ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities and Small-Scale Marble Quarrying in Respect to Prospecting for Dimension Stone (Marble exploration) on Mining Claims 76330 - 76333, Southwest of Usakos in the Erongo Region

APRIL 27

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Final Version 1

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities and Small-Scale Marble Quarrying in Respect to Prospecting for Dimension Stone (Marble exploration) on MCs 76330, 76331, 76332 and 76333, Southwest of Usakos in the Erongo Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-007155 – Final Version 1	
Location	Southwest of Usakos in the Erongo Region	
Proponent	Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc P. O. Box 8061, Bachbretcht, Rhino Park Erf 5305, Finch Street, Khomasdal - Windhoek Mobile: +264 81 249 1104	
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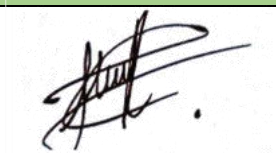
Approval – Client		
Ms. Atushe Mubonenwa (Director, Proponent)		24 August 2025

Final Version 1

executive summary

Project Overview

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc (herein referred to as the proponent), is a fully Namibian registered entity that ventures in minerals exploration and mining. Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Mining Claims (MCs 76330, 76331, 76332 and 76333) in the Erongo Region, in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble exploration). Principally, Boda Mining 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.

The MCs 76330 - 76333 are situated in North-Central Namibia, about 56 km southwest of the Usakos Town in the Erongo Region. The MC's is accessible directly via the B2 (Trans-Kalahari) connecting the Usakos to Arandis and Swakopmund and then branching onto the D1918 gravel roads heading into the North-western direction. Other section of the MC's will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Their objective is to undertake exploration activities in order to obtain data on the presence of minerals for further mining development. While the proposed activity may stimulate future economic growth and possible rural development, and employment opportunities, it also present possibility of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

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

Need for the Project

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining 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 mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble).

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

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Mining Claims (MCs 76330 - 76333) in the Erongo Region, in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble exploration). Principally, Boda Mining 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.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities: Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.

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

- Drilling / 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 and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

Need 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 for Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's mineral prospecting activities by:

- 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

Therefore, Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's 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).

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 may be stipulated in their EMP 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.

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

i. Land use (Likely impacts are negligible; the MC's (proposed claims) area and sites are isolated from the distant settlements, and conservation zones).
ii. Noise (Likely impacts are low as the site is far from residential areas).
iii. Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
iv. Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with correct PPE).
v. Solid and hazardous waste management (Likely impacts are low with a solid waste management plan and minimal hydrocarbon fuel use).
vi. 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 a Logistic Hub.

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

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
UN	United Nations

contents

1. INTRODUCTION

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

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Mining Claims (MCs 76330 - 76333) in the Erongo Region, in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble exploration). Principally, Boda Mining 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.

The MCs 76330 - 76333 are situated in North-Central Namibia, about 56 km southwest of the Usakos Town in the Erongo Region. The MC's is accessible directly via the B2 (Trans-Kalahari) connecting the Usakos to Arandis and Swakopmund and then branching onto the D1918 gravel roads heading into the North-western direction. Other section of the MC's will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Marble blocks.

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income (**Figure 2**), and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining 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 mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

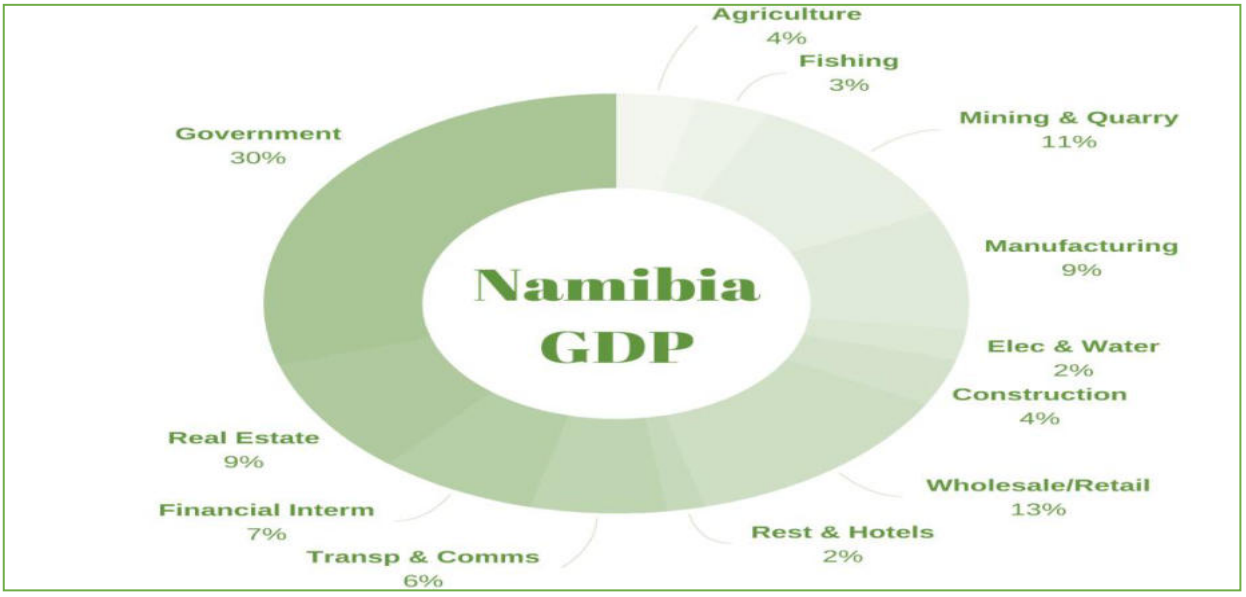


***Figure 2**: Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy*

There are many companies engaged in exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Marble blocks.

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and 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 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 to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of particularly 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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's 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

Therefore, Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

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

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to this project
The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a 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 Mining Act), 1992.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a licenses (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and sampling)
	3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	
	3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities.	
The project is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9) of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:	9.1 "The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974."	The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants
	9.2 "Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorization, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorization or which requires a new permit, license or authorization in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste."	In respect to the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, the construction of fuel storage facility which may be an important component of the proposed activity requires a permit from a relevant authority.
	9.4 "The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location."	The project involves the haulage, fuel from near-by towns to the exploration site
	9.5 "Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin."	Aspect of the project may t require the construction and maintenance of a fuel storage facility

1.4. EIA TEAM

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

Table 2: *The EIA Management Team*

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/ SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Assessment Practitioners		
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Shadrack Tjiramba	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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's operations.

In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity. Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

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

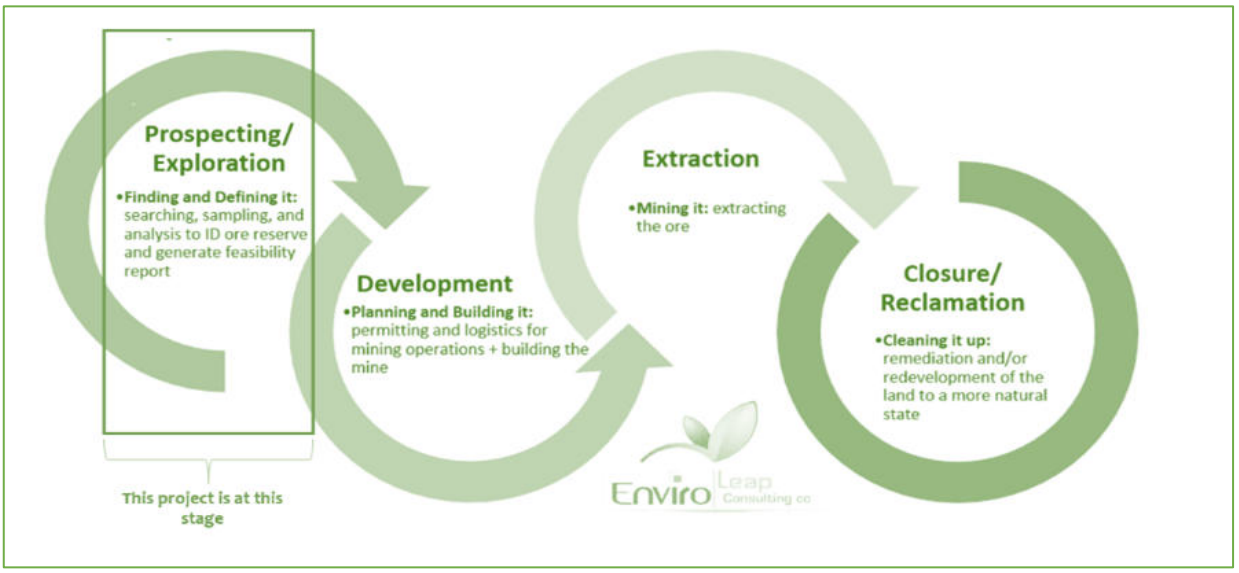
In terms of legal requirements, a crucial objective of the Environmental Scoping or EIA Report is to satisfy the requirements of EIA Regulations in respecting to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate. This section regulates and prescribes the content of the Scoping Report and specifies the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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on their proposed Mining Claims (MCs 76330 - 76333) in the Erongo Region, in respect to Dimension Stone (Marble exploration) site and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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 (as illustrated in **Figure 3)** on the broader MCs by way of excavating previously hand-dug pits and extracting samples for further laboratory analysis, while also and if necessary the proponent may conduct drill sampling.



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

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

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

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

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

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

- Bulk Sampling: Evidence of previous mining activity or abandoned mine sites will be sought found within the MC's (proposed claims) area, samples collected and sorted for further laboratory analysis to determine local concentration of (Dimension Stone (Marble) blocks) as per the sample analysis results, ((up to 1cm) cassiterite crystals occurrence tin in ore ranging from 0, 5- 1, 5% were not previously extracted because of primitive beneficiation recovery methods and rates, Figure 3).

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

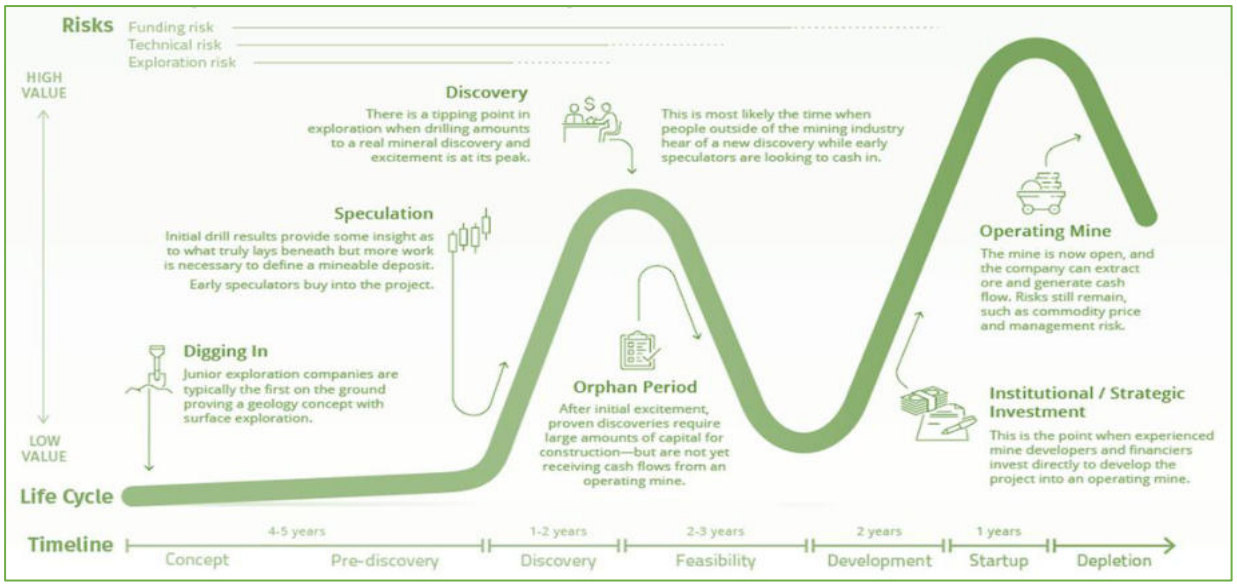


Figure 3: The life cycle of a mineral discovery development

- Bulk Sampling and Mining: 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.

  Establishment and operation of a Small-scale Mining operation for the extraction of Base and Rare Metals such as Copper and Semi-Precious Stones and other associated activities.

2.2. DESRCIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Dimension Stone (Marble)

Dimension Stone is natural stone or rock that has been selected and finished (e.g., trimmed, cut, drilled or ground) to specific sizes or shapes. Color, texture and pattern, and surface finish of the stone are also normal requirements. Another important selection criterion is durability: the time measure of the ability of dimension stone to endure and to maintain its essential and distinctive characteristics of strength, resistance to decay, and appearance.

A variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks are used as structural and decorative dimension stone. These rock types are more commonly known as granite, limestone, marble, travertine, quartz-based stone (sandstone, quartzite) and slate. Other varieties of dimension stone that are normally considered to be special minor types include alabaster (massive gypsum), soapstone (massive talc), serpentine and various products fashioned from natural stone.

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

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

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on the proposed MC's creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

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

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining 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 mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-20 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).

2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The location of the proposed license area which constitute MCs 76330 - 76333 are situated in North-Central Namibia, about 56 km southwest of the Usakos Town in the Erongo Region. The MC's is accessible directly via the B2 (Trans-Kalahari) connecting the Usakos to Arandis and Swakopmund and then branching onto the D1918 gravel roads heading into the North-western direction.

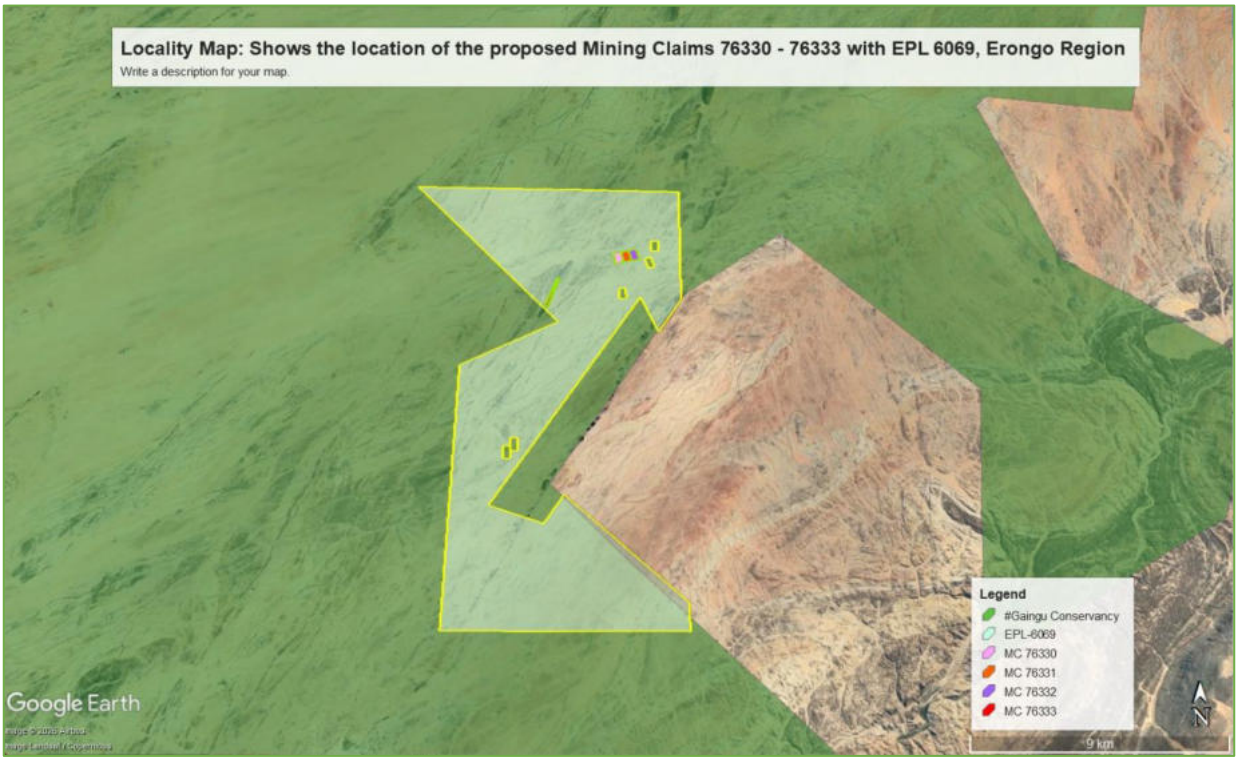


Figure 4: *Locality map of the location and area extent (12056 Ha) of the proposed MCs 76330 - 76333 in the Erongo Region*

Table 3: *Corner coordinates of the proposed development site*

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – MC 76330 Corner Point 1	-22.164181°	15.086415°
B – MC 76330 Corner Point 2	-22.163082°	15.085566°
C – MC 76330 Corner Point 3	-22.151435°	15.090306°
D – MC 76330 Corner Point 4	-22.151369°	15.091048°
F – MC 76331 - 3 Corner Point 1	-22.140978°	15.113100°
G – MC 76331 - 3 Corner Point 2	-22.145741°	15.113909°
H – MC 76331 - 3 Corner Point 3	-22.143975°	15.123832°
I – MC 76331 - 3 Corner Point 4	-22.139196°	15.122552°

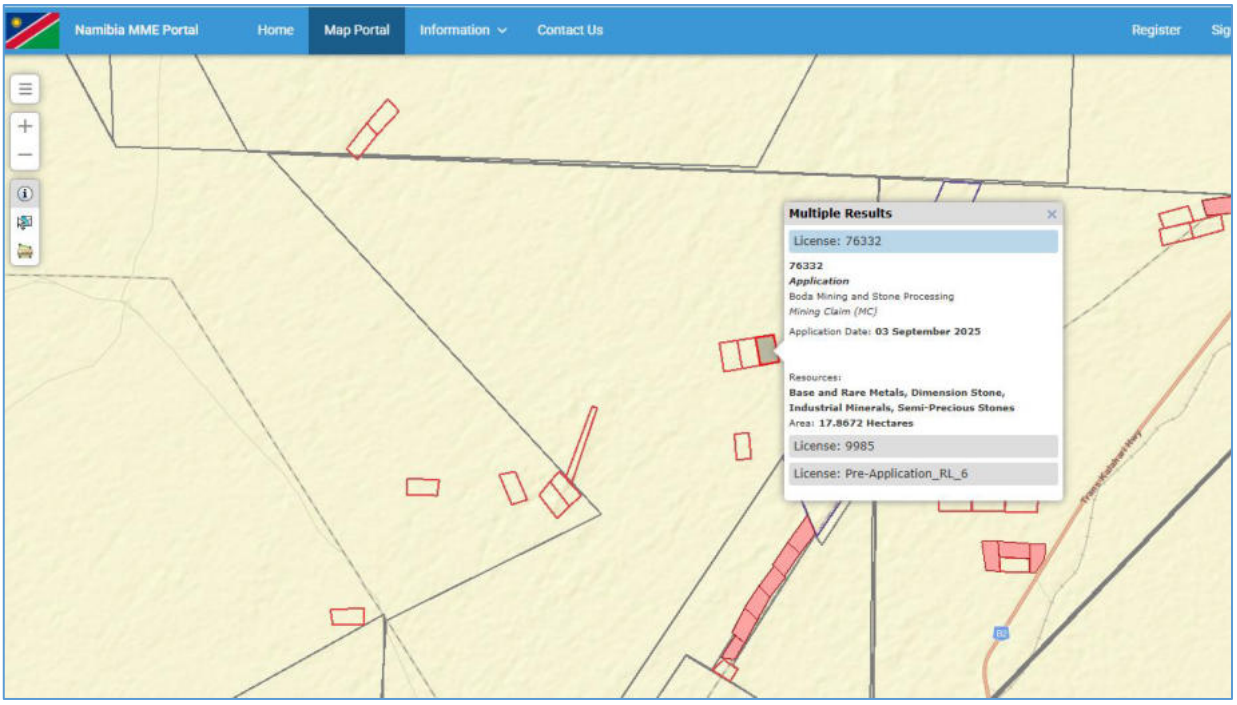


Figure 5: *Evidence of the proposed MCs application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)*

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the MC's and that it is situated near Usakos, an entirely new base-camp is not primarily recommended but rather a suitable 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.

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 10 – 15 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

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 Management campsites, and the necessary authorization must be obtained prior to installation of any such facility.

In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box, plastic sampling bags), and potentially hydrocarbons from diesel oil should a power generator needed. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of correctly at the Henties Bay waste disposal site (refer to EMP commitments).

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and will be sourced from the nearby boreholes or Usakos or Arandis Towns and transported by truck in 5 000 litres water tanks, thus equally stored in tanks at the base-camp site. Where portable ablution facility are provided, it is recommended that they are regularly emptied and sewer transported by the returning water supply truck.

2.4.3 Power supply

In case where the exploration activity advances to the bulk sampling (trenches) stage, the various machinery and equipment (front-end loader and excavator) required digging the trenches are self-powered by means diesel engines, hence there is need for on-site fuel (diesel) storage in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab or base-camp. The excavator will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

Basic energy requirement may be met through a portable petrol/diesel generator may only be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

2.4.4 Access roads / tracks

The MC's is accessible directly via the B2 (Trans-Kalahari) connecting the Usakos to Arandis and Swakopmund and then branching onto the D1918 gravel roads heading into the North-western direction. Other section of the MC's will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

2.4.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

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.

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

2.5. DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Considering evidence of previous negligence of in regard to closure and site rehabilitation, it is necessary that measures are proposed in respect to managing the site on completion of the exploration activity, these are identified and presented in the appropriate Environmental Management Plan.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed mineral exploration activities within the MC's (proposed claims) area. 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.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). At Walvis Bay, the summers are short, comfortable, and arid; the winters are short, cool, and dry; and it is clear year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature (**Figure 5**) typically varies from *10°C* to *24°C* and is rarely below *7°C* or above *31°C* (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

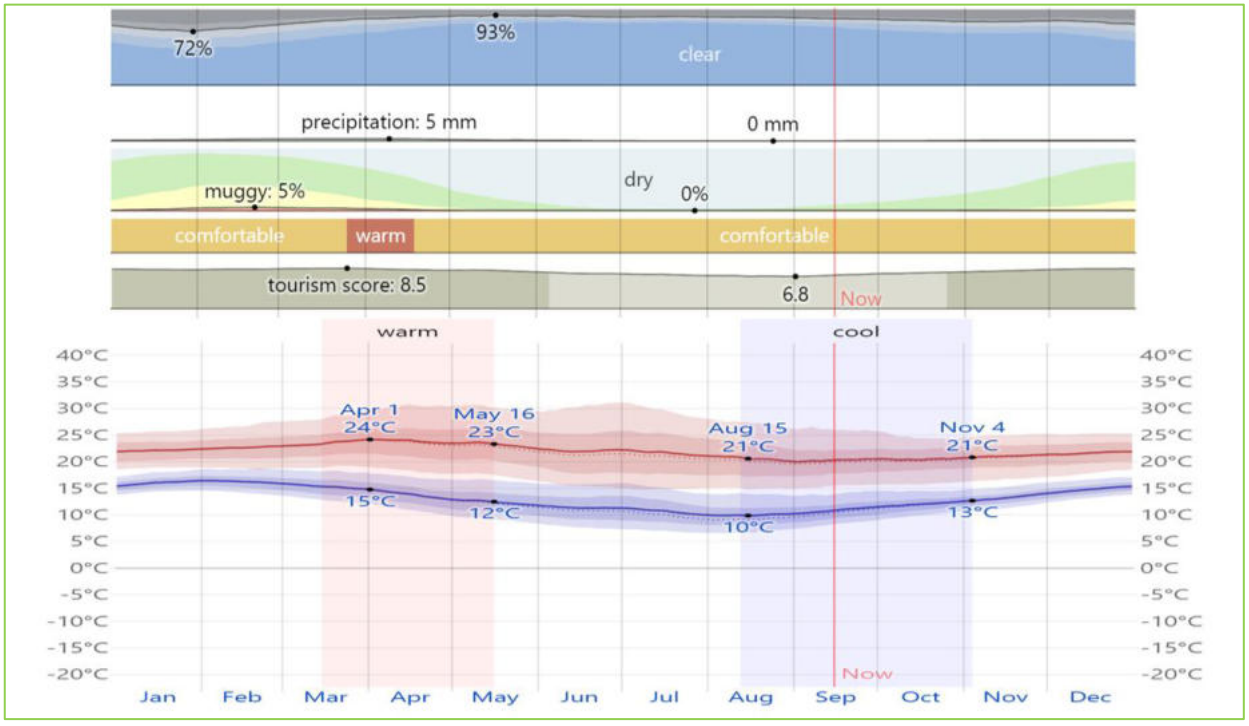


Figure 5: *The summary of the climate in the Walvis Bay and the surrounding areas, the daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures*

The warm season lasts for 2.0 months, from March 15 to May 16, with an average daily high temperature above 23°C. The hottest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is February, with an average high of 23°C and low of 16°C. The cool season lasts for 2.7 months, from August 12 to November 4, with an average daily high temperature below 21°C. The coldest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is August, with an average low of 10°C and high of 21°C.

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

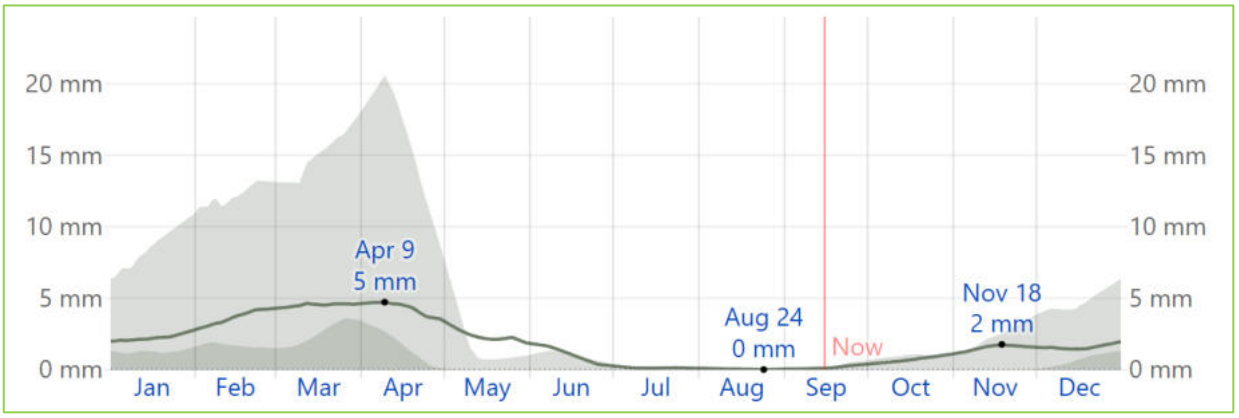


Figure 6: *The summary of precipitation in the Walvis Bay surrounding, the average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period cantered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.*

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, Figure 7) at 10 meters above the ground at Walvis Bay varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the west for 1.1 months, from January 7 to February 10, with a peak percentage of 52% on January 26 (Robertson et. al, 2012). The calmer time of year lasts for 6.0 months, from November 21 to May 23. The calmest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.3 meters per second.

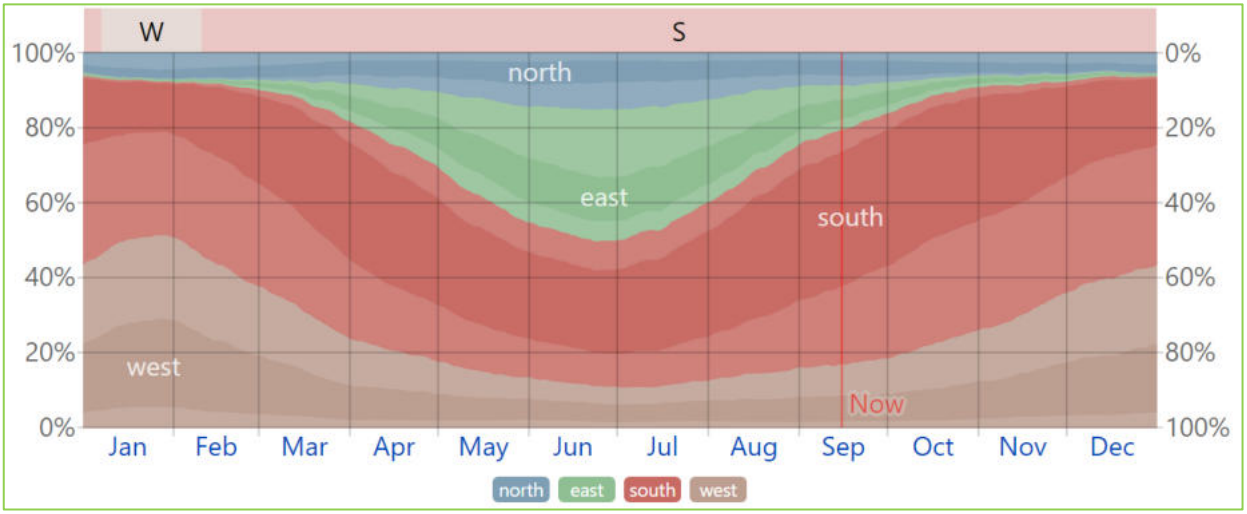


Figure 7: *The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)*

Otherwise, the windier part of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from May 23 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year at Walvis Bay Airport is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.1 meters per second.

3.1.2 *Geology*

The claims are located within the Damara Granit and Swakop Formations of the Damara orogenic belt (**Figure 8**), which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly.

According to (Miller, 2008), this zone has been thrusted northward over the Otavi, Mulden and pre-Damara rocks along the Khorixas-Gaseneirob thrust. The Nosib Group in the area is present to the west of the claims, representing a tectonic window (fenster) where felsic pyroclastic rocks, ignimbrite, ash-flows and lavas strongly recrystallized of the upper Naauwpoort Formation are present. These units are overlain by the Swakop Group units of the Ugab Sub-group and Kuiseb Formation locally

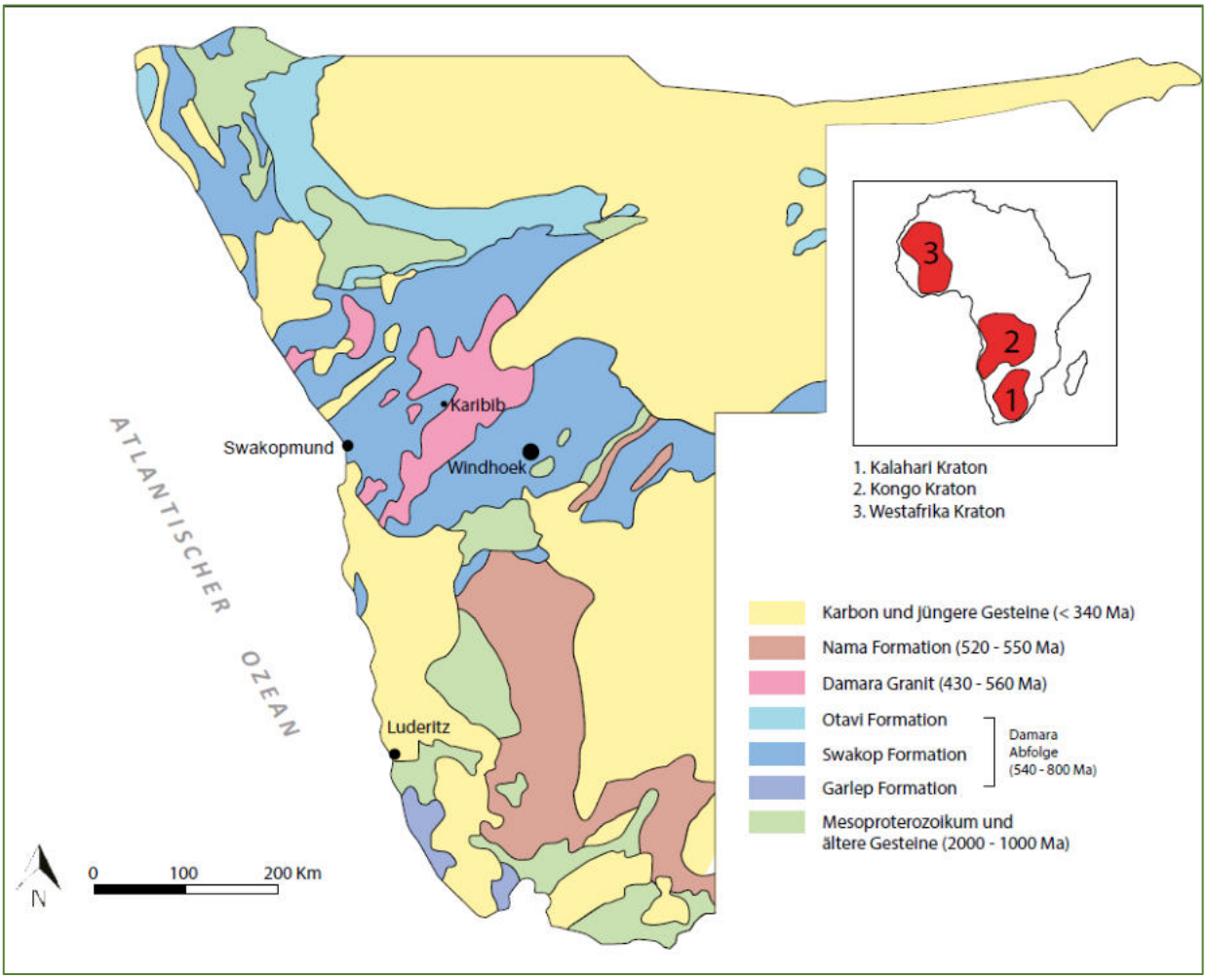


Figure 8: *Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).*

The Damara Orogen represents a Wilson cycle with extension during the breakup of Rodina, spreading, sedimentary deposition, subduction and orogenesis during which metasediments and igneous rocks, including a large number of pegmatites, of the orogen formed (Prave, 1996; Trompette, 1997). Miller (1979, 1983, and 2008) divided the Damara Orogen into a number of tectono-stratigraphic zones based on variations in structure, stratigraphy, igneous activity and metamorphic history. The various pegmatite belts roughly occur in different zones and therefore at different stratigraphic levels within the Damara Orogen.

The distribution of Marble blocks in Namibia, which significantly occurs primarily within pegmatites. These Precambrian and early Namibian pegmatites are restricted to two different areas respectively, the Damara Orogen in north-central Namibia and the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex in southern Namibia. Of particular interest to proposed MCs are nearer to the Helikon-Rubicon Belt / Pegmatite District – Erongo (Schneider 1992).

Topographically, for the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Walvis Bay Airport are -22.980 deg latitude, 14.645 deg longitude, and 84 m elevation. The topography within 3 kilometres of Walvis Bay Airport contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 96 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 86 meters. Within 16 kilometres contains only modest variations in elevation (268 meters). Within 80 kilometres contains very significant variations in elevation (1,145 meters).

The area within 3 kilometres of Walvis Bay Airport is covered by bare soil (100%), within 16 kilometres by bare soil (94%), and within 80 kilometres by bare soil (55%) and water (37%).

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia is naturally the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa, and prolonged droughts are well-known occurrences, which is projected to increase and become more unpredictable in the future (Ziedler 2010). Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (**Figure 9**). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah.

The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora are key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

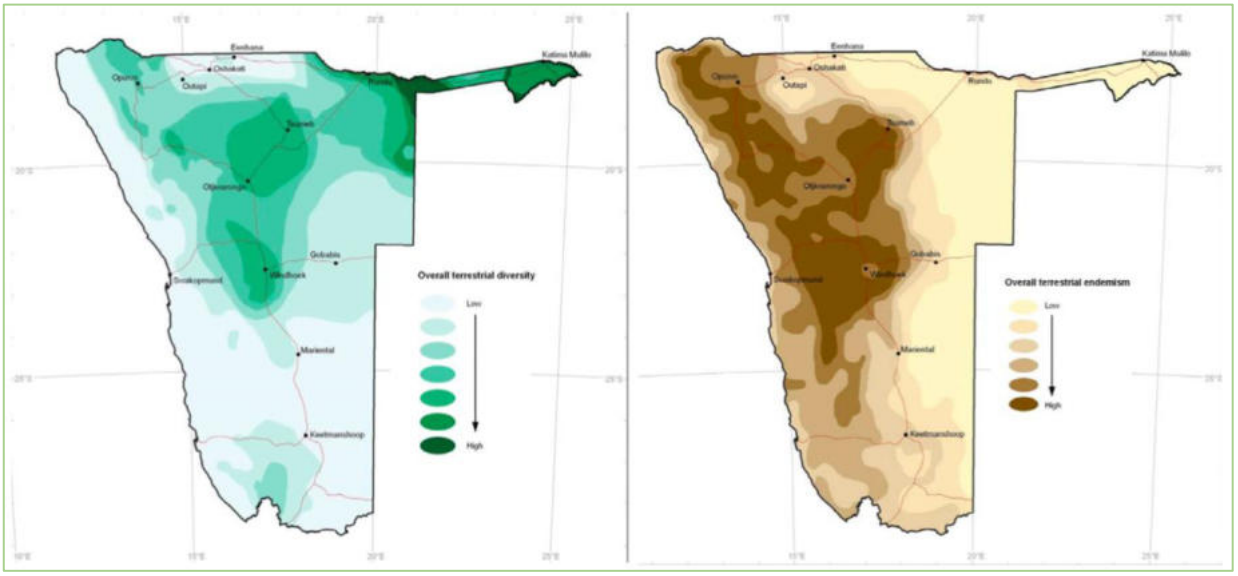


***Figure 9**: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown)*

According to Giess (1971) the Southern Namib stretches from the Swakop River southwards until Lüderitz. *Stipagrostis sabulicola* (tough dune grass) occurs with *Trianthema hereroeensis* on the dunes while the inter-dune flats (streets) are covered with *Stipagrostis gonatostachys* after rains. The eastern inland sections – pro-Namib – are dominated by *Stipagrostis obtusa* and *S. ciliata* after rains while the plains closer towards the coast are dominated by *Mesembry anthemum cryptanthum* (Giess, 1971).

An interesting feature of the coastal areas is the extensive formation of gypsum crusts in the soil as a result of Sulphur releases during upwelling events in the ocean in the past. These substrates support the most diverse lichen fields in the world (Burke, 2003). Namibia has some of the rarest and most interesting species of lichens in the world although many have still not been officially described (Craven & Marais, 1986).

Burke (2003) estimates that over 400 species – 10% of the flora of Namibia – occur in the central Namib with the overall plant diversity (all species - "higher" plants) in general being low with <50 species (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Furthermore, Mendelsohn et al. (2002) views the grazing and browse as virtually non-existent in the general area accept along the ephemeral Kuiseb River and the risk of farming viewed as high and the tourism potential of this area viewed as average.

Critically, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. The average plant production is extremely low (bare ground) with much variation (e.g., 0-5%) in green vegetation biomass (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998). The greatest variants affecting the diversity of plants are habitat and climate with the highest plant diversity generally associated with high rainfall areas.

The vegetation in the study area is diverse and includes a number of species endemic (**Figure 10**) to the central and northern Namib as well as various protected species such as *Gomphocarpus fruticosus (milkweed), Zygophyllum simplex (simple Zygophyllum), Zygophyllum stapffii (dollar-bush), Arthraerua leubnitziae (pencil bush), Monechma cleomoides* (Namib perdebos) and *Kleinia longiflora* (sjambok bush).

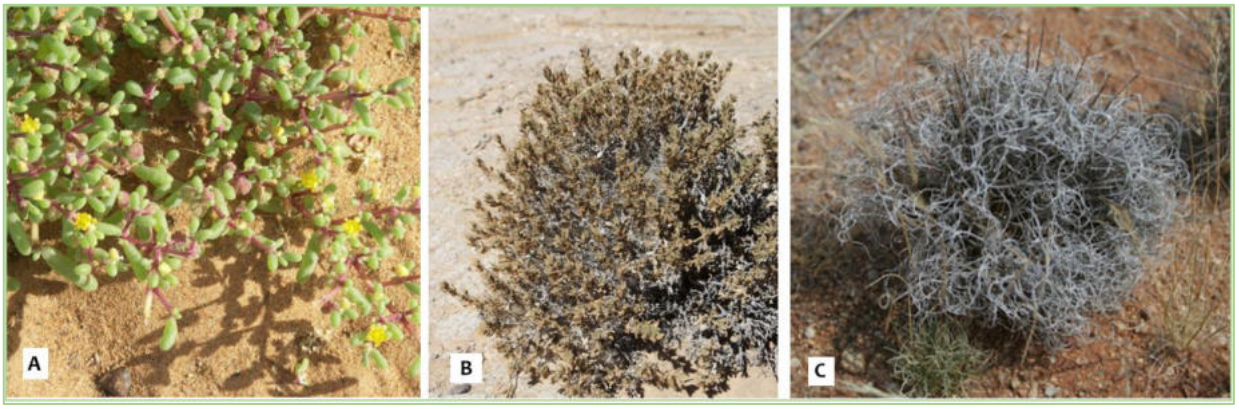


***Figure 10**: Shows a collage of some plant species observed in the MC's (proposed claims) area, i.e. A). Zygophyllum simplex, B). Monechma cleomoides and C). Stipagrostis obtusa*

Every vegetation type supports at least one, more often several endemic or protected species. As a result of this, as well as the low recovery potential of the vegetation, there are no vegetation types of low sensitivity. Classified as highly sensitive are the granite and dolerite outcrop shrubland and their associated vegetation types in the vicinity, the camel thorn shrubland in the north-east of the study area, the tamarisk shrubland of the Erongo mountain landscape.

In the Namib, endemics are associated with the dunes, rocky inselbergs and hills, and the gravel plains. For instance, approximately 60 reptile species (50% of all Namibian endemic *Euphorbia damarana* shrubland) reptiles) are endemic to, or found mainly in, Namibia's Namib Desert (Griffin 1998). In respect to the Ubuntu Holdings's operations, habitats of special ecological importance and therefore requiring special care for both richness of species generally and of endemic species includes the Namib gravel plains and The winter-rainfall desert zone (Barnard 1998).

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The Erongo Region is one of Namibia's regions that has a shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean. On land, it borders with Kunene Region in the North, Otjozondjupa Region in the East, Khomas Region in the Southwest and Hardap Region in the South. While the Otjozondjupa Region is situated northeast of the capital of Windhoek and spans 105,460 km^2 and with a low population of approximately 144.000 people (0.73 persons/ km^2) (Namibia Statistics Agency 2011).

The 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census results show that, Erongo had a population of 150,809 (**Figure 11**) people of which 70,986 were women and 79,823 were men. The region's population was growing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. Most of the population lived in urban areas (87%) compared to only 13 percent in rural areas.

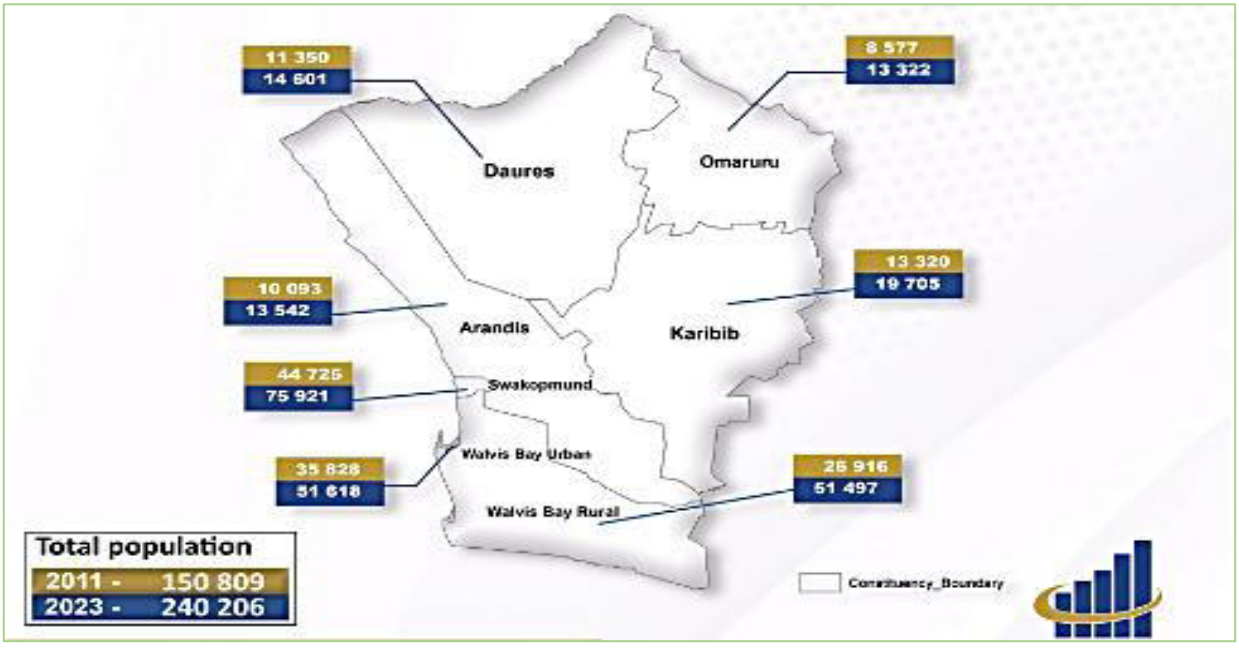


Figure 11: *Shows a comparison of the regional population statistics per constituency for 2011 vs. 2023 for Erongo Region (NSA, 2023)*

The region is characterized by land tenure that is predominantly privatized, except for the community lands in some of their districts i.e. Omatjete and Okombahe reserves in the Omaruru district (Erongo Region).

Of the regional population, 70.1 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above was employed while 29.9 percent was unemployed. The unemployment rate was higher in rural areas (34.5%) as compared to urban areas (29.3%). In contrast, the employment rate in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (70.7% and 65.5% respectively).

Household characteristics; average household size in the Erongo Region are smaller than most other regions in the country at 3.3 people per household. Similar household sizes were found in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies (3.2 and 3.3 people per household).

Almost all households in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies used electricity from main-grid (97.3 percent and 96.6 percent respectively) (Mouton, 2022). The remaining households uses gas, firewood and charcoal, while solar energy is not widely used across the different constituencies.

About 99.7 percent and 99.2 percent of households are considered to have access to safe drinking water in Walvis Bay (Urban and Rural constituencies, respectively). However, only 49.8 percent of households in Walvis Bay Rural used piped water inside the household, while 48.1 percent use piped water from outside (35.1 percent for Walvis Bay Urban Constituency) (Mouton, 2022).

Equally, almost all households in Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies has access to flush toilets (99.4 percent and 97.4 respectively). However, roughly half are private flush toilets while the other half are shared, and over 90 percent of households reported regular collection of waste in the municipal area.

The Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2015/16) found that 80.0 percent of households in the Erongo Region depended on salaries/wages as their main source of income, followed by businesses (5.5 percent), pensions (5.2 percent), remittances/grants (5.0 percent), and drought relieve (0.9 percent). Subsistence farming was regarded as main source by only 0.4 percent, while 0.1 percent depended on commercial farming (NSA, 2016).

The 2011 Census recorded similar findings for Walvis Bay Urban and Rural constituencies. The Walvis Bay Municipality reported that the average household income ranged from N$6,000 to N$7,000 per month in the year 201212 (Walvis Bay Municipality, 2014). Those in formal residential areas have an average income of N$12,500 per month. The Langstrand / Dolfynstrand neighborhoods are home to the wealthiest in terms of monthly income with an average of N$25,000 per month. The poorest cohort of the population lives in informal residences with a household income of about N$1,004 per month.

With limited farming opportunities and the existence of unique cultural and natural resources that attracted a growing number of domestic and South African tourists since the beginning of the years 2000, tourism was increasingly seen as an opportunity to generate alternative critical income. Young people started selling semi-precious stones to tourists along the road and looked for any other income-generating activity based on local resources available (including small-scale mining).

3.2.2 Heritage and Culture Profile

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

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

The heritage and culture consideration through a desktop study, indicates the central Namib Desert is recognized as a major archaeological landscape in Namibia (see Breunig 2003, Kinahan, 2012, 2020, 2021; Nankela, 2013, 2017, 2020; Lenssen-Erz, 2004; Pleurdeau et al., 2012) also (**Figure 12**). However, a considerable and large part of the region remains archaeologically unregistered because research has concentrated mostly on key major granite landforms which helped to establish the sequence of human occupations and determined the relationship between archaeological sites and the particular types of terrain across the landscape.

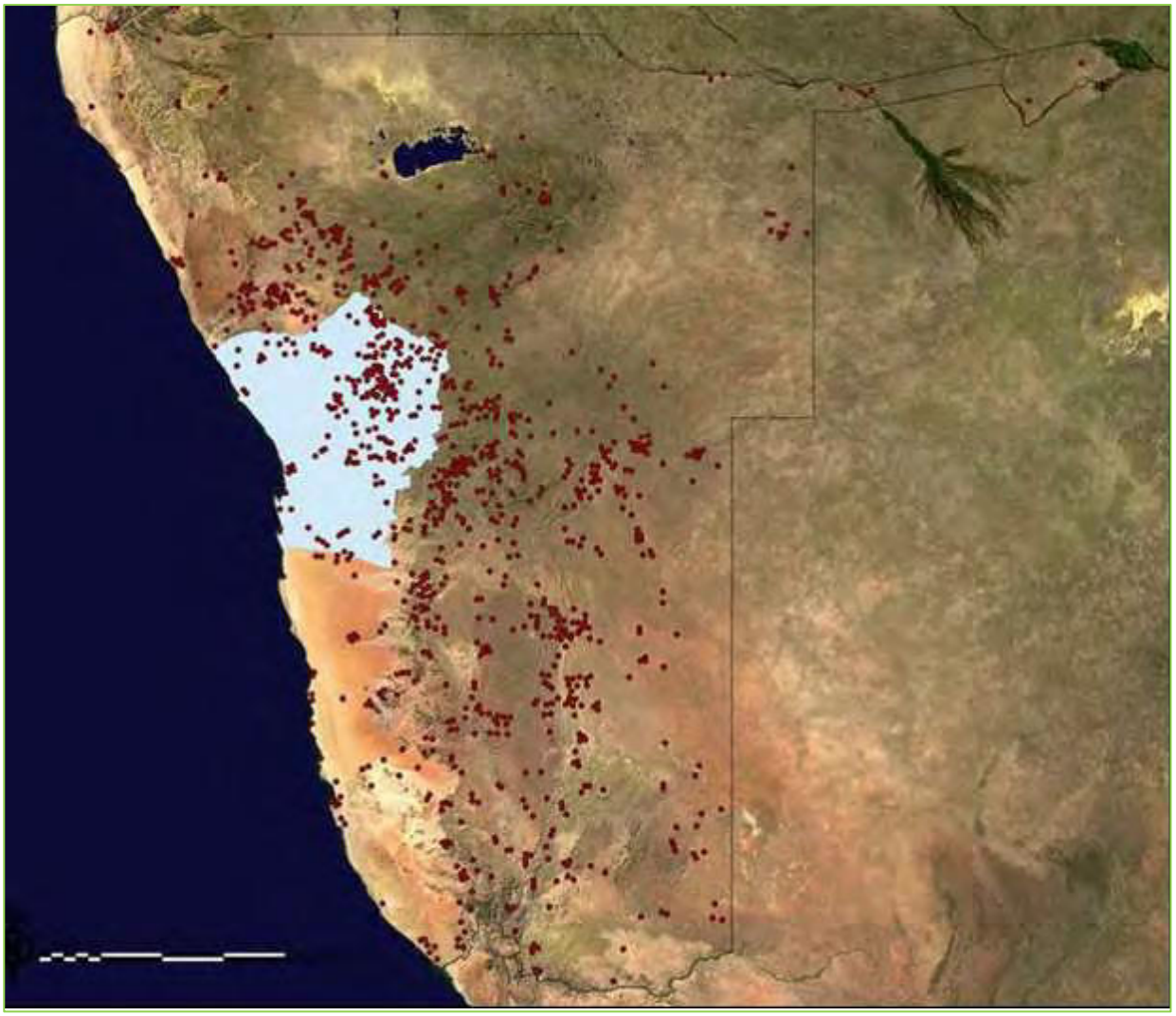


Figure 11: *Erongo Region (Blue Highlight) in Relation to the Distribution of Archaeological Sites in Namibia (Kinahan, 2012)*

It is for this reason that the region's archaeological wealth is evidenced in a substantial number of prehistoric human settlements dating from the Early through Middle to Late Stone Age periods (Kinahan, 2012). The earliest evidence of human activity is traced back from 800 000 years Before Present (BP) according to Kinahan (2011).

Multiple sources further attests that abundance of significant archaeological sites have been recorded within the last 12 000 to 10 000 years, during Holocene period which coincides with the onset of warmer and moist conditions after the retreat of the Last Ice Age period which led to sudden expansion of human occupation as aridity intensified in the entire Namib Desert and hinterland (Stuut et al., 2000; Pleurdeau et al., 2012; Nankela, 2007; Lenssen-Erz, 2007).

Such changes eventually prompted the Hunter-Gatherers to find refuge in mountainous localities such as the Brandberg, Erongo and Spitzkoppe Mountains where food and shelter was available. Chronologically, records yielded from a series of excavations carried out in these areas roughly over the last 6000 BP to 50 years BP when the rock art tradition was likely abandoned. These archaeological data are attributed to the Hunter-Gatherers and later pastoralists communities.

In the light of the evidence found during the field assessment and other desktop review of previous field surveys, it can be concluded that should a detailed heritage assessment be necessary and conducted it may yield the following results:

- Pre-Quaternary palaeontological evidence in insignificant quantity and mainly in the vicinity of Palaeozoic shale outcrops near Omaruru or Karibib, Aus and Lüderitz.
- Moderately high density of late Holocene to recent pre-colonial archaeological sites throughout the extent of the power-line route, including burial cairns and remains of nomadic pastoral encampments, as well as possibly of some rock art sites and rock shelter sites containing sealed occupation debris
- Generalized occurrence of colonial era sites, including farm settlements, battlefield sites and related remains.

However, 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 MC's and exploration area.

Therefore, 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 mining area.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's activity 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 i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 19th – 26th September and 26th September – 03rd October 2025, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 19th and 26th September 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 's proposed activity. 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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 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 9***.

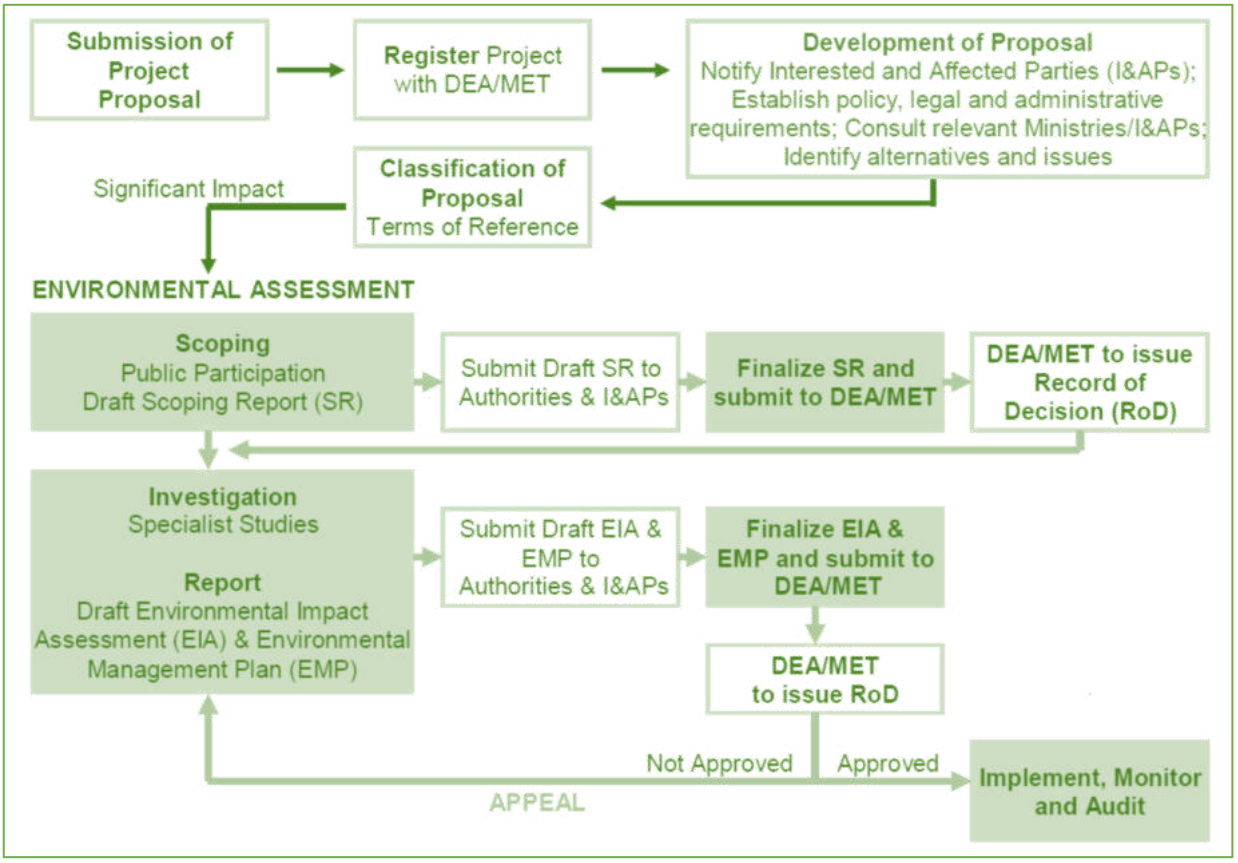


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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 mining of minerals within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

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

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 MDL 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 4*** below).

Table 5: *Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof*

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

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

The Precautionary Principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about proposed development possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. Equally, the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the proponent takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility and cost to clean up the environment.

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

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

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

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

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

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 19th – 26th September and 26th September – 03rd October 2025, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 19th and 26th September 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

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 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. A pre-application meeting was scheduled with the relevant competent authorities prior to the Lock-down, however were later cancelled. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy

4.7 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 farming phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project (see Section 5 of the EIA report).

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 6***. 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 6: 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. IrrMC'saceable 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: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
			SEVERITY = L		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	**M**	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Low	Medium
			SEVERITY = M		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Medium	Medium
			SEVERITY = H		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	High	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
			SPATIAL SCALE		

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

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

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

This 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)); or
- Permanent (mitigation will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (i.e. the impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning)).

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

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

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc's exploration activities does not realize. This alternative entails that the mining development (exploration and eventually mining) would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the project site (MC's (proposed claims) area).

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 livestock ranching, mining and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use within and around the proposed MC's site.

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 the town and community at large, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from potential extraction and export of mineral commodity. 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 has significant marble deposits, especially in the Karibib region, which are extracted by local and international companies for export to global markets. Key marble types include the famous White Rhino Marble, alongside other varieties like African Statuario, Misty White, and Namib Jade. The industry supports economic development through job creation and attracts investors, although some firms face challenges with pricing restrictions and the need for greater value-addition within Namibia.

There are many other companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Marble blocks. Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

A key consideration in respect to the proposed project alternatives, is that of the MC's's location / site particularly considering that it falls within a Park Management environment and in proximity to nearby protected areas. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national Park Management is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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).

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 EERP 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 environments (**Table 6 - 8**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved Park Management areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – MC's 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.					
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 MC's (proposed claims) area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**	**Post Closure**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Accessing of MC's (proposed claims) area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national Park Management and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the MC's thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified pegmatites belts within the MC's (proposed claims) area • Unless necessary and agreed with the Park Management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones					

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

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

Table 9. 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	In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to: • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles					
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**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the Park Management		N/A		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	**L**	**L**	**M**	**L**	**L**
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage , transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Usakos or Arandis Towns • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

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

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: • Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated

Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;

Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure
• Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites • Setting-up Base-camp for project staff	• Accessing of MC's (proposed claims) area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)	• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff	N/A

Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Traditional Authority and Park Management) must be accordingly adhered to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).					

Table 12. 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 MC's (proposed claims) area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed outside the boundaries of the proposed MCs.					
Nature	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and construction activities • Temporary lodging for construction staff	• Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff		N/A	
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
Spatial Scale	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the MC's (proposed claims) area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area.					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.					

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities.					
Nature	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and construction activities	• Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions • Potential Mine development		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities		• Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Usakos or Arandis Towns community					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• 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 Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 's activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Usakos or Arandis Towns and Erongo at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park Management and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

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

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Marble blocks. Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc , was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral and Precious Metals

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 MC's location / site particularly considering that it falls within a Park Management environment and in proximity to the Otjikondavirongo Conservancy. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national Park Management is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

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

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

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

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc 's mineral prospecting activities:

- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with foreign operators / investors, skills transfer and training on the mining development sector shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).
- Creation of employment opportunities and strengthening /expansion of SME business
- Consequential Infrastructure development e.g. development of a Mine should viable deposit be discovered.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the existing sand mining project:

- Ambient Air Quality and Noise Pollution (Likely impacts are Low).
- Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with the adoption and compliance of appropriate mitigation measures).
- Accidental Spill of Hazardous substance (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).
- Cultural Heritage, Archaeological and Scenic value (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).

6.2 RECOMMENDATONS

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

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

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 13** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 13: Actions relating to stakeholder communication

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

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

Equally, it must be at all time readily available on request to all interested and affected parties for review and must provide clear procedures for how and where it can be accessed.

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTALMANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Boda Mining's exploration and mining development project:

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

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 Boda Mining's exploration and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a "living document" which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

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

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – MC's site Access and use of vehicles

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

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – MC's site Access and use of vehicles

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

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

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

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

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

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks • 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.	All

Responsibility	Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)

Table 10. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

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

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	

Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events
	• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council
	  • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.
	  • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.	

Responsibility	Boda Mining and Stone Processing cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

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

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

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

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

International

As Israel struck Qatar, South Africans saw echo of last decade of apartheid

In the 70s and 80s, South Africa bombed or raided Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique. Israel has attacked eight nations this year.

By Gershwin Wanneburg

Gonda Perez remembers the day South Africa's apartheid regime bombed a refugee camp in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, during an air raid.

It was in the mid-1980s. Perez was working as a dentist at a local hospital at the time and saw about 10 victims brought in on trucks serving as makeshift ambulances. One of the victims is etched in her memory.

"I stood in casualty, and I watched people come in with wounds, horrible wounds," said Perez, now 69. "One man that I remember had blood spurting … so obviously it hit an artery or something out of his back… There was blood all over the show and it was really horrible to look at."

That day, Perez said, the South African Defence Force (SADF) had meant to strike members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), which led the struggle to end racist white minority rule in South Africa in 1994. But they hit civilians instead.

Perez, who was an ANC member living in exile after fleeing South Africa in the 1970s due to her political activities, witnessed several SADF bombings and raids across regional countries at the time.

She says the Lusaka raid was one of many such "mistakes" committed by the apartheid army due to faulty intelligence. For her – and many observers posting on social media – those bombings also have shades of the Israeli military's attack on Qatar last week, which aimed to hit the leadership of Palestinian group Hamas, among them senior leaders Khalil al-Hayya and Khaled Meshaal. Instead, it killed al-Hayya's son, Humam, as well as an aide, three bodyguards, and a Qatari security officer, in a residential suburb in Doha that is also home to embassies, schools and supermarkets.

Apartheid South African military forces cross the border between Namibia and Angola under a banner saying 'Welcome Winners', on August 30, 1988 [File: Walter Dhladhla/AFP]

The attack came at a time when Qatari officials, who are central mediators in talks between Israel and Hamas, had been trying to broker a ceasefire in Gaza, where Israel has killed more than 65,000 people since launching its war on the Palestinian enclave two years ago. A United Nations inquiry and leading scholars have declared the killings in Gaza a genocide. Israel's occupation of the West Bank has also become increasingly violent, and it has launched attacks on neighbouring countries, citing various threats. Over a 72-hour period this month, Israel struck Palestine, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia and Qatar.

This military escalation is reminiscent of the brutal assaults the apartheid regime launched on its neighbours in the decade or so before its demise, analysts note, as it attacked countries including Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique. Like Israel today, apartheid South Africa justified its incursions as necessary to fight its "terrorist" enemies, a claim which helped both countries win support from the United States. "Similar to Israel's recent actions, South Africa's military action abroad relied on targeted attacks against ANC leadership and safehouses, as well as other activists," said Sonja Theron, a lecturer in security studies at the University of Pretoria. Apartheid assassinations included shootings and bombings, with civilians often caught in the crossfire.

"The disregard for international law, particularly sovereignty, is also similar," Theron noted. Over the last two years, Israel has struck and killed Hamas members in Iran and Lebanon, while its military also bombs sites associated with Hezbollah and Yemen's Houthis, groups it says it targets for their support of Hamas. Civilians have also been killed in these attacks.

Similarly, apartheid South Africa's cross-border attacks aimed to neutralise the MK and other regional liberation organisations which were granted refuge and support by the "front-line states", a loose coalition of African countries committed to ending apartheid and white minority rule.

An 'intimate' connection

Observers note that the parallels between Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government in Israel and the apartheid regime are far from coincidental.

Apartheid was officially instituted in South Africa in 1948, the same year the state of Israel was born.

Both nations used religious justification to promote an ethnonationalist ideology, and both defined themselves by their struggle against a similar enemy, with the apartheid National Party and the Zionist state each viewing themselves as an oasis of Western civilisation surrounded by hostile native peoples, researchers say.

Aljazeera.com

CLASSIFIEDS

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 16, Kaisosi, for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 16, KAISOSI FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300 TO "HOSPITALITY" TO OPERATE A GUEST HOUSE
- CONSENT TO COMMENCE WITH THE DEVELOPEMNT WHILST THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS.

The rezoning of Erf 16, Kaisosi as well as the consent use sought would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighborhood is countered. Additionally, the proposed development would enable the owner of the property to thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry of 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 **17 October 2025.**

Applicant:
Afrishine Investment cc
P O Box 793
Swakopmund

Mobile: +264 81 3236024

E-mail:
@Afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

VACANCY NOTICE

Employment Offered

Chemps Mining Investment (Pty) Ltd Namibia

Chemps Mining Investment is looking for experienced and skilled professionals to join our team in Khorixas, Namibia. We offer a dynamic work environment and opportunities for growth.

Positions Available:

- Kratos Core Drill Operator: A skilled individual with 5-7 years of operating experience with strong mechanical and maintenance knowledge to operate, service and maintenance of Core Drill machine.
- **Indus Drill Rig Operator & Mechanic:** A skilled individual with 5-7 years of operating experience with strong mechanical and maintenance knowledge to operate, service and maintenance of Drill Rig.
- **Hyundai LC-230 Excavator Operator & Mechanic:** A skilled individual with 5-7 years of operating experience with strong mechanical and maintenance knowledge to operate, service and maintenance of Excavator machine.
- **Finance Controller:** A skilled individual with 5-7 years of experience and a degree in Finance Management to ensure accuracy, compliance and financial health of institution.
- **Senior Geologist - Iron-Ore Mining:**
  - Education: Degree in Mining and Exploration Geology.
  - **Key Skills:** Project execution, mining operations and management, resource allocation, supply chain management, data analysis, financial management, and process efficiency.
- **Iron Ore Mining Engineer:** A Skilled Individual with 12-15 years of experience and a degree in Mining Engineering to design, plan, compliance and overseeing mine development.
- **TATA Prima Truck Driver:** A stilled individual with a Valid Driving license and 5-7 years of experience. Selected candidates will receive detailed roles and responsibilities upon appointment.

Application Process: Interested candidates should send their CV to chempsmining@gmail.com
Application Deadline: **30th September 2025**

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE ON MINING

CLAIMS 76330 - 76333.

ERONGO REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Boda Mining and Stone Processing (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 and Precious Metals on an approximate area of 70.63 Ha in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and smallscale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited

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 19 October 2025.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than.
26 September 2025.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: *eap.trigen@gmail.com*

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SOIL SUBSTRATE EXTRATION AND UTILIZATION OF DUNE SAND ALONG THE B4 ROADON ENTRY INTO LUDERITZ TOWN.

KARAS REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain authorization or an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the extraction sand material by scrubbing dune sand off the B4 Highway servitude for utilization as pipeline stabilizing substrate against geological activity. The activity is temporary in nature and only limited to a duration (not more than six months) of obtaining a volume of about 16 000 m³ (spread across 160 trucks, each carrying 20 m³ and over five trips per truck). The sand will be hauled by road to Farm Skaapplaas No. 414 irrigation project North of Naute Dam.

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 19 October 2025.

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ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

Fuel Stations Urged to Embrace EV Charging Ports

Loise Shiimi

Economist Josef Kefas Sheehama has advised entrepreneurs, particularly those who operate fuelling service stations, to begin installing charging ports for electric vehicles (EVs).

He believes this initiative presents a valuable opportunity, rather than solely focusing on traditional fuel sales.

"If your station is located in an area with existing electric vehicle owners, now is the time to learn how charging ports operate and consider installing one. If your business does not adapt to developments in technology, you will be left behind," he cautioned.

He urged service station owners to embrace innovation and upgrade their facilities, asserting that those who fail to install charging ports risk losing business.

"I understand that the transition may be challenging and costly, but it is far better than the risk of losing customers who switch to electric vehicles in the future. Thus, it's important to acknowledge that not all vehicles will be electric hybrid cars, which can run on fuel and are also rechargeable, but will still play a significant role," he stated.

Sheehama shared this insight with Eagle FM following the City of Windhoek's recent inauguration of an EV charging port as part of its 'Zero Emissions Week.'

He said public awareness regarding the transition to electric vehicles should be enhanced to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and enhance environmental sustainability.

Sheehama also acknowledged that EVs tend to be expensive, particularly for low-income earners who might be interested in them. He noted that if green hydrogen technology becomes more prevalent in the country together with home solar panels, many individuals can install charging points at their homes, allowing them to charge their vehicles more affordably.

"The government needs to subsidise electric vehicles or create tax incentives to make them more affordable. However, some individuals may prefer to observe the performance and safety of EVs before making a purchase," he explained.

Furthermore, retraining is essential to ensure that employees at service stations are not left without jobs, as the country gradually transitions. Similarly, computer science and technology analyst Aron Indongo echoed Sheehama's sentiments, sharing a similar message to service station owners.

"Those who supply fuel are also becoming aware of technological advances, and they may eventually transform fuel energy into electrical energy, possibly even supplying electrical batteries for charging instead of traditional fuel," he mentioned. Indongo emphasised that now is an opportune moment for service station owners to research charging ports to prevent potential losses in the future.

When asked how motorists can be incentivised to purchase electric vehicles, Indongo noted that numerous people are still uninformed about EVs and stressed the necessity for marketing initiatives to raise awareness. "Car dealers should organise more showcases for potential buyers to test drive these vehicles and actively promote the benefits of electric cars. This is crucial for generating interest, otherwise, many will hesitate to invest in a car they know little about," he said.

He also made note of the opportunity for individuals to pursue courses in mechanical and electrical vehicle technology, aligning their careers with this emerging trend and enabling them to maintain these vehicles effectively.

MEET OUR ESTEEMED NOMINEES

SELECTED WITH CONFIDENCE

BETTY SIBESO

Short Biography: I am a Namibian creative entrepreneur and founder of Beso Media, Monochrome Magazine, I Create Namibia, and The Creator List. Through these platforms, I document, elevate, and support local talent, inspire entrepreneurs, and foster collaboration, empowering the Namibian creative industry while championing authenticity, community, and continuous growth.

FRIEDA ETUHOLE

Short Biography: As a Namibian writer, editor, and award-winning performance poet, I use storytelling and spoken word to give voice to women and children, exploring memory, identity, and resistance. Through Damn_Etu, editorial work, and public speaking, I inspire healing, reflection, and creativity while championing Namibian artistic expression.

HELENA NGAIFIWA

Short Biography: As a Namibian media personality, entrepreneur, and events specialist, I co-founded Simply You Magazine and SYMLAPA to celebrate creative talent. Through media, youth advocacy, philanthropy, and public speaking, I empower young people, promote leadership and confidence, and highlight Namibian excellence while inspiring women to embrace their potential and make an impact.

IILKE PLATT

Short Biography: As a Namibian media personality, entrepreneur, and public relations leader, I use my platform to empower women, amplify voices, and build brands. Through Polyah Media, leadership roles, and activism against gender-based violence, I inspire confidence, resilience, and excellence, while championing Namibian talent and driving meaningful change.

NINA MARITZ

Short Biography: I am a Namibian architect and founder of Nina Maritz Architects, creating sustainable, community-centered designs using local materials and passive principles. From Twyfelfontein Visitors' Centre to Shipwreck Lodge, my work empowers artisans, respects our environment, and celebrates Namibian culture. I strive to inspire sustainable architecture and creative innovation nationwide.

POMBILI SHILONGO

Short Biography: As a Namibian media personality, producer, and social activist, I use my platform to inspire, empower, and create change. From hosting Whatagwan to producing Africa Is Waiting, and advocating against gender-based violence, I uplift women, support creatives, and showcase Namibian talent while promoting confidence, resilience, and leadership nationwide.

ROBYN NAKAMBO

Short Biography: As a Namibian media personality, PR practitioner, entrepreneur, and MC, I use my platform to empower, inspire, and uplift. From hosting NBC's What a Lifestyle to leading corporate communications and running Superlative Hair Boutique, I celebrate Namibian talent, influence positive change, and showcase the strength, creativity, and resilience of women across our nation.

TANYA STROH

Short Biography: As a Namibian creative entrepreneur, I founded Turipamwe Design Studio to transform ideas into impactful design. With over a decade of experience, I've led award-winning projects and mentored emerging talent. I am honored to be recognized among Namibia's most inspiring women, committed to innovation and empowerment.

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING

CONSULTANTS CC, Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective Erf, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

Rezoning of Erf No. Rehoboth E 354, Extension 1, from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, To "Business" with a bulk of 1.0; and

Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. Rehoboth E 354, is zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, as per the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. Erf No. Rehoboth E 354, measures 436m2. Erf No. Rehoboth E 354 is located within an established residential neighbourhood, predominantly characterised by single residential erven. It is located on the corner of Benjamin Dagger Street and Welpkeda Beukes Street. The owners intend to rezone the erf to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0, in order to establish a corner shop that will serve the everyday needs of residents in Rehoboth, while complementing surrounding land uses and contributing to the overall quality of the neighbourhood.

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

The locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 768 Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **Thursday, 23 October 2025.**

PUBLIC NOTICE

HARMONIC

Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC,

Town, and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owners of the respective Erven, intend to apply to the Rehoboth Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

* Consolidation of Erf No. Rehoboth E 378, 379 and 380, Extension 1, into Consolidated Erf "X";
* Rezoning of the Consolidated Erf "X", from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0, and
* Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress.

Erf No. Rehoboth E 378, 379 and 380, are all zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300, as per the Rehoboth Zoning Scheme. Erf No. Rehoboth E 378, 379 and 380, measure 438m2, 434m2 and 434m2 respectively. The erven are located within an established residential neighbourhood, along the intersections of Benjamin Dagger Street, Max Harseeb Street, and Welpkeda Beukes Street. The owners intend to consolidate and rezone the erven into a single 1304m² erf, zoned "Business" with a bulk of 1.0, to optimise land use, enable orderly development, and establish a small-scale, multipurpose neighbourhood store that will cater to the daily needs of residents in Rehoboth.

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

The locality plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board at the Rehoboth Town Council and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 768 Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Rehoboth Town Council and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is **Thursday, 23 October 2025.**

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 16, Kaisosi, for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 16, KAISOSI FROM "RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300 TO "HOSPITALITY" TO OPERATE A GUEST HOUSE
- CONSENT TO COMMENCE WITH THE DEVELOPEMNT WHILST THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS.

The rezoning of Erf 16, Kaisosi as well as the consent use sought would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionality of the surrounding neighborhood is countered. Additionally, the proposed development would enable the owner of the property to thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the hospitality industry of 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 ***17 October 2025.***

Applicant:
Afrishine Investment cc
P O Box 793
Swakopmund

Mobile: +264 81 3236024

E-mail:
@Afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERAL AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE ON MINING

CLAIMS 76330 - 76333.

ERONGO REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Boda Mining and Stone Processing (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 and Precious Metals on an approximate area of 70.63 Ha in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and smallscale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited

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 19 October 2025.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than.
26 September 2025.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.tjigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SOIL SUBSTRATE EXTRATION AND UTILIZATION OF DUNE SAND ALONG THE B4 ROAD ON ENTRY INTO LUDERITZ TOWN.

||KARAS REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

TradePort Namibia (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), Intends to apply to obtain authorization or an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the extraction sand material by scrubbing dune sand off the B4 Highway servitude for utilization as pipeline stabilizing substrate against geological activity. The activity is temporary in nature and only limited to a duration (not more than six months) of obtaining a volume of about 16 000 m³ (spread across 160 trucks, each carrying 20 m³ and over five trips per truck). The sand will be hauled by road to Farm Slaapplaas No. 414 Irrigation project North of Naute Dam.

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 19 October 2025.

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Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.tjigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

No More Exclusive Arrangements in Telecommunication Infrastructure

Nghiinomenwa-vali Hangala

The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) has stated that the high court ruling on the exclusive infrastructural use arrangement between the two telecommunication giants and NamPower has cemented its stance on telecommunications infrastructure inclusivity.

This was stated by the telecommunication sector regulator this week.

On 31 July 2025, the High Court delivered its judgement regarding the tripartite lease agreement of June 2012 between MTC, Telecom Namibia, and NamPower. The Court ruled that clause 3.2 of the agreement between the 3 parties, the automatic renewal clause, was invalid under Regulation 17(2)(b) of the Infrastructure Sharing Regulations.

CRAN commended the ruling for confirming the legal termination of the agreement on 31 May 2022 when its 10-year term expired.

"This judgement provides clarity on the application of Namibia's Infrastructure Sharing Regulations. It affirms that exclusive agreements for access to essential facilities such as fibre networks are not permissible," CRAN wrote in a statement.


Photo: Contributed

CRAN chief executive Emilia Nghikembua explained that the exclusive arrangement by the 3 entities undermines competition and prevents other licenced operators from gaining fair access to critical infrastructure, contrary to the principles of fairness, non-discrimination, and open access.

"The ruling ensures that operators seeking access to infrastructure are accommodated on equitable terms. This will stimulate investment, accelerate the deployment of broadband and next-generation technologies, and expand coverage into underserved areas.

Consumers will benefit directly from greater choice, improved service quality, and more affordable connectivity," Nghikembua stated.

In 2012, NamPower, MTC, and Telecom Namibia entered a tripartite agreement for the lease of NamPower's dark fibre for telecommunications services.

This agreement granted MTC and Telecom exclusive access to NamPower's fibre and included an automatic renewal clause that perpetually extended the agreement.

In 2022, CRAN received a complaint from MTN Business challenging the legality of the agreement. CRAN intervened by declaring the exclusivity and automatic renewal provisions void, refusing to recognise the continuation of the agreement beyond its initial term.

According to CRAN, the agreement entrenched dominance and undermined consumer welfare by restricting competition, delaying infrastructure rollout, and limiting affordable access.

MTC and Telecom Namibia challenged CRAN's decision before the High Court, alleging procedural unfairness and disputing the validity of Regulation 17(2)(b).

CRAN filed a counter-application, seeking confirmation that the automatic renewal clause was void and that the agreement had legally ended on 31 May 2022.

The regulatory authority explains that it acted to uphold the integrity of Namibia's regulatory framework, safeguard consumer interests, and promote fair competition by ensuring that access to fibre infrastructure is governed by openness and non-discrimination. CRAN added that the latest judgement strengthens Namibia's digital ecosystem and supports the country's national digital transformation and economic development goals.

At the same time, the regulatory body noted that the ruling also reinforces CRAN's mandate to promote competition, ensure equitable access, and advance the growth of a dynamic and inclusive digital economy.

erastus@thevillager.com.na

RESUME OF EAP

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. SHADRACK TJIRAMBA
Research and Environmental Management Specialist

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia, South Africa.

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

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

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

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

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

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

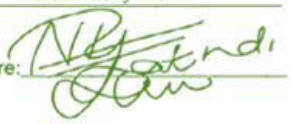
February 2007 – July 2010
Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- 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: 

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