Environmental Scoping and Management Report

Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10168, Hardap Region

APRIL 12

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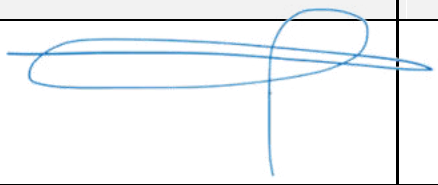
Final Version 1

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL

Title	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-005681	
Location	On Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10168, Hardap Region	
Proponent	Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka P.O. Box 16001, Windhoek Namibia Erf 13, Kavambo Nujoma, Meersig – Walvisbay Mobile: +264 81 292 1461	
Author:	Signature	Date
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi (EAP) 1		23 March 2025
Approval – Proponent		
Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka **(Licence Holder)**		24 March 2025

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: APP-005681

Project Title:

Proposed Prospecting Activities in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10168, ||Karas Region

I Lawrence Tjatindi (full name of Environmental Assessment Practitioner - EAP) understand and agree that the information I have furnished in this submission will be reviewed by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC). I accept that the Environmental Commissioner, will hold me accountable in terms of Section 43(1)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007 for any inaccurate or misleading information knowingly provided in the following documentation.

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

- ☐ Pro Forma Environmental Contract for Prospecting Claim(s)
- ☐ Environmental Questionnaire for Prospecting
- ☒ Scoping report
- ☐ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ☒ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- ☐ Consent from Relevant Authority

I certify, and, acknowledge that the provision of such information will impede the lawful carrying out of the duties, responsibilities and functions of the Environmental Commissioner. I declare that the information submitted is my own work. All direct or indirect sources used are acknowledged as references.

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature: L Tjatindi

Date: 24/02/2025

NB- To be submitted jointly with Scoping Report, EIA, and EMP documents to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner

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The Directors
Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka
P.O. BOX 16001
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NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10168.

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 **23 April 2024**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, 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) initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and

(c) returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2025 -01- 14
Department of Mines

14/01/2025

Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

Project Overview

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian citizen who ventures in minerals exploration and mining. Their aim is to take advantage of the opportunity for self-employment and job creation that exist in the mining sector of Namibia.

Ms. Tjituka seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (**EPL No. 10168**) in the Hardap Region, in in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals**. Principally, Ms. Tjituka proposes to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral mining were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further establish and undertaking an exploration programme and potentially developing a mine in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals.

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

Need for the Proposed Project

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

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

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

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

Project Description

The proponent aim is to take advantage of the opportunity for self-employment and job creation that exist in the small-scale quarrying industry. The EPL 10168 is situated in North-east Namibia, with its boundaries extending across the Hardap Region and approximately 70 km South-west of the Maltahöhe Village within the Gibeon Constituency.

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The company now proposes to undertake exploration bulk-sampling on the broader EPL1 0168 by way of implementing a detailed exploration programme which will consist of Desktop Assessment of existing data, geological survey / sampling (aerial and on-ground, drill sampling and trenching), and laboratory analysis.

The EPL is accessible directly via the C14 gravel road exiting south of the Maltahöhe Village, then branching right onto the D824 district road, then the D831 and finally down the D826 gravel road.

Other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment. The following supporting infrastructures and services will be required:

(i) Prospecting operational equipment: Excavators, wheel / forklift loaders, diesel generator sets, four-cylinder prospecting machines, sampling containers, trucks, 4 by 4 cars and air-compressors.

(ii) External and internal roads network: The Proponent utilize the already existing external and internal road networks and created additional new access road linking the quarries (mine) sites to the main access;

(iii) Water supply: Raw water will be sourced from local groundwater resources. The Proponent will utilize the existing boreholes (where applicable / possible) and or alternatively source water from nearby local authority in which-case it will be hauled by 2500 liters tanker on a need basis.

(iv) Energy: Proposed prospecting operations on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168) will use Onsite administrations and offices (supporting infrastructure): The Proponent will utilize containerized systems;

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

i. Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization.

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

ii. Bulk and or Core Drilling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization.

iii. Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present.

   Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites.

Need for Environmental Assessment

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

Approach to the EIA Process

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

Overall Recommendation

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

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

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

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

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

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

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
MC	Prospecting Claim
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
PPP	Public Participation Process
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UN	United Nations

contents

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

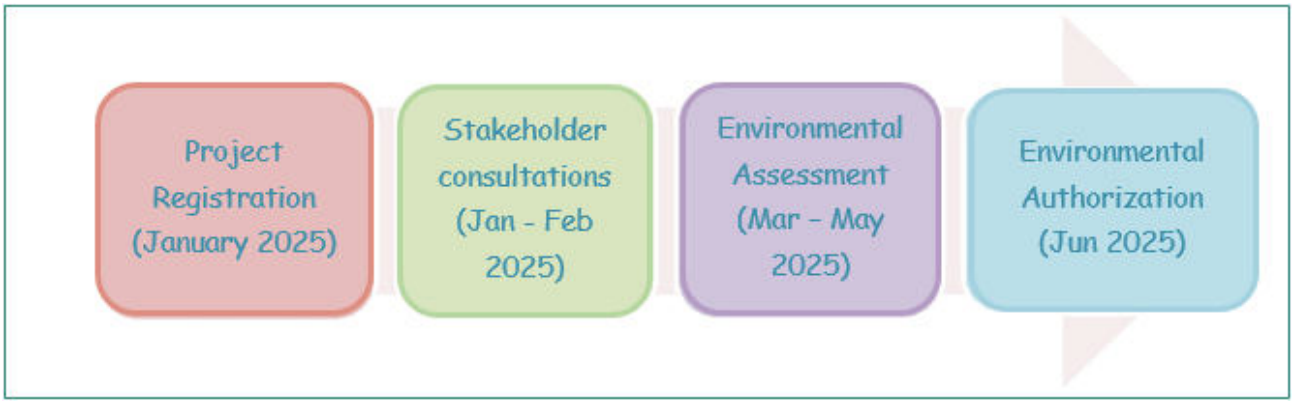


Figure 1: *Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline*

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka, the proponent is the sole Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10168 holder, and a registered company who wishes to venture into the small-scale prospecting sector i.e. exploration for Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals.

Principally, the proponent intends to implement their prospecting programme to determine the viability of the EPL for potential development into a sustainable mine operation by way of continuing to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral prospecting were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

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

Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking exploration programme and potentially developing a mine in respect in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals.

1.2.1. Need and Desirability

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 10 – 20 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed prospecting operation project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

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

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

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka Prospecting activities
Activities 2	2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste. 4 Government Gazette 6 February 2012 No. 4878 2.2 Any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 1976. 2.3 The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	The operation has a component of generation, waste management, handling and disposal
Activity 3	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Quarrying Act), 1992. 3.2 Other forms of quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The construction of facilities for the purpose of carrying out a listed activities The quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
Activity 4	4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The clearance of vegetation areas to allow the quarrying activity to take place
Activity 9	9.1 Manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.	The operation has a component of storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, and liquid petroleum gas or paraffin onsite.

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

1.4. EIA TEAM

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

Table 2: *The EIA Management Team*

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE / SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Virimuje Kahuure	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Internal Reviewer

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

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

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

The primary objective of this EA Report is to present stakeholders, I&APs and the Competent Authority, the DEA, with an overview of the predicted impacts and associated management actions required to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the proposed Ms. Tjituka Investment operations. In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity.

Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

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

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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the marble quarrying / prospecting and or prospecting activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168), sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The core activities of Ms. Tjituka proposed operations, is to implement their prospecting programme to determine the viability of the EPL for potential development into a sustainable mine operation by way of continuing to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral prospecting were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling. (as illustrated in **Figure 3**).

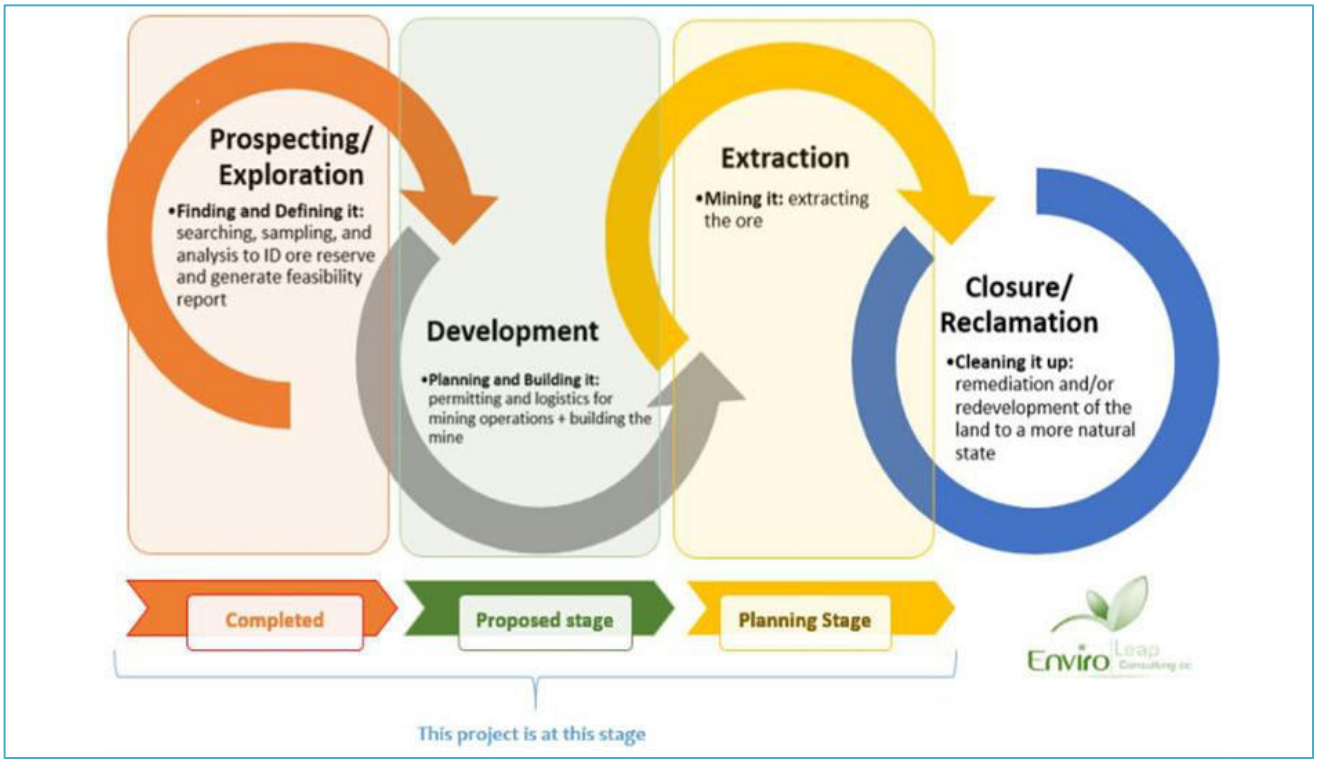


Figure 3: Shows a mineral discovery development life cycle, highlighting the current stage

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

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

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

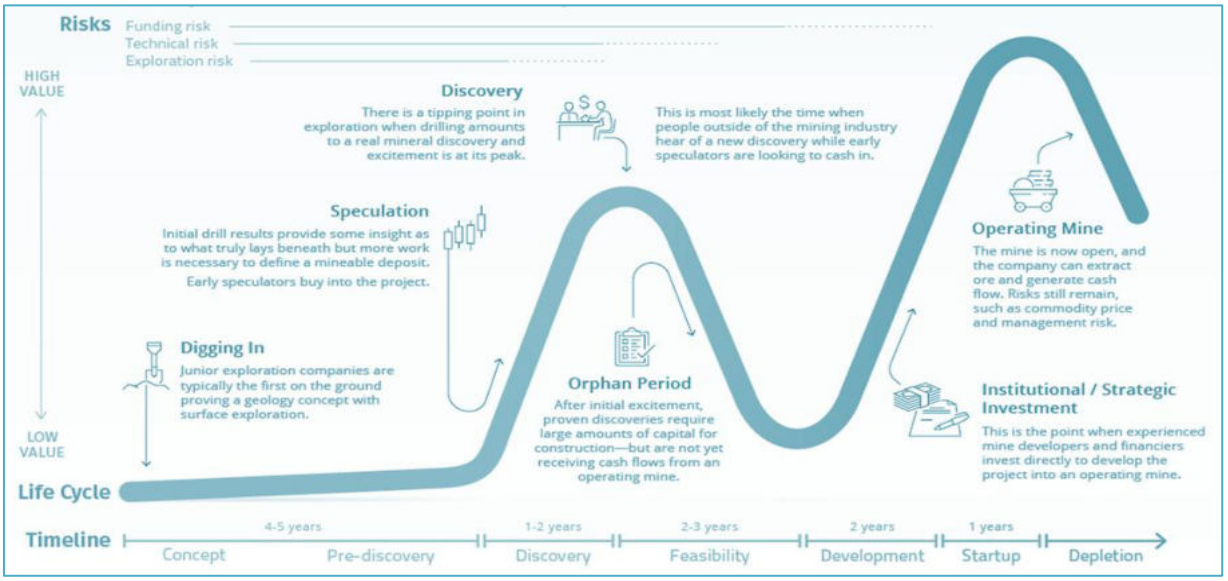
Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

These consists of small pits (±20cm X 20cm X 30cm) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.

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

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

- Bulk Sampling: Evidence of previous prospecting activity or abandoned mine sites will be sought within the EPL area, samples collected and sorted for further laboratory analysis to determine local concentration of (Ore containing Lithium, Tantalum and Copper and other mineral of interest) as per the sample analysis results, **Figure 3**).



- **Figure 3**: The life cycle of a mineral discovery development

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

- Drilling / Bulk Sampling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. However, at this stage the proponent does not intent to conduct any sampling activities.

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

2.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The proponent aim is to take advantage of the opportunity for self-employment and job creation that exist in the small-scale quarrying industry. Ms. Tjituka Investment intents on establishing and operating a quarry on their Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168) site, situated in Southern Namibia, with its boundaries extending across the Hardap Region and approximately 70 km South-west of the Maltahöhe Village within the Gibeon Constituency.

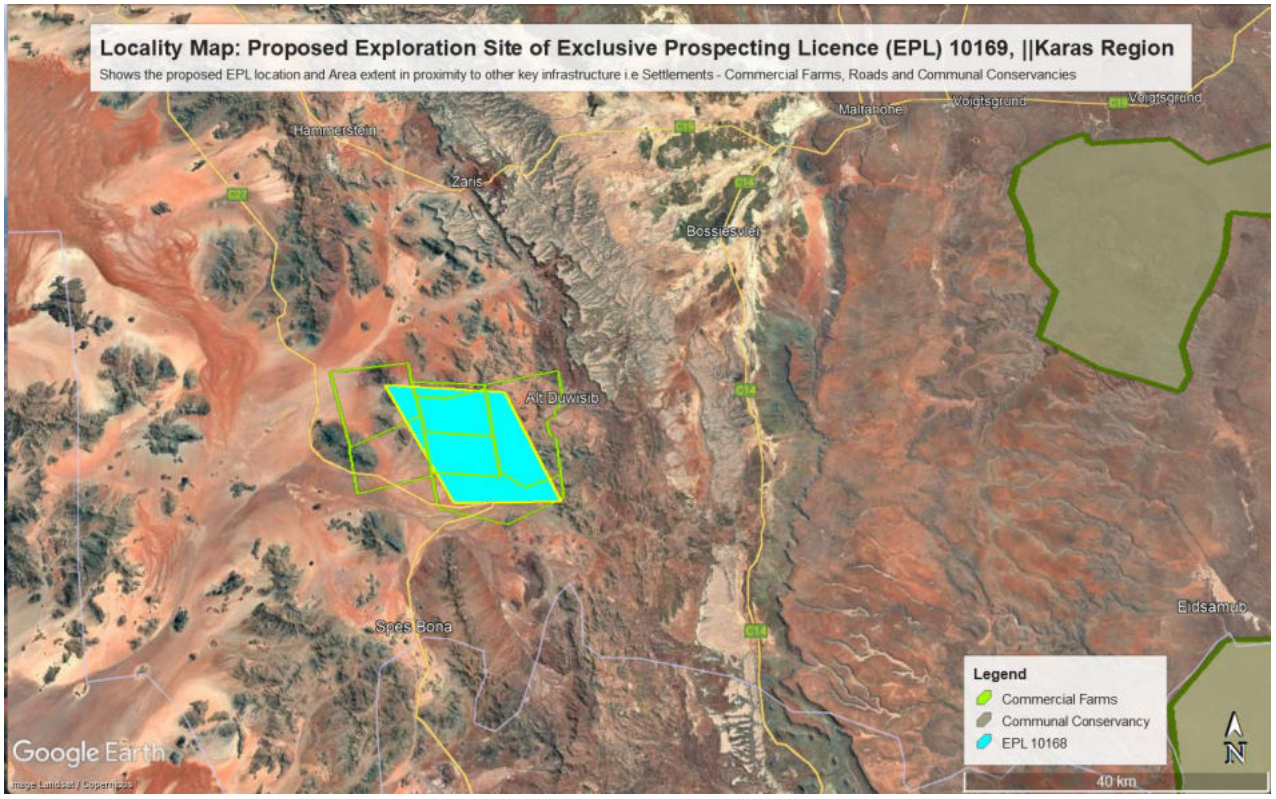


Figure 4: *Show the location and area extent of the proposed Prospecting License 10168 in the Hardap Region*

It is serviced by a number of district gravel road namely from Maltahöhe, primarily exiting through the C12 into the North-western direction and the down the D298 or exiting via the B1 (Trans-Oranje Highway) and brunching westwards at about 35 km onto the C10 and again connecting to the D298 gravel road.

Table 3: Prospecting Claim's Centre coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 10168 Corner Point 1	25°14'32.75"S	16°26'11.87"E
B – EPL 10168 Corner Point 2	25°14'0.36"S	16°15'51.00"E
C – EPL 10168 Corner Point 3	25°23'7.98"S	16°22'10.81"E
D – EPL 10168 Corner Point 4	25°23'5.65"S	16°31'7.24"E
Commercial / Resettlement Farms		
Farm 1	Farm Duwisib No. 84/006	
Farm 2	Farm Spioenkop No. 87/0087	
Farm 3	Farm Lillispos No. 87/002	
Farm 4	Farm Betta No. 87/001	
Farm 5	Farm Verde No. 80/REM	

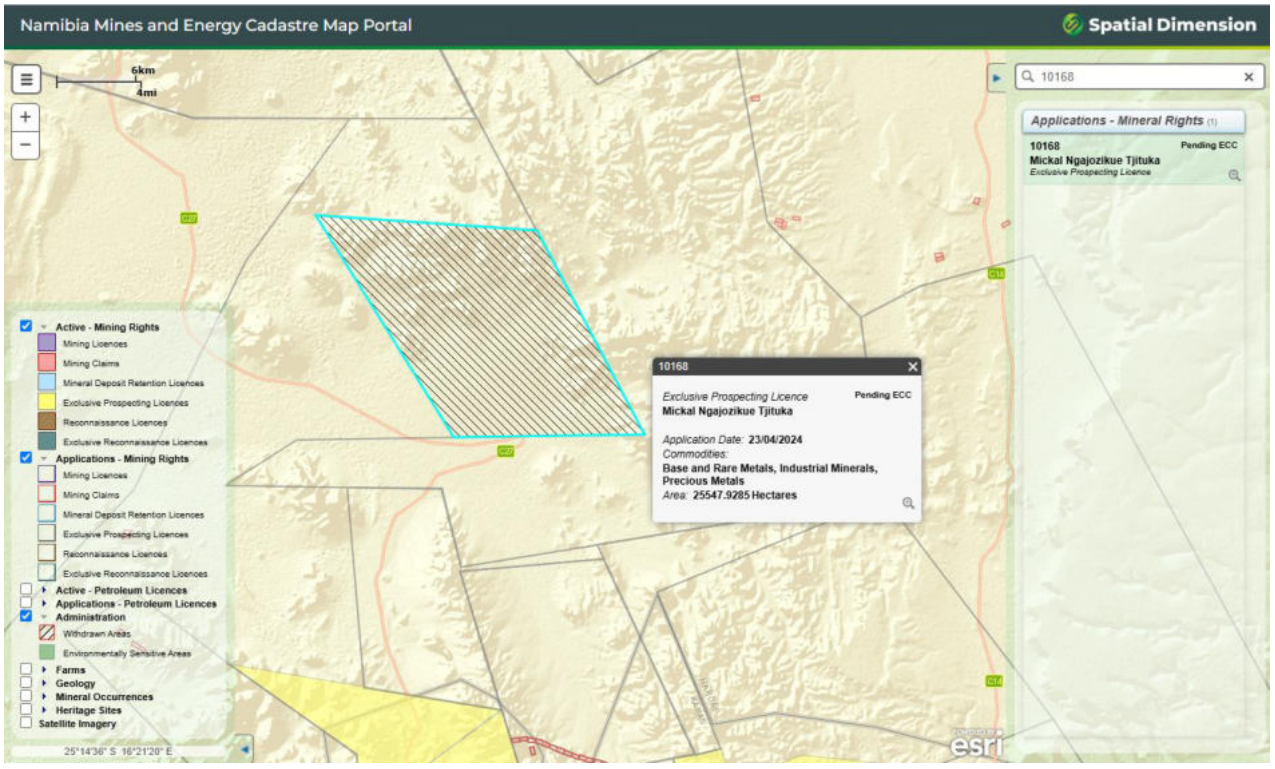


Figure 5: Evidence of the proposed prospecting license on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)

2.3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

2.3.1 Current Land Uses

The area (Daweb Constituency) covered by the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168) is predominantly a small stock-farming area, the stock mostly consisting of animals such as sheep or goats. It is an electoral constituency in the Hardap Region of Namibia created in August 2013, following a recommendation of the Fourth Delimitation Commission of Namibia, and in preparation of the 2014 general election. Daweb constituency was formed from the western part of Gibeon Constituency. The administrative centre of Daweb Constituency is the village of Maltahöhe. It also contains a number of small settlements, among them Uibes.

A number of lodges are found in the general surrounding areas but not necessary within the proposed project boundary, the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168). The area is not part of the communal conservancy system in Namibia with no protected area bordering the Exclusive Prospecting License area.

2.3.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services - Basecamp

Given the location of the EPL and that it is situated in an area overlaid by several commercial / resettlement farms, an entirely new base-camp is not primarily recommended but rather a suitable existing campsite must be rented for the duration of the exploration and or mining activity.

Otherwise, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Traditional Authority. Where practical and possible, it is strictly recommended that for unskilled labour, local community members are employed and thus accommodated at their existing homestead to mitigate and reduce potential conflict with the conservancy wildlife and livestock management protocols.

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

The following supporting infrastructures and services will be required:

(i) External and internal roads network: The Proponent will upgrade the already existing external and internal road networks and created additional new access road linking the quarries (mine) sites to the main access;
(ii) Water supply: Raw water will be sourced from local groundwater resources. The Proponent will utilize the existing boreholes (where applicable / possible) and or alternatively source water from nearby local authority in which-case it will be hauled by 2500 liters tanker on a need basis.
(iii) Energy: Proposed prospecting operations on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168) will use onsite administrations and offices (supporting infrastructure): The Proponent will utilize containerized systems;

2.4.4 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the operations, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box and plastic sampling bags), waste rock and potentially hydrocarbons from storage and handling or fuels and lubricants onsite. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags in specifically designated bins and disposed of correctly at the nearest approved Waste Disposal Site i.e. Maltahöhe Village.

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

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

2.4. MINE CLOSURE, DECOMMISSIONING, REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

In line with the new regulatory requirements by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), a Mine Closure Plan will be required to be submitted to the regulators. The Mine Closure will provide a detailed plan of actions and commitments including financial and human resources for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities at mine closure and aftercare stages of the proposed prospecting and ongoing activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168).

Regular assessments and evaluation of the environmental liabilities during the prospecting stage shall be undertaken to ensure that adequate provision of the necessary resources towards good environmental management at mine closure and aftercare stages.

The following is the summary of the activities to be associated with the mine closure and aftercare stages:

- Implementation of sustainable socioeconomic plan.
- Closure of open pits.
- Closure of solid waste transfer station.
- Backfill all excavated areas.
- Closure of the mined blocks storage area.
- Decommissioning of water and electricity infrastructure.
- Overall land reclamation and restoration of internal roads, and.
- Revegetation and aftercare as may be required.

2.4.1 Site Closure Plan

The Site Closure Plan activities consist of following four (4) steps that will be implemented by Proponent and where applicable in consultation with the key stakeholders:

(i) Ongoing rehabilitation: This will be implemented during the exploration phase and from day one (1) of the mine starting to produce coupled with the recruitment of a new workforce. Unwanted exploration sites excavated will not wait the final closure rehabilitation but will be attended to as ongoing activities and financed within an ongoing annual operational budget allocation to be detailed in the Site Closure Plan Report.

(ii) Site closure: Once exploration stops, the number of workers will be reduced and a small Labour force will be retained to permanently shut down the mine. The cost of the early retirement and retrenchments will be funded from the final Site Closure Plan budget allocations to be detailed in the Site Closure Plan Report.

(iii) Decommissioning: Will be undertaken by a small crews or contractors who will be responsible for decommissioning or taking apart the prospecting supporting infrastructure and equipment. The cost of the decommissioning will be funded from the final Mine Closure Plan budget allocations to be detailed in the Mine Closure Plan Report.

(iv) Final rehabilitation\Remediation\reclamation: The objective of reclamation will be to return the Exclusive Prospecting License area to an acceptable standard of socioeconomic use, ensuring that any landforms and structures are stable, and any watercourses are of acceptable water quality.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems , the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

The proposed prospecting project area is located in the Nama-Karoo is a large, landlocked region on the central plateau of the western half of South Africa and extends into south-eastern Namibia. Its extensive surface (248 284 km2 or 19.6% of the area covered by the map) is flanked by six biomes: the Succulent Karoo to the south and west, Desert to the northwest, the arid Kalahari form of the Savanna Biome to the north, Grassland to the northeast, Albany Thicket to the southeast and small parts of Fynbos to the south.

The Nama-Karoo has a continental-type climate, and receives precipitation from 60 to 400mm per annum, falling primarily during the austral summer (Palmer and Hoffman, 1997). The region is influenced primarily by austral summer precipitation, while the distribution of the succulent Karoo coincides with the austral-winter rainfall region (Chase and Meadows, 2007).

In Maltahöhe, the summers are hot and mostly clear; the winters are short, cool, windy, and clear; and it is dry year round (***Figure 5***). Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 4°C to 35°C and is rarely below -0°C or above 38°C. (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

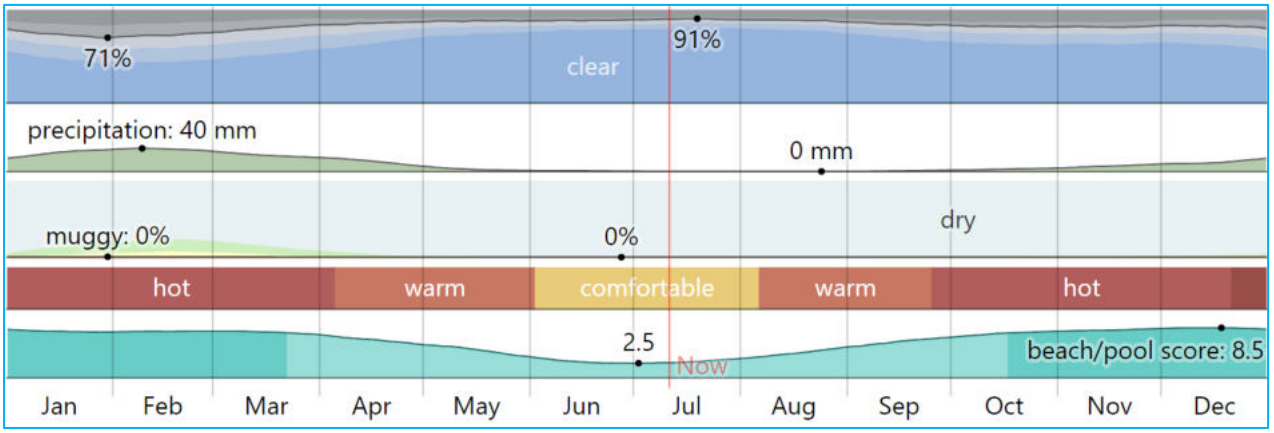


Figure 5: *The summary of the climate at Maltahöhe by month, Hardap Region*

The *hot season* lasts for *3.3 months*, from *November 14* to *February 23*, with an average daily high temperature above *32°C* (***Figure 6***). The hottest month of the year in Maltahöhe is *December*, with an average high of *35°C* and low of *19°C*. The *cool season* lasts for *2.6 months*, from *May 25* to *August 14*, with an average daily high temperature below *25°C*. The coldest month of the year in Maltahöhe is *July*, with an average low of *4°C* and high of *23°C*.

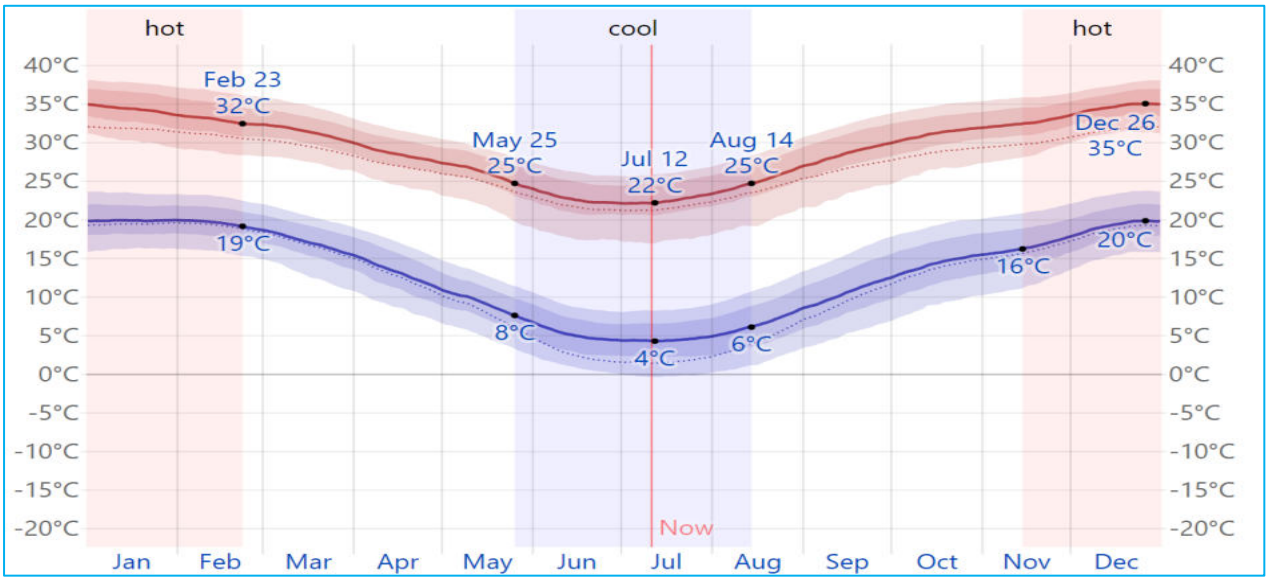


***Figure 6**: The summary of average temperatures, with daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.*

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. The chance of wet days in Maltahöhe varies throughout the year.

The *wetter season* lasts *3.4 months*, from *December 29* to *April 11*, with a greater than *11%* chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most-wet days in Maltahöhe is *February*, with an average of *6.1 days* with at least *1.00 millimetres* of precipitation (**Figure 7**). The *drier season* lasts *8.5 months*, from *April 11* to *December 29*.

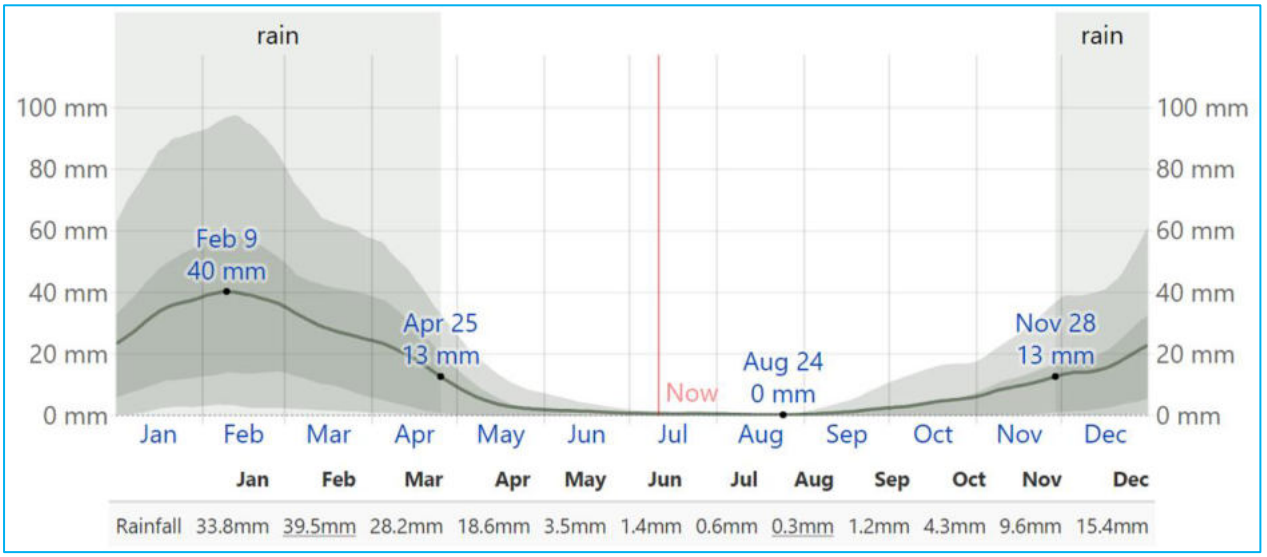


***Figure 7**: The summary of the rainfall, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period cantered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.*

The month with the fewest wet days in Maltahöhe is *August*, with an average of *0.1 days* with at least *1.00 millimetres* of precipitation. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is *rain alone*, with a peak probability of *22%* on *January 26*.

The *rainy* period of the year lasts for *4.9 months*, from *November 28* to *April 25*, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least *13 millimetres*. The month with the most rain in Maltahöhe is *February*, with an average rainfall of *39 millimetres*. The *rainless* period of the year lasts for *7.1 months*, from *April 25* to *November 28*. The month with the least rain in Maltahöhe is *August*, with an average rainfall of *0 millimetres*.

At Maltahöhe, the predominant average hourly wind direction varies throughout the year. Although the prominent winds blows from the west for 3.7 weeks, from April 10 to May 6 and for 4.6 months, from August 3 to December 21, with a peak percentage of 40% on September (**Figure 8**).

Otherwise, it blows from the north for 2.6 weeks, from March 23 to April 10 and for 2.9 months, from May 6 to August 3, with a peak percentage of 37% on July, and from the east for 3.1 months, from December 21 to March 23, with a peak percentage of 31% on January 1 (Robertson et. al, 2012).

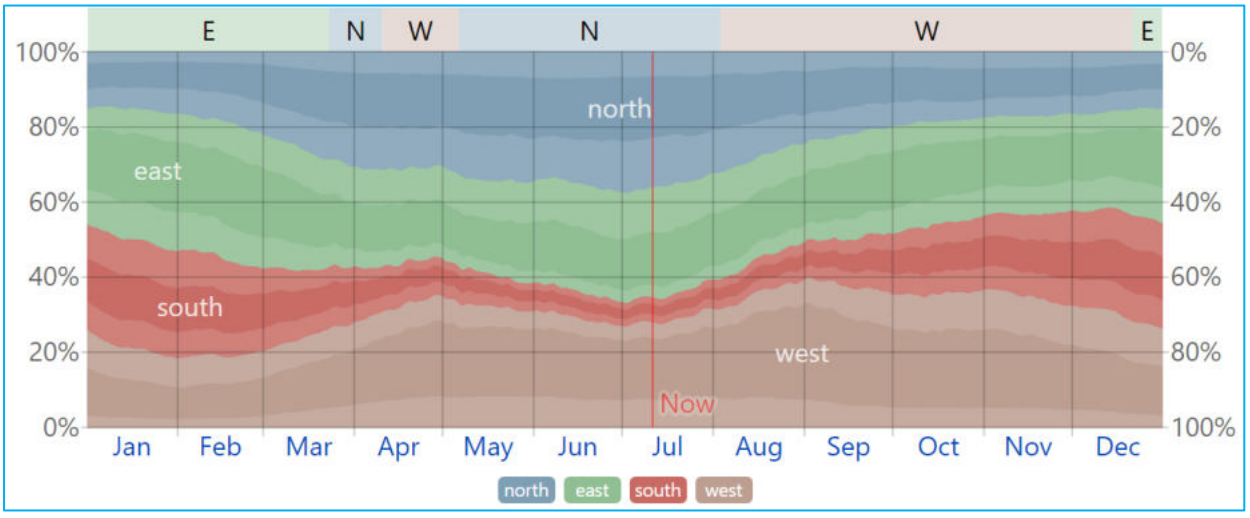


Figure 8: *The summary of the windrose (speed and direction), the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, and the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).*

3.1.2 Geology

The Maltahöhe Settlement area is characteristic of the Nama-Karoo Basin. This area accommodates a large, flat lying plateau which dominates much of Southern Namibia (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). The landscape is extremely barren and rocky (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, 2011).

The EPL 10168 location exhibit the Nama Formation (**Figure 9**) geology that were subjected to numerous events of deformation which led to the formation of geological faults, fractures and folds. The local geology comprises the following lithologies: Quaternary (Qs) sediments comprising unconsolidated surficial deposits.

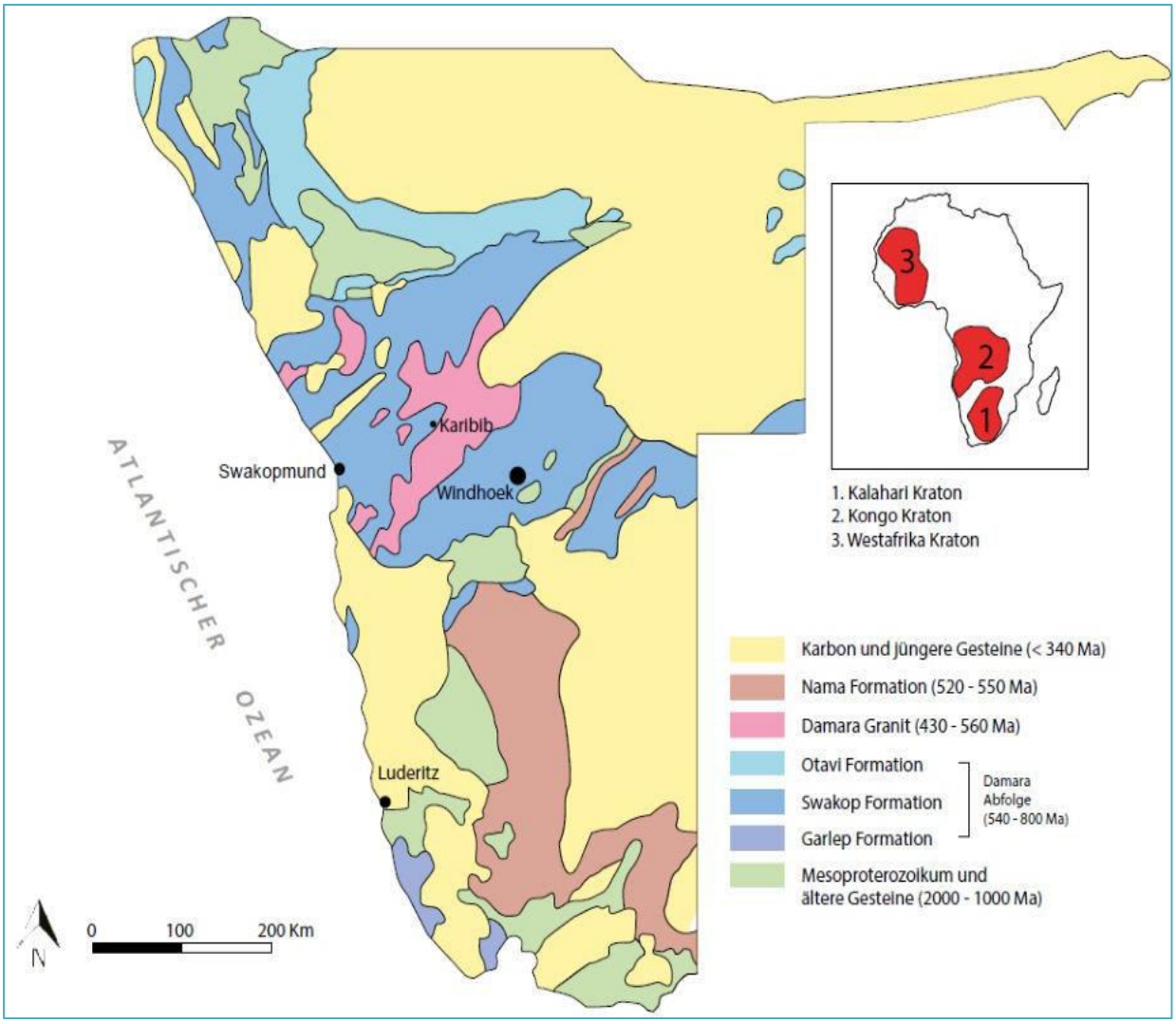


***Figure** 9: Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).*

The parent rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex are approximately 1,930 million years old, but the complex itself was formed around 1,200–1,000 million years ago when the Kalahari, Congo and Rio de la Plata cratons collided to form the supercontinent Rodinia. It is thought that the collision created the 1,400-kilometre-long and 400-kilometre-wide belt of the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex, which stretches from the Lüderitz area across the Orange River to KwaZulu-Natal in eastern South Africa.

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology Baseline and Sensitivity

Namibia recognizes the value of its wildlife, flora and landscapes and strives to protect them through its constitution, a range of environmental legislation, 21 state-protected areas, 86 communal conservancies and several transboundary initiatives. Furthermore, many areas in Namibia are internationally recognized as special in one way or another, often because of the wildlife or ecosystems they support; these designated areas include four Ramsar sites, two world heritage sites, nineteen important bird areas, four endemic bird areas and seven ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

Often patterns of diversity in different animal groups are similar, and many show similarities to the patterns of diversity of plant groups (**Figure 10**). For instance, northern areas generally have the greatest numbers of species of mammals and birds because of the higher rainfall there and the presence of wetland and forest habitats not found elsewhere in Namibia.

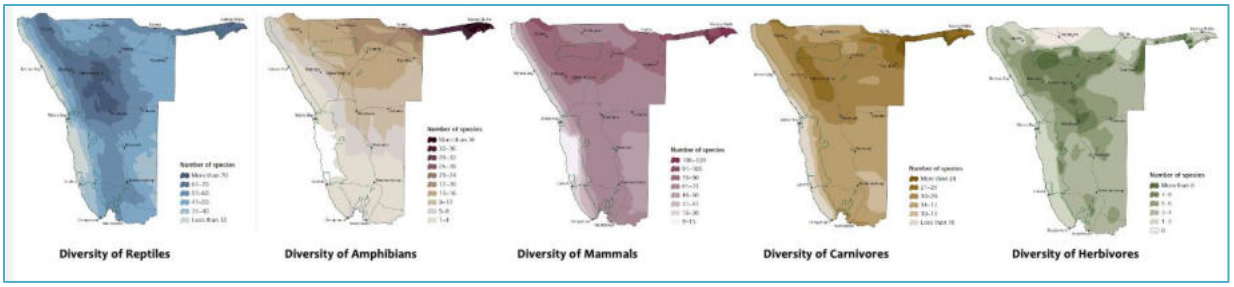


Figure 10: *Illustration of Biodiversity / various species diversity across Namibia*

The greatest diversity is found in north-eastern Namibia where there is the combination of wetlands, high rainfall and dense vegetation, and where a few tropical species find suitable habitat not available elsewhere in Namibia.

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998). Contrary, the composition of species diversity against endemism (**Figure 11**) in the ||Karas region where the EPL 10168 is situated, presents a different picture with predominantly lows in term of both attributes.

In this particular study, the EPL is located within the Nama-Karoo Biome with vegetation characterised as dwarf open shrubland (**Figures 11 and 12**) with high abundance of *Poaceae, Asteraceae*, and Aizoaceae, *Mesembry anthemaceae*, *Liliaceae* and *Scrophul ariaceae* (Palmer and Hoffman, 1997). The Nama-Karoo and succulent Karoo are structurally similar but influenced by different seasonal precipitation (Rutherford, 1997).

Figure 11: Shows the predominant composition of vegetation species consisting mainly of plains grasses (*Stipagrosis*), Quiver tree species and succulent plants associated with inselbergs

Figure 12. *Shows an illustration of inselbergs rock-outcrops within the EPL area and with little vegetation cover*

3.1.3.1 Flora

The Nama Karoo biome does not boast the same level of plant diversity and species richness that is unique to the adjacent Succulent Karoo biome and yet, the Nama Karoo flora consists of nearly 2 200 plant species of which about 450 are distinctive to the region (Milton, 2009).

The level of endemism in the biome is very low with the majority of endemic species occurring in the Upper Karoo vegetation type. Plant families dominating the Nama Karoo veld are *Asteraceae* (daisies), *Fabaceae* (legumes) and *Poaceae* (grasses). The presence of succulent taxa representative of the plant families *Aizoaceae*, *Crassulaceae* and *Euphorbiaceae* adds to the species richness of Nama Karoo vegetation.

3.1.3.2 Fauna

The Nama Karoo never had the variety of wildlife that can be found for example in the Savanna biome; however, before pastoralism brought along fenced rangelands, vast herds of Springbok used to migrate through the region in search of water and grazing. The majority of mammals in the Nama Karoo are species with a widespread distribution that originate in the Savanna and Grassland biomes (Dean et al., 2018).

The Nama Karoo boasts a mammal diversity of approximately 177 species of which more than 10 threatened species are known to occur in this biome. Common animals include the Bat-Eared Fox, Black-Backed Jackal, Springbok, Gemsbok, Kudu, Eland and Hartebeest. Most noteworthy is the Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit (*Bunolagus monticularis*) which is an endemic species of the central Nama Karoo (Holness et al., 2016).

Other mammal species of conservation concern include the Endangered Southern Tree Hyrax (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*), as well as the Vulnerable Hartmann's Zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*), Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Black-footed Cat (*Felis nigripes*) and White-tailed Mouse (*Mystromys albicaudatus*). The Grey Rhebok (*Pelea capreolus*), Mountain Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula subsp. fulvorufula*), Brown Hyena (*Hyaena brunnea*) and the Southern African Hedgehog (*Atelerix frontalis*) are all listed as Near-Threatened (UCT, 2018).

3.1.3.3 Avifauna

The avifauna of the Nama Karoo is characterised by typically ground-dwelling species of open habitats, although watercourses with prevalent riparian vegetation have allowed several tree-living species to penetrate the interior of this biome (Walker et al., 2018). Up to 217 bird species have been recorded to occur in the Nama Karoo of which 23 species are considered threatened (Taylor and Peacock, 2018). Many of the bird species occurring in the Nama Karoo are highly nomadic and are able to respond quickly to rainfall events and insect irruptions such as Brown Locust outbreaks (Dean et al., 2018).

3.1.3.4 Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptile diversity of the Nama Karoo is moderately high with nearly 221 species that can be found in this arid to semi-arid environment (UCT, 2018). Important tortoise species include the Vulnerable Speckled Padloper (*Chersobius signatus*) and the Near-Threatened Karoo Padloper (*Chersobius boulengeri*). The Plain Mountain Adder (*Bitis inornata*), although not common within this specific study area, is the only snake species that is endemic to the Nama Karoo and it is categorised as Endangered.

Also, the Elandsberg Dwarf Chameleon (*Bradypodion taeniabronchum*) is currently listed as endangered and the Braack's Pygmy Gecko (*Goggia braacki*) is considered Near-Threatened. Three other lizard species, the Dwarf Karoo Girdled 31 Lizard (*Cordylus aridus*), the Karoo Flat Gecko (*Afroedura karroica*) and Thin-skinned Gecko (*Pachydactylus kladaroderma*) have much of their distribution in the Karoo.

The Nama Karoo boasts a fairly moderate diversity of Amphibia with about 50 frog species that could be found in this biome. Noteworthy species include the endemic Karoo Caco (*Cacosternum karooicum*) and the Near-Threatened Giant Bull Frog (Pyxicephalus adspersus) (Minter, 2004).

3.1.3.5 Terrestrial invertebrate

Terrestrial invertebrate diversity in the Nama Karoo is considerably high with up to 575 species of Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies), 84 species of dragonflies, 115 species of lacewings and more than 80 different species of dung beetle. Five butterfly species are wholly endemic to the Central Karoo (*Aloeides pringlei*, *Lepidochrysops victori*, *Thestor compassbergae, T. camdeboo* and *Cassionympha camdeboo*). The butterfly species, *Lepidochrysops victori* is categorised as Vulnerable (Mecenero et al. 2013). Nearly 40 species of scorpions could occur in the Nama Karoo region (Holness et al., 2016).

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The Hardap Region is the southernmost region of Namibia's 14 political regions. With a total land area of 161,086 km^2, the region occupies 19.6% (almost one-fifth) of the country's total land surface and it is the largest region, in terms of land, in the country (Hardap Poverty Profile, 2007). The Hardap Region has a relatively small population compared to the vast land cover. With 77,421 people residing in the region this means a density of 0.5 persons per km^2 (NSA, 2014).

Maltahöhe is a village in southern central Namibia close to the Swartrand escarpment. It has about 6,000 people within its population and owns 17,000 hectares of land. Maltahöhe has been in steady decline for a number of decades. There is no retail store in town; the last one stopped business before 1980. Until after the year 2000 Maltahöhe used to have town status. Due to mismanagement and infighting between councillors it was downgraded to "village". Since then many businesspeople have left and unemployment has risen. There is no secondary school, only a primary school and the Daweb Junior Secondary School.

The town used to be a centre for karakul sheep farming, but this branch of agriculture has likewise been shrinking. Unemployment is high with only about 500 residents in possession of some sort of job. Alcohol abuse is common, particularly in the suburbs

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

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

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed activity and particularly that it entails potential use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study is deemed necessary and highly recommended for the next phase of the mine development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL and exploration area.

It is safe to assume that Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168) will have some sites of archaeological significance and that these will probably date to the late precolonial and early colonial periods Proponent must not disturb major natural cavities that may be unearthed because they could hold some highly significant historical or cultural sites that would require detailed documentation and possibly mitigation measures to be adopted in the event of encroachment by prospecting activity.

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

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers **Confidante** newspaper on **24th – 30th January 2025** and **31st – 06th January 2025,** and then in **The Windhoek Observer** newspaper on the **24th** and 31st **January 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

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

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

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

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

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

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

a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see ***Figure*** 16.

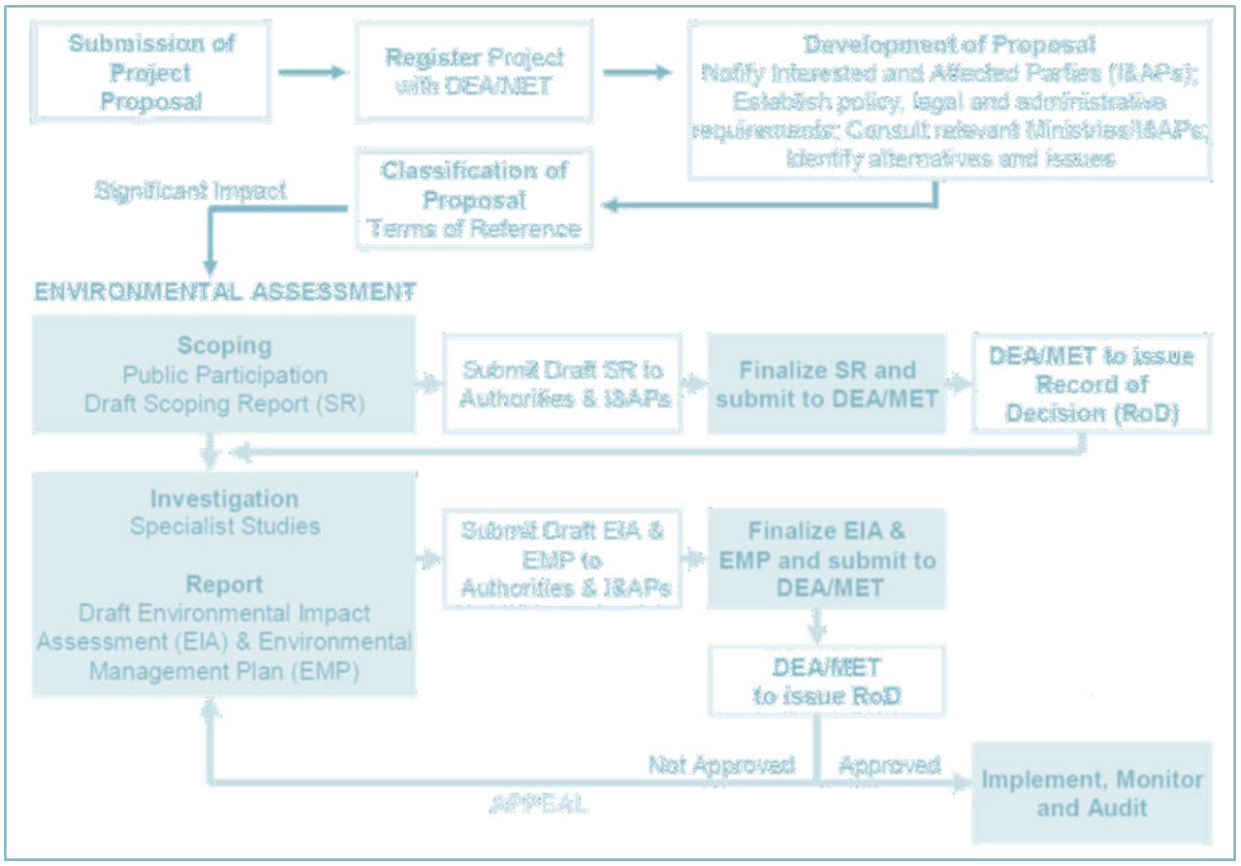


***Figure** 16: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)*

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological.
The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and processes mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

4.3.12 Minerals Act

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

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

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

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

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in ***Table 5*** below).

***Table** 6: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof* (Source: Risk Based Solution)

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	• Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	• Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	• Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	• Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	• Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

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

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

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

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

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

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.

- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Although adverts were put in local **Confidante** newspaper on **24th – 30th January 2025** and **31st – 06th January 2025,** and then in **The Windhoek Observer** newspaper on the **24th** and 31st **January 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

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

4.6 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per prospecting phase.

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

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in ***Table 7***. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. ***Part A*** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from ***Part B*** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in ***Part D***. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

***Table** 7: Criteria for Assessing Impacts*

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

PART B: DETERPROSPECTING CONSEQUENCE					
			SEVERITY = L		
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	L	Low	Low	Medium
			SEVERITY = M		
DURATION	Long-term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
			SEVERITY = H		
DURATION	Long-term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
			SPATIAL SCALE		

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

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

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

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

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Ms. Tjituka proposed mineral prospecting does not realize. This alternative entails that the operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the prospecting license site.

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

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

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical (**Table 7**) environment involves particularly the terrestrial environments and relate mainly to the mineral prospecting and prospecting activities in regard to sampling (quarrying).

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 8 - 10**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive prospecting development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 8: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – prospecting license site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity					
Description	Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats, especially in environmentally sensitive areas					
Nature	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the prospecting license area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)			N/A		N/A
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is medium given the project location and surrounding land-uses					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the prospecting license thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as access / entry into the farm or the EPL area will be controlled security					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the prospecting license area • Unless necessary and agreed with the Relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones					

Table 9: Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are: • Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons • Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement • Potential littering with solid waste					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**	**Post Closure**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is Medium given the project location i.e. situated within a Commercial Farm					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the prospecting license area thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by the property owner or representative					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the prospecting license area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons					

Table 10: *Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)*

<table>
<tr><td>Impact Event</td><td colspan="6">Waste generation and disposal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature</td><td colspan="6">In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:
Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and
Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used
Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction Phase</td><td colspan="2">Operational Phase</td><td colspan="2">Decommissioning Phase</td><td colspan="2">Post Closure</td></tr>
<tr><td>No Construction envisaged at this stage</td><td colspan="2">Lodging is envisaged at existing mainly in Maltahöhe pre-identified and agreed site</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Severity</td><td colspan="6">Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td colspan="6">The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spatial Scale</td><td colspan="6">Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project</td></tr>
<tr><td>Probability</td><td colspan="6">Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Unmitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>M</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of Mitigation measures</td><td colspan="6">Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements
In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town Towns
A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s)
Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.</td></tr>
</table>

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 11: *Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety*

Impact Event	**Disturbances to the social environments**					
Description	During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, in a case of a pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase.					
Nature	The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Pandemic outbreak and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**	**Post Closure**	
N/A	• Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions			N/A	N/A	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized					
Probability	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	H	**M**	**M**	**H**	**L**	**H**
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	M-L	**L**	**L**	**M**	**L**	**H**
Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemic outbreak, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemic outbreak • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.					

Table 12: *Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution*

Impact Event	**Disturbances to the social environment**					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: • Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites • Setting-up Base- camp for project staff	• Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the property owner) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).					

Table 13: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment					
Description	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the prospecting license area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed at Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town Towns.					
Nature	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and prospecting operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and constructio n activities • Temporary lodging for constructio n staff	• Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff		N/A	
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
Spatial Scale	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the prospecting license area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the prospecting area.					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test prospecting operations. • A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties.					

Table 14: Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future prospecting development opportunities.					
Nature	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and construction activities	• Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions • Potential Mine development		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities		• Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town community					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during the operational phase) phases					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Description of Mitigation Measures	• It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town and Hardap region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. property owner					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and prospecting activities for various metals / minerals including individual small-medium-scale minors such as Ms. Tjituka Investment. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium. Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble).

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

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of prospecting license location / site particularly considering that it falls within a farming. Primarily, the key objective in respect to land-use here is generation of economic benefits from farming activities i.e. livestock and or game farming. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-intrusive and includes alternative tourism operations. However, tourism may have not proven to be the sole economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in communities looking beyond farming and tourism for alternative income streams and thus increased prospecting activities are observed in the area.

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

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

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

Below (**Table 15**) is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka's mineral prospecting activities:

Table 15: Summary of key potential environmental concerns during the preparation (construction of quarry infrastructure), operational and, closure and decommissioning of the proposed mine development

Potential Source of concern	Description of Potential Concern	Assessment classification
Surface Ephemeral Watercourse and Groundwater Contamination		
Site preparation and base-camp activities	Potential release of sediments resulting in high concentration of total suspended solids in watercourse	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Construction of linear infrastructure i.e. access roads	Potential for effects on aquatic biodiversity resulting from stream-crossing due to creation of access roads	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Fuel and Chemical storage, handling and haulage	Potential release of hydrocarbons form petroleum product and chemicals in an event of spillage may lead to contamination of waters	Localized, impacts Low negatives
Operation and maintenance of equipment on-site e.g. vehicles etc.	Potential release of sediments resulting In high concentration of total suspended solids in receiving water	Localized, impacts Low negatives
Terrestrial Biodiversity and Ecosystem disturbance		
Site preparation and exploration operational activities	Clearing of vegetation around the mine site may impact on biodiversity i.e. in the case where rare, threatened or keystones are present in the EPL area	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Construction of linear infrastructure i.e. access roads, water pipelines and powerlines	Activities might dislocate or disrupt local wildlife and migratory species Access to the area may also result in increased pouching of wildlife and natural resources	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Operation vehicles and Earth-moving equipment and other mine activities	Operation of vehicles and equipment may result in collisions with wildlife Some animals may be drawn to the site by lighting, odour etc. leading hazards to both the wildlife and workers	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Noise, Dust / Air Pollution		
Noise from operational activities, including vehicles, blasting and drilling	Noise may affect wildlife populations and other local receptors such as people living in nearby settlements / farms Blasting may result in generation of excessive noise and vibrations	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Dust from construction and operational activities, including vehicles, blasting and drilling	Pits operations, haulage roads, waste- rock / stockpile, vehicle movement around and within the mine area can be a great source of dust	Localized, Low negatives impacts
Socio-economic concerns		
Development spin-off in the form of upgraded roads, water and energy benefits to local community	The development has the potential to contribute significantly toward rural development through upgrading of roads, provision of solar power for water supply	Localized, impacts High positive
Potential creation and livelihoods community employment uplifting of local	The development has the potential to contribute toward employment creation and boost the micro-economy by supporting local SMEs	Localized, impacts High positive

6.2 RECOMMENDATONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as stipulated in this Scoping Report, the earlier detailed EIA and it EMP (compiled by RBS, 2019) and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 16** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 16: *Actions relating to stakeholder communication*

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

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

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTALMANGEMENT PLAN

Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan

Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10168, Hardap Region

APRIL 12

Compiled for: P.O. Box 16001, Windhoek
Erf 13, Kavambo Nujoma,
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Authored by: Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi

Draft Version for Submission

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
...a leap towards better environmental compliance
Enviro Leap Consulting cc
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OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka exploration and prospecting development project:

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

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

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

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 17. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – prospecting license site Access and use of vehicles

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
Understanding who the stakeholders are	• Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. • A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations • Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. • Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.	All
Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 18. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – prospecting license site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the prospecting license area • Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 19. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken • A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the prospecting license area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 20. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction with the project site. • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Maltahöhe Settlement or Mariental Town Towns • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 21. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemic outbreak • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 22: Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise and chance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or Front-end loaders (drawn on a trailer).	
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 23: Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test prospecting operations.	
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 24: Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka 's activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Maltahoe Settlement or Mariental Town and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. property owner	All
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 25: Site Closure and Rehabilitation

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by Ms. Tjituka Investment Prospecting in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Ms. Tjituka Investment 'shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project. • Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the exploration area. Internal and external monitoring should involve Ms. Tjituka Investment Prospecting's safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT. • Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors.	Closure
Responsibility	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CLASSIFIEDS

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CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10170, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **99107.8 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2026.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10169, KHOMAS REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **98636.8 Ha** in the Khomas Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2026.**

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ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10168, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **25547.9 Ha** in the Hardap Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2026.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL, PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 8868, KARAS REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Epako One Zero One Investments cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **33379 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2026**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL, PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 9079, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Rhonium Namibia Investments cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension **Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **8473.8 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2026.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

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Red Line Removal ...

Continued From Pg 1

Heathcote said should the redline be removed, Namibia's export to the EU could plummet to zero.

He made these remarks in the High Court yesterday when he cross examined Affirmative repositioning leader Job Amupanda, who brought the case before court who is challenging the legality of the VCF.

Amupanda's case originated in 2021 after officials at the Oshivelo checkpoint allegedly confiscated meat valued at N$1,000 from him while he was en route to Windhoek.

Since Independence, the government has used the VCF as an animal disease control tool and has imposed a ban on the transportation of meat, milk, livestock, or any animal products from the north across its southern boundary.

Among other things, the decision by the government to maintain the redline in its current form was taken to protect Namibia's access to various export markets including the EU.

Amupanda now contends that the government's decision to maintain the red line after Independence is illegal and that it infringes on the rights of some citizens.

"We are a unitary state and cannot uphold colonial-era policies disguised as economic necessities. The red line undermines national cohesion and equality," Amupanda said.

Heathcote questioned Amupanda on the legal basis for the red line, challenging its relevance to Namibia's economic and political stability.

In response, the AR leader highlighted the economic disparity attributed to the red line, referencing livestock statistics from a 2020 – 2021 annual report.

"Clearly, the red line stifles the economic potential of the majority – over 60% of the population that resides north of the VCF, while disproportionately benefiting a minority. That cannot be constitutional in our system. There are over 1.5 million cattle in the northern region, compared to just about 900 000 in the south. There are 16,000 pigs in the south versus 68,000 in the north," he said.

He added that: "To continue erecting and preserving a fence that discriminates against the majority is fundamentally misaligned with our constitutional principles of equality".

Amupanda suggested that Namibia could diversify its export market for beef, warning against over-reliance on European buyers for the country's beef.

"What if the Ghanaians or people in the Democratic Republic of Congo start buying our meat? Why should we base our policies solely on European interests?" Amupanda questioned.

What's Special About the EU Markets?

Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Calle Schlettwein explained the factors sustaining Namibia's access to the EU market.

"Currently, we have quota-free, tariff-free access to the EU for our beef, and there's no change in that arrangement for now."

He also highlighted that Namibia is actively exploring additional markets for its meat beyond the EU.

During the third quarter of 2024, beef exports reached 17,635,903 kilograms, according to the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN).

This represents a 66.2% increase compared to the same period in 2023, driven primarily by strong demand from the European Union (EU) and steady contributions from other key markets.

The Board reported that the EU accounted for 50.2% of Namibia's total beef exports, solidifying its position as the top destination, followed by South Africa at 22.7%, the United Kingdom at 16.4%, and Norway at 8.3%.

Last month, the Board reported a 44% increase in the country's beef exports, reaching 20.7 million kilograms year-to-date.

Fransina Angula, a statistician for trade and strategic marketing at the Board, highlighted that while annual growth has been significant, October exports totaled 1.4 million kilograms, marking an 11.3% decline compared to October 2023.

Year-to-date, the European Union (EU) remains Namibia's largest market for beef exports, accounting for 55.3% of total exports.

South Africa followed with 20.4%, the United Kingdom with 14.5%, and Norway with 7.21%, securing their positions as top destinations.

Farmers have expressed mixed reactions to the potential removal of the red line.

Potential Loss

Economist Lameck Odada, said meat exports have been a vital source of foreign currency for Namibia, contributing significantly to stabilising the economy and supporting the country's trade balance.

"The foreign exchange generated through meat exports has bolstered Namibia's economic resilience while ensuring a steady flow of revenue into the agricultural sector," he said.

He stated that Namibia's livestock farming has thrived thanks to access to the European market, where farmers are incentivised to maintain high production and quality standards to comply with EU regulations

"Access to lucrative markets like the EU pushes farmers to adopt best practices, ensuring sustainability and competitiveness," Odada emphasised.

He went on to say that the meat export industry has created numerous employment opportunities along the value chain, spanning farming, veterinary services, processing, and logistics.

"The sector not only uplifts rural economies but also provides critical job opportunities that improve living standards," he said.

Despite these benefits, Namibia's reliance on the EU market poses risks, such as potential demand fluctuations or changes in EU policies, he stated.

"Market dependency leaves Namibia vulnerable to external shocks, underscoring the need for diversification," Odada pointed out.

Additionally, he argues that meeting stringent EU standards requires significant investment, which can strain smaller farmers, adding that there are also environmental concerns associated with expanding livestock farming to meet export demand, including risks of overgrasing and environmental degradation.

When asked about the removal of the red line and disease control, Odada said to improve disease control, Namibia can implement nationwide vaccination campaigns to protect livestock against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) while ensuring all regions are adequately covered.

"Effective disease control measures not only protect our livestock but also secure access to high-value markets," Odada added.

Continues on Pg 3

CLASSIFIEDS

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T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10170, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **99107.8 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2025.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10169, KHOMAS REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **98636.8 Ha** in the Khomas Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10168, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **25547.9 Ha** in the Hardap Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2025.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL, PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 8858, KARAS REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Epako One Zero One Investments cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **33379 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2025**.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO DIMENSION STONE, BASE AND RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL, PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL 9079, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Rhonium Namibia Investments cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Dimension **Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals** on an approximate area of **8473.8 Ha** in the Otjozondjupa Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **25 February 2025.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owner of Erf 9089, Rundu Extension 29, for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 9089 Rundu Extension 29 from Industrial to Institutional
- Consent to commence with the development while the rezoning is in process

The rezoning of Erf 9089, Rundu Extension 29 as well as the consent use sought, would enable the owner of the property to optimize the development potential of their property and thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry in the town.

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

Take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Rundu Town Council, Private Bag 2128, Rundu and/or the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/ objections is thus 20 February 2025.

Applicant:
Afrishine Investment cc
P O Box 793
Swakopmund
Mobile: +264 81 3236024
E-mail: @htskevanhu@gmail.com

Germany to Offer More Training and Internship to Namibian Youth


Photo: Contributed

Justicia Shipena

The German government says it intends to provide various opportunities including apprenticeships, university scholarships, and professional training to more Namibian youth in a bid to strengthen ties between the two nations.

German Ambassador to Namibia, Thorsten Hutter, revealed this initiative at a media briefing in Windhoek.

He said his country has noticed an increased demand for scholarship and other opportunities by Namibian youth, eager to receive training in Germany, to either contribute to the German economy or to return home and use their expertise to benefit Namibia.

"We are committed to attracting young Namibians to Germany, whether for apprenticeships, higher education, or professional training. This is not just about training for Germany's benefit but also about bringing back knowledge and skills to Namibia," he said.

In November of last year, German media reported that despite recent reforms to labor migration laws, Germany was still struggling with a significant shortage of skilled workers.

A study has highlighted the growing urgency of this issue, revealing that the country's workforce could shrink by as much as 10% by 2040 unless "substantial" immigration takes place.

The study, commissioned by the Bertelsmann Foundation, projects that without an influx of approximately 288,000 skilled foreign workers per year, the size of Germany's workforce could drop from its current level of 46.4 million to just 41.9 million by 2040.

By 2060, the workforce could fall even further, potentially reaching only 35.1 million workers.

The Goethe-Institut, a key partner in this initiative, provides language training and cultural exchange programs to help Namibian students integrate into the German education system and workforce.

Hutter emphasised that such programs are vital for strengthening long-term relationships and mutual understanding between the two countries.

This emphasis on youth engagement is part of a broader, long-term strategy that recognises the deep historical ties between Namibia and Germany, he said.

Despite diplomatic challenges experienced between the two countries in the past, Hutter said his country remains committed to reconciliation and mutual cooperation, especially in the context of the ongoing joint declaration aimed at healing historical wounds.

"Many young Namibians are not only eager to engage with Germany for education but also to participate in business and entrepreneurial activities," said Hutter.

He added that the interest shown in Germany by young Namibians reflects the growing desire among Namibians to build stronger, more diverse economic and cultural links with Europe.

Meanwhile, Namibia is currently facing an escalating unemployment crisis, compounded by a youth population that makes up a significant portion of the country's demographic.

With a population of approximately three million, 71.1% of Namibians are under the age of 35.

According to the Namibia Statistics Agency's (NSA) 2023 Labour Force Report, the total number of employed Namibians currently stands at 546,805, which represents just 29% of the country's working-age population.

Photo: Contributed

APPENDIX C: RESUME OF EAP

...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

ID Number :	82110710012	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Résidence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-81-486-9948
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked:	Namibia
Languages:	English (*fluently written, spoken and read*); Otjiherero (fluently spoken, written and read) Afrikaans (*well spoken, fairly written and read)*
Languages:	Project Management Tailings Risk and water balance Waste water treatment technologies Feasibility studies – Mining Projects Water Supply and reticulation design

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	University of Stellenbosch	*Senior Management Development Program (Business School)*
2007	University of Cape Town	*Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering*

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2022 - Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc
Position: Project Management and Environmental Practitioner

- Update stakeholder register and manage engagement plan
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Represent Enviro-Leap at stakeholder engagement meetings
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of mining development projects
- Attend site visits for new projects
- Meet with clients to align requirements with Enviro-Leap' s output.Compile and review environmental policies and audits

January 2018 – April 2022 (fixed- term 4 plus years)
Position: Senior Engineer – Water and Tailings Risk Management: Dundee Precious Metal Tsumeb Smelter
Responsibilities:

- Waste water treatment and effluent quality compliance monitoring
- Ensure compliance with water abstraction permit
- Internal auditing of Tailings compliance with corporate standards and international good practice
- Operationalization of recommendations from Expert reviews and mandatory audits.
- Ensure tailings operation is in line with design specifications
- Provide specifications that feeds into the tailings design tables

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264-81-486-9948 eap.trigen@gmail.com

April 2015 – December 2017
Position: Senior Metallurgist – Product Recovery Section: Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the recovery section – Setting metallurgical Operating parameters
- Test work lead for Membrane technology – Nano Filtration, Ultra Filtration, Reverse Osmosis
- Test work lead for Ion exchange separation efficiency – NIMCIX and Fixed Bed ion exchange

August 2010 to July 2014
Position: Technical Metallurgist – Water Management and Tailings Planning: Rössing Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the tailings management team
- Recommend improvement initiatives for return dam solution
- Formulation of 5 year deposition planning

Position: Process Control Metallurgist
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

Position: Test work Lead – Pre-feasibility study for heap leaching of low grade Uranium ore
Responsibilities:

- Lead the test work team for the feasibility study for Heap Leaching
- Write up of study findings
- Design test work program for the study

February 2007 – July 2010
Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- Completed graduate development program
- Junior area metallurgist for the acid and water section of the plant
- Custodian of water balance of the plant
- Metal accountant for the refinery section

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 622 9933: Email eap.trigen@gmail.com

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

August 2015 – July 2018 (fixed- term 3 years)
Position: Project Coordinator-Basket Fund, GIZ (Deutcshe Gesellschaft Fur Internationale) Responsibilities:

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

January 2019 – June 2019
Position: Social Policy Consultant – Gender Mainstreaming: Benguela Convention Commission. Responsibilities:

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

August 2011 to Dec 2012
Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

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

February 2004 – March 2009
Researcher: Land, Environment and Development Project-Legal Assistance Centre. June 2006 – November 2009

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 622 9933: Email eap.trigen@gmail.com