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# Environmental Scoping and Management Report

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## Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 10170, Otjozondjupa Region

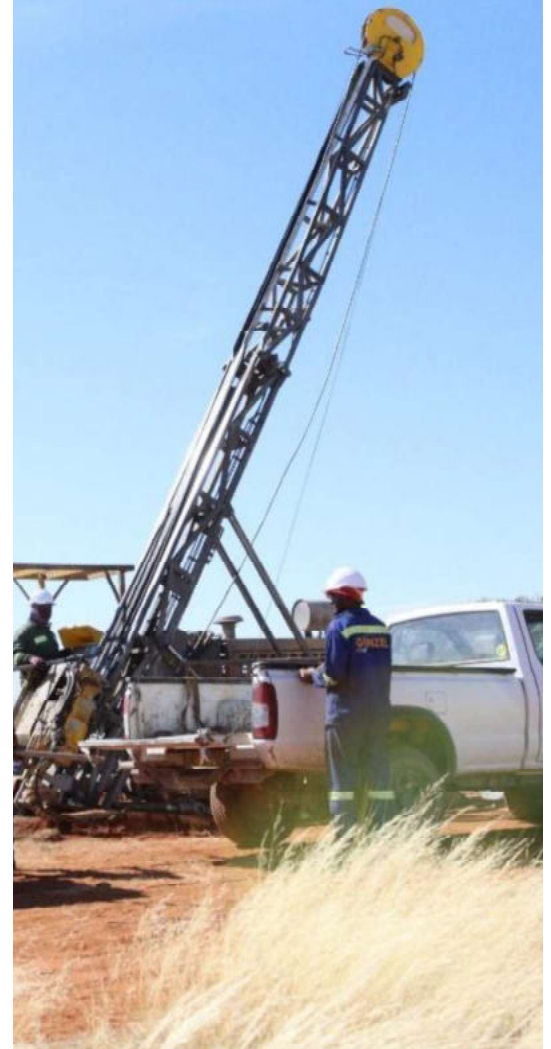
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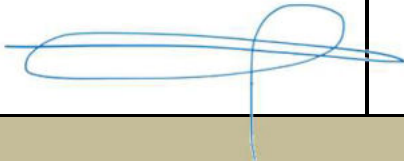
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Final Version for  
Submission

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
<b>Title</b>	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral, Precious Metals	
<b>ECC Application Reference number</b>	APP-005683	
<b>Location</b>	On Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10170, Otjozondjupa Region	
<b>Proponent</b>	Ms. Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka P.O. Box 16001, Windhoek Namibia  Erf 13, Kavambo Nujoma, Meersig - Walvis Bay Mobile: +264 81 292 1461	
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<b>Approval - Proponent</b>		
(Director, Proponent)		14 April 2025
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# Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: **APP-005683**

Project Title:

**Proposed Prospecting Activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Mineral,  
Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10170, Otjozondjupa 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:

*Lawrence Tjatindi*  
*Law*

Date:

*24/02/2025*

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



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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The Directors  
Mickal Ngajozikue Tjituka  
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### NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10170.

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  
Chir 14/01/2025  
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR  
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

# executive summary

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## 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. 10170**) in the Otjozondjupa Region, 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 10170 is situated in Central Namibia, with its boundaries extending across the Otjozondjupa Region and bordering various Commercial Farms and Conservancies. The EPL is accessible directly via the B1 Highway on the East and also via several district roads i.e. D2108, D2112, D2124, D2180 linked to numerous farm roads from the South.

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 EPL 10170 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 A1 Highway on the East and the C28 Gravel Road linked to numerous farm roads from the South. Other sections of the EPL shall be accessed via existing track used for farm / game patrol and the relevant property owners to access certain areas within the farm or commercial conservancies. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the area will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment

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 10170) 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

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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

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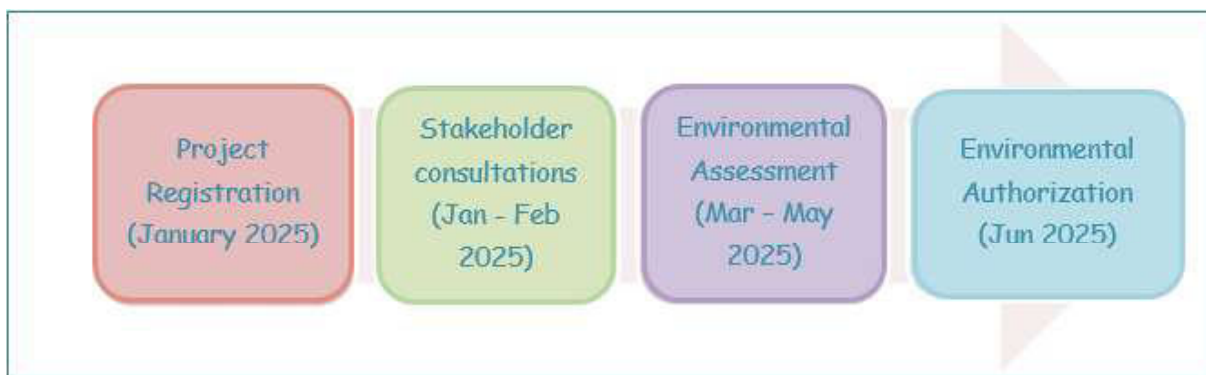
## 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (also referred to as the EMA) and its Regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of 2012, stipulates that for each developmental activity, which is listed as those that may not be undertaken without obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be conducted. The proposed 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) 10170 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
<b>Activities 2</b>	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
<b>Activity 3</b>	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.
<b>Activity 4</b>	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
<b>Activity 9</b>	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
<b>Environmental Assessment Practitioners</b>		
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.

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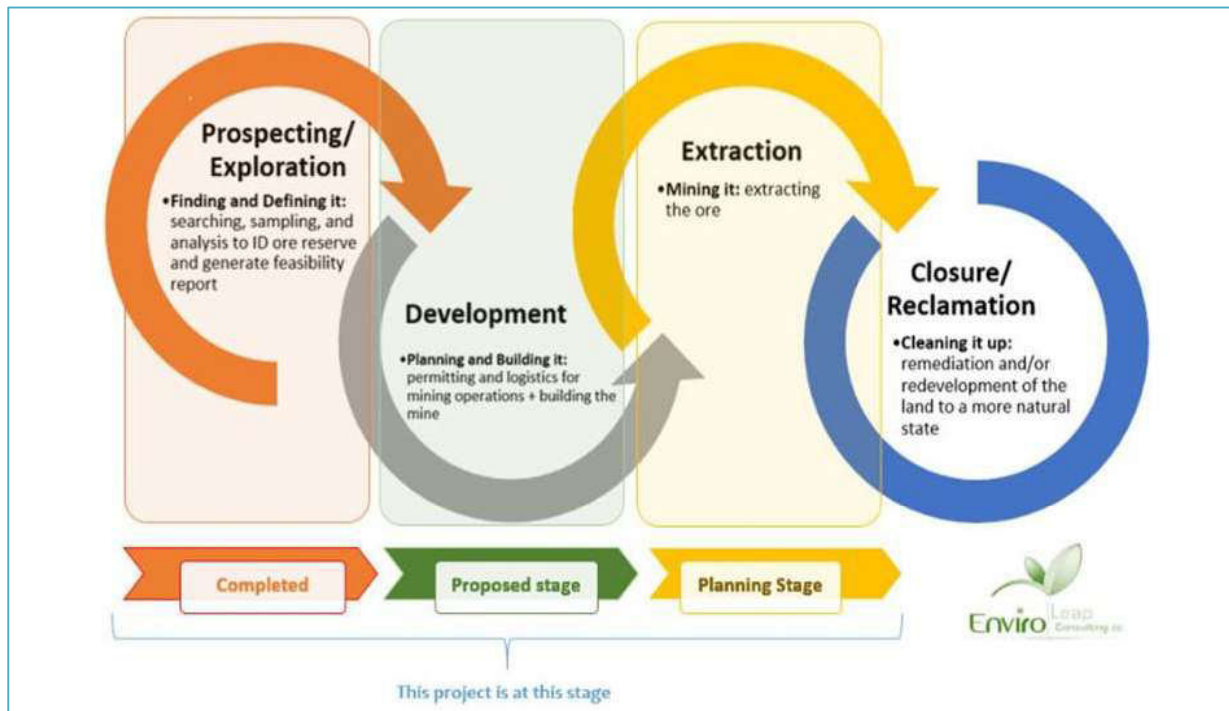
## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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This section provides an overview of the marble quarrying / prospecting and or prospecting activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10170), 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.

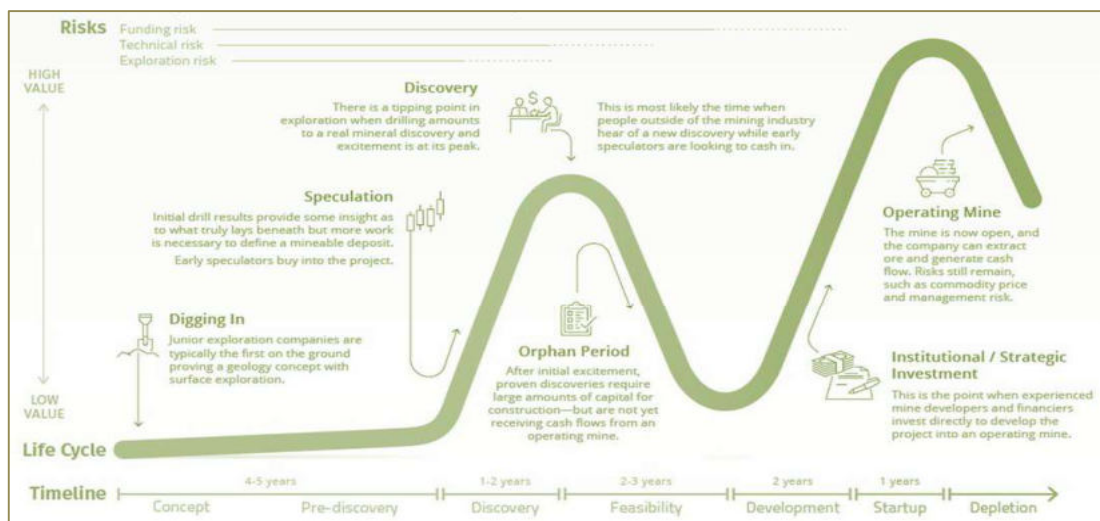
Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

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

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

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

- **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

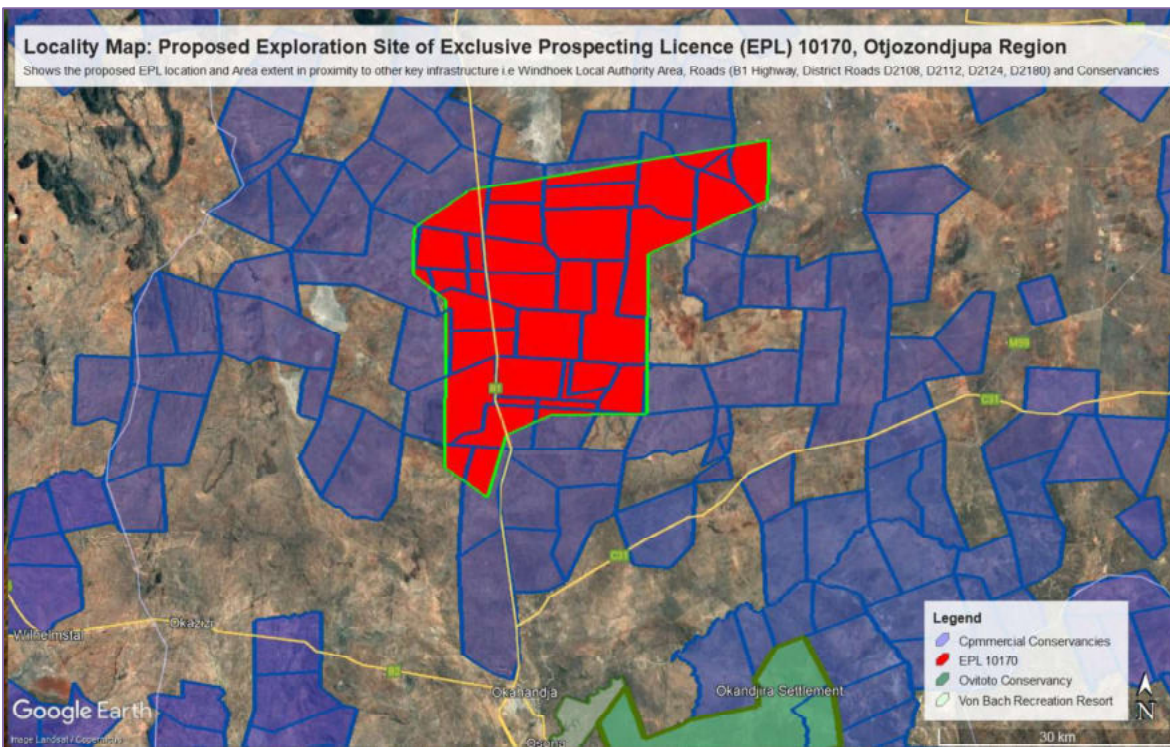
A typical bulk-sampling site will consist of a front-end loaders and excavator equipment, and overburden material is excavated, lithium ore extracted and stored in large bags prior to being exported to and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

- **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 10170) site, is situated in Central Namibia, with its boundaries extending across the Otjozondjupa Region and bordering various Commercial Farms and Conservancies.



**Figure 4:** Locality map and area extent (100 498 Ha) of the proposed EPL 10170, Otjozondjupa Region

The EPL is accessible directly via the B1 Highway on the East and also via several district roads i.e. D2108, D2112, D2124, D2180 linked to numerous farm roads from the South. Other sections of the EPL shall be accessed via existing track used for farm / game patrol and the relevant property owners to access certain areas within the farm or commercial conservancies. Consequently the EPL area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the area will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment

Table 3: Prospecting License Centre coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 10170 Corner Point 1	21°39'35.89"S	17° 2'56.81"E
B – EPL 10170 Corner Point 2	21°45'13.74"S	16°51'41.38"E
C – EPL 10170 Corner Point 3	21°43'4.60"S	16°48'20.48"E
D – EPL 10170 Corner Point 4	21°30'13.71"S	16°46'3.34"E
E – EPL 10170 Corner Point 5	21°24'9.98"S	16°50'10.48"E
F – EPL 10170 Corner Point 6	21°20'34.80"S	17°11'41.91"E
G – EPL 10170 Corner Point 7	21°24'40.99"S	17°11'47.83"E
H – EPL 10170 Corner Point 8	21°28'34.46"S	17° 3'7.26"E
Commercial / Resettlement Farms		
Farm 1	Farm Okatjongeama No. 170	
Farm 2	Farm Weltevrede No. 239	
Farm 3	Farm Okatjongeama West No. 171	
Farm 4	Farm Die Helfte No. 241/001	
Farm 5	Farm Tiefenbach No.173	
Farm 6	Farm Neu-Bassermann No. 314	
Farm 7	Farm Vrede No. 242/REM	
Farm 8	Farm Come Back No. 245/003	
Farm 9	Farm Backstrom No. 269	
Farm 10	Farm Prelude No. 246	
Farm 11	Farm Sonskyn No. 161/001	
Farm 12	Farm Okaruheke No. 45	
Farm 13	Farm Hochfels-Ary No. 386/REM	
Farm 14	Farm Neu Okandjose No. 313	
Farm 15	Farm Okakeua No. 168	
Farm 16	Farm Okamaja No. 159	

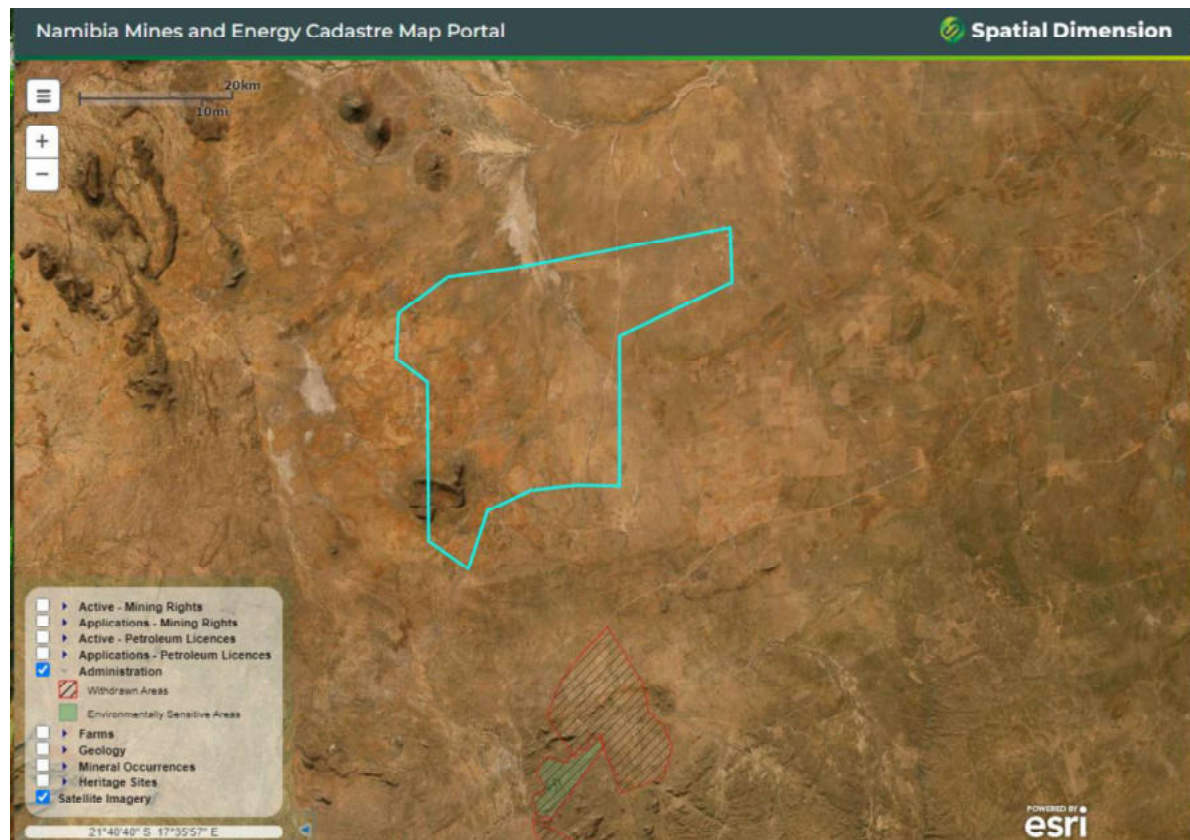


Figure 5: Evidence of the proposed prospecting license on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)

## **2.3. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES**

### **2.3.1 Current Land Uses**

The area is predominantly characterized of farming activities of Okahandja and Otjiwarongo are homogeneous as these parts are well known for cattle farming. The Otavi and Grootfontein districts, and to a lesser extent also Otjiwarongo, are the granary of Namibia. The region also has a great potential to establish industries connected with such farming activities and by-products of it. It further has the advantage of combining communal and commercial farming in the same region.

A number of commercial conservancies which extensively support the tourism sector though several tourism establishments such as lodges, game reserves and safari farms are found in the general surrounding and some even within the broader, proposed project area, the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10170). 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 farms and conservancies, 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 10170) 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 of 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. Okahandja Town.

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 Okahandja Town.

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 10170).

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.

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### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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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 Otjozondjupa region of Namibia has a diverse and ecologically significant landscape characterized by savannas, thorny vegetation, and a variety of wildlife. The region experiences a semi-arid climate with limited rainfall and is subject to droughts, making it a marginal area for rain-fed agriculture.

The area under study receives high rainfall and the average annual rainfall received in the area is 500-550 mm per annum. Maximum temperatures can reach 32°C-34°C (Figure 5) during the summer months (Mendelsohn et.al 2003). The climatic conditions are favorable for agricultural activities hence the area is referred as the Golden triangle or Maize triangle. Table 4 below briefly describe the general climatic conditions experienced within the area of study, as deduced from the Atlas of Namibia, by Mendelsohn et al 2003.

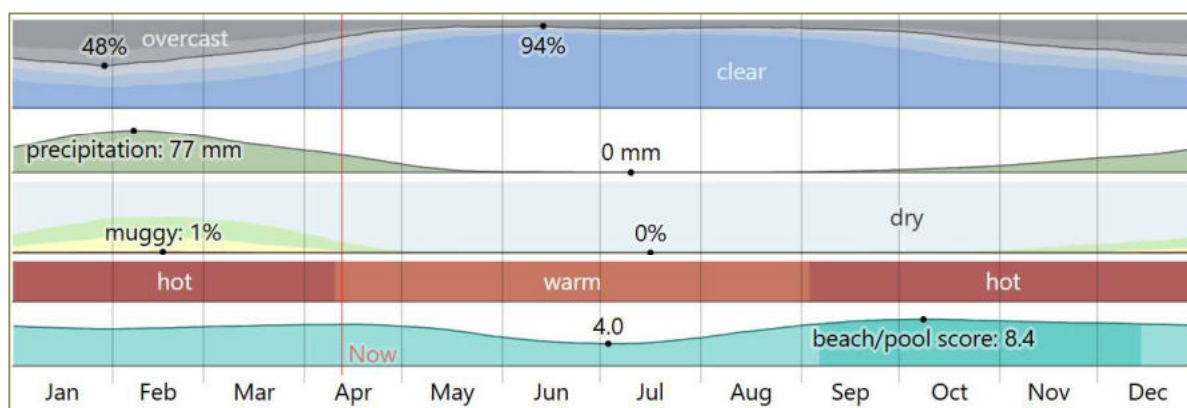
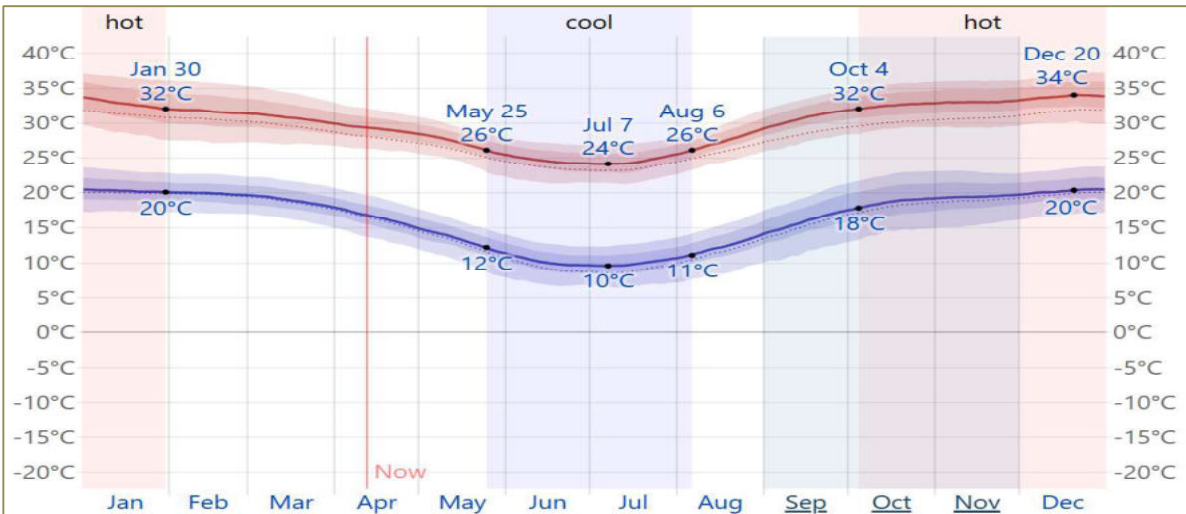


Figure 5: The summary of the climate at Okahandja by month, Otjozondjupa Region

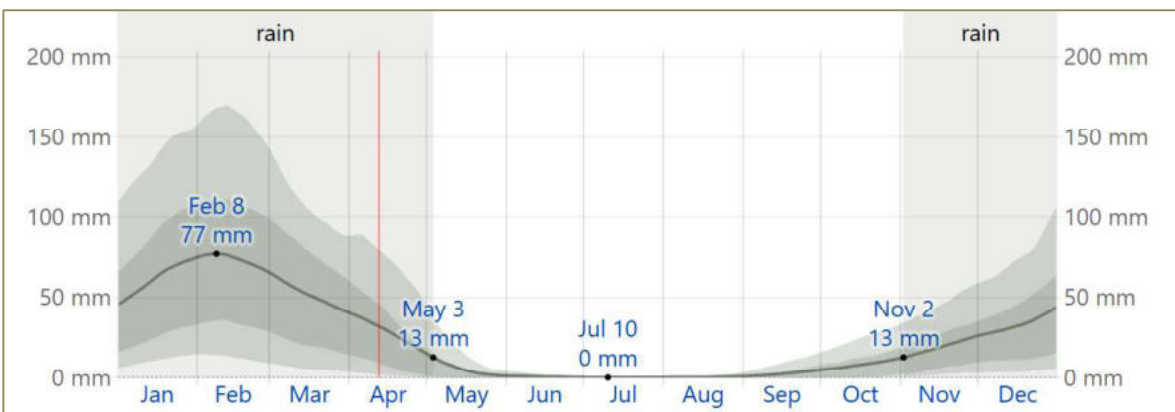
The hot season lasts for 3.3 months, from November 14 to February 23, with an average daily high temperature above 32°C (Figure 6). The hottest month of the year in Okahandja is December, with an average high of 35°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.6 months, from May 25 to August 14, with an average daily high temperature below 25°C. The coldest month of the year in Okahandja 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 Okahandja varies throughout the year. Rainfall generally increases from south to north, and there is also a zone of higher rainfall caused by orographic uplift over the Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb hills. Rainfall also varies greatly from year to year, causing wide variation in pasture availability, carrying capacity, rates and kinds of livestock offtake, meat prices, and the economic viability of farms.

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 Okahandja is February, with an average of 6.1 days with at least 1.00 millimeters of precipitation (Figure 7). The drier season lasts 8.5 months, from April 11 to December 29.



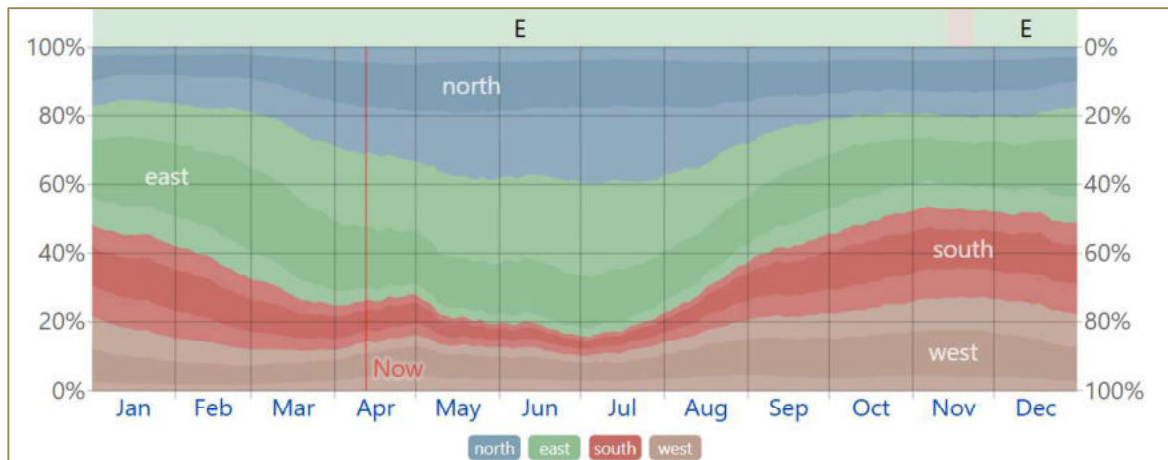
**Figure 7:** The summary of the rainfall, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The month with the fewest wet days in Okahandja 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 Okahandja 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 Okahandja is August, with an average rainfall of 0 millimetres.

At Okahandja, 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 geology over which the EPL falls mainly consists of the Otavi group (Damara supergroup and Gariep complex) and a small section Epupa, Huab and Abbabis Metamorphic Complexes (**Figure 9**). The main rock types are limestone and dolomites, as well as smaller section with gneiss and granite (Bubenzer, 2002) shown in Figure 6.

According to the Namibian Monitoring Information System & Hydrological Map of Namibia (<https://na-mis.com/>), the site falls mainly over a fractured, fissured or karstified aquifer with high groundwater potential. The groundwater vulnerability in this area is considered to be very high and groundwater recharge within this area is considered to be high (4-5% of the total average rainfall). Groundwater in this area is generally of good and excellent (Group A) with some areas with poor water quality that is not suitable for human consumption (Group D) shown in **Figure 9**.

The topography of the EPL area is relatively rough with various hills and valleys. The elevation of the EPL varies constantly between the valleys and hills throughout the majority of the entire EPL. The highest point being about 2001 m above sea level and the lowest point is just below 1700 m above sea level.

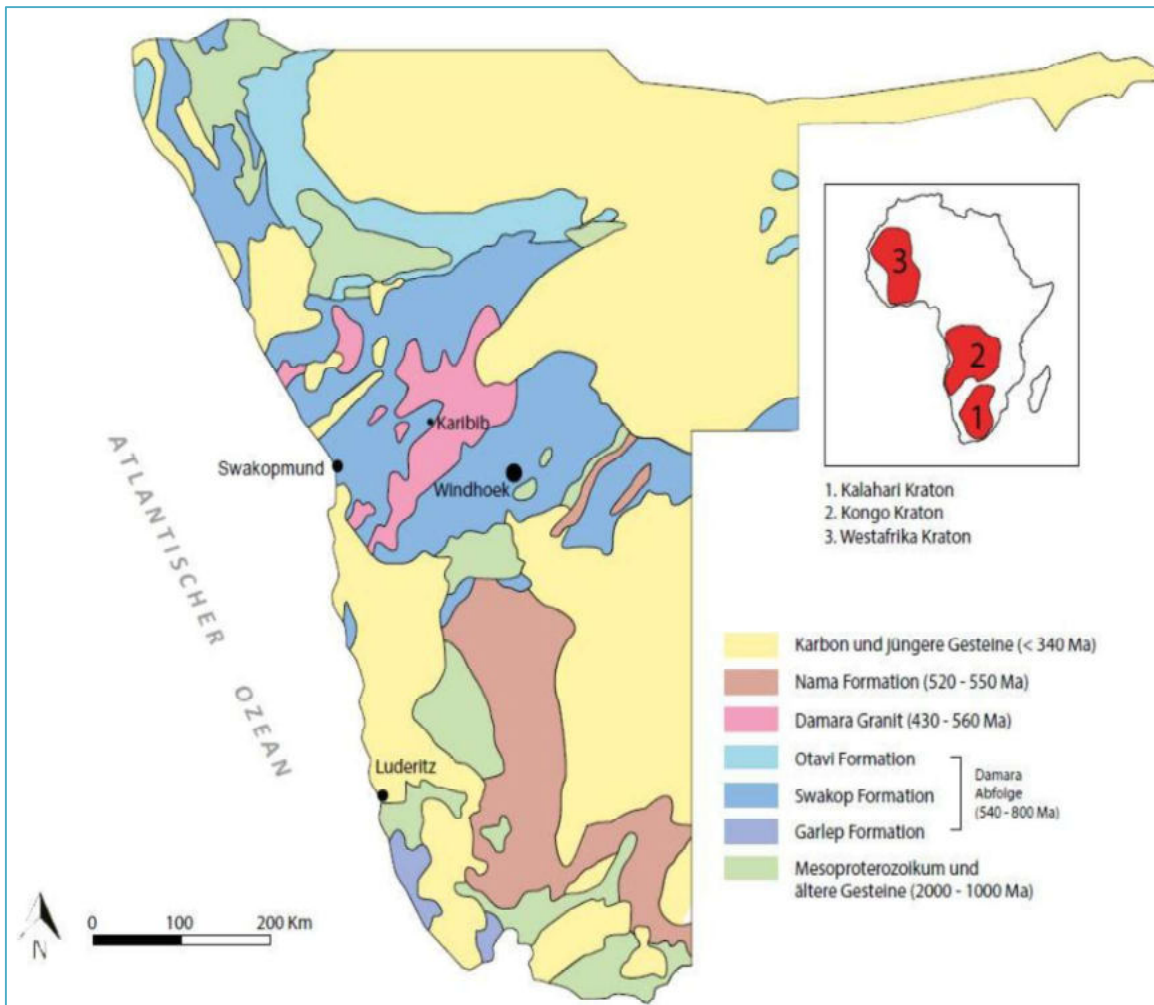


Figure 9: Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).

### 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.

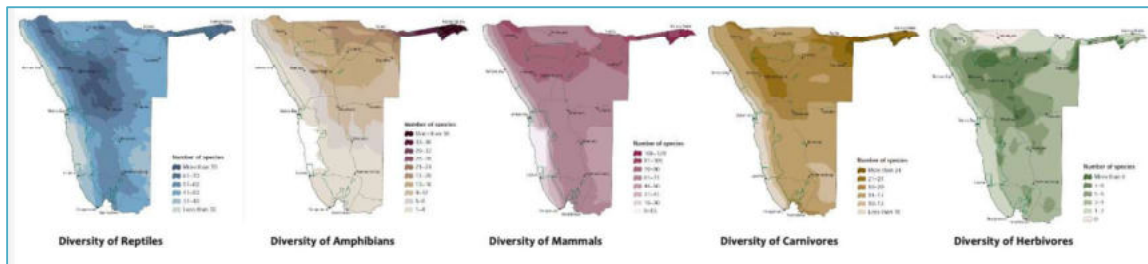


Figure 10: Illustration of Biodiversity / various species diversity across Namibia

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 10170 is situated, presents a different picture with predominantly lows in term of both attributes.

In this particular study, there is much more wildlife on freehold farms than in parks or any other areas of the country. This is largely due to the value and use of wildlife by freehold farmers. Low densities of wildlife in the eastern communal areas are the result of hunting, low levels of protection and the poor nutrient status of the Kalahari Sands that cover almost all the communal areas. There are approximately 60 tree species in the region and the plateau features (Figures 11 and 12) broad-leaved tree shrub savannah habitat dominated by *Terminalia sericea*, *Burkea africana*, *Combretum collinum*, *C. psidioides* and *Peltophorum africanum*.

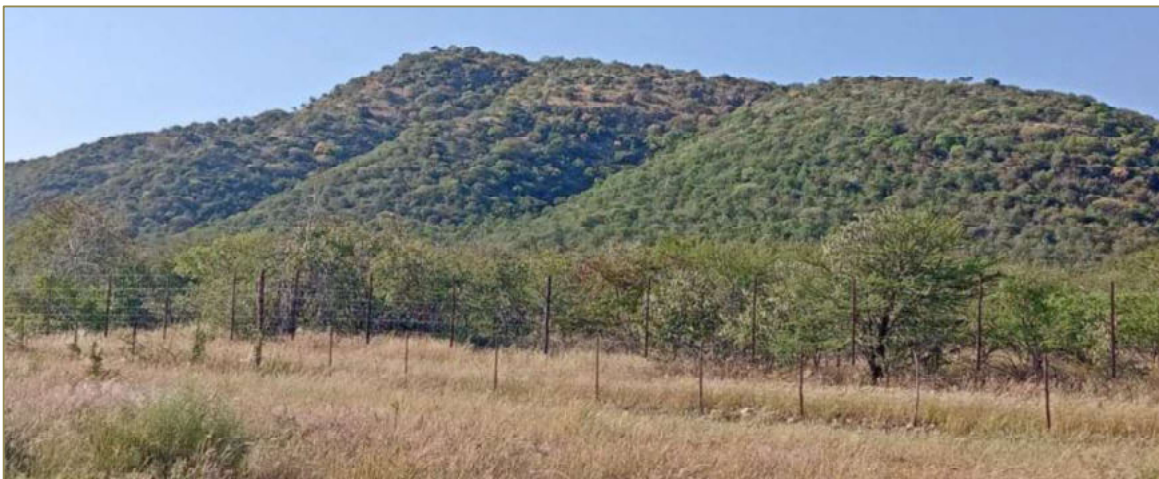


Figure 11: Shows the predominant composition of vegetation species consisting mainly of plateau species



**Figure 12.** Shows an illustration of Kalahari vegetation within the EPL area and with little vegetation cover

Isolated grass savannah valleys are dominated by *Antheophora pubescens* and *Eragrostis superba*. A dense *Acacia* shrub, *A. mellifera detinens*, is found below the plateau. Flame lily *Gloriosa superba*, white baubinia *Bauhinia petersiana*, the quasi endemic *Cheilanthes dinteri* and ten fern species are found, including *Microlepia speluncae*. The Otjozondjupa has the third highest volume of woody standing stock in Namibia at 16%.

#### **3.1.3.1 Flora**

The eastern two-thirds of the region is dominated by savannas, with broad-leaf deciduous trees in the north and more thorny species in the south. The western parts are characterized by thorny vegetation on rocky, shallow soils. Common plant species include *Acacia*, *Terminalia sericea*, and *Combretum* spp.

#### **3.1.3.2 Fauna**

Otjozondjupa hosts more than thirty mammal species identified on and below the plateau within the Otjozondjupa region. Plateau mammals include leopard *Panthera pardus*, cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, caracal *Felis caracal*, eland *Taurotragus oryx*, wildebeest *Connochaetes taurinus* and introduced giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis*, white rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum* (breeding), black rhinoceros *Diceros bicornis bicornis*, buffalo *Syncerus caffer*, roan antelope *Hippotragus equinus*, sable antelope *H. niger*, hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus*, klipspringer *Oreotragus oreotragus*, topi *Damaliscus lunatus*, impala *Aepyceros melampus*, and duiker *Cephalophus* spp.

### **3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.2.1 Demographic Profile**

Otjozondjupa is one of the fourteen regions of Namibia of which the regional capital is Otjiwarongo, and consisting of several other municipalities that including Okahandja and Grootfontein and the towns Okakarara and Otavi Towns. As of 2020, Otjozondjupa had 97,945 registered voters (NSA, 2014).

As of 2023, Otjozondjupa is home to 220,811 inhabitants. In the general population, men outnumber women, with 105 males per 100 females. The population is majority urban, with 62.9% living in urban settlements. The population density is 2.1 people per km<sup>2</sup>. 5.6% of residents are not Namibian citizens. There are 58,237 private households, averaging 3.6 members.

The population is growing at an annual rate of 3.6%, with a fertility rate of 4.1 children per woman. 13.9% is under 5, 22% 5-14, 34.9% 15-34, 23.5% 35-59, and 5.7% over 60. 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 10170) 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.

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## 4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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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 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> January 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> – 06<sup>th</sup> January 2025, and then in **The Windhoek Observer** newspaper on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> 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**.

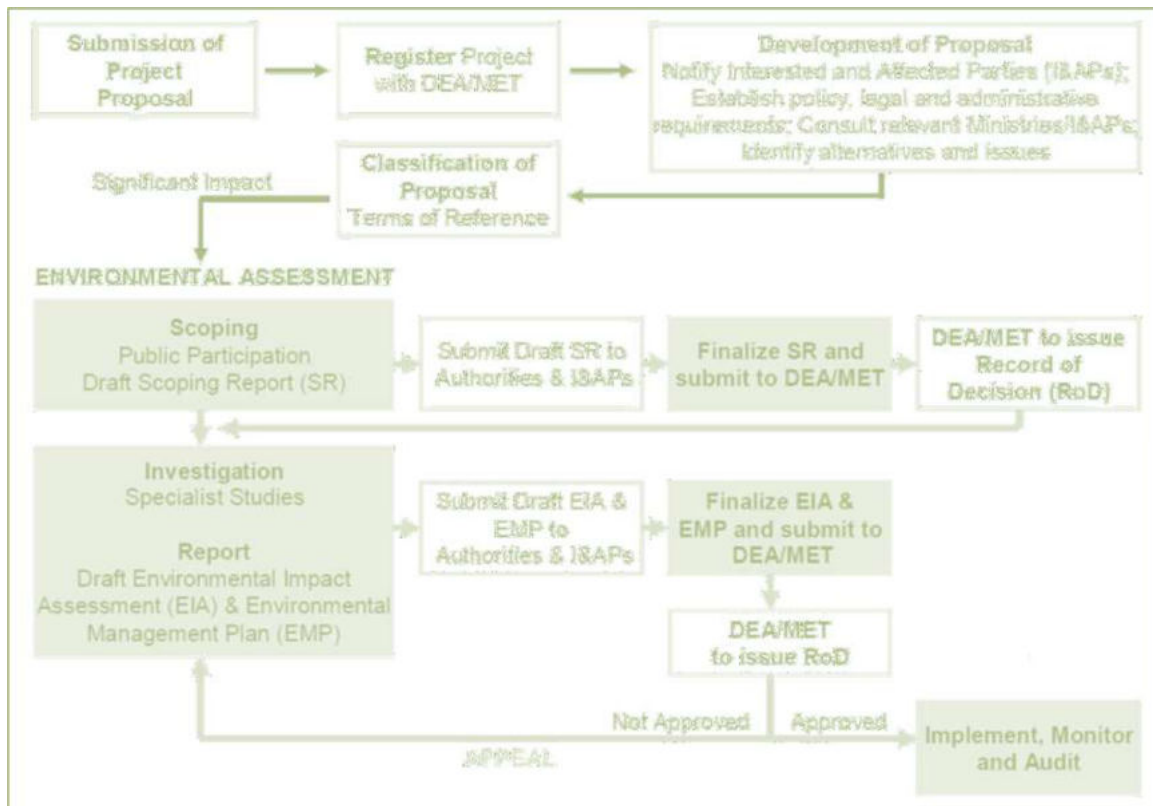


Figure 16: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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

#### 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 24<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> January 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> – 06<sup>th</sup> January 2025, and then in **The Windhoek Observer** newspaper on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> 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

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## 5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

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### 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 aspires 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 of prospecting given its vast unexploited distribution of mineral resources. Alternative prospecting techniques and use of 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**

Table of Impact on the Physical 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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No Construction envisaged at this stage</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li><li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li></ul>			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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li><li>Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified mineral hot-spot / core areas within the prospecting license area</li><li>Unless necessary and agreed with the Relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li></ul>					

**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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons</li><li>Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement</li><li>Potential littering with solid waste</li></ul>					
<b>Phases:</b> Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No Construction envisaged at this stage</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li><li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li></ul>		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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;</li><li>Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified mineral hot-spot / core areas within the prospecting license area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL</li><li>Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li><li>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 Okahandja Settlement or Mariental Town</li><li>Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons</li></ul>					

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

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
Description	Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).					
Nature	<p>In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and</li><li>Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used</li><li>Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles</li></ul>					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No Construction envisaged at this stage</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Lodging is envisaged at existing mainly in Okahandja pre-identified and agreed site</li></ul>		N/A		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Description of Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>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 Okahandja Settlement or Mariental Towns</li><li>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)</li><li>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.</li></ul>					

### 5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

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

Table IV: Environmental Impact on 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions</li></ul>			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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li><li>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)</li><li>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</li><li>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</li><li>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.</li></ul>					

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

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated</li></ul>					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites</li><li>Setting-up Base- camp for project staff</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Accessing of prospecting license area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles</li><li>Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li><li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li></ul>		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li><li>Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.</li><li>All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.</li><li>Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the property owner) must be accordingly adhere to.</li><li>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).</li></ul>					

**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 Okahandja 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Land preparation and construction activities</li><li>Temporary lodging for construction staff</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li><li>Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff</li></ul>		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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events</li><li>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</li><li>The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>				

**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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Land preparation and construction activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions</li><li>Potential Mine development</li></ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Structure demolition and ground leveling activities</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure</li></ul>
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 Okahandja 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Okahandja Settlement or Mariental Town and Otjozondjupa region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed</li><li>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</li></ul>					

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## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 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
<b>Surface Ephemeral Watercourse and Groundwater Contamination</b>		
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 from 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
<b>Terrestrial Biodiversity and Ecosystem disturbance</b>		
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 poaching 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
<b>Noise, Dust / Air Pollution</b>		
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
<b>Socio-economic concerns</b>		
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 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as stipulated in 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
<b>Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan</b>	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
<b>Understanding who the stakeholders are</b>	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
<b>Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases</b>	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On-contract)</b>	

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

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# Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan

Prospecting Activities in  
respect to Base and Rare  
Metals, Industrial Mineral,  
Precious Metals on Exclusive  
Prospecting License (EPL)  
10170, Otjozondjupa Region

**OCTOBER 2**

Compiled for: P.O. Box 16001, Windhoek  
Erf 13, Kavambo Nujoma,  
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Mobile: +264 81 292 1461

Authored by: Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi

**Draft Version for  
Submission**



## 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
<b>Understanding who the stakeholders are</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders’ needs and expectations.</li> <li>• A representative database would include all relevant local government, properties owners (including neighboring Farmers), service providers (tourism establishments operators), indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations</li> <li>• Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process.</li> <li>• Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.</li> </ul>	All
<b>Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life</b>	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the Relevant authorities guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified mineral hot-spot / core areas within the prospecting license area</li> <li>• Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified mineral hot-spot / core areas within the prospecting license area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL</li> <li>• Unless necessary and agreed with the relevant authorities, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones</li> <li>• 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 Okahandja Settlement or Mariental Town</li> <li>• Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons</li> </ul>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>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 Okahandja Settlement or Mariental Town Towns</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events;</li> <li>• Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly.</li> <li>• All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only.</li> <li>• Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Town) must be accordingly adhere to.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>	
<b>Responsibility</b>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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 wandering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Responsibility</b>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Okahandja Town and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	All
<b>Responsibility</b>	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
<b>Desired mitigation outcome</b>	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.	
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Tjituka shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Closure
<b>Responsibility</b>	Ms. Mickal N. Tjituka and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

## APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

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

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozuke 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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

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

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozuke 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 2025**.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

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

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajozuke 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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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 2025**.

#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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

Rhoniom 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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



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# Namibia Underutilising Youth Demographic Dividends

## ...405,599 Youth Not Formally Employed

 Nghinomonwa-Valli Erastus

Of Namibia's 1.8 million working-age population, approximately 1.02 million are youth between the ages of 15 and 34.

However, only 252,886 of them are formally employed.

Alarming, the country has 405,599 youth who are formally unemployed, according to the 2023 Population and Housing Census Labour Force statistics.

Data compiled by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) indicates that 61.4% of economically capable youth are not participating in the commercial sector, highlighting a significant employment gap and an underutilised labour force.

In terms of gender distribution, female youth are more affected, with 65.8% not employed in the formal sector compared to 57.0% of males.

The NSA's combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force indicator underscores the severity of youth unemployment in Namibia.

The agency also notes an increasing number of discouraged job seekers, individuals who have ceased searching for employment after prolonged, unsuccessful attempts.

Namibia's youth unemployment crisis mirrors that of many developing economies where job opportunities remain scarce.

The report further reveals that economically idle youth are more concentrated in urban areas (nearly 230,000) than in rural regions (approximately 175,000).

Another crucial insight from the report is that, of the 1.01 million individuals classified as outside the labour force, 341,931 (33.9%) are considered part of the Potential Labour Force.

There is also a high number of young people who are registered as jobseekers but could not find employment.

These are individuals of working age who are not employed but do not meet the official definition of unemployment.

During the reference period, they did not actively seek employment, possibly due to discouragement or a perceived lack of suitable job opportunities, but expressed a desire to work and were available for employment.

[erastus@thvillager.com.na](mailto:erastus@thvillager.com.na)



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS 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 (EIA, 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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



### CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 10170, OTJONZONDJUPA 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 (EIA, 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**.

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



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## CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS 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**.

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 Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



## CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS 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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### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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



## CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS 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

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## CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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

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 Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi, Environmental Assessment Practitioner Email: [eap.trigen@gmail.com](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



## CALL FOR REGISTRATION 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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)



## 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: [@hskvvanhu@gmail.com](mailto:@hskvvanhu@gmail.com)

# Early Signs of Financial Trouble

 Eddie King

**E**arly signs of financial trouble often go unnoticed until they escalate into more severe issues. Recognising these signs can help individuals and small businesses take proactive steps to mitigate financial distress and avoid potential defaults.

One of the primary indicators of financial trouble is consistent difficulty meeting monthly financial obligations.

This might manifest as struggling to pay bills on time, such as a home loan, personal loan, or vehicle instalments, or only being able to make minimum credit card payments or interest on overdraft facilities.

Such patterns suggest that expenses are exceeding income, which could lead to accumulated debt over time.

Another sign is the increasing use of credit for everyday expenses. If there is a noticeable shift towards using credit cards for routine purchases, such as groceries, rates and taxes, or water bills, it might indicate inadequate cash flow or depleted savings. This reliance on credit can quickly lead to high-interest charges and growing debt balances.

A reduction in cash flow can also be a significant warning for businesses. This situation could be due to decreased customer demand, late client payments, or a considerable account loss.

When revenue begins to fall, it might not immediately impact a business's operations, but over time, it can prevent the business from meeting its financial obligations.

Further, sudden or unexpected expenses can worsen financial issues. For individuals, this might be emergency medical bills or critical home repairs. For businesses, unexpected costs might arise from equipment failures or the need for sudden regulatory compliance upgrades.

Without a sufficient emergency fund, these expenses can force reliance on additional borrowing, pushing finances towards a potential default.

Regular monitoring of financial statements can also reveal troubles early. A decline in savings or an increase in debt-to-income ratio are key metrics that signal weakening financial health.

For businesses, regular reviews of cash flow statements can help catch issues before they become unmanageable.

Addressing these signs involves careful budget review and adjustment, seeking ways to increase income, and possibly consulting with financial advisors to devise debt management strategies.



Proactively taking these steps can help avoid the severe repercussions associated with financial default.

*Eddie King is Bank Windhoek's credit executive officer. The views expressed herein are his own.*

## CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajorikue 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

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#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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



## CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METAL ON EPL 10169, KHOMAS REGION

#### 1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Ms. Mickal Ngajorikue 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.

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#### 3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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



## 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:	<a href="mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com">eap.trigen@gmail.com</a>
Country of Residence :	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](mailto: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](mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com)

#### PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

**Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA**  
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

ID Number :	80011910445	EMAIL:	<a href="mailto:eap.trigen@gmail.com">eap.trigen@gmail.com</a>
Country of Residence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-816229933
Nationality:	Namibian		

#### PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

Languages:

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

#### ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

#### EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2020-Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc

Position: Lead Consultant Environmental Management

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

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

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

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

January 2019 – June 2019

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

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

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

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

February 2004 – March 2009

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

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

#### CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 



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