with the proposed development as well as short terms impacts such as construction of the site office and other associated infrastructures have been taken into consideration. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the proposed development will allow the MEFT: DEA to grasp with the proposed development as well as the management of the environmental aspects which have been recognized during the assessment process. The pronouncement by the

authority on the environmental acceptance of the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region and setting of conditions (should the proposed development be authorised) will be directed by this section as well as the evidence provided in this environmental assessment report.

The reference point and potential impacts that occur as result of the proposed establishment and operation of a copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, are clearly stipulated and evaluated with proposition on likely mitigation measures. Moreover, reference has been made on the conceivable cumulative impacts that may take place because of the proposed development.

15.1 Impacts during the construction phase of the copper processing facility

A significant modification to the receiving environment is expected to occur once the construction of the proposed copper processing facility at Okatjetje village begin. Consequently, the area envisaged for the project must be fenced off and demarcation of key areas should be made as per the layout of the processing facility.

15.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possibilities that during construction and operation of the copper processing facility some contaminant may percolate into the soil and causing potential risk to underground water. To circumvent the contamination of underground water there should be continuous monitoring on the permeation of heavy metals and trace element from point source. Due to the persistent and bioaccumulation of heavy metals and trace element that form part of the by-product of the processing activities, there is a need for continuous water monitoring and analysis that need to be conducted at a credible laboratory. Additionally, precaution should be taken so that there are no fuel leakages on vehicles during construction and operation of the copper processing facility. If there will be refuelling of vehicle onsite additional attention should be made for the tank to be mounted on stilts to prevent any possible seepages.

15.1.2 Noise Impacts

Noise pollution from the processing facility is expected to occur due to the fact that the facility will emit noise during the crushing of copper ore. Emitting noise during the operation of the

facility will be inevitable and such noise will impact human as well as the quality of life for animals including avian-fauna. The copper processing facility may emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level particularly during the operation phase. Thus, it's prudent that protective gears such as ear protecting apparatuses must be provided to the employees and enough breaks should be given to avoid employees being exposed to excessive noise over an extended period. The processing facility should be constructed in such a way that noise direction is taken into account by strategically placing equipment and incorporate acoustic barrier and including noise dispersion simulation in the design work in order to reduce the impacts of noise.

15.1.3 Dust and emission impacts

General the air quality of the area is considered to be good, however, the processing of the copper ore that will involve grinding as well as crushing will result in the production of dust. The dust particles might contain heavy metals that may be detrimental to the health of the people and animals. The discharge of tiny dust particles may influence the air quality of the area. In addition, the movement of vehicles such as delivery trucks during the construction as well as operation may also attribute to the generation of dust in the area. Its highly suggested that the construction and operation of the copper processing facility should adhere to the provision of the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976). Water suppression techniques should be used to reduce the impact of dust in the area and complaint on the issue of dust should be handle as an emergency. There must be continuous monitoring of dust and report should be submitted to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

15.1.4 Impacts on biodiversity

The proposed area for the copper processing facility will be established in an area with limited human disturbance. The impact on biodiversity will mainly be subjected to vegetation that will be cleared as well as avian-fauna and some microorganisms that will have their micro-habitat destroyed. The impact on biodiversity will be localised, nevertheless the cumulative impact of the proposed project to the biodiversity will be experienced. This may include the migration of wildlife known to occur in the area to further places with minimal impacts. The proponent should therefore work closely with the line ministry to ensure that conservation of biodiversity in the

area is highly prioritised. The clearing of vegetation will require a permit from the Directorate of Forestry and all the necessary permit must be applied for before engaging in any clearing activities. The proponent should consult the forestry office in Opuwo for technical support and guidance on the clearing of vegetation in the area prior to construction.

15.1.5 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The visual and sense of place for the area will be transformed to a certain degree. There will be heaps of sand and aggregate at the site particularly during the construction phase. Once the structure for the copper processing facility is erected there be modification to the usually visual and sense of place for the area resulting in a loss of aesthetic values of the area. It's recommended that the structure and design of the copper processing facility must blend in with the natural environment to condense visual intrusion.

15.1.6 Soil pollution

There is potential for soil contamination to occur due to the pilling of copper ore on the ground waiting for processing. Excessive copper remnant may pose impacts to the environment, and this may result in soil contamination leading to impact on the growth of vegetation in the affected area. The contaminated soil may also cause water pollution to both surface and underground water. The copper ore should be placed in an area with impermeable liners to prevent leaching into soil and underground water. As a precautionary measure the proponent should have in place a continuous soil analysis program that must be conducted on periodic basis to monitor soil pollution.

15.1.7 Social Impacts

The level of unemployment in the region as well as in the country as a whole is exponential increasing. The youth has made up a high percentage of the unemployed population. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the creation of employment opportunities in the country. The secondary sector of the economy such as manufacturing often take up a large number of people that unemployed. The planned development is expected to employ a considerable number of the unemployed people predominantly the youth from Okatjetje village and surrounding areas

including Opuwo. The proposed initiative will also make a positive impact towards the community through the corporate social responsibility program that is planned for the village. In addition, the local community will be afforded an opportunity to undergo training in operating equipment and involve in the operation of the copper processing facility.

15.1.8 Traffic Impacts

The planned development will have a moderate impact on the traffic volume in the area and existing road networks will be utilised. Few delivery trucks are anticipated during the construction phases when they deliver the required construction materials transport. Moreover, during the operational phase the number of trucks will be expected to slightly increase because they will deliver copper ore that will be sourced from small scale miners. Small light vehicles will be used to transport personnel's, goods and certain materials for the purpose of rendering support services such as maintenance and servicing the copper processing facility. It is recommended that the construction and operation of the copper processing facility should be conducted as per schedule and vehicles should follow to usage of defined right of ways, as a measure to reduce the impacts to negligible.

15.1.9 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

The project will source power from the existing NamPower overhead powerline in the area. Electricity will be required to supply power to the facility as well as the site office. While water required for domestic usage and cleaning of equipment's will be source from the existing borehole that will be rehabilitated and retrofitted to supply water to facility. As an intervention to ensure that water conservation receive the highest priority, water will be used sparingly and where possible water recycling initiatives will be imposed.

15.1.10 Waste Management Service Impacts

Although the proposed development intends to optimise a cradle to grave approach in terms of copper processing. Generally, a project of this magnitude will generate waste that comprises industrial waste, domestic waste and sewerage waste. Thus, there is a need for ablution facility and provision for solid waste management services. The proponent will supply adequate

sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a good hygienic condition. The proponent will be liable for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of the waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Opuwo. The proponent must consult Opuwo Town Council to ensure that all the correct procedures are followed. Wheelie bins and skip containers must be provided at the site to handle solid waste fractions. The waste should be sorted in the correct marked bins and any industrial waste generated must be handled by a professional company. The generated domestic waste will be disposed of at Opuwo landfill. The proponent must consider outsourcing this service to a local reputable company to ensure that there is local content.

15.1.11 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

There will be limited chemicals that will be used for the purpose of copper processing since the proposed project will mainly involve grinding and crushing copper ore and no chemicals will be used. In the event that any chemicals application will be required during the processing of copper. The proponent should adhere to the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) for a detailed guideline on how to ensure the safety of the environment and as well as the employees. Hazardous substances can cause adverse to the environment if happen to be improperly handled. Any hazardous substance should be kept safe in a safe place all the time.

15.1.12 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The construction and operation of the copper processing facility will require adopting international best practice and adhering to relevant international and national standards. If the processing facility is not properly constructed there are potential for defects and malfunctioning which will impact the operation as well as adverse impact on the environment. This will impact and compromise the health and safety of the work-force. Enduring exposure to high doses of copper dust can be harmful to human health and the environment. Hence, the proponent should ensure that all employees are registered with Social Security Commission and have social security benefits as stipulated in the Social Security Act (No. 34 of 1994). The proponent should implement an uninterrupted copper dust monitoring and should implement an employee wellness program. A temporary workforce is likely to happen since people will migrate into the area in pursuit aimed at employment opportunity. The employees should undergo intensive

induction program before commencing with any work at the site. Similar project of this magnitude in past has proven major potential health effects which include the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through distinct factors that include social mobility. The migrant workers may have chances to intermingle with the local community and this may pose a serious risk due to sexual exploitation and behaviours that may result in the spread of diseases.

16. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is attached to this report as **Annexure G**. The essence of the of the EMP is to formulate measures that will mitigate adverse impact associated with the environment as well as to protect the environmental resources and enhance the quality of the environment where feasible. The EMP will further provide guidelines on the decommissioning phase of the project in order to condenses the negative impacts associated with the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility.

17. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A summary of the significance of the conceivable impacts associated with the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility is detailed in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 6** below). The mitigation measures for the impacts have been explained in the environmental matrix. Consequently, the matrix needs to be considered integral in reducing the impact of the planned development to negligible.

Table 6: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation of copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Urban Constituency, Kunene region.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium - Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Dust and Emission Impacts	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Soil Pollution Impacts	Copper processing activities	Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Copper processing activities	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

18. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this section is basically summarising the assessment report based on the environmental impact assessment matrix for the establishment and operation of a copper processing facility at Okatjetje village as comprehensively represented on Table 7 and suggested appropriate recommendations. A substantial number of the negative impacts associated with the proposed development are falling within the **medium** and **medium-low** significance. The medium significance that have been rated for some of the negative impacts can be ameliorated to negligible if the suggested mitigation measures have been embraced. The mitigation measures for the proposed development are provided in **Section 15** of this report and further detailed in the EMP in **Annexure G** that form part of this report and must be read together with this report.

The impacts on biodiversity is rated medium, however, the impact will be localized to the proposed site only. The protected plant species found in the area such as *Colospermum mopane* should be avoided by all means where possible and if it's unavoidable the correct permits should be applied for at the Directorate of forestry, specifically the Opuwo office. A compensation program should be initiated to ensure that the lost plant species are re-introduced in the area and care should be provided to guarantee their continuous survivals until they are fully established. The proponent should work closely with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, conservancies and non-governmental organisation in the area such as Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation that have made positive stride in the area to implement conservation initiatives.

The main positive impact associated with the proposed establishment and operation of a copper processing facility comprises employment opportunity, capacity development in operating equipment at the processing facility as well as initiative aimed preserving the environment. The proposed development will also address the issue of value addition on mineral and diversification of economic opportunity among the local community to generate incomes through the extractive industry.

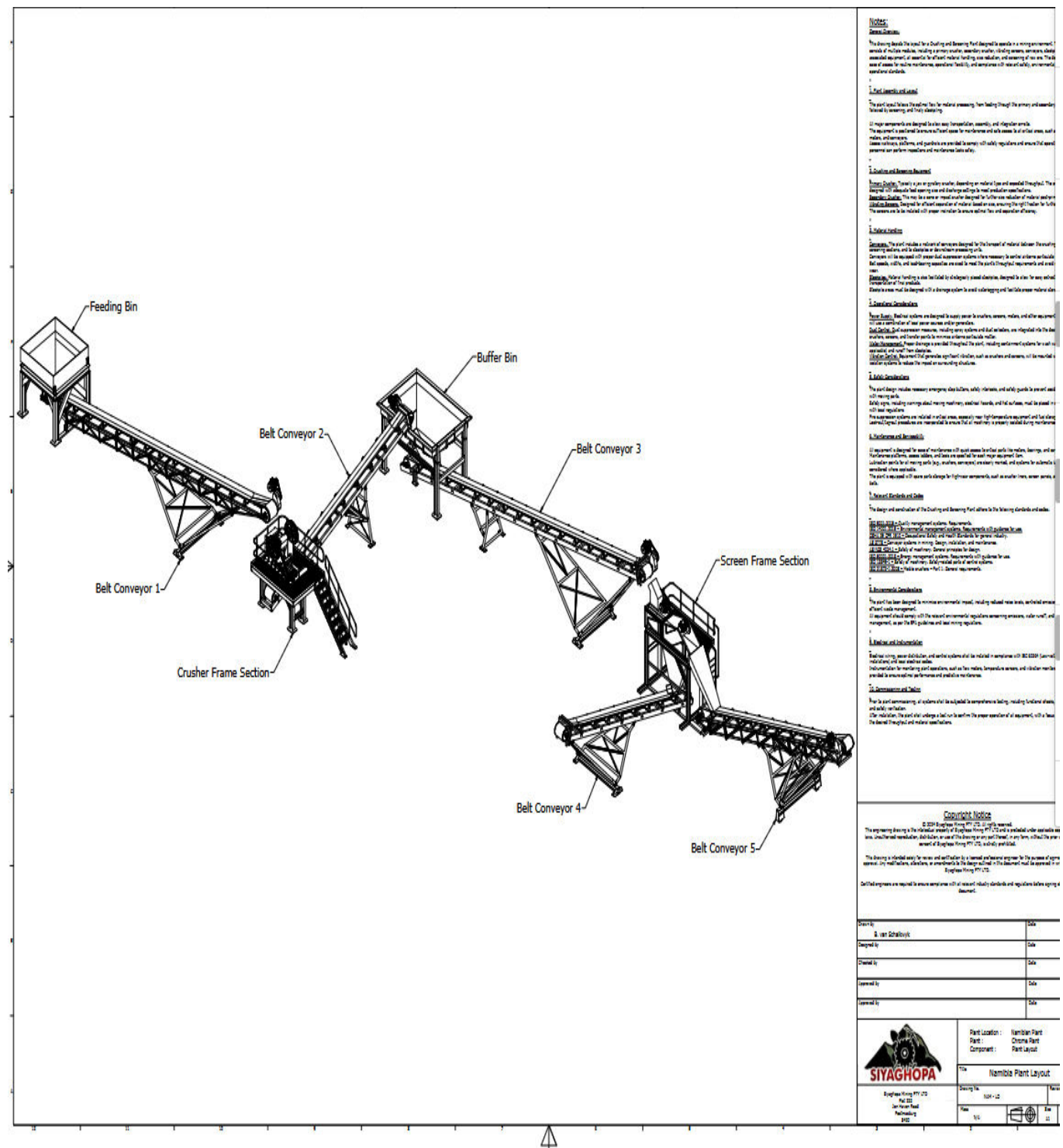
The information provided in this report are momentous and significant, consequently, this project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by

MEFT: DEA. However, due to incessant changes on the environment, regular monitoring must be undertaken and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner of his choice to continuously carry out an environmental audit for the purpose of submitting to the office of the Environmental Commissioner and ensure environmental safeguard.

REFERENCES

- First Capital Namibia. 2024. Opuwo Economic Profile. Available at: <http://firstcapitalnam.com>
- Herbarium of Namibia (WIND). 2015. BRAHMS Database. National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND), National Botanical Research Institute, MAWF, Windhoek, Namibia.
- 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.
- Mayani-Paras F., Botello F., Castaneda S. and Sanchez-Cordero V. 2019. Impact of habitat loss and mining on the distribution of endemic species of amphibians and reptile in Mexico. *Diversity*, 210: 1-11.
- 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.
- Mwesigye A. R. M. and Tumwebaze B. S. 2017. Water contamination with heavy metals and trace element from Kilembe copper mine and tailing sites in Western Uganda; implications for domestic water quality, (169): 281-287.
- Namibia Statistic Agency (NSA), 2023. Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Main Report. Available at: <http://nsa.org.na/page/publications>.
- Newmans, K. 2000. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing (Pty) Ltd
- Odendaal W. and Hebinck P. 2019. Mining in communal land a new frontier – a case study of the Kunene Region, Namibia. *Journal of Land Uses Science*, 15: 457 -476.
- Shih P., Wu Z., & Chiang H. 2004. Characteristic of bricks made from waste steel slag. *Waste Management*, 24(10): 1043-1047. DOI:10.1016/j.wasman.2004.08.006.
- Van Oudtshoorn, F. 1999. Guide to grasses of southern Africa. Briza Publications, Pretoria, South Africa.
- World Weather on-line, 2025. Available at: <http://www.worldweatheronline.com/> Opuwo.

Annexure A: Preliminary layout for the proposed copper processing facility



Annexure B: Proof of consent of change of ownership of land with TAs stamp

15 July 2024

Owami Uemyjendela Erastus orata ya katjetje
Id 400214 10011. Owami ngumba yandjere osumba
ku Dawid Laranja 1078111000197 Okutanaura
Oruveze ku certificate number KUNCLB -CU003305
ku SWATECH MINERAL PROCESSORS (PROPRIETARY)
LIMITED.

Signature: *NdJai*

TJONDU TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
TJONDU YJHEIUE
HEADMAN

15-07-2024

OTJINDJERESE VILLAGE
ID No: 4103090015
Cell: 081 216 8861

OTJINDJERESE VILLAGE
ID No: 4103090015
Cell: 081 216 8861

Annexure C: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting










28 February - 6 March 2025

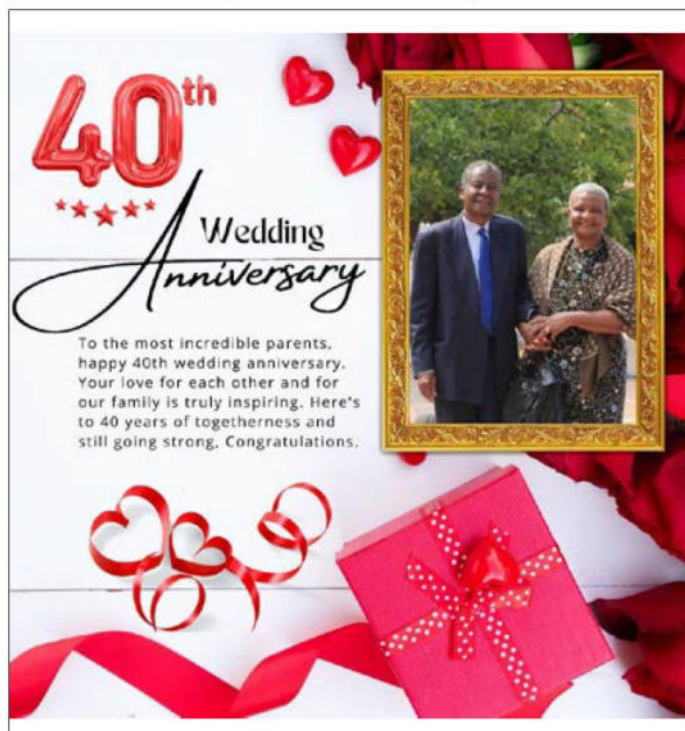
CONFIDENTE | *lifting the lid*

Page. | 25

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

CLASSIFIEDS

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	REZONING NOTICE	REZONING NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE				
<p>Enviroclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p> <p>PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okateje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated approximately 10 Km west of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.</p> <p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okateje village, approximately 10 Km West of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.</p> <p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Swattech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroclim Consulting Services cc</p> <p>REGISTRATION OF IAPs 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 IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 14th March 2025.</p> <p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows: Place: Okateje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region Date: 08 March 2025 Time: 10h00 a.m. Contact: +264 815955643 Email: enviroclim@gmail.com</p> <p></p>	<p>Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Karibib Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the Prospective owner Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdivision of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57; Rezoning of Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57 from "undetermined" to "General Industrial" and Consent to commence with the proposed development whilst rezoning is still in process. <p>The subdivision and rezoning of Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57 as well as the consent use sought, would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighbourhood is countered.</p> <p>Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Karibib Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duty took place too.</p> <p>Do take note too that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Karibib Town Council, P.O. Box 19, Karibib and/or with the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 28 March 2025.</p> <p>Applicant: Afrishine Investment CC P.O. Box 793 Swakopmund Mobile: +264 81 3236024 E-mail: htskevanhu@gmail.com / afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com</p>	<p>Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Karibib Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owners of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1, for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rezoning of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1/300 to "General Residential" with a density of 1/100. Consent to commence with the proposed development whilst rezoning is still in process. <p>The rezoning of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1 as well as the consent use sought, would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighbourhood is countered.</p> <p>Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Karibib Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duty took place too.</p> <p>Do take note too that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Karibib Town Council, P.O. Box 19, Karibib and/or with the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 28 March 2025.</p> <p>Applicant: Afrishine Investment CC P.O. Box 793 Swakopmund Mobile: +264 81 3236024 E-mail: htskevanhu@gmail.com / afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com</p>	<p>APPLICATION FOR EXPANSION OF RIGHTS OF LEASEHOLD BOUNDARIES FOR TSISEB COMMUNAL CONSERVANCY, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA</p> <p>siseb Communal Conservancy (Or "the Applicant") would like to be granted a Right of Leasehold in respect of a portion of communal land approximately measuring 50 ha.</p> <p>The Applicant is a registered Conservancy and would like to submit this application in terms of Section 31(5) of the Communal Land Reform Act (No. 5 of 2002). The Applicant subleases 106.5 ha for tourism operations. Tourism operations are listed activities and may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).</p> <p>The public is hereby informed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations that application for an ECC will be launched with Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.</p> <p>Invitation to participate: Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) are notified to register in order to participate in the ECC permitting process.</p> <p>In order to receive the participate in this permitting process, kindly register as IAPs by contacting the below:</p> <p>Ms. Naomi Nelumbu Enviroclim Consulting & Training Solutions cc P.O. Box 4120, Swakopmund Email: nelumbu1@gmail.com</p> <p> </p>	<p>Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Farm Wenela No. 2029 to apply to the Katima Mulilo Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SUBDIVISION OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029 INTO PORTION A AND THE REMAINDER OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029. REZONING OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVIDED PORTION A FROM "NATURE RESERVE" TO "UNDETERMINED" FOR TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSES. LAYOUT APPROVAL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP ON THE PROPOSED SUBDIVIDED PORTION A OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029 TO BE KNOWN AS ZAMBEZI RIVER PRESTIGE PROPER. <p>In accordance with the Katima Mulilo Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018, Kamau TPOs hereby provides public notification of the above application.</p> <p>Farm Wenela No. 2029 is located in the Zambezi Region, along the National B6 road that runs from Rundu to Katima Mulilo, north of the Katima Mulilo UNAM Campus. The proposed portion, on which the township will be established, measures 49 6173 hectares (496,173 ha) in extent and is zoned as a "Nature Reserve".</p> <p>In order to receive the application as set out above is to enable the owner of the portion to establish a township to be known as Zambezi River Prestige Proper.</p> <p>Please further take note that -</p> <p>(a) For more enquiries regarding the subdivision, rezoning and township establishment, visit the Katima Mulilo Town Council's Department of Planning.</p> <p>(b) Any person having objections to the proposed development concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Katima Mulilo Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 04 April 2025.</p> <p>FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Applicant</td> <td>Local Authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  No. 59 Jenner Street Windhoek West c: +264 81 653 2369 h: +264 81 722 7000 P.O. Box 22086 Windhoek hope@kamauipds.com </td> <td>  Katima Mulilo Town Council Private Bag 5039, Ngeene 080 251 550 naam@kmtc.org.na </td> </tr> </table>	Applicant	Local Authority	 No. 59 Jenner Street Windhoek West c: +264 81 653 2369 h: +264 81 722 7000 P.O. Box 22086 Windhoek hope@kamauipds.com	 Katima Mulilo Town Council Private Bag 5039, Ngeene 080 251 550 naam@kmtc.org.na
Applicant	Local Authority							
 No. 59 Jenner Street Windhoek West c: +264 81 653 2369 h: +264 81 722 7000 P.O. Box 22086 Windhoek hope@kamauipds.com	 Katima Mulilo Town Council Private Bag 5039, Ngeene 080 251 550 naam@kmtc.org.na							



40th Wedding Anniversary

To the most incredible parents, happy 40th wedding anniversary. Your love for each other and for our family is truly inspiring. Here's to 40 years of togetherness and still going strong. Congratulations.



DRESSED-IN-TIME
LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SERVICES

WE WASH, IRON AND FOLD

WE WASH:

- Duvs
- Blankets
- comforters
- curtains
- Wedding Dresses
- etc.

WASH TWO BLANKETS FOR ONLY N\$180

WINTER SPECIAL

FOR MORE INFO: +264 81 655 9225
 DORADO VALLEY SHOPPING MALL

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

CLASSIFIEDS

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:
 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okateje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.


PROJECT LOCATION:
 The proposed site is situated approximately 10 km west of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
 The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okateje village, approximately 10 km west of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Swatich Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:
 In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: enviroclim@gmail.com or on before Friday 14th March 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Okateje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region
Date: 08 March 2025
Time: 10h00 a.m.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: enviroclim@gmail.com



REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Karibib Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the prospective owner Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57:

- Subdivision of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57;
- Rezoning of Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57 from "Undetermined" to "General Industrial" and
- Consent to commence with the proposed development whilst rezoning is still in process.

The subdivision and rezoning of Portion A of Farm Karibib Town and Townlands No. 57 as well as the consent use sought, would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighbourhood is countered.

Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Karibib Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duly took place too.

Do take note too that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Karibib Town Council, P.O. Box 19, Karibib and/or with the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 28 March 2025.

Applicant:
 Afrishine Investment CC
 P.O. Box 793
 Swakopmund
 Mobile: +264 81 3236024
 E-mail: htsakevahu@gmail.com / afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Karibib Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owners of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1, for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1/300 to "General Residential" with a density of 1/100.
- Consent to commence with the proposed development whilst rezoning is still in process.

The rezoning of Erf 660, Karibib Extension 1 as well as the consent use sought, would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighbourhood is countered.

Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Karibib Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duly took place too.

Do take note too that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Karibib Town Council, P.O. Box 19, Karibib and/or with the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 28 March 2025.

Applicant:
 Afrishine Investment CC
 P.O. Box 793
 Swakopmund
 Mobile: +264 81 3236024
 E-mail: htsakevahu@gmail.com / afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR EXPANSION OF RIGHTS OF LEASEHOLD BOUNDARIES FOR TISEB COMMUNAL CONSERVANCY, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

siseb Communal Conservancy (Or "the Applicant") would like to be granted a Right of Leasehold in respect of a portion of communal land approximately measuring 50 ha.



The Applicant is a registered Conservancy and would like to submit this application in terms of Section 31(5) of the Communal Land Reform Act (No. 5 of 2002). The Applicant subleases 106.5 ha for tourism operations. Tourism operations are listed activities and may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The public is hereby informed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations that application for an ECC will be launched with Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Invitation to participate: Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) are notified to register in order to participate in the ECC permitting process.

In order to receive the participate in this permitting process, kindly register as IAPs by contacting the below:

Ms. Naomi Nelumbu
 Enviroclim Consulting & Training Solutions cc
 P.O. Box 4120, Swakopmund
 Email: nelumbu@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Farm Wenela No. 2029 to apply to the Katima Mulilo Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- SUBDIVISION OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029 INTO PORTION A AND THE REMAINDER OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029.
- REZONING OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVIDED PORTION A FROM "NATURE RESERVE" TO "UNDETERMINED" FOR TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSES.
- LAYOUT APPROVAL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP ON THE PROPOSED SUBDIVIDED PORTION A OF FARM WENELA NO. 2029 TO BE KNOWN AS ZAMBEZI RIVER PRESTIGE PROPER.

In accordance with the Katima Mulilo Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018, Kamau TPDSP hereby provides public notification of the above application.

Farm Wenela No. 2029 is located in the Zambezi Region, along the National B9 road that runs from Rundu to Katima Mulilo, north of the Katima Mulilo UNAM Campus. The proposed portion, on which the township will be established, measures 49 6173 hectares (496,173 sqm) in extent and is zoned as a "Nature Reserve".


The purpose of the application as set out above is to enable the owner of the portion to establish a township to be known as Zambezi River Prestige Proper.

Please further take note that -

- For more enquires regarding the subdivision, rezoning and township establishment, visit the Katima Mulilo Town Council's Department of Planning.
- Any person having objections to the proposed development concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Katima Mulilo Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 04 April 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT

Applicant **Local Authority**


 No. 59 Jenner Street |
 Windhoek West
 c: +264 81 652 2389
 f: +264 81 722 7088
 P.O. Box 22296 Windhoek
 hope@kamautpds.com
 nana@kmtc.org.na

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

Project Activity / Project Name:
 • Subdivision - Dividing Portion X from Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, which is currently zoned "Undetermined".
 • Rezoning - Changing the zoning of Portion X (1.47 hectares) from "Undetermined" to "Public & Private Parking Space".
 • Consolidation - Merging Portion X (1.47 hectares) with an adjacent meter plot that has already been approved for the development of a boutique hotel.

REPORT TITLE:
 EIA for Subdivision of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133 into Portion 144 (And Remainder, Rezoning of Portion 144 (1.47 Hectares) From "Undetermined" to "Parking", And Consolidation of Portion 144 With Portion 132 of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, Erongo Region

Project Location:
 • Portion 144 of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, Erongo Region, Namibia.

Proponent: Continuum HB Property Investments (Pty) Ltd
EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd

Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)

The EIA for the boutique hotel development in Henties Bay will evaluate the environmental effects of the subdivision, rezoning, and consolidation of land. It will assess impacts on local ecosystems, water management, traffic, and the community. The EIA will also propose mitigation measures to minimize negative effects, ensuring sustainable development while protecting the environment.

We invite interested and affected parties (I&APs) to join the public consultation process. Comments are welcome until 14th March, 2025. A public meeting will be held based on stakeholder interest.

Contact Information:
 • Tel / WhatsApp: +264 (0) 81 678 66 76
 • Email: info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za

We value your input and look forward to your contributions to ensure high environmental standards and sustainability.




PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping Impact Assessment (ESIA) and 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 aforesaid ESIA and PCP, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), allowing for the project development to start.

Activity	Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning of a Fuel Service Station and related amenities.
Project Location	Little Sossus Lodge Hardap Region GPS Coordinates: -24.658965 S 15.991054 E
Proponent	Sossus Express CC
Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)	AIPs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns with respect to the envisaged development. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 28 February 2025 to 28 March 2025.

EIA Consultant:
 Cell: 081 127 3027
 Fax: 088 645 026
 Email: ekwao@ekwao.na (Joel Shafashike)


STANDARD NOTICE:

THREE STOREY DWELLING UNIT AND COVERAGE APPLICATION

Take notice that the owner, SILAS NAOBEB intends applying to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the construction of a three-storey dwelling unit of Erf 904, Reminder Street, New Ausblick.

The proposed construction will allow the owner to erect a three-storey dwelling unit. Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be 3 car garage and 3 car parking. The owner's current intentions are to erect and use the building for residential purposes on Erf 904 Ausblick.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board in the Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

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 City or with the applicant / consultant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objection is 21st of March 2025.

Dated at Windhoek this 07 March 2025.

Name: SILAS NAOBEB
Windhoek
Contact details: 0811228944

DRESSED-IN-TIME
 LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SERVICES

WE WASH, IRON AND FOLD

WE WASH:

- Duvels
- Blankets
- comforters
- curtains
- Wedding Dresses
- etc.

INDEPENDENCE SPECIAL

WASH TWO BLANKETS FOR ONLY N\$180

FOR MORE INFO: +264 81 655 9225


South Africa's housing crisis: flawed market design leaves millions in gap market stranded

A local alternative home financier has identified a critical market design flaw as the root cause of South Africa's failure to meet the soaring demand for affordable housing, particularly in the so-called "gap market". This segment comprises households earning too much to qualify for government-subsidised Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) housing but too little to secure traditional bank-financed homes.

Renier Kriek, managing director at Sentinel Homes, explains that 40% of South African consumers fall into the RDP housing category, with household incomes below R3,500 per month.

Meanwhile, the wealthiest 30% of households are adequately served by the open housing market. However, the middle 30% - the gap market - faces a severe shortage of housing stock, with supply dwindling despite overwhelming demand.

Kriek attributes this crisis to a market design that discourages private investment in affordable housing. He highlights the prohibitive costs and complexities associated with evictions and foreclosures, which make it financially unviable for investors to take risks on lower-income consumers.



The gap market is the middle 30% of consumers where the supply of housing stock is extremely low and even declining despite massive demand. Picture Courtesy Africa/African NewsAgency(ANA)

"The cost of resetting a transaction - evicting or foreclosing - is exorbitant and misaligned with market realities," he says.

To address this, Kriek advocates for regulatory reforms to incentivise private sector investment and expand housing supply.

"We need to lower transaction costs for investors to take chances on consumers who are currently deemed too risky due to South Africa's high tenure security environment. This way, more people can enter the formal housing market, even if they cycle in and out multiple

times over their lifetimes. Over time, this process can help house everyone," he argues.

According to a recent study by the Centre for Affordable Housing Finance (CAHF), South Africa faces a housing backlog of at least 2.2 million units, with the gap market bearing the brunt of the shortage.

Kriek acknowledges that his proposed solution may sound harsh to some. "But the alternative - maintaining our restrictive policy environment - is even more callous. It denies people the opportunity to enter the formal housing

market altogether. What good is being born free if you can never access your constitutional right to adequate housing?"

Another issue plaguing the gap market is the inefficiency of government subsidies. The Department of Human Settlements offers the First Home Finance (FHF) subsidy, aimed at households earning between R3,501 and R22,000 per month.

However, millions of rands allocated for this subsidy remain unclaimed, not due to lack of awareness or interest, but because of systemic barriers.

Kriek points out that the subsidy design inadvertently discourages market participants, such as estate agents, from selling to subsidy recipients. "Overzealous fraud prevention measures and bureaucratic inefficiencies mean that subsidy payments are often delayed, making transactions involving subsidies overly complex and unattractive to stakeholders," he explains.

The administration of the FHF subsidy is further complicated by a fragmented system involving national and provincial authorities, each with its own rules and procedures.

This creates a labyrinthine process that lower-income consumers struggle to navigate, especially when market intermediaries like estate agents and attorneys view subsidy recipients unfavorably.

Kriek warns that addressing these issues will require significant political will. "If we do nothing, the situation will only worsen.

The current government may lack the ability to diagnose the problem accurately, let alone implement the necessary policy changes," he says.

However, he remains hopeful that solving the housing supply crisis could spur job creation, aligning with President Cyril Ramaphosa's recent State of the Nation Address, which emphasized employment growth as a national priority. IOL

A BRIGHTER OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUR TOMORROW

TENDERS

TENDER ENQUIRY NO. E002-ND-20245
INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF 65-SEATER BUSES

- 1. OVERVIEW**
 Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd (Namdeb) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Namdeb Holdings (Pty) Ltd, and performs land-based prospecting (exploration), mining and rehabilitation operations.
- 2. SPECIFICATION OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES**
 Namdeb hereby invites reputable and qualified suppliers and/or service providers to submit tenders for the supply and delivery of 65-Seater Buses to Namdeb in Oranjemund, and after-sales support.

The supply requirements are without limitation one of the following:

- A) Four (4) Diesel 65-Seater Buses, or
- B) Four (4) Battery-Electric 65-Seater Buses and 1x charger, or
- C) Four (4) Buses which could consist of Diesel and Battery-Electric 65-Seater Buses including or excluding a charger

- 3. TENDER ENQUIRY DOCUMENT**
 Interested parties must contact the following person to obtain a copy of the tender enquiry documents by no later than **16h00 pm (Namibian time) on Tuesday, 25 February 2025**:

Contact: Supply Chain Helpdesk
 Email: Elizabeth.Markowitz@namdeb.com
 Tel.: +264 (63) 23 8502

- 4. CLOSING DATE**
 The closing date for the tender is **16h00 (Namibian time) on Monday, 24 March 2025**, and tender submissions must only be delivered to the address as specified in the tender enquiry document.

www.namdeb.com

NAMDEB
A NAMIBIA DIAMOND PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EnvironClm Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and affected parties (SIAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 2002) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (No. 40 of 2014) for the following:

PROJECT NAME:
 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Oshana village, Oshana Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated approximately 10 km west of Oshana, Oshana Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
 The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Oshana village, approximately 10 km west of Oshana, Oshana Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
 Project Lead: South African Minerals Processing (Pty) Ltd
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): EnvironClm Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd

REGISTRATION OF SIAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: in line with Section 24 of the Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 2002) and EIA Regulations (No. 40 of 2014) SIAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via email: apponline@enclm.co.za on or before Friday 14th March 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
 Place: Oshana village, Oshana Rural Constituency, Kunene Region
 Date: 13 March 2025
 Time: 08h00 am
 Contact: +264 8121925040
 Email: enclm@enclm.co.za

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT WANTED

Submission Date
28 February 2025

Financial Accountant

Qualification Skills:

- Diploma/Degree in Accounting/Finance
- 5 years of experience in Accounting and Finance
- Financial reports completion competency
- Good knowledge of the VAT and Tax act
- XERO Accounting software experience is a must
- Good interpersonal skills
- Self motivated candidate

Send a 1-minute video of why you should be considered.

Send your resume + Video to
consultant@simplyadvisory.com

www.simplyadvisory.com

Did our favourite ogres get a glow-up? Exploring fan reactions to 'Shrek 5' trailer

“Shrek” has been a part of many of our childhoods, and, as a lifelong fan, I’m happy to say I still watch it to this day - and it turns out I’m not alone. Studies show that “Shrek” remains just as popular today as it was when it first hit the big screen in 2001.

According to a report by Statista, the franchise continues to draw impressive numbers, with over 3.5 billion dollars in box office revenue worldwide. This green ogre has found a special place in our hearts, even years later.

What made “Shrek” stand out was the quirky and lovable characters that filled its world. From the three blind mice to the gingerbread man, and yes, the iconic Disney princesses, it had us feeling right at home.

We were living in a universe where unexpected friendships were the norm, and it was a world we could always revisit. That nostalgic feeling is something we all carry with us, even now.

Now, while “Shrek 4” didn’t quite capture the same level of fan adoration as the previous films, the story isn’t over yet. “Shrek 5” is officially on its way.

The much-awaited announcement came in 2021, with Universal Pictures confirming that a fifth installment would be in the works. Fans were buzzing, and for good reason—who wouldn’t want more of the land of Far Far Away?

The latest teaser trailer, released by Universal Pictures on February 27, had everyone buzzing as Zendaya has joined the “Shrek 5” voice cast, alongside returning favourites like Mike Myers (Shrek), Cameron Diaz (Fiona), and Eddie Murphy



(Donkey).

However, fans pointed out that the characters’ appearance looks a little tweaked. As we know, times change, and modern films have to adapt. You may not have asked for it, but that’s just how things are now.

As “Shrek 5” gets ready to hit the screens, fans are noticing something different about the characters.

The familiar, rugged faces of our favourite ogre and his gang now seem to have had a bit of a glow-up. Botox? Fillers? Maybe a touch too much shine on the skin? Whatever it is, it’s clear that the characters have had some

work done.

It’s no surprise, really - today’s kids are used to seeing perfectly polished faces on TV, with beauty standards constantly being pushed in shows and movies.

The days of charmingly rough-around-the-edges characters seem to be behind us, as everyone’s looking a little bit more, well, glammed up.

For many fans, especially for those of us who grew up with “Shrek”, this new look feels a bit off. We remember when the characters were a bit scruffy, with all their imperfections making them

relatable.

But hey, at least they still sound the same, right? The unmistakable voice of Mike Myers as Shrek and Eddie Murphy’s comedic genius as Donkey - those voices are what make us feel at home every time we hear them. But it does make you wonder why it was necessary to change their appearances. Why not stick with what made them so lovable in the first place? The beauty of “Shrek” wasn’t just in the animation but in its message.

It was about showing that even the “ugly” ogre could be the hero, that

someone who didn’t fit the typical mould could find love, and that it’s okay to embrace who you are, flaws and all. That’s the real magic of “Shrek” - and it’s why so many of us still carry that message with us today. Even Mirror Mirror, the ever-so-sarcastic magic mirror, looks a bit different this time around. I mean, did someone get a full jaw redo? One X user commented on the modern look: “Modern animators ruin EVERYTHING. Literally just get the models from shrek 1-4... it doesn’t HAVE to look garbage man.” BBC

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites is situated approximately 10 Km west of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper processing facility at Okatjetje village, approximately 10 Km West of Opuwo, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Swattech Mineral Processor (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Enviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia’s Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 14th March 2025.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Okatjetje village, Opuwo Rural Constituency, Kunene Region
Date: 08 March 2025
Time: 10h00 a.m
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: enviroclim@gmail.com



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 9628

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

Location: The license area is located about 19 km southeast of Khorixas. The proponent intends to explore for Copper and Gold. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and drilling.

Proponent: Armasi Mining (Proprietary) Limited

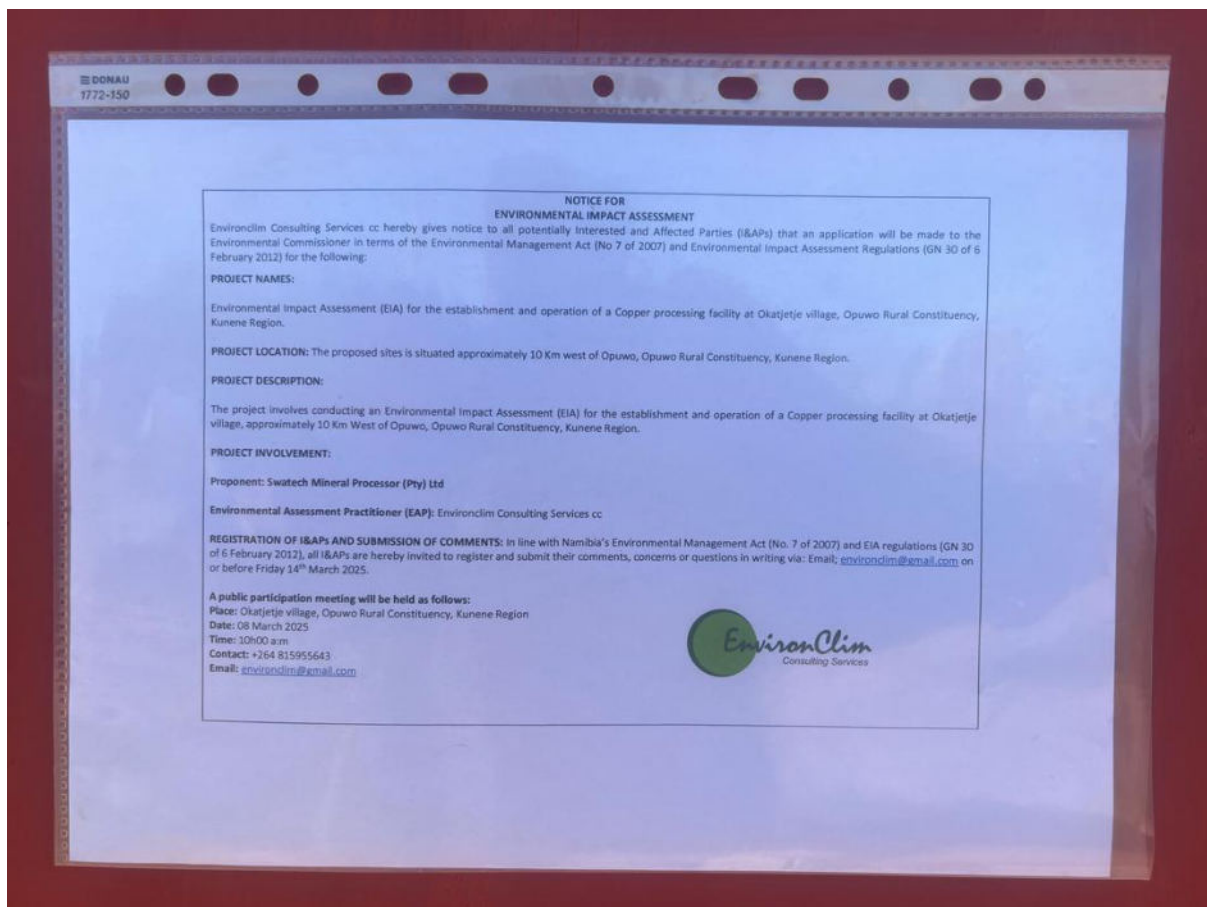
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 31/03/2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598



Annexure D: Proof of site notices



Annexure E: Proof of a certificate of registration of customary land right

			
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA			
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM			
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF CUSTOMARY LAND RIGHT			
<small>As in the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Section 25, Regulation 5)</small>			
Certificate No:	KUNCLB-CU003305		
It is hereby certified that a Customary Land Right has been granted to:			
Right holder:	Dawid LARANJA		
	<small>Birth Certificate Number 1978-11-10</small>		
Residential address:	Okatjetje		
Postal address:	P.O BOX 151, Opuwo		
	Nature of right holder: Individual		
Description of portion of land in respect of which land right has been granted:			
UPI:	OKATJE003120	Constituency:	Opuwo Urban
Area:	Okatjetje	Traditional Authority:	Vita Royal House
Parcel size:	1.5 ha	Traditional	Kaokoland
Region:	Kunene	Administrative Area:	
Description of land right which has been granted:			
Approved land use:	Crop Production and Residential	approval date:	27.03.2014
Other right on parcel:		approval date:	
			
Signature of CLB Chairperson/ Secretary		Date	
<small>Page 1 of 2</small>			

Annexure F: Proof of registration for I&AP's.

Register as an I&AP for Swatch Mineral Processor

Inbox



ZK Kasete <zebra.kasete@icloud.com> Wed, Mar 5, 12:09 PM

to me

Hi

I want to register as I&AP.

Regards

Zebra KASETE



Environ Clim <environclim@gmail.com> Wed, Mar 5, 12:27 PM

to ZK

Hi Zebra Kasete,

This is to confirm that you are registered I&AP.

Regards

Gideon

EAP

Environ Clim <environclim@gmail.com> Mar 7, 2025, 3:43 PM

to ZK

Hi Mr Kasete,

Our greatest apologies as our computer had crashed and only managed to recover some of the documents related to this project.

Kindly receive the BID for your perusal. Let us know your input regarding the project.

Regards

ECS Team

One attachment • Scanned by Gmail

Annexure G: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Annexure H: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)