

APP No: 250313005519

Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Exploration Activities of Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals On Exclusive Prospecting Licenses 9636 between Tsumeb and Grootfontein, Otjozondjupa Region



CONSULTANT:

Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu (BSC, MSc) Red-Dune Consulting CC P O Box 27623 Windhoek Cell: +264 81 147 7889

PROPONENT

Mr. Andreas Pqlfi Huab Energy Pty Ltd P O Box 23532 Windhoek, Namibia



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	On Exclusive Prospecting Licenses 9636	
CLIENT	Huab Energy (Pty) Ltd	
ENVIRONMENTAL	Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu	
ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER		
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	Ms. Josephine Nelao Uupindi	
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

١.	AC	RON	YMS and ABBREVIATIONi
١١.	Exe	cutiv	e Summaryii
1	Intro	oduc	tion1
	1.1	Prop	oonent1
	1.2	Reg	ulatory requirements1
	1.3	The	Need and Desirability of the Project2
	1.4	Tern	ns of Reference
	1.5	Sco	pe of EIA4
2	Proj	ectl	Description6
	2.1	Loc	ation6
	2.2	Site	Descriptions7
	2.3	Prop	oosed Exploration activities7
	2.3.	1	Phase 1. Non-Invasive Exploration7
	2.3.	2	Phase 2. Evasive Exploration9
	2.4	Sup	porting Infrastructure10
	2.4.	1	Accommodation10
	2.4.	2	Access roads
	2.4.	3	Water Resources11
	2.4.	4	Electricity
	2.4.	5	Ablution facility12
	2.4.	6	Exploration equipment13
	2.	.4.6.1	Vehicles13
	2.	.4.6.2	2 Drilling
	2.	4.6.3	Airborne Geophysical survey15
3	Des	cript	ion of the Environment16
	3.1	Envi	ronmental parameters16
	3.2	Тор	ography and Drainage17
	3.3	Geo	blogy and Hydrology18
	3.4	Eco	logy (Flora and Fauna)19
	3.4.	1	Description of the Biophysical Environment
	3.4.	2	Flora
	3.4.	3	Fauna

	3.4.	4 Ec	ological Impact Assessment	25
	3.5	Demo	graphy	26
	3.6	Heritaç	ge and Archaeology	28
	3.6.	1 Int	roduction	28
	3.6.	2 He	ritage and archaeology in Namibia	28
	3	.6.2.1	Hoba Meteorite	29
	3	.6.2.2	Otavipithecus namibiensis	29
	3.6.	3 Cł	nance find	
	3.6.	4 Co	onclusion	31
	3.6.	5 Pro	oject Alternatives	32
4	Leg	al and	Policy Framework	36
5	Pub	olic Con	sultation	40
	5.1	Newsp	aper Advertisement	40
	5.2	Public	Meeting	41
6	Env	ironme	ntal and Social Impact Assessment	42
	6.1	Introdu	uction	42
	6.2	Impac	t Identification	42
	6.3	Criteric	al for impact assessment	46
	6.4	Risk As	sessment	49
	6.5	Mitiga	tion Hierarchy	50
	6.6	Risks A	ssessment	52
	6.6.	1 Plo	anning Phase	52
	6.6.	2 Exp	ploration Phase	52
	6.6.	3 So	cial Environment: Impacts Assessment	53
	6.6.	4 Bic	o-Physical Environment: Impacts Assessment	65
7	Dec	commis	sioning and Rehabilitation	75
8	Cor	nclusior	ns and Recommendations	77
	8.1	Conclu	Jsion	77
	8.2	Recon	nmendations	77
9	Ref	erence	S	78
10) A	ppendi	ixes	81
	10.1	Apper	ndix 1. EPL Licence and supporting documents	81
	10.2	Apper	ndix 2. Newspaper Adverts	85

10.3	Appendix 3. Evidence	of public meeting	.89
			•••

List of Figures

Figure 1.The EIA process in Namibia	5
Figure 2. EPL 9636	6
Figure 3. Exploration vehicles (For illustration purposes)	14
Figure 4. An illustration of a hand dug trench (For illustration purposes)	14
Figure 5. A truck mounted RC drill rig and a skid mounted drill rig (illustration	on
only) Figure 6. An illustration of a fixed wing Cessna Figure 7. Locality map showing the Otavi Mountain Land (J.E. Misiewicz 1	15 15 988) 19
Figure 8: General Vegetation	24
Figure 9. Goats observed at farm Abenab	24
Figure 10. Arranged public meetings at Farm Abenab	
Figure 11. Mitigation Hierarchy Source	51

List of Tables

Table 1. Identified listed activities concerning the proposed project	2
Table 2. The Environmental setting of Tsumeb and Grootfontein, areas (A	tlas
of Namibia)	16
Table 3. Vegetation list and their conservation status	25
Table 4. Population Demography for Otjozondjupa Region (Namibia	
Population and Census Report of 2023)	27
Table 5. Analysis of Project Alternative	32
Table 6. Legal requirements for the proposed project	36
Table 7. Dates of newspaper advertisement	40
Table 8. Impact identification	42
Table 9. Criteria for Impact Assessment	47
Table 10. Risk assessment matrix	49
Table 11. Social Environment: Impact Assessment	53
Table 12. Bio-Physical Environment: Impacts Assessment	65

I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

- AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- DEA Department of Environmental Affairs
- ECC Environmental Clearance Certificate
- EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
- EMA Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- EMP Environmental Management Plan
- EPL Exploration Prospecting Licenses
- GDP Gross Domestic Product
- HIA Heritage Impact Assessment
- HIV Human Immune Virus
- MEFT Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
- OML Otavi Mountain Range
- RC Reverse Circulation
- **RDC** Red-Dune Consulting

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(a) Proponent

Huab Energy (Pty) Ltd holds Exploration Prospecting License (EPL) 9636, covering an area of 719.2168 hectares. The license encompasses the farms Starnberg, Cleveland, Auritsab, and Abenab, located in the Grootfontein area of the Otjozondjupa Region. The company intends to carry out exploration activities targeting base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals within the EPL 9636 area.

(b) Affected Farms

The EPL measures 719.2168 hectares (ha) and covers farms; Starnberg, Cleveland, Auritsab and Abenab.

(c) Method of exploration

The exploration program will employ non-invasive techniques including geological field mapping and geophysical ground surveys to identify target zones for geochemical soil sampling. Near-surface targets will be investigated through shallow pitting and trenching, while deeper targets will be sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.

The exploration area is located within operational commercial farms near Grootfontein, where existing infrastructure such as brick houses, access roads, and water resources are available. Accommodation will be arranged either in Grootfontein town or farmhouses through direct agreements with landowners, eliminating the need for temporary campsites and associated vegetation clearance or sanitation management.

(d) Environmental Protection

Environmental protection measures form a core component of the environmental management plan, with survey lines deliberately routed to

ii

preserve mature trees and all drill holes fully backfilled post-sampling. Any exceptions for retaining drill holes as water boreholes will require explicit landowner consent. Energy requirements will be met through sustainable solutions, including gas for cooking, solar-powered lighting, and strictly limited generator use for heavy-duty tasks such as welding and drilling operations.

Drawing on Red-Dune's local experience, farmers have historically raised concerns about past exploration activities, alleging land damage and insufficient rehabilitation efforts. This underscores the need for the proponent to prioritize site rehabilitation and ensure physical disturbances are responsibly managed.

(e) Employees and public Health and Safety

Health and safety protocols have been designed to address operational risks through comprehensive controls. Dust suppression systems will mitigate respiratory hazards during drilling activities, while certified operators and regular equipment maintenance will ensure safe handling of machinery. Field teams will be equipped with insect repellent provisions and sanitation measures to minimize vector-borne disease risks, supported by onsite first aid readiness and access to medical facilities in Grootfontein for emergency response.

(f) Stakeholder Consultations

Public consultation was conducted in accordance with EIA regulations, including the creation of a farm owners database and a WhatsApp group to share the background information document, proposed meeting dates, and submission platforms for comments. While the WhatsApp group remained active, only two out of four farm owners attended the public meeting held at Farm Abenab in the Grootfontein area.

(g) Study limitation and Recommendations

A limitation of this study was the inability to conduct on-site assessments for heritage and archaeology. This was due to the fact that, exploration targets has not been generated to conduct a more focused foot survey. A desktop study done on the heritage and archaeology indicated that the affected farms are not known to have registered heritage and archaeological material. However the farm owners indicated, there could be archaeological material buried beneath underground since the area was historically inhabited. Consequently, a chance find was developed to guide the exploration activities.

This study was conducted with high degree of confidence and no impacts were identified that would necessitate a precautionary approach, neither to avoid the project to commence. It is therefore recommended to the approving authority to issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Furthermore, should the exploration yield into a feasibility for a full mining operation, it is recommended that a comprehensive study with various specialist studies such as Hydrogeology, Ecology, Cultural, Heritage and Archaeology should be conducted.

iv

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proponent

Huab Energy (Pty) Ltd holds Exploration Prospecting License (EPL) 9636, located in the Grootfontein area of the Otjozondjupa Region. The company intends to conduct exploration activities targeting base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals within the boundaries of EPL 9636.

1.2 Regulatory requirements

The protection of the environment in Namibia is firmly established under Article 95(i) of the Namibian Constitution, which mandates the State to actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at maintaining ecosystems, essential ecological processes, and biological diversity, as well as utilizing living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future. This constitutional commitment is further reinforced by the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), which provides a comprehensive framework for sustainable environmental management and the use of natural resources.

In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in the Government Gazette of 6 February 2012 (No. 4878) under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, the proposed exploration activity is classified as a listed activity. As a result, it may not be undertaken without obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), as outlined in Table 1. This regulatory requirement ensures that all exploration activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental impact and aligns with Namibia's commitment to sustainable development.

Table 1 Identified listed activities concerning the proposed project	
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Activity	Applicability
3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or	The projects will include the
activities which requires a license, right or other	prospecting of Mineral, and the
form of authorization, and the renewal of a license,	proponent obtained an EPL
right or other form of authorization, in terms of the	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.	
3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any	Exploration activities will
natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	involve, drilling and digging to
	extract natural resource.
3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation,	The project will extract resource
conservation and related activities.	sample (soil samples) for
	manipulations / analysis.

In compliance with the statutory requirements outlined in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Huab Energy has appointed Red-Dune Consulting CC (RDC) to undertake an environmental impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities. This appointment aligns with the legal mandate that requires an EIA to be conducted before such activities can proceed.

1.3 The Need and Desirability of the Project

Mining remains the cornerstone of economic development across Africa, particularly for resource-rich nations like Namibia where the sector contributed 14.4% to GDP in 2023 (World Bank, 2023). Mineral exploration forms the critical foundation for this economic engine, as demonstrated by Namibia's recent uranium mining successes driven by global demand for nuclear energy (Namibian Ministry of Mines, 2023).

The proposed exploration initiative directly addresses Namibia's strategic priorities by:

- Enabling mineral discovery: Systematic geological mapping and targeted drilling aim to identify economically viable deposits, mirroring operational models behind Namibia's uranium production (International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], 2022).
- Driving economic multipliers: The mining sector's fiscal contributions and local procurement demonstrate how exploration projects evolve into major economic drivers (Chamber of Mines of Namibia, 2023).
- Advancing employment creation: With mining employment growing 12.6% in 2023, successful exploration lays the groundwork for skilled job opportunities (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2023).

This project aligns with Namibia's dual objectives of mineral-led development and economic diversification (Government of Namibia, 2020). The exploration methodology's low environmental footprint complements the nation's sustainable mining framework, while its focus on commercial farmlands leverages existing infrastructure to minimize ecological disruption (Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, 2021).

1.4 Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (TORs) for this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is in accordance with the EMA and its EIA Regulation Section 9 (a-b). It considers other relevant local, national and international laws. These guidelines are aimed to focus on issues of greater environmental concerns and to develop mitigation measures for effective environmental management. Eventually, this EIA is aimed at obtaining the ECC for the project and to ensure environmental sustainability. The TORs of this project includes, but not limited to the following;

- Provide a comprehensive description of the proposed Project;
- Identify relevant legislation and guidelines for the project;

- Identify potential environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the project location and conduct risk assessment;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities about the proposed project to enable their participation and contribution;
- Develop an Environmental Management (EMP) that would be a legal guideline for the environmental protection by the project

1.5 Scope of EIA

The scope of this project is guided by Namibia's EIA Regulations (2012), following the process outlined in Figure 1. Its primary objectives include identifying potential environmental and social impacts, assessing their significance, and developing optimal, practical mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects.

Red-Dune Consulting (RD) asserts that the developed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlines practical mitigation measures designed to ensure environmental sustainability through structured compliance, monitoring, and adaptive management. RD further confirms that the assessment provides comprehensive, evidence-based data, enabling the Environmental Commissioner (EC) to make an informed decision regarding the issuance of an ECC.



Figure 1. The EIA process in Namibia

2 **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

2.1 Location

The EPL is located between Tsumeb and Grootfontein in Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa Region area (-19.2222°S, 17.83639°E) (Figure 2). It measures 719.2168 hectares (ha) and covers farms; Starnberg, Cleveland, Auritsab and Abenab.



Figure 2. EPL 9636

2.2 Site Descriptions

The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) encompasses four commercial farms currently engaged in livestock and crop production. This area is adjacent to the historic Abenab Mine (1921–1958), recognized as the world's largest vanadate ore deposit during its operational period. The mineralisation, hosted within the Auros Formation limestones of the uppermost Abenab Subgroup, forms part of a globally significant base metal province.

The Abenab main deposit originally contained 1.85 million tonnes at 1.03% V_2O_5 , with a cylindrical orebody extending to depths exceeding 425 metres. Historical operations by the Southwest Africa Company Ltd ceased at 215 metres due to technical-economic challenges, including rising water inflows and declining ore grades. The mine's legacy includes substantial infrastructure impacts, particularly extensive deforestation for fuelwood during its operational peak, highlighting the critical need for modern environmental safeguards in current exploration practices.

2.3 Proposed Exploration activities

The proposed exploration will adopt the following various prospecting methods:

- Reconnaissance field mapping
- Geochemical soil sampling and target generation
- Geophysical ground surveys (magnetics, electromagnetics, gravity)
- Diamond/RC Drilling of geophysical target

2.3.1 Phase 1. Non-Invasive Exploration

The initial phase of mineral prospecting and exploration involves non-invasive work. These activities do not cause physical damage to the environment. These activities include geological studies and field mapping where analysis of historical data, geological maps and their interpretations take place. Analysis of these data would generate geophysical targets where evasive exploration would take place. The non-invasive exploration activities are explained below

- Geological studies and field mapping, during this stage, various geological data for the area will be collected from different sources to analyse and study available information of the area. Information are derived from aerial photo. These geological photos are studied to generate target point where geochemical soil sampling are to be taken. This stage is non-invasive and does not have any significant impact on the environment. Existing access road would be used, and hand tools would mainly be used for samples collections.
- **Soil surveys** Soil survey is the process used to classify soil types and other soil properties in target area which is used for geo-encoding. The collection of information of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area. This is a non-evasive process that does not have impact on the environment. Soil sampling traverses to be conducted on foot within the farming areas shall be collected from soil sampling pits, which would be around 30x30x30cm (hand-held shovel width and depth) and are to be backfilled immediately after sampling.
- **Geophysical surveys**, Geophysical ground surveys uses various method to gather geological information such as magnetic and electromagnetics. Magnetic surveying measure local magnetic field characteristic of the generated targets from geological mapping. This activity is used to detect minerals that respond to magnetic field. It provides information of a sub-surface area without physically opening the ground and is able to detect metal ore in the ground. The activity can be done from air and on ground. On ground, a Magnetometer is carried by a person on the surveyed areas to collect samples. While in aerial magnetic data was

collected using a helicopter / fixed wind airplane where the Magnetometer is mounted especially on difficult terrain and on large terrains. This activity does not pose significant impact to the environment.

2.3.2 Phase 2. Evasive Exploration

The second phase of exploration includes sampling for geochemical samples from targets sites. During this phase collection of geochemical samples from hole of less than 1m and drilling shall take place. The target sites maybe unaccessible with existing roads, hence new access road shall be established. Normally, farm roads are meant for light vehicles, exploration vehicles have the potential to damage the farm access roads. Hence proper road maintenance must be implemented to ensure that the roads are left on good state. Generally, the many farms are encroached by bushes of Acacia *Mellifera*, and patch distribution of Acacia Erioloba which is a protected species. If at all necessary is required to clear some trees / shrubs to access target a site, consent for clearing must be obtained from farm owners and protected tree species must be avoided.

- **Drilling** is done at the final stage of exploration to evaluate the prospect of minerals and determine the feasibility of mining. Drill rods are used to collect geological samples from the earth's subsurface. The drill targets will be generated from the mapping and sampling programmes. The targets grid patterns may range from 200X50m grid spacing to grids of 100m by 50m and in some instances on a 50m by 20m grid spacing during detailed sampling. Exploration activities mainly use two types of drilling; Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drilling. Reverse circulation gained prominence due to its effectives and conservative when it comes to water use.
- **Reverse Circulation** drilling often referred to as 'RC' drilling uses rods (shafts) with inner and outer tubes with drill bit attached to an air-filled interchanging piston known as a hammer. The hammer produces drill

cuttings that are returned to the surface inside the rods. RC drill are carried on drill rigs, which are mostly powerful heavy truck. RC drilling is the most preferred method because it is less costly and produces liable materials that are free from contamination. In an arid place like Namibia, RC Drilling would be advantageous because it does not require water for rock drilling unlike Diamond core drilling that requires water for lubrication. Once the proposed exploration has been concluded, the impacted sites must be rehabilitated as provided for by the Environmental Management Plan.

2.4 Supporting Infrastructure

2.4.1 Accommodation

Geological staff and supporting crew will be accommodated at farms to be identified and agreement to be sought with the farm owners, while drilling crews may camp at the drill site or commute from a town nearby, depending on the contracting company. A base camp for accommodation will be set up in agreement with farm owner. A garbage dump and pit toilet may be established. No hazardous waste shall be dumped in a garbage dump. An impermeable special skip container will be on site for collecting hazardous waste.

At the end of exploration, toilet pits and garbage dump must be dump filled before leaving the site. Alternatively, the use of the mobile toilets is recommended where waste should be disposed at an approved municipal area. To ensure environmental protection from oil, fuel, and lubricants, servicing of vehicles and equipment must take place at an agreed designated area. In event where the farm owner does not allow servicing of the vehicles or machineries, such activities must take place at designated area.

10

2.4.2 Access roads

The project area is accessible via B8, the main road between Otavi and Grootfontein and via C42 road between Grootfontein and Tsumeb. The project should make use of farm access roads. It is highly recommended that these access roads should be rehabilitated in accordance with the EMP and to the farm's owners' satisfaction. In some instances where proposed drill sites do not have access road, only then would be a need to clear some shrub but no mature trees shall be cut down. This must be communicated to the farm owner, and with due consideration of the recommendation of the vegetation study where protected tree species may not be cleared for provision of access roads.

2.4.3 Water Resources

Water may be sourced from the farm's existing borehole and transported to the drill site with a water truck. The amount of water to be used is negligible as it would only be used for cleaning of equipment and for household purposes. Grootfontein area is rich in water resource, ground water in the area is found at 60m and drilling is expected to intersect groundwater. Drilling of boreholes for water abstraction requires a permit from Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF). In an event where the farm owner would want a drill site to become a water borehole, all necessary permits should be obtained accompanied by the water quality report to monitor possible contamination.

2.4.4 Electricity

Exploration activities require minimal energy consumption, primarily for cooking and lighting. The drill rig operates using fuel from its mounted truck. Energy sources will be allocated for specific purposes: gas will be used for cooking and heating, a silent generator will provide power for lighting and

11

industrial tasks such as minor welding, and existing solar panels and power lines from previous mining operations may be utilized for lighting where available.

2.4.5 Ablution facility

Farmhouses where workers may be accommodated are equipped with ablution facilities. A portable toilet will be used on-site.

2.4.6 Exploration equipment

Exploration Programme first year	List of Equipment
Geology, mapping, soil	x2 Light vehicles (4x4)
sampling	

Exploration Programme subsequent	List of Equipment
years	
Geological mapping, soil sampling	Light Vehicles (4x4)
Exploration drilling	Track/truck mounted rig (DD/RC),
	Rod carrier (Truck), x4 Light Vehicles
	(4x4), Compressor mounted truck
	(RC), Water truck (DD)
Geophysical Surveys	Light vehicles, Aircraft, Drone

2.4.6.1 Vehicles

Pickup vehicles will be utilized during exploration activities (Figure 3). All trenching and soil sampling excavations will be conducted manually (Figure 4). Water will be transported using water trucks. Night driving, reckless driving, and speeding are strictly prohibited. Bulldozer use for access road construction will require prior agreement with farm owners.



Figure 3. Exploration vehicles (For illustration purposes)



Figure 4. An illustration of a hand dug trench (For illustration purposes)

2.4.6.2 Drilling

A 4X4 Lorries and skid mounted drill rig may be used to carry the drill on target sites (figure 5).



Figure 5. A truck mounted RC drill rig and a skid mounted drill rig (illustration only)

2.4.6.3 Airborne Geophysical survey

Arial photo will be taken with a fixed wing Cessna plane (Figure 6).



Figure 6. An illustration of a fixed wing Cessna

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is the most arid country in Sub-Saharan Africa. It experiences high climatic variability, characterized by persistent droughts and unpredictable, low, and highly variable rainfall patterns, which contribute to water scarcity. Annual rainfall is highly sporadic, ranging from 50 mm to 600 mm, increasing from the western part of the country to the east. Located in the eastern part of Namibia, the Otjozondjupa Region receives some of the highest rainfall in the country.

3.1 Environmental parameters

A summary of the key environmental parameters relevant to the study area is presented in Table 2. This includes data on climate patterns, rainfall distribution, temperature ranges, land use, socio-economic, and water availability. These parameters provide an overview of the environmental conditions that influence both ecological processes and human activities in the region.

Table 2. The Environmental setting of Tsumeb and Grootfontein,	areas (Atlas
of Namibia)	

No	Parameters	Description
1.	Elevation above sea level	1200-1400m
2.	Climatic Condition;	
	o Min Average Temperature	6-8°C
	o Max Average Temperature	32-34°C
	o Average Rainfall	500-550
	\circ Wind Direction	North-east
3.	Land use	The EPL covers commercial
		farms which are mainly
		involved with cattle and crop
		farming as well as small
		livestock. There are various

		similar exploration activities in			
		the area.			
4.	Nearest Water body	The areas receive some of the			
		best rainfall in the country,			
		hence there is plenty of			
		ground water, with average			
		water table at 60m.			
5.	Nearest human settlement	Apart from farm workers, the			
		nearest human settlement is			
		at Tsumeb and Grootfontein.			
6.	Nearest Bitumen road	The site is accessed via C42,			
		the main road between			
		Grootfontein - Tsumeb			
7.	Archaeological / Heritage	There was no heritage			
	Site	resource discovered during			
		the study. A chance find was			
		developed to ensure			
		adequate mitigation			
8.	Socio-Economic conditions	Commercial farmers and their			
		workers, refer to table 4 for the			
		demography of			
		Otjozondjupa region			
9.	Factories / Industries in 5km	None.			
	radius				

3.2 Topography and Drainage

The topography of the Tsumeb–Grootfontein area is characterized by an undulating landscape consisting of mountains, hills, and interspersed flat plains. This varied terrain plays a significant role in shaping local hydrology and land use patterns. According to a report on the demarcation of water basins in Namibia, the Grootfontein area is primarily defined by the drainage of both surface and groundwater from the Otavi Mountain Land in the south, flowing northward toward the Etosha Pan. The eastern boundary of the basin follows a natural divide, separating the surface and groundwater flows between the Etosha and Okavango basins.

3.3 Geology and Hydrology

Otavi, Grootfontein and Tsumeb areas fall under what is called the Otavi Mountain Land (OML). The OML are Dolomites and Limestones which were folded and faulted during the Damara Orogen. The Damara Orogen forms a fold belt which extend across northern Namibia. According to the theory of plate tectonics, "the crust, which represents the uppermost layer of the Earth's inner structure, consists of thick lithospheric plates "swimming" on the liquid mantle. If two plates - together with the continents riding on them - move away from each other, molten rock from the interior erupts onto the surface, while sediments from the erosion of continents accumulate in the resulting rift".

The interaction between sediments, magma and hydrothermal solution yielded in the development of a mineralised zone during the orogenic processes. This mineralization yielded in the deposit of rich base metal of the Otavi Mountain such as Copper, Zinc and Lead (Namibia Geological Survey 1998).



Figure 7. Locality map showing the Otavi Mountain Land (J.E. Misiewicz 1988)

The areas of Otavi, Kombat and Grootfontein receive good rainfall (550-600mm) with the good recharge capability of the subsurface water. The hydrology is characterized by Grootfontein Karst Aquifers (GKA). The GKA comprise of the famous Kombat, Brandwag and the Abenab aquifers. The area is believed to have more of Ground Water Rivers and aquifers than surface water body. The water table ranges from 60m which makes groundwater to be the main source of water supply used for crop irrigation and cattle farming.

3.4 Ecology (Flora and Fauna)

3.4.1 Description of the Biophysical Environment

The impact that mineral exploration and related activities may have on the environment includes both bio-physical and social elements. This section focuses on the biophysical i.e. ecological aspects of the project area. An Ecological Impact Assessment was undertaken to assess the potential impacts. The study was informed by a comprehensive literature review followed by a site visit. The findings and recommendations are summarised below. The Exclusive Prospecting Licence, EPL 9636 fall within Tsumeb and Grootfontein District in north-central Namibia. The general vegetation type of the area could be described as Karstveld which is dominated by Acacia trees and shrub savannah which is characterized by a scattered distribution of tall trees and low shrubs. The study area is vast and many habitats are expected to occur in the respective landscapes.

The soil is sandy, ranging in colour from pale brown and grey with broken calcrete and limestone pieces in it, to fine red sand. The stunt vegetation on hills suggest that the soil is not deep which can be attributed to the presence of calcrete or shale layer that inhibits root establishment.

The EPL spread over four farms with various farming activities as the land-use. The land-use on the foothills is limited to grazing while the plains are used for mixed use including cultivation of crops.

3.4.2 Flora

A site visit to Farm Abenab was conducted on 4 April 2025 during the rainy season to document plant diversity and habitat characteristics. The area exhibited high floristic diversity, attributed to its varied landscapes (e.g., red dunes, ephemeral drainage lines), with photographic evidence of dominant species provided in the subsequent table. Red-Dune Consulting undertook the environmental impact assessment during this period to capture peak vegetation visibility, ensuring accurate ecological baselines.



Ficus burkei (Trangler fig) Protection status: Protected in Namibia



Ficus burkei fruits



Acacia tortilis (Umbrella thorn) No protection status





Kirkia acuminata (Mountain kirkia) No protection status



3.4.3 Fauna

The study area covers active farming land used for livestock rearing. During the site visit, wildlife observations included jackals, Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*), and a variety of birds, reptiles, and insects in the area.



Figure 9. Goats observed at farm Abenab

3.4.4 Ecological Impact Assessment

The proposed exploration activities in the study area are not expected to involve vegetation removal or habitat destruction. However, it remains critical to establish safeguards to prevent unintentional environmental disturbances.

Scientific Name	English Name	Conservation Status	
Sclerocarya birrea	Marula	Protected	
Acacia mellifera	Black-thorn acacia	-	
Dichrostachys cinerea	Sickle-bush	-	
Combretum imberbe	Leadwood	Protected	
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected	
Acacia tortilis,	Umbrella-thorn	-	
Grewia villosa	Mallow raisin	-	
Acacia luderitzii	Kalahari acacia	-	
Commiphora africana	Tall common corkwood	-	
Croton grattismus	Lavender croton	-	
Ficus cordata	Namaqua rock fig	Protected	
Combretum apiculatum	Kudu-bush	-	
Grewia flava	Velvet raisin	-	
Grewia flavescens	Sandpaper raisin	-	
Berchemia discolour	Bird-plum	Protected	
Grewia bicolor	Omundjembere	-	
Terminalia prunoides	Purple-pod terminalia/ blutfruchtbaum	-	

Table 3. Vegetation list and their conservation status

Impact on vegetation: The proponent indicated that no mature tree would be cut down during exploration phase. However, should the exploration yield feasible data for mining operation, it shall be inevitable for some tree to be affected. A comprehensive vegetation study should be conducted by then.

3.5 Demography

Grootfontein, part of the Otjozondjupa Region (population 220,811 in 2023), benefits economically from mining and agriculture. While the 2023 census does not specify regional unemployment rates, historical data from Grootfontein Constituency (unemployment: 19.3% in 2011) and national trends suggest employment opportunities from sectors like B2Gold's Otjikoto Mine and commercial farming. These industries position mining and agriculture as critical pillars for local and national economic growth

Table 4. Population Demography for Otjozondjupa Region (Namibia

Population and Census Report of 2023).

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			Education Attainment, %		
Total	143 903	220 811	Primary Education	40.4	46.5
Males	73 902	113 280	Secondary Education	18.9	22.7
Females	70 001	107 531	Tertiary Education	4.1	10.5
Annual growth rate (%)	0.6	3.6	Fertility		
			Average number of children per woman	4.0	4.1
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			Disability, %		
Urban	53.8	62.9	Prevalence	<u></u>	3.9
Rural	46.2	37.1	Private households		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	106	105	Number	33 192	58 237
Population density			Average size	4.2	3.6
People per sq. km.	1.4	2.1	Household headship		
Age composition, %		0.000	Female-headed	36.6	42.6
Under 5 years	14.2	13.9	Child-Headed	1.1	0.8
5 – 14 years	22.0	22.0	Orphan-headed	0.3	0.2
15 – 34 years	35.7	34.9	Elderly-headed	14.8	13.8
35 – 59 years	22.4	23.5	Housing conditions, %		
60+ years	5.8	5.7	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	94.6	93.8
Never married	56.8	70.1	No toilet facility	38.9	37.2
Married with certificate	18.4	14.1	No Toilet facility in urban	22.4	25.7
Married traditionally	9.2	6.4	Electricity for lighting	56.0	57.9
Consensual union	11.4	5.5	Wood/charcoal for cooking	56.0	51.4
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.4	Household living		
Widowed	2.4	1.9	Improvised housing units (shacks)	17.7	40.1
Citizenship, %			Sanitation, %		
Namibian	94.4	93.9	Urban Household access to flush toilet	63.3	60.6
Non-Namibian	5.6	5.6	Rural Household access to flush toilet	28.4	36.5
			Urban Household access to garbage collection	69.4	55.4
20-24 yeas who were married			Rural household access to Garbage collection	10.0	10.9
Before age 15	-	0.7	Main source of income, %		
Before age 18	-	3.2	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	59.6	57.8
% of children under 5 years		74.3	Old age Pension	9.2	10.4
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Business, non-farming	10.1	7.5
Access to internet	8.3	29.5	Farming	10.1	4.7
Own Cellphone	54.9	52.2			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	83.0	83.0			
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	16	15.8			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	20.0	14.9			
Currently at school	11.0	15.1			
Left school	66.0	68.2			
3.6 Heritage and Archaeology

3.6.1 Introduction

According to UNESCO, World Heritage refers to sites of outstanding universal value that are protected for future generations. These include both natural and cultural landmarks, such as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef, and the Taj Mahal, among others listed on the World Heritage List.

"Archaeology is the study of human cultures through the analysis of their historical traces and their context which aims at explaining the origin and development of civilizations, as well as the understanding of culture and history. Underwater archaeology is a sub-discipline, which studies submerged sites, artifacts, human remains and landscapes".

The World Heritage Convention, established in 1972, aims to protect the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. Namibia is a signatory to this convention. Through the National Heritage Council Act 27 of 2004, the Namibian government has committed to safeguarding cultural and heritage sites. The Act mandates the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance, their registration, the establishment of a National Heritage Register, and related administrative measures.

3.6.2 Heritage and archaeology in Namibia

Evidence of the presence of human and their ancestors in Namibia is said to be beyond written record. Evidence of their existence is provided by graves, dwelling places, stone tools and a wealth of rock art which dates back to the Southern African Middle Stone Age¹. These findings provide critical insight into the long-standing human occupation and cultural development within the region.

¹ John Kinahan 2011

Considering this historical context and the significance of preserving heritage and a the relatively large extent of the (EPL) area, a desktop study was undertaken as an initial step to assess and establish a baseline understanding of existing heritage and archaeological resources within the study area.

The results of this preliminary investigation indicated that there are no known heritage resources located within the EPL boundaries. Notable heritage sites such as the Hoba Meteorite and the Berg Aukas Mountains are situated approximately 40 to 50 kilometers outside the EPL area.

3.6.2.1 Hoba Meteorite

Hoba Metorite located about 20km west of Grootfontein and 40km south east of the EPL thus not in close proximity. The Meteorite landed about 80,000 years ago and is believed to be the biggest meteorite ever found on earth weighing 50 tonnes. It is estimated to be between 200 and 400 million years old and is declared a word heritage site.

3.6.2.2 Otavipithecus namibiensis

Narrating their story on human history in Namibia, Glenn C. Conroy and fellow archaeologist indicated that, "the afternoon of June 4, 1991, we were searching Namibia's mountains for a rarer kind of stone, fossilized evidence of human evolution in southern Africa. What we found instead was the rarest "diamond" of all, one that no one had ever seen before on the African continent south of equatorial East Africa. What we found was incontrovertible evidence that prehuman "apes" were living in southern Africa millions of years before *Australopithecus* roamed the veld"² The discovery was the middle

² Glenn C. Conroy *et al* 1993

Miocene hominoid Otavipithecus namibiensis, found at the Berg Aukas mountains in Otavi area which is traced back to millions of years.

3.6.3 Chance find

In the absence of known heritage resources, global best practice recommends the development and implementation of a Chance Find Procedure as a mitigation measure. This approach raises awareness among the exploration team about the potential presence of heritage resources and ensures that any such discoveries are not disturbed or destroyed.

A Chance Find Procedure is widely regarded as one of the most practical and effective strategies for safeguarding heritage resources, particularly in areas that may not have been covered during initial foot surveys. It allows for the protection of previously unidentified sites encountered during exploration activities.

- All employees / contractors must be trained on the possible find of heritage resources before the commencement of the project in order to create awareness. The training must be provided by an expert to ensure adequate understating of heritage resources.
- The proponent / employees / contractors must implement steps to be taken for archaeological material finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains or artefacts) are unearthed through the following procedures;
 - i. Stopping the activity immediately
 - ii. Informing the operational manager or supervisor
 - iii. Cordoned of the area with a danger tape and manager to take appropriated pictures.
 - iv. Manager/supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities, National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375) National Museum (+264 61 276800) or the National

Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).

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

3.6.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the known heritage resources in the region are protected and clearly demarcated, making it unlikely for them to be disturbed. Since no heritage resources were identified within the EPL during the study, it is recommended that the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be issued to the company, allowing it to proceed with its exploration activities. This recommendation is made on the condition that the company strictly implements the proposed Chance Find Procedure to ensure the protection of any potential undiscovered heritage resources.

3.6.5 Project Alternatives

The provision of EMA requires an EIA to explore various project alternative which aims to ensure that a chosen project component does not have significant impact to the environment. Project alternative ranges from not implementing the project (No go alternative), when the environmental impacts are severe, or there is high degree of uncertainty. Other alternative considers the project site, technology and equipment to be used. The description of alternatives is given in table 5 below. Exploration activities follow the mineralization of minerals, and as such, there is no specific site. However, all activities will avoid protected sites and minimize environmental damage to the greatest extent possible.

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantage	Chosen Option
No Project	This alternative	There would be NO	The following benefits	NO
	would keep a	environmental threats such as;	would be lost if the	
	status quo	Waste Generation with	project does go ahead.	
		potential Surface and	Prospective of new	
		Ground Water Pollution	mining project that	
		Habitat destruction / Land	culminate into loss of	
		degradation by Construction	income	
		/ upgrading of access roads	Compromise on	
		Drilling of holes	government	

Table 5. Analysis of Project Alternative

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantage	Chosen Option
		Social effect on Human	development goals of	
		Health and Safety Risk	manufacturing and	
			industrialization	
			Increase in poverty	
			reduction through loss	
			of employment	
			opportunity	
Project Site	Exploration activit	y follow mineralization of mineral. H	lence there is no specific site	e. However,
	activities shall by c	all mean avoid protected sites and	minimize environmental dar	mage.
Implement	This entails the	Enhance development	The natural environment	Yes
project	implementation	 Enhance skill and capacity 	may be disturbed, but	
	and operation of	building	with adequate	
	the project	Improved technology transfer	implementation of the	
		Increase chances of	Environmental	
		establishing of a new mine	Management Plan,	
			environmental	
			sustainability shall be	
			achieved.	

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantage	Chosen Option
Drilling Type:	Cost effective	RC drilling: This type of drilling	No significant	RC Drilling
• RC vs	Does not require	is ideal as it does not require	disadvantage to the	
Diamond	water for	water for lubrication and	environment	
	lubrication	cooling, hence it conserve		
	compared to	water compared to diamond		
	Diamond drilling	drilling		
Accommodation:	Exploration team	There are existing brick farm	Travelling distance during	Farm house and
Farmhouse vs	accommodation	house equipped with water and	sampling	Town
Camping		ablution facilities and three		accommodation
		towns (Otavi, Kombat and		
		Grootfontein) are in close		
		proximity of the EPL		
Energy: Gas or	Energy needed	Gas is environmental friendly	Gas cylinders pose	For cooking
Generators or	for household	and efficient source of energy	a safety with	purposes, it is
Solar	need:	A generator is very reliable	possibility of	recommended
		Solar is environmental friendly	exploding	that Gas should
		and cost effective in the long	A generator	be used.
		term	produces noise	For welding and
			and requires a	heavy duty

Alternative	Description	Advantages	Disadvantage	Chosen Option
			containerized	works, a
			structure and	generator may
			possible oil and fuel	be used
			spillages	For lighting
			Solar energy is	purposes, a solar
			highly influenced	may be used.
			by sunlight.	Both these
				energy source
				can be used
				with adequate
				implementation
				of the EMP
				without cause
				environmental
				damage

4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Table 6. Lega	l requirements f	for the	proposed	project
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Legislation	Summary	Applicability to Assessment
The Namibian	The State shall actively promote and maintain the	Protection of the environment and
Constitution	welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at	biodiversity. Ensures that these
	The maintenance of ecosystems, essential	principles are enshrined in the EIA
	ecological processes and biological diversity of	documentation
	Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a	
	sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both	
	present and future	
Environmental	To promote sustainable management of the	The Act provides a list of activities that
Management Act No.	environment and the use of natural resources and to	may not be undertake without an
7 of 2007	provides for a process of assessment and control of	environmental clearance certificate to
	activities which may have significant effects on the	prevent environmental damages.
	environment; and to provide for incidental matters	
Mineral Resource Act,	Prospecting and Mining of Mineral in Namibia and	Issuance of Mining permits
Act 1992.	Issuance of all Permits.	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability to Assessment
Draft Pollution Control	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of	To protect the Environment from
and Waste	pollutants to air and water as well as providing for	possible hydrocarbons and oil leaks
Management Bill	general waste management.	from the machinery, trucks and
		vehicles.
Environmental Policy	This policy subjects all developments and project to	Consideration of all possible impacts
framework (1995)	environmental assessment and provides guideline for	and incorporate them in the
	the Environmental Assessment.	development stages
Regulations Related to	Promotes the Safety and Health of employees at the	To ensure employees health and safety
the Health and Safety	work place	at work
of Employees at Work.		
Reg No. 156		
Public Health Act No.	To Protect the public from nuisance and states that no	To ensure that the project is not a
36 of 1919	person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on	nuisance to land owners and the public
	any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of	at large
	which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition	
	liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability to Assessment	
Labour Act No. 11 of	This Act outlines the labour laws which encompass	Fair labour practises to be observed	
2007	protection and safety of employees at work.	with regard to this act	
Water Act No, 54 of	All water resources belong to the State. It prevents	Prevention of discharging	
1956	pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of	contaminated water at unauthorised	
	the resource	places	
Soil Conservation Act	To promotes the conservation and compacting of soil	Uncontrolled movement of heavy	
No. 76 of 1969	erosion	vehicles and truck at areas surrounding	
		the site may cause land degradation	
Water Resource	The Act stipulates the prevention of pollution for	Oil spillage coming from machinery	
Management Act	Surface and Ground water sources.	requires proper monitoring.	
No.11 of 2011			
Public Health Act no.	The Act gives provision for the protection for the health	The noise and dust level emanating	
36 of 1919	of all people.	from the project could affect the	
		surrounding community and vegetation	
		in the vicinity.	

Legislation	Summary	Applicability to Assessment
National Heritage Act	The Act gives provision of the protection and	The chance find of Human Remains
No.27 of 2004	conservation of places and objects with heritage	due to colonial history or crime,
	significance.	Artefacts, and or heritage materials
		within the EPL
Minerals (Prospecting	Section 50 (i) requires "an environmental impact	The proposed activity is prospecting for
and Mining) Act No 33	assessment indicating the extent of any pollution of	minerals, hence it requires an EIA to be
of 1992	the environment before any prospecting operations	carried out and adhere to the act's
	or mining operations are being carried out and an	provisions.
	estimate of any pollution, if any, likely to be caused by	
	such prospecting operations or mining operations"	

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) mandates that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process includes a robust and thorough public consultation. This process is crucial because it allows members of the public, particularly Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs), to provide comments and raise concerns about potential socio-economic or environmental impacts resulting from the project. Additionally, public consultation solicits valuable local knowledge that may not be readily available to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner, thereby enhancing the accuracy and relevance of the assessment.

The public consultation started by consulting calling farms owners to notify them about the project and the process to follow. A WhatsApp group for the farms was created where the background information document, and invitation for public meeting was communicated. Registered and Interested parties were send the BID through email.

5.1 Newspaper Advertisement

The EMA requires that, the project must be advertised into two (2) daily newspapers that are widely circulated in the country (Table 7). The project was advertised for two consecutive weeks in the New Era and Confidante newspapers (Appendix 1).

Newspaper	Date of Advert
The Namibian	27 March 2025 and 03 April 2025
New Era	27 March 2025 and 03 April 2025

Table 7. Dates of newspaper advertisement

5.2 Public Meeting

The public consultation held on Friday, 4 April 2025, at Farm Abenab achieved 50% attendance (2 out of 4 expected representatives). Farm Abenab and Starnberg were directly represented by their owners, while Cleveland Land was represented by the same individual acting on behalf of Farm Abenab due to the Cleveland owner's absence. Auritsab remained unrepresented. Despite prior notification via WhatsApp groups and newspaper advertisements, the partial attendance highlights the need for direct follow-ups with absent stakeholders and hybrid engagement formats (e.g., virtual options) to ensure inclusive participation in future consultations. (Fig 10).



Figure 10. Arranged public meetings at Farm Abenab

6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the potential impacts (negative and positive) associated with mineral explorational activities. The identified impacts are categorized into three components: impacts on the biophysical environment; Impacts on the health and safety; and impacts on socio-economic. It further provide the criteria used for impact assessment. The developed Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project is a living document. Hence, impacts that maybe be identified will require an amendment to the ESMP.

6.2 Impact Identification

Potential impacts were identified in accordance with the key Environmental Social Indicators (ESI)³ and using literature review, site assessment and public participation process and experience for Red-Dune Consulting (see Table 8). Please note that the following identified impact apply to all phases of exploration.

Component	Impact	Description	Impact
			Туре
		EXPLORATION PHASES	
	Loss of	The clearing of land for site preparation and the	Negati
	habitat	occupation of the site itself can result in the	ve
ical 1ent	and	direct loss of habitat for local flora and fauna.	
hys	Biodiversity	This may lead to a reduction in biodiversity, as	
lio-F Invir		species that depend on the specific habitat	
		may be forced to relocate or face potential	
		extinction.	

Table 8. Impact identification

³ Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Social and Environmental Assessment and Management July 2022

	Furthermore, the presence of construction	
	activities and increased human activities can	
	inadvertently create opportunities for	
	poaching of high valuable species such as	
	Rhinos.	
Dust	Land clearing, digging and excavation of	Negati
emission	trenches, movement of vehicles and heavy	ve
	machinery on project sites may create fugitive	
	dust. Uncoordinated / reckless driving on	
	gravels roads could cause low visibility to other	
	road users.	
	Dust from drilling can not only pose health risks	
	to workers, leading to respiratory issues, but it	
	can also affect vegetation, reducing air quality	
	and the overall environment's health.	
Land	Site preparation activities, such as excavation	Negati
degradatio	and the movement of heavy machinery, can	ve
n / Soil	result in soil disturbance and degradation. This	
erosion	includes compaction, erosion, and loss of soil	
	fertility. The removal of vegetation during site	
	clearing can also leave the soil vulnerable to	
	erosion, reducing the land's ability to support	
	future vegetation growth and impacting local	
	ecosystems.	
Noise and	The operation of heavy machinery, drilling	Negati
vibration	equipment and exploration aeroplanes, can	ve
	produce significant noise, which may disturb	
	both wildlife and nearby communities.	
	Prolonged exposure to high noise levels can	

	have detrimental effects on the health of	
	workers and the surrounding population,	
	including hearing loss and increased stress	
	levels. Furthermore, noise pollution can disrupt	
	animal behaviours, particularly in sensitive	
	species, leading to displacement or changes in	
	habitat use.	
Traffic	The operation of vehicles and machinery, as	Negati
emission	well as drilling activities, can contribute to air	ve
	pollution through the emission of exhaust gases	
	of SO ₂ , CO ₂ , CO, NO _x and particulates.	
Waste	Construction produce significant amount of	Negati
generation	solid waste including, plastic, used containers	ve
	and parts of worn-out equipment.	
Household	The generation of domestic solid waste from	Negati
waste	workers and operations on-site can lead to	ve
	pollution if not properly managed. Improper	
	disposal of waste, such as plastics, food scraps,	
	and other materials, can contaminate the local	
	environment and pose a risk to both wildlife	
	and human health.	
Soil and	The use of heavy vehicles and drilling	Negati
water	equipment involves the use of oils, grease, and	ve
pollution	lubricants that, if not properly managed, can	
	leak into the ground and contaminate	
	groundwater sources.	
Aquifer	The Otjozondjupa Region has a high yield of	Negati
Disturbanc	underground water. Drilling activities are likely	ve
е	to intersect with aquifers; therefore, careful	
	drilling practices will be required to ensure that	
	the aquifers are not disturbed.	

	Safety risk	Accidents from collision of construction	Negati
		vehicles, in appropriated use of heavy	ve
		machineries could result into occupational	
		injuries.	
	Health risks	Risks of hearing impairment from excessive	Negati
		noise, respiratory risks from dust inhalation. New	ve
		social relationships are often a recipe for	
		spreading of communicable diseases and	
		sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.	
ety		Furthermore, alcohol and drug use could be	
Saf		prevalent during construction and workers are	
and		susceptible to vector diseases such as malaria.	
ŧ			
He		Furthermore, the bush working environment	
		makes workers to be prone to venomous insect	
		and snake bites which may lead to fatalities.	
	Hazardous	Heavy vehicles consume significant amounts of	Negati
	Impact	oil, and the handling of hydrocarbons will occur	ve
		on-site. The area where grease, oils, lubricants,	
		and fuel are managed must be properly	
		designed to prevent soil contamination, which	
		could potentially affect both the soil and	
		underground water.	
	Change of	The Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) is	Negati
ţ	land use	situated on commercial farmland, which may	ve
J me		present potential conflicts between agriculture	
viroi		and mining activities. If exploration leads to	
E E		mining operations, there could be significant	
ocia		competition for land use and resources.	
Š		Without proper coordination, the expansion of	
		the mining industry could interfere with	

	agricultural activities, affecting crop	
	production, livestock, and overall farm	
	management. It is therefore crucial that both	
	industries are carefully coordinated to minimize	
	disruptions, ensure sustainable land use, and	
	balance economic interests in the region	
Visual	Poor housing keeping on site, disturbance of	Negati
impacts	surrounding view by the height of the hospital,	ve
	uncoordinated painting.	
Employme	Namibia is facing high unemployment,	Positive
nt creation	particularly among the youth. Every	
	employment, mainly short-term during	
	exploration will contribute to socio-economic	
	upliftment of the community.	
Increase in	Exploration provides an opportunity for local	Positive
local	people	
economy		
Heritage	Digging and excavation have the potential to	Negati
and	uncover archaeological materials. Therefore,	ve
Archaeolo	raising awareness about the possibility of	
gical	chance finds is necessary to prevent potential	
Resource	damage.	

6.3 Criterial for impact assessment

The criteria used to assess the impacts and the method for determining their significance are outlined in Table 9 below. This process aligns with international best practices and adheres to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations under the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878).

The core principle of the impact assessment follows a mitigation hierarchy, which aims to first avoid negative impacts through preventative measures, then minimize those impacts to acceptable levels, and, if neither of these options is feasible, to remedy or compensate for the impact.

Risk Event	Rating		Description of the risk that may lead to an							
			Impact							
Probability	The probat	oility that	an impact may occur under the following							
	analysis									
	1		Improbable (Low likelihood)							
	2		Low probability							
	3		Probable (Likely to occur)							
	4		Highly Probable (Most likely)							
	5		Definite (Impact will occur irrespective							
			the applied mitigation measure)							
Confidence	The confide	enceleve	el of occurrence in the prediction, based on							
level	available k	available knowledge								
	L		Low = limited information							
	М		Medium = moderate information							
	Н		High = sufficient information							
Significance	Severity	Rating	None (Based on the available information,							
	Negligible	1	the potential impact is found to not have							
			a significant impact)							
	Low	2	Low (The presence of the impact's							
			magnitude is expected to be temporal or							
			localized, that may not require alteration							
			to the operation of the project							
	Medium	3	Medium (This impact is probable, limited in							
			scale, expected to be of short term /							
			temporary, can be avoided, managed							

Table 9. Criteria for Impact Assessment

Risk Event	Rating		Description of the risk that may lead to an						
			Impact						
			and or mitigated with simple mitigation						
			measures.)						
	High	4	High (The impact is definite, mostly predictable, temporal, can be local, regional or national and in long term and reversible. These are impacts that may affect human rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihood, critical ecosystem services. The severity of these impacts is more limited than sever impacts.)						
	Severe	5	Severe (The impact is definite it has						
	Severe	5	severe (me impact is definite, if has significant adverse impacts on human population and or / the environment which are of large-scale magnitude and or spatial extend such as large geographic area, large number of people or transboundary nature. The impact duration is long term, permanent and often irreversible. Impacts include displacement of human, destruction of critical ecological systems and or cultural and heritage sites etc. The impact could have a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied.)						
Duration	Time durati	on of the	e impacts						
	1		Immediate						
	2		Short-term (0-5 years)						

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an							
		Impact							
	3	Medium-term (5-15 years)							
	4	Long-term (more than 15 years							
	5	Permanent							
Scale	The geographical s	cale of the impact							
	1	Site specific							
	2	Local							
	3	Regional							
	4	National							
	5	International							

6.4 Risk Assessment

The significance of the impact was determined using a risk matrix, as shown in Table 10. A five-by-five matrix was applied, where the severity of the impact was categorized and assigned scores ranging from 1 to 5: Improbable (1), Low (2), Medium (3), High (4), and Severe (5). Similarly, the likelihood of the impact occurring was assigned scores as follows: Improbable (1), Low Likely (2), Probable (3), High Probability (4), and Definite (5). The overall impact rating was then calculated by multiplying the scores for impact severity and likelihood.

 Table 10. Risk assessment matrix⁴

⁴ Risk Management Guideline for the BC Public Sector (Province of British Columbia Risk Management Branch and Government Security Office 2012)

	5	5	10	15	20	25
	Definite	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Severe
00D	4	4	8	12	16	20
	High Probability	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
ELIHO	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Probable	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
LIK	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	1	1	2	3	4	5
	Improbable	Negligible	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 Negligible	2 Minor	3 Medium	4 High	5 Severe
]	IMPACT SEV	ERITY / CO	NSEQUENCE	
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Severe

6.5 Mitigation Hierarchy

Best practises call for mitigation measures to follow a mitigation hierarchy that favours (i) avoidance of potential adverse impacts, and where avoidance is not possible, then (ii) minimization and reduction; where adverse residual impacts remain, then (iii) mitigation measures need to be applied, and, as a last resort, (iv) measures to offset impacts that cannot be appropriately mitigated (see Figure 11 below).

According to EIS regulations, the objectives mitigations are to;

- Find environmental ways of doing thing
- Promote environmental benefits of the project
- Avoid, Minimise or remedy negative impacts and
- Ensure that residual negative impacts are within acceptable levels,

Furthermore, during consideration of the mitigation measure, the following mitigation hierarchy was followed.

- Avoid the negative impact through preventative means,
- Minimise the negative impacts to acceptable low levels and,
- If the above two are not possible, remedy or compensate the impact.



Figure 11. Mitigation Hierarchy Source ⁵

⁵ Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI). (2015). A Cross-sector Guide for Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy (p.9)

6.6 Risks Assessment

6.6.1 Planning Phase

To ensure public acceptance and minimize potential conflicts, the project implemented a comprehensive engagement strategy, including local newspaper advertisements to broaden awareness, a dedicated WhatsApp group for direct communication with affected stakeholders, and a structured public consultation to address concerns and gather feedback, thereby aligning with Namibia's environmental compliance frameworks and fostering transparent community participation.

6.6.2 Exploration Phase

Drilling is the primary and most significant environmental threat of mineral exploration phase. This stage involves the mobilization and transportation of drilling equipment to the drilling site. Trenching and soil sampling also do not cause significant harm to the environment. If necessary, a campsite may be set up at the drilling site, complete with supporting infrastructure such as ablution facilities, and provisions for managing household and other solid waste.

During this phase, various occupational health and safety risks arise, including injuries from operating machinery, bites from insects (such as mosquitoes), snake bites, and the potential for oil contamination. The tables below outlines the assessment of potential impacts and the proposed mitigation measures for the drilling phase.

6.6.3 Social Environment: Impacts Assessment

 Table 11. Social Environment: Impact Assessment

Project- Environment	Description	Mitigation Measures	type	od		Rating	phical	F	oility (R)	ance	ence
Interaction			Impact	Likeliho	Severity	Impact	Geogra Extend	Duratior	Reversik	Significo	Confide Level
Site Access	Access to site must be communicated to the farm owners to avoid conflict	 Inform Farm owners well in advance before your planned activities Do not enter the area without owners' consent 	-ve	1	1	1	Regional	Life of project	n/ a	Low	High
Employment / Socio- Economic	Possible exclusion of local communities from job	 Ensure that all general work is reserved for 	+ve	2	2	4	Regional	Life of project	n/ a	Low	High

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D			R)		
Environment		Measures	be	c d		atin	hico		lity (ce	e S
Interaction			act ty	ihoo	rity	act R	grap 1d	tion	ersibil	ficar	iden I
			lmpo	Likel	Seve	lmpo	Geo Exter	Dura	Reve	Signi	Conf Leve
advancemen	opportunities and	local people,									
t of local	unfair	unless									
	compensation of	specialized skills									
	workers. It is not	are required.									
	anticipated that a	2. Follow fair									
	significant number	compensation									
	of jobs will be	practices and									
	created during the	adhere to									
	drilling phase.	Namibian									
		Labour Laws.									
		3. Facilitate skill									
		transfer to local									
		workers.									
		4. Use local									
		suppliers for									
		goods and									
		services where									

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	-		R)		
Environment		Measures	þe	л ^о		atinç	hico		ity (e	e U
Interaction			ct ty	hood	Ϊţ	ct R	grap d	ion	rsibil	ican	den
			mpa	ikelil	ever	mpa	Seog Exten	ourat	evei	ignif	Confi
		possible.	-		~	-				S	
Health and	Job opportunities	1. Raise	-	2	2	4	σ	Ľ	n/	3	Hig
Safety for	can lead to new	awareness	ve				Loc	ratio	а	Lo	h
Employees	social relationships	among					pup	† Du			
and the	that may contribute	employees					ific o	ojec.			
General	to the spread of	about the					pec	Pro			
Public	diseases, particularly	dangers of					te S				
	pandemics such as	HIV/AIDS,					Si				
	HIV/AIDS, and	alcohol, and									
	substance abuse.	drug abuse.									
	Hiring unlicensed	2. Provide									
	employees to	condoms on-									
	operate vehicles	site.									
	and machinery	3. Develop a									
	poses safety risks to	comprehensiv									
	themselves, co-	e safety plan.									
	workers, and the	4. Ensure all									

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	=		R)		
Environment		Measures	þe	ц e		atin	hico		ity (e	0
Interaction			ct ty	hood	Ę	ct R	grap Id	ion	rsibil	icar	den
			mpa	ikeli occu	eve	mpa	Geo(Durat	leve	igni	Confi evel
	public. Additionally,	employees	Ι			—			-	01	
	employees are	undergo an									
	exposed to dust,	induction									
	noise pollution, and	course on									
	other occupational	health and									
	health and safety	safety.									
	hazards	5. All drivers must									
		possess									
		appropriate									
		driver's									
		licenses.									
		6. Install									
		adequate									
		safety signage									
		at designated									
		areas.									
		7. Provide									

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	_		R)		
Environment		Measures	be			atinç	nica		ity (e	U
Interaction			:t ty	ooc	≩	t Ro	ap	L O	ilidi	can	lend
			bad	elih cun	veri	bac	ogr	ratio	vers	nific	nfid /el
			<u>ع</u>	oc Lik	Se	<u>ع</u>	EX G	DC	Re	Sig	Le, Co
		personal									
		protective									
		equipment									
		(PPE) such as									
		overalls, safety									
		boots, safety									
		eyewear,									
		gloves, and									
		hard hats.									
		8. Adhere to the									
		Labour Act,									
		ensuring non-									
		toxic dust									
		exposure levels									
		do not exceed									
		5mg/m³ for									
		respiratory dust									

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	_		R)		
Environment		Measures	be			atinç	hico		ity (e	٥ U
Interaction			ct ty	nooc	₹	ct R(rap d	u	sibil	can	den
			bad	cur:	veri	bad	eog	ırati	ver	gnifi	onfic vel
			١m	Lij O O	Se	<u></u>	ъъ	٦ م	Re	Siç	Cc Le
		and 15mg/m³									
		for total dust.									
		9. Ensure noise									
		levels do not									
		exceed									
		85dB(A) over									
		an 8-hour									
		period.									
		10. Comply with									
		the									
		Occupational									
		Health and									
		Safety Act of									
		Namibia and									
		other									
		international									
		Abor standards									

)e
Le

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	_		R)		
Environment		Measures	be			atinç	hico		ity (e	U
Interaction			st ty	rend	≩	ct Ro		ч	lidis	can	den
			bad	cur	veri	bac	eog	rati	ver	gnifi	onfic vel
			Ш	Lik oc	Se	<u></u>	йă	DU	Re	Sig	C Le
		tanks.									
		14. Use gendered									
		mobile toilets.									
		15. Provide insect									
		repellent,									
		mosquito nets,									
		and, if									
		necessary,									
		immunization									
		to prevent									
		diseases like									
		malaria.									
Heritage and	Potential unearthing	1. Employee must	-	2	2	4	e .u	<u>v</u> ~	R	3	High
Archaeology	ofarchaeological	be trained on	ve				Sitecif	Jstru tion		Lo	
	material or	the possible					Sp	Cor			

Description	Mitigation				D	_		R)		
	Measures	be			atinç	hico		ity (e	0
		<u></u> ₹	lood	≩	ct Re	d Tap	ч	lidis	can	deno
		bad	cur	veri	bad	e og	rati	ver	Jnifi	onfic vel
		<u></u>	Lik 00	Se	<u></u>	йă	D	Re	Siç	Le C
damaging heritage	find of heritage									
resources	and									
	archaeologica									
	l material in the									
	area;									
	2. Implement a									
	chance find									
	and steps to be									
	taken for									
	heritage and									
	archaeologica									
	l material									
	finding									
	(Heritage (rock									
	painting and									
	drawings),									
	human remains									
	Description damaging heritage resources	Description Mitigation Measures damaging heritage resources find of heritage and archaeologica I material in the area; 2. Implement a chance find and steps to be taken for heritage and archaeologica I material finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), 	Description Mitigation attraction Measures Admaging heritage find of heritage damaging heritage find of heritage and resources and archaeologica I material in the area; 2. 2. Implement a chance find and steps to be taken for heritage and archaeologica I material finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains	Description Mitigation and and </th <th>Description Mitigation advector advector</th> <th>Description Mitigation at the sures at the sures</th> <th>Description Mitigation Participation Paritipation Paritipation</th> <th>Description Mitigation Measures and and archaeologica I material in the area; and area; and area;<th>Description Mitigation Measures a a a b c</th><th>Description Mitigation Measures a a b</th></th>	Description Mitigation advector advector	Description Mitigation at the sures at the sures	Description Mitigation Participation Paritipation Paritipation	Description Mitigation Measures and and archaeologica I material in the area; and area; and area; <th>Description Mitigation Measures a a a b c</th> <th>Description Mitigation Measures a a b</th>	Description Mitigation Measures a a a b c	Description Mitigation Measures a a b

Project-	Description	Mitigation				D	_		R)		
Environment		Measures	be	T U		atinç	nica		ity (e	0
Interaction			:† ty	ooc	≩	ct Rc	ap	u	llidi	can	lend
			pad	elih cun	veri	paq	logi	ratio	vers	Jnific	onfic vel
			<u>ع</u>	oc Lik	Se	<u></u>	EX G	DC	Re	Sig	Le, Co
		or artefacts)									
		are unearthed									
		3. Stopping the									
		activity									
		immediately									
		i. Informing									
		the									
		operational									
		manager or									
		supervisor									
		ii. Cordoned of									
		the area with a									
		danger tape									
		and manager									
		to take									
		appropriated									
		pictures.									

Project-	Description	Mitigation				T	_		R)		
Environment		Measures	be	D		atinç	hica		ity (I	e	0
Interaction			ct ty	hood	μţ	ct R(grap d	ion	rsibil	ican	den
			npa	ikeli	evel	npa	seog xten	urat	eve	ignif	confi evel
			=	0	S	=	Ош		8	S	
		Manager/su									
		pervisor must									
		report the									
		finding to the									
		following									
		competent									
		authorities,									
		National									
		Heritage									
		Council of									
		Namibia (061									
		244 375)									
		National									
		Museum (+264									
		61 276800) or									
		the National									
Project- Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
--	-------------	--	-------------	--------------------------	----------	---------------	------------------------	----------	-------------------	--------------	---------------------
		Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).									

6.6.4 Bio-Physical Environment: Impacts Assessment

Table 12. Bio-Physical Environment: Impacts Assessm	ient
---	------

Project- Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	npact type	kelihood ccurrence	everity	npact Rating	eographical ktend	uration	eversibility (R)	gnificance	onfidence
Piodivorsity	The target grags for	1 Avoid cutting down	2	0 Li	S O	<u> </u>	бú	D	d R	, Si	U C
biodiversity:		T. Avoid Cutling down	-	Z	2	4	cific		ĸ	×0'	ligh
Flora	drilling and trenching	mature and	ve				bed				<u> </u>
	may necessitate the	protected plant					e S				
	clearing of vegetation.	species.					Sit	bu			
	However, unless	2. Ensure that access						Drilli			
	unavoidable, mature	roads are						/ u(
	and protected trees	rehabilitated after						lictio			
	should not be cut	use to enhance						nstru			
	down.	revegetation						Cor			
Biodiversity:	The area is home to	1. Do not kill animal,	-	2	2	4	al	םנ / נ	R	ž	ЧС
Fauna	both domestic and	unless such animals	ve				gion	c tior Drillir		ΓC	Hi
	wild animals that are	pose eminent					Ree	struc			
	accustomed to human	danger to humans						Con			
	activities, meaning	2. There must be ZERO						U			

Project-	Description	Mitigation Measures				D	_		R)		
Environment			þe	с д С д		ating	hico		lity (e	e
Interaction			ct ty	Jooc	ĭŧ	ct R	d b	u u	lidis ⁻	icar	den
			npa	kelil ccu	ever	npa	eog xten	urat	evel	gnif	onfi
			-	0 1	Ň	7	Сú	Δ	Å	Si	0
	that human presence	folerance to									
	is unlikely to have a	poaching to ensure									
	severe impact on	this, no weapon and									
	them.	traps are allowed on									
		site;									
	There is however										
	potential for the										
	destruction of animal										
	habitats such as bird										
	nests, poaching,										
	stealing of livestock.										
Surface and	Heavy vehicle and	1. Fueling of heavy	-ve	2	2	4	cific	ing	R	wo.	igh
Ground	machinery may pollute	vehicle on site must					bed	Dri			Т
Water	water sources from	be well coordinated					ite S	/ uc			
Pollution	leakages of oils,	at designated					S	ucti			
	hydraulic fluids,	places,						nstr			
	lubricants and greases.							Ů			

Project-	Description	Mitigation Measures				D	_		R)		
Environment			be	u u u u		atinç	hico		lity (JCe	e
Interaction			ct ty	noo	Ìţ	ct R	Jrap d	ion	'sibil	icar	den
			npa	kelil ccu	ever	npa	eog xten	urat	evel	gnif	onfi
			-	o Ei	Š	-	Юú	Δ	Ř	Si	0
	These pollutants may	2. Stationary vehicles									
	reach underground	must be provided									
	water through	with drip tray to									
	seepage. Further	capture oil, lubricants									
	surface water may be	and hydraulic fluids									
	polluted from surface	leakages									
	run off soils that is	3. All vehicle and									
	polluted.	machinery must be									
		well service to avoid									
		leakages									
		4. Provide and train on									
		oil spill emergency									
		response									
		5. Servicing of vehicles									
		and machinery must									
		take place at									
		designate places									

Project-	Description	Mitigation Measures				D			R)		
Environment			be	с С д		atin	hico		ity (e	e
Interaction			act ty	ihoo	rity	act R	grap rd	tion	ersibil	ficar	iden
			lmpo	Likel	Seve	Impo	Geo Exter	Dura	Reve	Signi	Conf
Ground	Drilling has the	6. If an aquifer is	-ve	2	2	4	cific	ect	R	Ň	igh
Water	potential to disturb	encountered during					bed	proj		Ľ	T
Pollution	underground water	drilling, ensure that					ite S	e of			
	resources	the drilling hole is					S	Life			
		capped									
		immediately after									
		sampling.									
Waste	General household	1. Provide skip bins to	-	2	2	4	fic	ect	R	ž	gh
Generation	pollution and littering	collect waste and	ve				Deci	oroje		ΓC	Ξ
	such as used oil cans	be disposed of at an					e Sp	ofp			
	drums, metals, and	approved disposal					Sit	Life			
	household solid and	site									
	liquid waste	2. Provide labelled									
		household waste									
		drums for household									
		solid waste.									
		3. Do not burry waste									

Project-	Description	Mitigation Measures				b	al		(R)		
Environment			уре	od Jce		Ratir	ohic		ility	nce	Jce
Interaction			act t	lihoo urrer	erity	act F	ograf	ation	ersib	ifica	fider
			dul	Like occ	Sev	lmp	Geo Exte	Dure	Rev	Sign	Cor
		on site									
		4. Excavate a small									
		biodegradable									
		waste site that									
		would be dump									
		filled at the end of									
		the project,									
		alternatively,									
		provide mobile									
		toilets that will be									
		disposed at an									
		approved site and									
		ensure separate									
		ablution facilities for									
		men and women.									
		5. Used oil, grease and									
		lubricants cans must									

Project-	Description	Mitigation Measures				D	8		(R)		
Environment			/pe	d G d		atin	hice		lity (JCe	Ce
Interaction			ict ty	hoo rren	ţ	ct R	grap Id	lion	rsibi	icar	iden
			mpa	Likeli occu	ŝeve	bdm	Geog	Durat	Reve	Signil	Confi
		be collected in									
		appropriate drums									
		and disposed of at									
		an approved site									
		6. Maintain good									
		housekeeping on									
		site.									
		7. Do not burry waste									
		on site									
Dust	Land clearing, digging,	1. Movement of heavy	-	2	2	4	fic	te	R	ž	db
Pollution	excavation of	vehicles must strictly	ve				eci.	edio		Ľ	Ē
	trenches, drilling,	be restricted on site.					e Sp	лш(
	movement of vehicles	2. Adhere to the					d Sit	<u> </u>			
	and heavy machinery	minimum speed limit					ă				
	in site, transportation of	of 30 or 40km/hour					000				
	material to site, will	when on farm roads.					Ľ				
	create fugitive dust										

Project-	Description	Mi	tigation Measures					D	_		R)		
Environment				þe	σ	e		atinç	hico		ity (e	e
Interaction				ct ty	000	ren	iŧγ	ct R	d D	no	sibil	car	den
				ρdι	kelił	CCU	ever	bdr	eog ¢ten	urati	ever	gnifi	onfi
				<u> </u>	Li	ŏ	Se	<u> </u>	С С	Ō	Ř	Si	U
	which could be a	3.	On site where soil is										
	nuisance to the		loosened by vehicle										
	surrounding.		movement, apply										
			dust a suppression										
			method such as										
			water spraying.										
		4.	During drilling, use										
			water to suppress										
			the dust										
Land	Uncoordinated	1.	Movement of heavy	-ve	2		2	4	tific	ect	R	NO €	igh
degradation	movement of heavy		vehicles must be						bed	proj			Т
and	vehicles and		coordinated and						tes	e of			
pollution	uncoordinated land		restricted to be on						S	Life			
	clearing could lead to		access roads										
	soil erosion. Possible	2.	Normally, public										
	spill and leakages of		gravel roads are										
	fuel and lubricants		meant for light										
1		1		1					1	1	1		

Project- Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood	occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence
	from vehicle and	vehicles drilling										
	machinery could	venicies nave the										
	poliute the soil and	potential to										
	eventually the ground	damage the access										
	water resource.	roads. Hence proper										
		road maintenance										
		must be										
		implemented to										
		ensure that the										
		roads are left on										
		good state										
		3. Fueling of heavy										
		vehicles on site must										
		be well coordinated										
		at designated										
		places										

Project- Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence
		4. Servicing of vehicles									
		and machinery must									
		take place at									
		designated sites									
		5. Stationary vehicles									
		musi be provided									
		Lubricants and									
		bydraulic fluid									
		leakages									
		6 All vehicles and									
		machinery must be									
		well serviced to									
		avoid leakages									

Project- Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence
		7. Provide and train on									
		oil spill emergency									
		response.									

7 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

The exploration activities do not necessarily culminate in a decommissioning phase but rather transition into a rehabilitation phase. The activities require comprehensive rehabilitation of disturbances such as access roads, trenches, and drilled holes, including the backfilling of biodegradable waste and pit latrines. A Rehabilitation Completion Report must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for approval, detailing site restoration methods and monitoring commitments. If decommissioning becomes necessary, additional steps include final site assessments, stakeholder consultations, and financial guarantees in compliance with Namibia's Minerals Act and Environmental Management Act.

To further enhance the site restoration process, it is crucial to implement effective strategies aimed at returning the area to its natural state. This could involve re-vegetation efforts to reintroduce native plant species and stabilize soil structures, which will help restore ecological balance and prevent erosion. In addition, all infrastructure constructed for exploration purposes should be dismantled or repurposed, where feasible, to minimize lasting environmental impacts. The goal is to ensure that the site is rehabilitated to as close to its original state as possible.

In summary, upon the completion of exploration activities, the following steps should be carefully considered to ensure thorough site restoration and compliance with environmental standards:

- Exploration activities must not be abandoned prematurely; proper closure procedures should be followed.
- Employees, relevant authorities, and the public must be notified of the mine's closure well in advance.

- An Environmental Practitioner should be appointed to assess and oversee the rehabilitation process.
- All contaminated materials must be properly cleaned and disposed of at approved waste disposal sites.
- Biodegradable waste should be properly disposed of in designated waste sites, ensuring it is compacted and safely managed.
- Pit latrines should be filled, compacted, and appropriately closed off.
- The burial of hazardous or non-biodegradable waste is strictly prohibited.
- All access roads should be rehabilitated to restore the landscape.
- Any drill holes must be filled to prevent potential hazards.
- Farm owners should be consulted and ensure their satisfaction with the rehabilitation efforts.
- A comprehensive rehabilitation report should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for review and compliance.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

Exploration activities generally pose minimal biophysical impacts, as temporary disturbances like access roads, trenches, and drilled holes create negligible footprints that are systematically backfilled and fully rehabilitated, including revegetation during the rainy season to restore ecological integrity. With rigorous implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), operational impacts are mitigated to non-adverse levels, while identified health and safety risks have been minimized to acceptable thresholds through targeted protocols. Should the exploration progress to a mining phase, specialist studies in hydrogeology, vegetation, and cultural heritage will be required to ensure compliance with Namibia's regulatory frameworks and sustainable development standards

8.2 Recommendations

- Issuance of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC): It is recommended that the approving authority proceed with the issuance of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for EPL 9636, subject to the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures to ensure environmental protection.
- The Proponent uphold the highest standards of environmental and social protection and ensure adequate monitoring and reporting as provided for by the EMA.

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10 APPENDIXES 10.1 Appendix 1. EPL Licence and supporting documents



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

 Tel:
 +264 61 284-8111

 Fax:
 +264 61 238643 / 220386

 E-mail:
 Info@mme.gov.na

 Webate:
 uww.mme.gov.na

Enquiries: Mrs. F. Flavianu

Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9636

The Directors Huab Energy (Pty) Ltd P. O. Box 23532 Windhoek

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9636.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act. No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on 01 September 2023, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

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

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

(a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice.

- (b) initialing each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and
- (c) returning such signed and initialed documents to the Commissioner.

Schrick 31/07/2024 Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

1 Aviation Road Private Bag 13297 WINDHOEK

Sor

AGRAM - EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE - 9636 Issued in favour of Huab Energy (Pty) Ltd fana 475 Chas 231 Christenia 1452 Pre-Application RL 4 Aunt inali Aunitsab ab 5456 708 254 Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spherold ERL - Application EPL - Application District Withdrawn Area Ċ) -ERL - Active Farms EPL · Active . 123 Environmentally Sensitive ML - Application RL - Application . ML - Active RL - Active -MC - Application MDRL - Application 1241 17.0 MC - Active MDRL - Active AREA: 719.2148 Hectores MAP(S): LOCALITY: *Regions(s): Ofjazondjupa *Magisterial District(s): Gro *Registration Division(s): 8



INTER MINING COMMISSIONER

<u>E. Renderas G. Cala</u> (name of perion) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete thes not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant of the application for exclusive prospecting licence herein referred to.

Signed

Date Date

Capacity Country Marsure (Applicant /authorized officer of the applicant it a company/approved accredited agent of a non-resident applicant who is a natural person/authorized officer of such accredited agent).

10.2 Appendix 2. Newspaper Adverts

28 March - 3 April 2025

CONFIDENTE Lifting the list

Page. 13

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT

Notice is hereby given to all intervented and Allocate Perints (1 A-Ph) but an application will be made to be the application will be made to be Environmental Commissioners for the Environmental Commissioners for the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2N No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following Hended activity:

-Closure of proposed Pertion A of Erf 2555, Ondergwa Extension 8 as a "Public Open Space" and subsequent receiving to "Institutional".

Locaties: Ondergee Extension 8, Ondergee Town, Oshana Region, Proponent: St Sixs Private Hospital Environmental Consultants: Nghive Planning Consultants

All MAPs are encouraged to register and mise concerns or provide comments and options with the consultant. All IAAPs will be provided with a Background information Document (BD) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and noteine BID, pieses contact the applicant or contact information provided at the end of the notice: The due date for submission of comments is 38th April 2025.

ning Consultants E Hightivalus Plan P O Box 40808. Ausoparagistic Empit pipening@mphivalws.com.np Tel: 086 3302 236 Galt: 081 4127 350



PUBLIC NOTICE

PERMANENT CLOBURE OF PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 6 AS A "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" (PORTION A OF ENF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 IS ±5558MP IN EXTENT) AND WILL BE REZONED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

Notice is hareful given in terms of Section 50 (1) (a) (1) of the Local Auftracties And of 1999 (Local Sof 1999) parts to Ondenyes Town Cound proposes to close permanently her under-medicines of a indicated on locality plan, which like the permanently her under-medicines of the order of the Permitting, Dedargues a them Caucel Offices, Main Road, Ondergwa.

PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA A OF ERF 3555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 A3 A "PUBLIC OPEN BRACE" (PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 IS 35508MP IN EXTENSION AND WILL BE REZONED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

Objections to the proposed closing are to be samed on the Secretary Linbar and Regional Planning Board Phrate Bag 13255, and the Chief Executive Officer, Phrate Bag 2022, Ondargeas within 14 days after the appearance of this notice in accordance with Section 90 (1) (c) of the accordance with Section 90 (1) (c) of the shore Act.

ed by: Th Ondangea Toeri Council Physis Bag 2032, Ondangea Tet 065 – 240 101

et: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants P O Box 40805, Auseguargildz Calt 281 4127 359



NOTICE

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS GC, Town and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner of the respective set, intends to apply to the Reholeath Town Cauncil for the.

Reserving of Erif Rehoboth B 277 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1.560 to "Ceneral Residential" with a donsity of 1:100; and "Censent to commence with the proposed development while the nearing is in progress.

Pactric g = in program. Ef Randolds 277, measures a1138 m2 in atteint and is stored "Single Residentiat" with a density of 1500. The owner Hendle to with a density of 1500 in Indexes the density of the property in order to develop Bet. The property in order to develop Bet.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehobolh Zoning Scheme.

Further take notice that the gian of the set lies for inspection on the lown planning notice board at the Rahabadh Tawn Council and at Harmonia Town Planning Offices, 768 Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Further take notice that any person clipicing to the proposed use of the land east out allow may lodge such objection logithme with the grounds thereof, with the Applicant's working within 14 dates of the bid subjections of this notice, different dates for objections is Privale, 28 April 3028, 1

Conceptions in Private, 20 April 2029, HARMONIC Content Property April Cont

Vacancy

Seaking a Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) with expertise in short-term, life, niche insurance, data analytics and CSN systems. Tr years of experience in similar position.

ibmit CVs and supporting documents small: wealthill@weahulkribs.com Closing date : March 31, 2025

GENESIS

TS&CSAPPER. **GENESIS FITNESS** IN COLLABORATION WITH METHEALTH OFFERS

文文 NMC

TO CLAIN YOUR DISCOUNT 061 224 497 T3 6 CS APPO NMC GENESIS

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOS SUBDIVISION OF PORTION 34 O REHORIOTH TOWN AND TOWNLAN NO.303 OBED

PROJECT TTLE: The proposed subdivision of Particu-34 of Rehoods Town and Travelated No.S22 et al-2, Particina PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The client interde to audiovide Porton-34, which is ournedly valenti, into 43 portions of varying atoms, anoging from 1 to 10 hototana, atoms with a remainder. The subdivision all accommodiate a notice of evaluative accommodiate a notice of evaluative accommodiate a notice of evaluative accommodiate and the Renkoloxiti Town Council applications, participag diverse development opportunities.

PROJECT LOCATION: Portion 34 is located Northwest of Relicion and immediately South of the Ganob Road in the Hardap Region, Namibia.

PROPONENT: PROPONENT: THE KARGO CO-HES (SENTRAL) (PTY) LTD. Internation and Affected Parties (BAXH) are instead on register with the Consultant and gas their common and concerne in writing for the processing project writins (A deep of the advectionments, Furthermann, BAXTs are subcome to request the becityround information document.

NB: The participation and commenting period is effective until 28 April 2005.

Narmonic Town Planning Consultants os Cellt +364 61 127 5879 (Mr. Harold Kisting) Telt +264 61 238 480 Emellt Hitsfrg601@gmel.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE REZONING OF ERF 434, OUTAPI EXTENSION 1, FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL." TO BUSINESS WITH BULK 3.4, OUTAPI DIMUSATI REGION.

Notice is hereby given to all interveted and Affected Parties (#APs) that applications for Environmental Guessnero: Certificates will be submitted for the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed Rezoning of Erf 14. Outapi Extension 1 from "Single Reudential" to Dischess with Buk 30 Location:Outapi, Omusali region Progenett: Onhing Cash and Carry or BAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants or

Consultants on Project Description: The proponent Interdistic apply for the rezoning of Erl 434 horn "Single Residential" to Business for the construction of a Business Complex in the complexition of a Busiless Complex in series of the Environmental Municipaneted Act (Act Nu.57 of 2007), the recording of land how Single Residential to commandial use common to understand without any ELA basing understand. BLATs are all heating invited to register request for Resignation formation Toosumer (BRC), and send their common to skielitgersengelin.com.re. on 14 April 2025. commants to assignment of a strategy rearrange of the second for a public meeting will be nonemunicated to all registered MAPs.



Inquiries Q +264 81 142 2927 Moltgreegan.com.na
 Monthewayan.com.na

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE

RDC Red-Dune Consulting

Environmental Impact Assessment For The Proposed Episystem Activities en Exclusive Prospecting Licences (Epis) 9121, 94-2, 94-11 and Bilds in Namen, Karas and Olyczondjupa Regione

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007), notice is hereby given to all possible threating given to all possible threating and Alberta (IAAPA) that an application will be make to be Environmental Commissioner for Environmental Clearance as follow:

Project Minera Episraton Activities Proposet (a): JO Investment Trate Phy List EPics 6121, 9547, 9410 Hash Energy Phy List, EPIL 9801 Locethory(b): Numan, Kanas and Official Energy Phy List, Series and

Oliciandium Regions Villages Athened by EPL 9121: Ongoingo

Roma Affected by EPL 9638: Stamberg

Celevateric, Auriliais and Abenais. Public Meetings:34 April 2021; Farm Abenais @ 50.00 - 12.00 for EPL 5638 08 April 2023; Farm Kastowy 03 @ 16:00 - 12:00 for EPL 9410 - 12.00 for EPL (H10 Detailine for Centrements: 10h May 2025 Register as SArpe (2) teahon(2) redsoneerstonment.com or Josephine(2) redsoneerstonment.com Tet: +284 (H1147 7689

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL MPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A RETAL SHOPPING DEVELOPMENT IN MARENTAL

Notice is handly given to all interested and Affected Parties (13, APA) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissions in herms of Diversormination Commissions in herms of Diversormination (An Application (2012) for the biowing Interested activity.

Project Name: Retail Shopping Development in Mariantal Project Leador: Partient 86 (A Pertien of Portice 1:) of the Farm Koletas No. 88, in Markental Project Description: The proposed development will entail the following

clavistopriset wie ental Fin Activity achilities - The construction of a Puplicipation Megalitätik, Aprimerik and other siloppis - The provision of associated balk somicos and roads. Proponentil Jachil Progentius (Phy) Ltil Environmental Generalitatik Matrix Consulting Services.

All Interested and Affected Parties (IEAPs) one encouraged to register and submit her comments, concents or questions. All interested and Affected Parties will be protecte with a Readingsum Internation Document (IEE) compressing detailed information for the interested. Apublic meeting regarding the development will be laid on: nexi on: Dete:Friday, 11 April 2035 Monua: Persianar Community Hol,

Marlengal Time: 10H00 to 12H00

Should you wish to replater as ISAP and receive a BED, please contact the Matrix Consulting Services office.

Context Departs: Tak (H084-81) 204197; Fax: (H08481) 212168; E-Bait: environment@metricontextBiogor.com Disact.aui POR (Contexts IIs 15-APRIL 2005

SECT OF FRWARS

ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT ABADISMENT (EA) 708 THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TRADITION OF THE SERVICE STANDARDS OF ADDESS FRAM TO DISCREDUCE CURLEND DECIDIOL, IN THE DIMUSATI REGION (SKIN)

Environan Consultants Tracking (ECT) hereby gives rolice to al potential interestial and Affocial Pathesis (3 APA) function application will be made to the Environments Management ACT/OC the Environments Management ACT/OC Assessment Programmed ACT/OC Assessment Programmed ACT/OC Pathesis (2013) of 6 Petruary 2010)

Petroscy 2015. Project Descriptor: Commuties of Densi Access Rearts Dickston Clinic and Salves (Rent) is the Concest Register and Salves (Rent) is the Concest Register (Register) Concerns Contenting the Environments Descripto-Contenting the Environments Contention Contention of the the Environments Contention of the Environment Contention of the Environments of Lating at environment will communicate the contention of the Environments and Institutes and Contention of Salves The Environment of the Environments instantion, environment of the Salves and instantions, environment of the Salves and water supply to site notation.

Project Localize: The Access Road starts from the Histolectich with the C0808 joining the Ergels Read) to Olicikate Clinic and Combined Bchasi.

Date & Venue: 11 April 2028-(8 10530-12:30 (Venue: Missiola pay point, Okokola Village, Orsceel Region)

Programment Ministry of Wester and Transs

Regatization of Interested and Alfactad Parties (RAPs) and Submission of Comments: AlfaAPs and Submission of comments or UlfaAPs and Submission initiat to regater and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing on or before Enday 18-April 2025 to:

Destaal Person: Nr. Dala Pisanara (Perinterseala Dasabad) Pisanara (Perinterseala Dasabad) Pisanara (Perintersea) Pisanara (Perintersea)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ISSA) and Environmental & Social Nerospement Plan (ISSMP) for undertaking wind and water-based Loisure Touriser in the Lideritz Japon ana, Löderitz, (Khuras, Namitala

Lidentz Speed Chalenge (Crite "Neorem") proposes to underfaste windburfing and late suffrag water sports in Lident. The Progness many sectors of potential of when and water-based tourter addutes given the structure wing analysis in Lidentz.

In LEGAR. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: These is a read for compliance to requirements index the Dovisionmental Management Act (20.4) (

PUBLIC MOTICE: The Phale Action is political internal Regulation 21(a) in the EA Regulation. BMRCB/DD 70: PARTICE/PKTE: Inservated & Affacta Partice (AFFa) an include to instruct in only in produce Instruction about the proposed product by contacting the Michael Microsoft Dynamics Enverse Consulting & Tueling Statement Enverse Consultant Consultant Website: www.esutement@gongli.com



6 **NEWS**

OUTJO - Dr Adelinu Celestinus, a medical doctor at the Windhoek Central Hospital mental health care unit, has cautioned against the stigmatisation of mental illness.

He was speaking at a mental health and suicide prevention awareness campaign in Outjo on Monday. The event was themed 'Changing the Narrative on

Suicide'

Celestinus spoke about mental illness to the Outjo community, and how they can seek help for those who are

Awareness raised on mental illness stigma

affected by it. "Mental illnesses are

Mental illnesses are stigmatised in our society. People do not often know where to find help for those who are mentally unwell. We aim to raise awareness, inform communities

of the available resources and eliminate discrimination against mental illnesses," he said. Celestinus clarified the difference between mental health and mental illnesses to

the audience. He said "it is okay to speak out and reach out for help if you suffer from any medical condition"

He noted that mental illnesses can be caused by heavy alcohol and drug abuse, which can impact the genetic makeup of a persons brain.

"Mental illnesses can be inherited and may be found in genesifa mother used substances

during pregnancy," cautioned the medical doctor.

medical doctor. Anna Shigweda, a social worker from the Outjo District Hospital, informed the community about suicide, how to identify its symptoms and how to help a suicidal person. "There is a rising trend of suicide in Outjo. We want to encourage people to speak out and prevent suicides," she said. Social workers from the

Ministry of Health and Social Survices were present for residents to consult about mental illness and suicide prevention. The event included social workersencouragingcommunity members to stand against the

members to stand against the stigma surrounding mental illnesses in society. Celestinus and his team from the Directorate of Social Welfare are touring the Kunene region, holding community and stakeholder engagements on mental health and suicide prevention awareness in various towns. -Nampa

'Removal of illegal fences is lawful'

Zebaldt Ngaruka

PUKIRO - Following the commencement of the removal of illegal fences in the Otjinene constituency's Ondorozu village in



RDC or 2007), ratio is fine Encironmental Management Aut 2007 (of 2007), ratio is learning given to all possible Internes Riccles Pertains (EAPA) that an application will be made witemental Cerneligatorian for Encironmental Cerneligatoria Minumal Epiconicon Asthulius ant (d): 30 insustament Tiruw Phy Ltd, EPLs SEEL, 8547, 9400 Hubb Energy Phy. USL EPL 3606 m(d): Kumamu, Kansa and Oljcoonejispa Regiona Villages Affected by EPL SEE: Organge Area Villages Affected by EPL 9542: Ominanze Area Semes Affected by EPL 9542: Ominanze Area 53: Orazitatia — Semetagaiturum 108; inschub 1 08: Nuclimo 9: Augood 95: Arianted 80 Femes Affected by EPL 9696: Standorg, Cavata American Public Maetings: humble 10:00 – 12:00 for EPL 963 Jakery 93 Ø 10:00 – 12:00 for EPL mp flor Commonity: 10th May 2025 Register as kitAps #: Brackitementstrement nell coldunau wirdnmart oo Tat. +254 81 147 7889



Unlawful...Illegal fences that were crected in parts of Omaheke Region were brought down in a more to ease grazing ias in the area. This is a nationwide program

Omaheke region, the chairperson of the Omaheke Communal Land board Elias Tutu Muundjua advises communities to cooperate with relevant authorities on the ground during the exercise. The then-Ministry of Agriculture,

Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) last month commenced with the

emoval of illegal fences in parts of Omaheke and Otjonondjupa regions. The National Youth Service (NYS) is contracted by the agriculture ministry with the removal of illegal fences countrywide. Speaking to New Era, Muundjua

said the removal process is in line with the law, and aimed at giving

A Benting



PUBLIC NOTICE

INVITATION TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE AT THE STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE ON THE PROPOSED MERGERS: PEP STORES / BIO DADDY & JD FINANICAL / OK FURNITURE

The Conversion Hereby Invites stakeholders to attend a stakeholden' conference in terms of Baction 46(1) of the Compatition Act No. 2 of 2003, fast will be hold on the 9th of April 2025, scheduled far OPhODem – MinOpho at, NIPAM (Namitsia Institute of Public Administration & Management), Windhoek.

Stakeholders are encouraged to make verbal or written submissions on the proposed merger before or at the contenence. Interested stakeholders should confirm their attendurce with Mar. Mareliae Bock at 051-03422 or enval-marelize.bock@inacu.orm.na on or before the Centenence dete.

further overles please costact

For further gueries please contact. Mr. Johannes Achipala Director: Margars and Acquialtions Division Tel; 061-224622

Email: Johannes.ashipala@nacc.com.na

"Safeguarding and promoting competition in the Namibian market"



equal opportunities to the rural communities to share land.

"The law is very clear on the matter. Those who are affected by the removal process were given legal notices to remove their fences themselves, but refused to do so. Thus, the government is acting now, "he said.

He said the communities must always work together and share the land instead of resorting to disputes.

"We have policies in place on how the land in communal areas or settings must be governed. The communities must acquaint themselves with policies in place to avoid unnecessary loss of structures and properties," he said. Moundja also shared with this publication

that more than 50 cases of illegal fences have been reported in Omaheke. Six cases are ready, and fances will be removed during this process

"We have on numerous occasions advised the communities to apply for land rights before building structures, but our advice was in vain," he said, adding that the land board is only allowed to give a maximum of 50 hectares to land applicants. Muundjus added that only the executive director of the MAWLR can give more than

50 hectares to applicants. "There is no way a traditional authority or

communal land board members can issue land beyond allocated 50 hectares," he said.

He further advised community's members served with removal notices to remove fences by themselves, instead of waiting for the NYS trainees to come.

Meanwhile, NYS project supervisor Jonas Potilo Kambonde unged the communities in the affected areas to cooperate with the authority during the removal process. "We are not doing this on our own. We are

mandated by the agriculture ministry. These trainees are acting on behalf of the Ministry and don't interfere with their work," he said

Stakeholders such as Namibian Folice, traditional authorities and land board officials are monitoring the removal process of all illegal ferices. Similar removal exercises were conducted

in the northern regions, and will continue countrywide. - regenukasiyushon com

NUST to confer honorary doctorate on global tourism leader

Staff Reporter

The Namihia University of Science and Technology (NUST) 20 March 2025, hosted a public lecture delivered by Zurab Pololikashvili, Secretary General of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN Tourism). The event themed Sustainable Tourism in Africa: Harnessing Technology, Inclusion and Heritage for a Reeilient Puture! brought together key tourism stakeholders, academics and students, fostering meaningful discussions on building a more sustainable and universally-accessible tourism industry.

A key highlight of the event was an announcement by Vice Chancellor Prof Erold Naomab that NUST will confer an hanorary Doctor of Philosophy (honoris causa) degree in Tourism Management upon Pololikashvili at the upcoming May graduation ceremony. This esteemed recognition acknowledges his exceptional leadership and profound impact on the global tourism sector.

global tourism sector. Pololikashvili has been the secretary general of UN Tourism since 2018. A Georgian politician, diplomat and international civil servant, he has played a significant role in global tourism and diplomacy. and has worked tirelessly to promote this sector as a key driver of sustainable development and economic growth. His leadership has been instrumental in pushing forward global initiatives to revitalise tourism in the wake of the Covid-19 pundemic.

His public lecture outlined his role in establishing a crisis response team at UN Tourism to drive the global recovery of the tourism sector in the aftermath of the pandemic, a process that began with a visit to Namibia in 2020. He further underscored his commitment to peoplecentred leadership, emphasising the need



Sustainable tourisms... Zurab Pololikashvili, Socretary General of the United Nations World Tourism Organisation. Proc. Contributed

for investment not only in infrastructure but also in human capital. "You can build buildings, you can build airports, but you need people – qualified people," he said. Naomab underscored the significance

Naomab underscored the significance of thought leadership in shaping the discourse around sustainable tourism, technology, inclusion, and heritage. He



Namibian Ports Authority (Namport) hereby invites bids through Open National Bidding (ONB) procedures for the Construction of a 1.5km Long Interlocked Road in the Port of Walvis Bay.

Bid Reference Number	Brief Description	Pre-bid Conference	Last Day for Clarification Requests	Closing Date
W/ONB/NAMPORT -3664/2024	Construction of a 1.5km Long Interlocked Road in the Port of Walvis Bay	Non-Compulsory Virtual Pre-bid meeting on 28/03/2025 @10h00 AM	17/04/2025	12/05/2025@ 12h00 PM (Virtual Bid Opening Link available on website)

 Bids are invited through the Open National Bidding (ONB) procedure and the invitation is open to all eligible bidders. All Bidders must comply with the requirements outlined in the bidding document.

- 2. Interested eligible bidders are requested to visit the Namport website at https://www.namport.com.na/procurement for details of the bidding requirements. Bidders must register as suppliers, express interest in a specific bid, make a payment of the (non-refundable) bid levy of N\$300.00 and submit the proof of payment in order to be granted access to the bidding documents. The Namport Banking Details are available on the link: https://www.namport.com.na/procurement/banking-details/558/
- A Non-compulsory Virtual Pre-Bid meeting is scheduled for 28 March 2025 AT 10H00 AM. Bidders should take note that the meeting link is available on the website.
- 4. Bids must be delivered to: The Tender Box, Namibian Ports Authority (Namport) Reception, No. 17 Rikumbi Kandanga Road, Walvis Bay

ALL enquiries related to these bids must be directed in writing by email to the following contact details:
Procurement Manager Tender and Contracts Administrator

Melani de Klerk Tel: +264 208 2319 Email: m.deklerk@namport.com.na or procurement@namport.com.na Tender and Contracts Administrator Owiike Amunkete Tel: +264 208 2217 Email: o.amunkete@namport.com.na procurement@namport.com.na

AFRICA'S ULTIMATE PORTS EXPERIENCE www.namport.com # @ # # @ emphasised the role of tourism as a catalyst for economic growth, powerty reduction, and social inclusion, stating: "Tourism used to be characterised by an emphasis on leisure and service to attract tourists - at the expense of largely poor communities. Namilia, however, is a renowned pinneer in conservation-based tourism, empowering local communities through its Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNSM) programme. Now, it is time to transform the sector so that it positions itself to serve as an engine for advancing sustainable development across all sectors".

The lecture was well-attended by members of the public, the campus community, surious captains of industry as well as Albertus Aochanush, Namibia's Ambassador to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Monaco, and Permanent Delogate to Uneoco and UN Tourism.

As an affiliate member of UN Tourism, NUST continues to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of Namibia's tourism industry through education, partnerships, and thoughtlendership. The University is also exploring collaborations with the UN Tourism Online Academy to provide high-quality learning opportanities that enhance critical skill sets and future-proof Namibia's tourism workhorce.

Namibia's tourism workforce. The public lecture was held in collaboration with UN Tourism, the Namibian Government, the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) and the Namibia Tourism Board (NIPB).



28 March - 3 April 2025

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL INPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is however, but in the intermeted and Adhoted Parties () is APPs) that an application will be made to the the intermeted to a material to the Environmental destance is here as the Environmental Management Ad (%) of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (OH No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following Handed activity:

-Closure of proposed Pertion A of Ert 2555, Ondergwa Extension 8 as a "Public Open Space" and subsequent receiving to "Institutional".

Localilae: Ondergae Extension 8, Ontenges Town, Oshans Region. Proponent: 31 Silva Privale Hospital Environmental Genesillante: Nghive Plenning Consultants

All IAAPs are encouraged to register and mise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All IAAPs will be provided with a Background information Document (BC) comprising of detailed information for the interded activity.

Should you with to register as an ISAP and receive ISD, please contact the applicant or contact information provided at the end of the notice: The due date for submission of commercia is 36th April 2025.

Applicant: Hydrochus Planning Conseitente P. O. Box. 4008. Association of the state of the state Empirical planning@mghinelous.com.np Tel: 085 3303 230 Gali: 081.412 300



PUBLIC NOTICE

PERMANENT CLOBURE OF PORTION A OF ERF 2353, ONDANOVA EXTENSION & AS A "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" (PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANOVA EXTENSION & IS 25584F IN EXTENT AND WILL BE REZORED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

Notice is havely given in terms of Section 50 (1) (a) (b) of the Local Authorities Aut of 1982 (Lat S of 1982) note the Ordennyes Town Council proposes to store permanently the under-methorized of as indicated on locality plan, which like for imposition string office house at the office of the permanently the program the found of these, Main Road, Ondergen

PERMANENT CLOSUBLE OF PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 A3 A "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" (PORTION A OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 IS \$5500M[®] IN EXTENT) AND WILL BE REZONED TO "INSTITUTIONAL".

Objections to the proposed closing are to be served on the Secretary. Urban and Regional Panning Read, Phwats Bag 13285, and the Chief Executive Officer, Physical Dag 2022, Chiargnaw within 14 days after the appearance of this notice in accordance with Section 90 (1) (c) of the stoore Act.

Ibsould by: The Chief Energies Officer Onderges Toers Council Physics Bag 2002, Orderges Tet: 065 – 240 101

Applicant: Nghivelan Planning Consultants P O Box 40000 Ausspanyiddz Calt 281 4127 359

PLANNING

NOTICE

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CG, Town and Regional Planners, on behalf of the evenar of the respective with intends to apply to the Reholeeth Town Cauncil for the

•Reasoning of Erif Rehobolit B 277 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:560 to "Ceneral Residential" with a density of 1:100, and "Conservent to commence with the proposed development while the reacrving is in progress.

Erf Rehoboth, B. 277, measures at 138 m2 in actual and is zoned "Single Residentia" with a density of 1350. The overant Handla to subne the Erf to "General Residentia" of the property in order to density for the propeter disconting will provide housing to be residentia of feataboth and the summaring orders. aing

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. Further take notice that the plan of the set lies for impection on the town planning notice board at the Rehabadh Tawn Council and at Hamsonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Pursue. Pursue table notice that any person clipicing to the proposed use of the land test of all above may lodge acids dipoton together with the grounds theread, with the Applicant's writing within 14 days of the adjustant on this actor all and data Ser clipicions in Priata, 28 April 2028, — A A April 2028, HARMONIC Contect Papels Kaling Harmonic Town Plasming ConsultantsCC Gen and Regional Plasming ConsultantsCC Gen 2016 Withortask Gen 001 107 2019 Par (0880900) Email Heating@namikost.com

Vacancy

Senhing a Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) with expertise in short-term, life, niche insurance, data analytics and CSN systems. Tr years of experience in similar position.

Submit CVs and supporting docume to omail: wealth21ghwahalmbs.com Closing date : March 31, 2025

GENESIS TSACSAPPLY

GENESIS FITNESS IN COLLABORATION WITH METHEALTH OFFERS

NMC MEMBERS 10[%] Pees

文文 NMC TO CLAIN YOUR DISCOUNT 061 224 497 T36 CS APPLE

NMC GENESIS

NOTICE ENVERONMENTAL INPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBONISION OF PORTION 34 OF REHORIOTH TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO.303

NO.303 PROJECT ITTLE: The proposed sublivition of Portion 31 of Relatooh Towind and Travelands No.502 etto 42 Portons MYOLECT DESCRIPTION: The clear Intends to sublivite Porton 34, which is currently vaces, if to 4 portons of varying store, ranging htm 1 to 10 hoctares, along with a remainder. The subcivition will accommodate a intere of enell-seal applications and makinetial avec in subcicitation with Rehabioti Town Council applications approxing diverse development opportunities.

PROJECT LOCATION: Portion 34 is located Northwest of Rehototh and immediately South of the Canob Road in the Hardap Region, Namibis.

PROPORE PROPORT THE KARGO COHE (SONTANL) (PTV) ITA Intensited and Affocial Press (SAPA) an Instead to register with the Consultant and give that Consents and Consolitation (SAPA) and the Advances and project within 14 days of the advantiserustic Ruthmanne, I&APa are webcame to register (the background in Information document.

NB: The participation and commenting period is effective until 28 April 2025.

Namonic Town Planning Consultants or Cell: +264 81 127 5379 (Mr. Harold Kisting) Tel: +264 81 238 480 Email: hitsdrg601@gmsil.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE REZONING OF ERF 434, OUTAPI EXTENSION 1, FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL." TO BUSINESS WITH BULK 3.4, OUTAPI ONUSATI REGION.

Notice is hereby given to all hierested and Affected Parties (#APs) that applications for Environmental Gaussiance Certificates will be submitted in the Environmental Conversionment ManagementAct (Act No. 07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed Rezoning of Erf 414. Outapi Extension 1 from 'Single Residential' to Business with Bulk 3.0 Location:Outapi, Omusair region Programmic Ocharia Cash and Carry or EAH: Green Gain Environmental Consultants co

EAP's Green Gain Environmental Consultants Co. Inter The proposal Providents is apply for the recording of Erit Asi-therwise is apply for the recording of Erit Asi-thern Single Registeristar to Business Complex in the construction of a Business Complex in the Complex in the Resolution of the Complex Index in the Resolution of the Resolution Index index Internet (BCD), and send the Internet Resolution of the Resolution of the Resolution of the Resolution Internet Resolution of the Re



Alber Sill AQ 2927
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Environmental Impact Assessment For The Proposed Epicetics Addition on Enclusive Prospecting Licenses (Epik) 9121, 9547, 5418 and 9636 in Kumene, Karas and Oljczzendjups Regions

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act 2017 (Act No., 7 of 2007), notice is hareby given to all possible threading whether furthers (IAANs) that an application will be mass to be Environmetal Commissioner for Environmental Commissioner to

Project Mineral Episation Activities Proposent (ii): JO Investment Traine Ply List, EPLs 8n21, (647, 0410 Habb Energy Ply List, EPL (600) Location(ii): Respira Observations Respira Vitages Affrected by EPL 9121: Ongergo Annu.

Villagen Africade by EPL 9121: Ongonga Ana Villagen Afrikade by EPL 9121: Ongonga Amerikange Area Tames Afrikade by EPL 9118: Zarschweite 107, Kasteen JS, Toom SG, Downsholl B, Animan SJ, Daniel SJ, Bolm SG, Downsholl A, Animan SJ, Nakata SA, Filassone B, Animan SJ, Nakata SA, Filassone Padata Matada SA, Filassone B, Animan SJ, Nakata SA, Filassone Padata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata SA, Sakata P, Sakata SA, Sakata S

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A RETAIL SHOPPING

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (13,APA) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissions in terms of Derivationmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2017) and its Regulations (2012) for the following interest polyky:

Project Name: Rotal Shopping Development in Mariental Project Location: Portion 84 (A Portion of Portion C) of the Farm Kolches No. 85, in Mariental

in mariantal Project Description: The proposed development will entail the following activities.

Construction of a Publication of a Publication
 The construction of a Publication
 The provision of associated bala
 convices and node.
 Proposenti-Judni Proposition (Pty) Lat
 Environmental Censultanti Matrix
 Consulting Services

All International and Affective Parkins (ILAPIs) are encouraged to register and submit herit opermeets, concents or questions. All International Content of the submit posterial with a Realizymust Internation Decomment (REI) compress detailed information for the interdet. A public meeting aggarding the development will be least on:

held on: DeterFriday, 11 April 2025 Venue: Persianer Commun Marlental Time: 10N00 to 12N00 nunity Hal.

Should you wish to register as ISAP and receive a BID, please conjust the Matrix Consulting Services office.

Context Depails: Tek (r084-81) 204197; Plac (r084-81) 212168; Mail: environment@metriconsallingor.com Infact.init POR (contexts is is and 2008)

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE

BEDI BERMARS ERVIRIGHMENTIAL INPACT ARRESIMENT (STA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTOR OF ACCESS REAL PROFINENCES SERVICE, STANDARDS OF ACCESS ROAD TO GRAVEL, STANDARDS OF ACCESS ROAD TO GRAVEL, STANDARDS OF ACCESS ROAD TO GRAVEL, STANDARDS OF ACCESS ROAD COMPACT, SEGON ROAD, IN THE COMPACT REGION ROAD.

Descent receive port Environm Costinist Trades (ECT) hereby give rotes to al potential interested and Advanted Pathesis interested and Advanted Pathesis (Environments) Management AC (Adv the Environments) Management AC (Adv Assessment Pagestations (CH 30 of 6 Petruary 2012).

Petriary 2013. Physical Descriptors Construction of Gravel Access Reacts Orlocation Clinic and Solveol (Reat) is the Orlocation Clinic and Solveol (Reat) is the Orlocation Clinic and Solveol (Reat) is the Orlocation Clinic Petrolecontent in Electron Constraints Engineers (RCE)) and obtaining the Environments Constraints and the Electron Clinical Obtaining Orlocation and Solveol and Clinical Orlocation Clinication and the Electronic International Networks and information Solveol Intelling and Alectronic information Clinication Clinication of the Electronic International Networks and Clinication information Solveol Intelling and Solveol information Solveol Intelling and Solveol information Solveol Intelling and Solveol information Solveol intelling Clinication Solveol information Solveol intelling Clinication Solveol intelling Clinicati

Project Location: The Access Road starts from the Intersection with the CO804 jalong the English Road) to Officiate Clinic and Combined School.

Date & Venue 11 April 2025 (§ 10530-12:30 (Venue Michais pay point, Okokola Village, Omuself Region)

Proposent Ministry of Works and Transport

Repairplion of Internated and Altected Parties (BAPS) and Submission of Commence, All BAPs are bonchos invited to repairer and submit their comments, concerne or quantum in writing on or before Friday 18-April 2005 to:

Constant Persons: Mr. Collin P. Mannares (Reconstruction Consultant) R-mark collection (Colling) R-mark collection (Colling)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ISSA) and Environmental & Social Management Pan (ESMP) for undertaking wind and water-topset Leisure Tourism in the Lidenitz Lapon area, Lidenitz, (Khuma, Namfaia

Lidenitz Speed Chullenge (Or the "Pisponer") proposes to underfake windsuffing and lide surfing water sports in Lüdenit: The Progeneer trengmisses the potential of which and water-based tourser activities given the absinctant wine analys in Lüdenitz.

Exclose EXMIDIONERVICAL COMPLUANCE: Thus is a need for compliance to requirements under the Environmental Management Act (Na. 74 2007) and to EXA Regulations (Na. 4936 of the Forkumy 2010). Sorthig reason, Consultants were appointed to support application for the Environmental Clearance Cartillage (FCC) PUBLIC NOTICE: This Phase Notes is publicate in terms of Regulation 21(g) in the EXA Regulators. (21(g)) in the EXA Regulators. (

INVICATION TO PARCINGPALE, management & Affacted Parties (AFIs) are restituted to register in order to receive information about this proposed project by contacting

the below Nr. Michael Materies

Envirole Consulting & Training Boldons on P. G. Bax #126, Swakepmund Email: michaelteditionswora@gmail.com pr (#12985259 Website: www.ocstanamibio.com







10.3 Appendix 3. Evidence of public meeting