ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Amendment of Environmental Clearance Certificate for Mining Claims 71767 to include Mining of Base and Rare Metals (Copper), Mining Claims 71767, Kunene Rural Constituency near Omao Village, Kunene Region

JULY 10

Compiled for: Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje
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Final Version 1

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Amendment of Environmental Clearance Certificate for Mining Claim 71767 to include Mining of Base and Rare Metals (Copper), Mining Claim 71767, Kunene Rural Constituency near Omao Village, Kunene Region	
ECC Application Reference number		
Location	Mining Claim 71767, Opuwo Rural Constituency near Omao Village, Kunene Region	
Proponent	Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje P. O. Box 54 Otuani, Opuwo Rural Namibia, 9000 Mobile: +264 81 613 5058	
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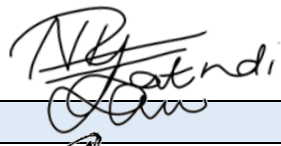
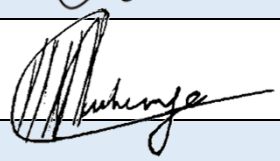
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi (EAP) 1 - Leader		JULY 10
Approval – Client 2		
Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje Proponent		JULY 10

Final Version 1

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: APP-00

Project Title:

Proposed Amendment of Environmental Clearance Certificate for Mining Claim 71767 to include Mining of Base and Rare Metals (Copper), Mining Claim 71767, Kunene Rural Constituency near Omao Village, Kunene Region

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

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

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

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

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature: L Tjatindi

Date: 24/02/2025

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

ECC- 2401955

Serial: 246iXvG1955

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

ISSUED

In accordance with Section 37(2) of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

TO

Ipaheua Muhenje

P O Box 54, Otuani, Opuwo

TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING LISTED ACTIVITY

Mining Activities for Semi Precious Stones on Mining Claim No. 71767 - 71768 at Otuani village, Opuwo, Kunene region.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM
Private Bag 13306
WINDHOEK NAMIBIA
07 NOV 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Issued on the date: **2024-10-27**

Expires on this date: **2027-10-27**

(See conditions printed overleaf)

"Stop the poaching of our rhinos"

This certificate is printed without erasures or alterations

executive summary

Project Overview

Mr. Muhenje (herein referred to as the proponent), is a Namibian citizen with vested interest in mineral exploration and mining development. Mr. Muhenje aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel.

Mr. Muhenje seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Mining Claim (MC71767) North-west of Omao Village in the Opuwo Rural Constituency within Omao Communal Conservancy. The Mining Claims site is accessible via the C43 road, and then by existing tracks connecting to several communal settlements. Otherwise, the claims may also 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.

Mr. Muhenje, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Nuclear Fuel.

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

Mr. Muhenje seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Mining Claim (MCs 71767) North-west of Omao Village in the Opuwo Rural Constituency within Omao Communal Conservancy. Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further develop the MC'S into a Mining License should they discover viable ore deposit.

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.

- Small-scale mining operation: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, the proponent proposes to establish a small-scale mining operation that focuses on the extraction of copper ore using semi-automated equipment such as front-end loader and excavators.

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 Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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, Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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 are 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.

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

Mr. Muhenje seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Mining Claim (MC 71767) North-west of Omao Village in the Opuwo Rural Constituency within Omao Communal Conservancy. Principally, the proponent intends to explore for Lithium (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree bulk sampling or mining, and develop the MC into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

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 lithium.

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.

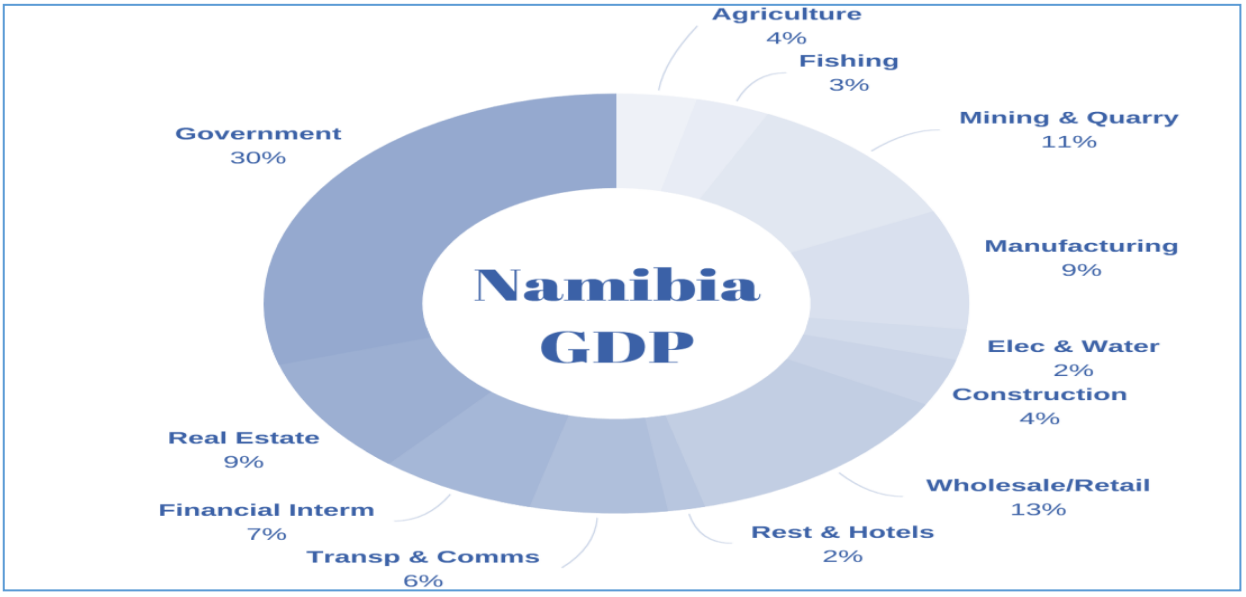


***Figure 2**: Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy*

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 lithium.

Mr. Muhenje, 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 Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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, Mr. Muhenje 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

Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Muhenje 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 Mining Claim (MCs 71767), sites 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 mining Claim 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.

2.2. DESRCIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals

Base metals are common metals that tarnish, oxidize, or corrode relatively quickly when exposed to air or moisture. They can be contrasted with precious metals and are widely used in commercial and industrial applications, such as construction and manufacturing. The term base metals likely arose because these materials are inexpensive and more commonly found

than precious metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum. Base metals are often more abundant in nature and sometimes easier to mine. That makes base metals far less expensive for use in manufacturing than precious metals.

While on the other hand, rare earth metals are, in fact, not that rare. The most commonly occurring rare earth metals are cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and yttrium - are actually more common in the Earth's crust than lead. And even silver

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 prosper and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contributes 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.

Mr. Muhenje, 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 Mining Claim (MC *71767*) situated in North-western Namibia (**Figure 4**), North-west of **Omao Village** in the **Opuwo Rural Constituency** in the Kunene Region.

Figure 4: *Locality map of the proposed Mining Claim 71767 at Omao, Kunene Region*

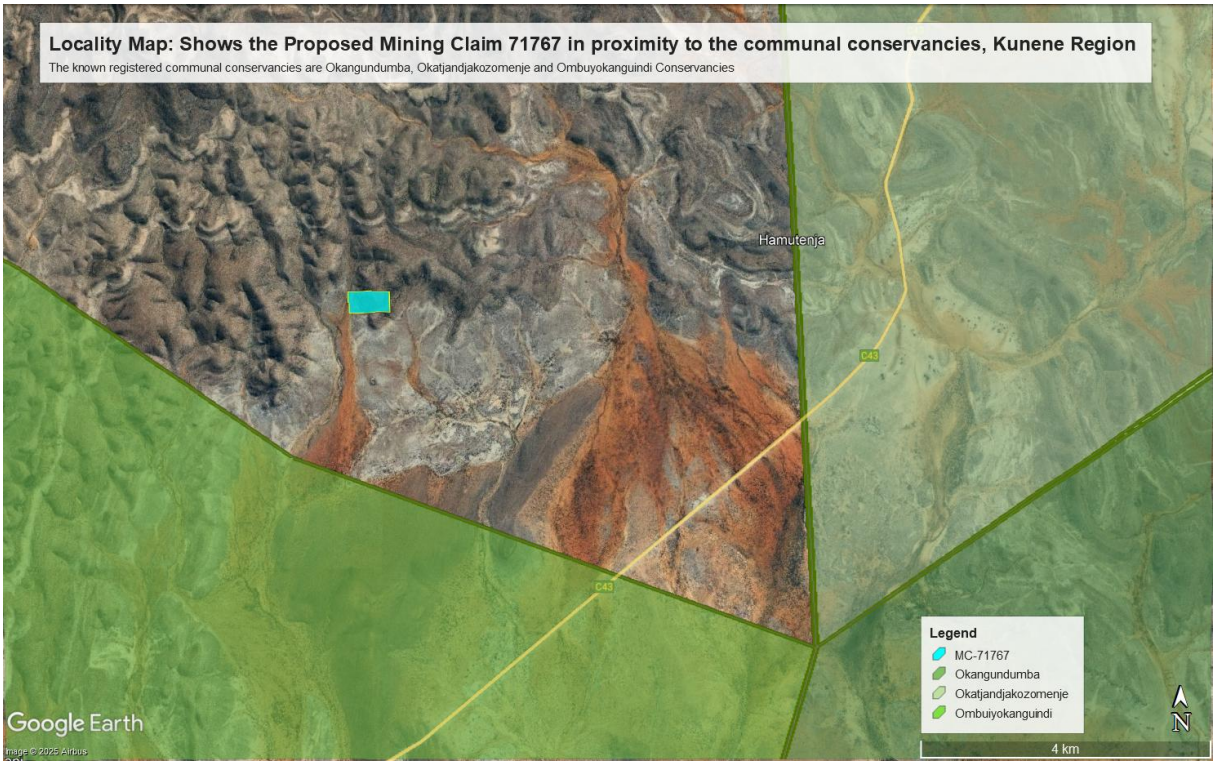


Figure 5: *Shows the location of the proposed mining claim in proximity to communal conservancies*

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – MC 71767 Corner Point 1	18°30'24.42"S	13°43'45.93"E
B – MC 71767 Corner Point 2	18°30'23.72"S	13°43'25.61"E
C – MC 71767 Corner Point 3	18°30'33.77"S	13°43'26.28"E
D – MC 71767 Corner Point 4	18°30'23.76"S	13°43'25.57"E

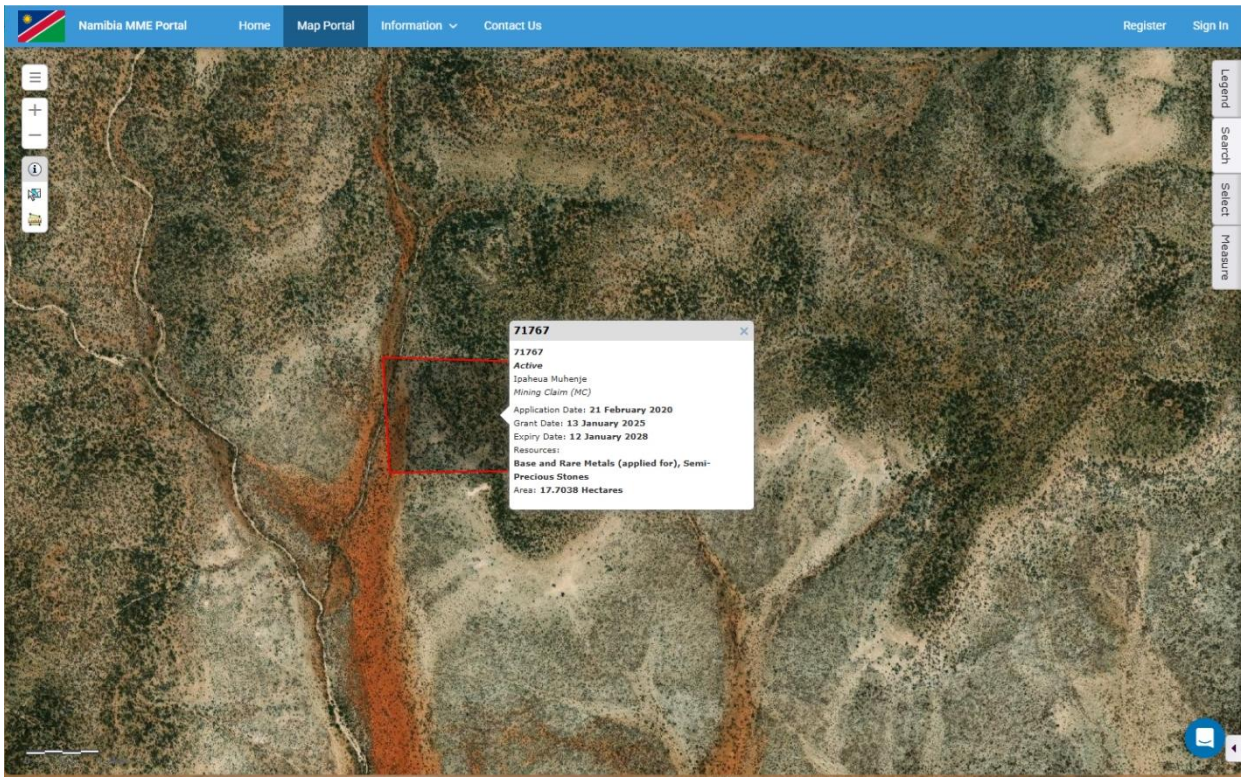


Figure 6: *Evidence of the proposed mining Claim application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)*

2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

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

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 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 Opuwo Town 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 Omao Village 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 Mining Claims site is accessible via the C43 road, and then by existing tracks connecting to several communal settlements. Otherwise, the claims may also 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. MINE CLOSURE, DECOMMISSIONING, REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

In line with the new regulatory requirements by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), a Mine Closure Plan will be required to be submitted to the regulators. The Mine Closure will provide a detailed plan of actions and commitments including financial and human resources for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities at mine closure

and aftercare stages of the proposed prospecting and ongoing activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 10168).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed mineral exploration activities within the MC'S 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 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

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). The average maximum temperature at Omao Village which is the closest settlement to the study area, ranges between 30°C - 36°C during the hottest month (November – April) while the average minimum in winter ranges between 5°C and 25°C are common (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter-annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% in the north-east to over 100% in the driest areas. 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 (ENE, see ***Figure 6***) at speeds reaching more than 22 km/s (Robertson et. al, 2012).

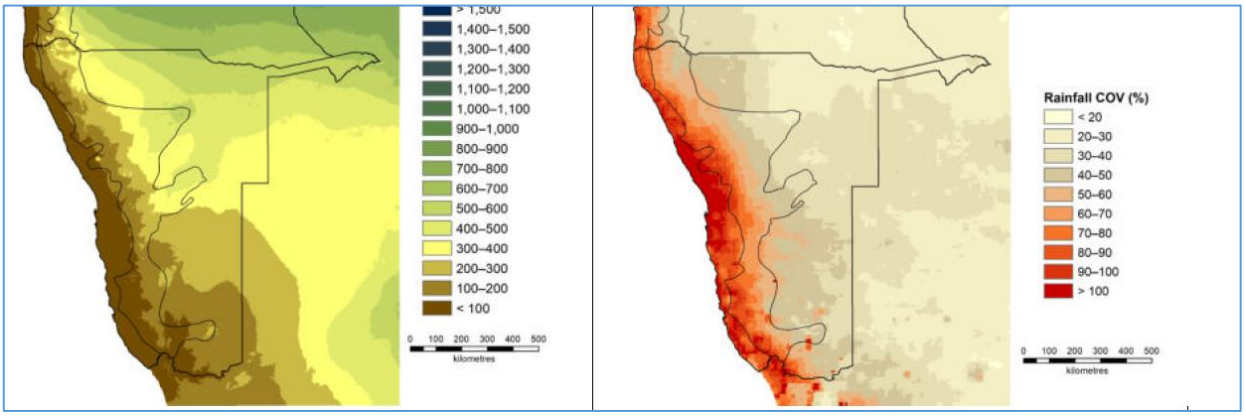


Figure 6: *Average annual rainfall in millimetres and average rainfall variance as the Coefficient of variation (Source: CHIRPS, 2024)*

All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-centre for seven

months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

3.1.2 Geology

The NE-trending Damara Orogen formed during the Pan-African tectono-thermal event. Age-dating of volcanic units within the Nosib Group indicates a span of activity between 750 Ma and 440 Ma (De Kock et al., 2000; Hoffman et al., 1996). The Swakop formation (**Figure 7**) represents a Wilson cyclewith extension during the breakup of Rodina, spreading, sedimentary deposition, subduction and orogenesis duringwhich metasediments and igneous rocks, including a large number of pegmatites, of the orogen formed (Prave, 1996; Trompette, 1997). The various pegmatite belts roughly occur in different zones and therefore at different stratigraphic levels within the Damara Orogen. The Cape Cross-Uis pegmatite belt described in this paper lies in the Northern Zone (Richards, 1986).

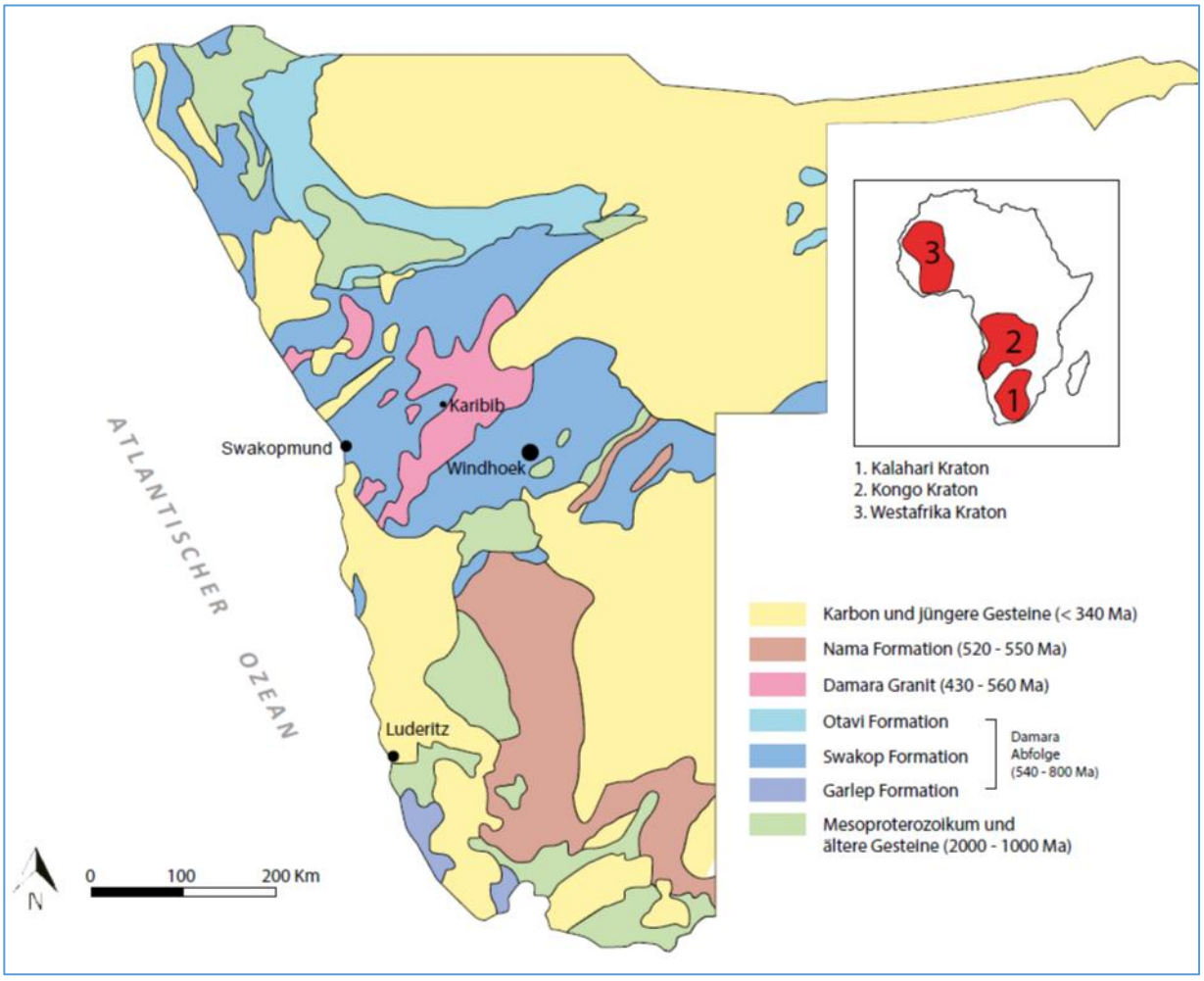


Figure 7: *Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).*

The mining Claim area falls in the Kunene Cobalt-Copper belt that comprises a very large area of favourable stratigraphy along strike to the west of the Opuwo deposit. Secondary copper mineralization over a wide area point to preliminary evidence of a regional-scale

hydrothermal system. Exploration targets on MC'Ss held in the Kunene Cobalt-Copper belt comprise direct extensions of the DOF style mineralization to the west, sediment-hosted cobalt and copper, orogenic copper, and stratabound Zn-Pb mineralization.

Topographically, the area is characterized by the presence of localized mountainous areas with flat regions in between covered by eroded sand. Relief elevation ranges from 800m towards the southeast to maximum heights of up to 1600m to the west. The tectonic structure of the area and the erosional processes, together with the climate have conditioned the formation of a peculiar elongated and folded-shape of the topography

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (**Figure 8**). 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 key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (**Figure 9**, green map indicator), because of the higher rainfall and presence of wetlands and forest habitats that are not found elsewhere in the country. Many species in the north are also more tropical, with ranges that extend into neighboring countries to the north and north-east. Species richness is highest in Namibia's mesic wetlands and woodlands in the vertebrate classes particularly (Barnard 1998).

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Erongo) region (Barnard 1998).

Unlike the concentration of biodiversity in the north-east, the great majority of Namibia's endemic species are found in the dry western and north-western regions (Figure 7, brown map indicator) (Barnard 1998, Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The patterns of endemism reflect the importance of arid habitats in supporting unique and specially adapted species.

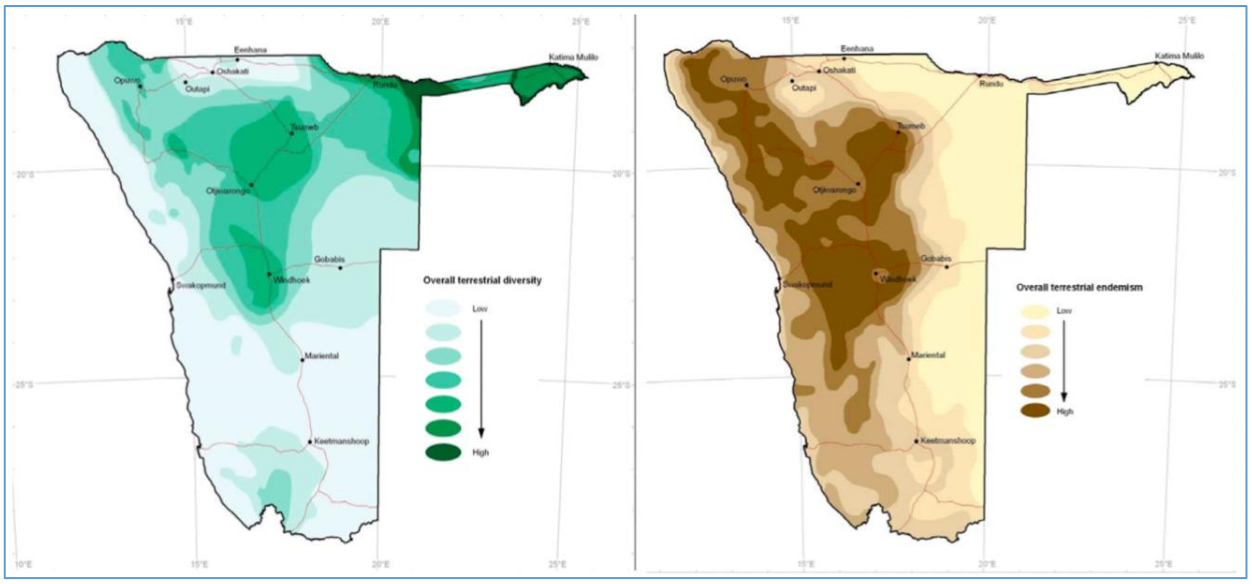


Figure 8: Shows a comparison of overall terrestrial species diversity (green) against overall endemism (brown), with the most endemism observed within the central to north western region (including the MC'S area) which may be classified as a "Red Flag" zone in terms of environmental risks.

The study (mining Claim) area / Omao village is characterized by the trees and shrub savanna biome and the vegetation type is typical of the western highland which is dominated by *Colophospermum mopane, Cyphostemma uter, Combretum imberbe, Mundulea sericea, Kirkia acuminata, Terminalia prunioides, Catophractes alexandri*, *Grewia flavescens*, *Acacia hebeclada*, *Ficus sycomorus*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Peltophorum africanum*, *Boscia albitrunca*, *Zizphus mucronata*, *Rhigozum brevispinosum*, *Commiphora glandulosa, Commiphora glaucescens* and various *Commiphora* spp.

Figure 9: Shows a general composition of vegetation species types consisting mainly of annual grass and shrubs, and in semi-mountainous gravel plains of the Omao area

The area is mountainous with Omao Mountain which rises from Sesfontein as the main features in the area. The area is associated with wildlife resources that entails animals such as elephants, leopards, mountain zebra, kudu, oryx, giraffes, springbok, steenbok, duiker and ostriches. The north-west of Kunene area has a high species diversity of both fauna and flora.

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 shrublands 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 birds, the greatest diversity of southern African endemics is centered on the arid savannah and Karoo biomes and extends into the escarpment (Brown et al. 1998). Highland areas of the country, including Waterberg, Khomas Hochland, Karas Mountains, Brandberg, inselbergs in the Sperrgebiet and the Karstveld are particularly important for many endemic plants (Mendelsohn et al. 2002).

In respect to the Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje operations, habitats of special ecological importance and therefore requiring special care for both richness of species generally and of endemic species include (Barnard 1998):

- The Namib gravel plains;
- The winter-rainfall desert zone

3.1.7 Protected Terrestrial Areas

Ecologically, the project area falls within the Omao Conservancy, one of the smallest conservancies in the Erongo Region. Incorporating the Erongo Mountains and western escarpment, the Erongo Mountain Nature Conservancy extends over approximately 200 000 hectares, encompassing one of the most environmentally diverse areas in Namibia, and including cultural artefacts such as rock paintings, rock engravings and prehistoric settlements.

Overall, the Erongo Region harbours high densities of leopard and brown hyaena. The members of the conservancy are committed to reintroducing species that formally inhabited the area, such as black-faced impala and black rhino. In terms of endemic species, the Erongo environment is one of Namibia's hotspots, as it hosts a vast array of endemic and near-endemic plant, reptile, bird and mammal species. These include the Angolan dwarf python, White-tailed Shrike, Hartlaub's Spurfowl, Ruppell's Parrot, Rockrunner and Hartmann's zebra. Rare species that have found refuge in the Erongo Mountains include the Peregrine Falcon and Booted Eagle. The striking Verreaux's Eagle can also be seen breeding in the mountains.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

Kunene Region occupies the northwest corner of Namibia. Skeleton Coast Park forms its entire West coast on the Atlantic Ocean. The Kunene River with its Epupa Falls (Herero word for falling waters) divides the region from Angola to the north. In the northeast it is bounded by Omusati Region and a small portion, the western boundary of Etosha National Park. In overall shape it resembles a thick letter L; in the south it forms the southern boundary of most of Etosha. Its southern boundary is with Erongo and Otjozondjupa Regions Its mountains, plains and Skeleton Coast Desert cover an area of 144 255 km2 – approximately 14 % of the land area of Namibia. The region is the country's second largest in terms of territory.

Kunene Region is subdivided into six political constituencies: (from north to south and then east) Epupa, Opuwo, Opuwo Rural, Khorixas, Kamanjab and Outjo. The region boasts a single municipality; Outjo, two towns, Khorixas and Opuwo and a single village, Kamanjab. Three settlements, Opuwo Rural, Fransfontein and Okangwati have been proclaimed and targeted for urban development.

In the Kunene Region the population under 5 years of age is 11%. The population ranging from the age of 5 to 14 years of age comprise 17% of the region's population. The working age population, 15 to 59 years, makes up 69% of the whole population in the region. A relatively low percentage, 6% of the population, was above 60 years of age. For every 100 females in Kunene Region there are 112 males, whereas the Khomas Region supports a 100:98 ratio, females to males, respectively. In Kunene Region the literacy rate of the age group 15 years and up, is 97%. Of the children aged 6 to 15 years, 89% are girls and 86% are boys. 6% of all people above the age of 15 have never attended school, 9% are currently attending school and 83% left school at the time.

The main languages spoken at home in the Kunene Region are the Nama/Damara at and Otjiherero languages. Approximately 79% of the population aged 15 years and up belong to the labour force (i.e. economically active) in the Kunene Region. 70% of the population is employed while 30% are unemployed. The inactive group, which consists of homemakers, 11%, students 46% and the severely disabled, retired or old age income recipients 35% makes up of the regions' population. The main source of income in this region is from wages and salaries at 73%, business and non-farming activities at 9% and farming at 3%. Cash remittance makes up 5% respectively. The older age group makes up 8% of the regions income.

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 (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds.

Some of these site types 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.

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed exploration activity and particularly that it entails minimum use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study was deemed not necessary although 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 area.

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 more towards the Uis and other community settlements.
- Generalized occurrence of mid- to late Pleistocene to early Holocene artefact scatters primarily between the 21°25'24" and 21°39'40" South latitude.
- Moderately high density of late Holocene to recent pre-colonial archaeological sites throughout the extent of the MC'S area, 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.

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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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 02nd – 08th August 2024 and 09th – 15th August 2024, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 02nd and 09th August 2024** 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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 Mr. Muhenje 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***.

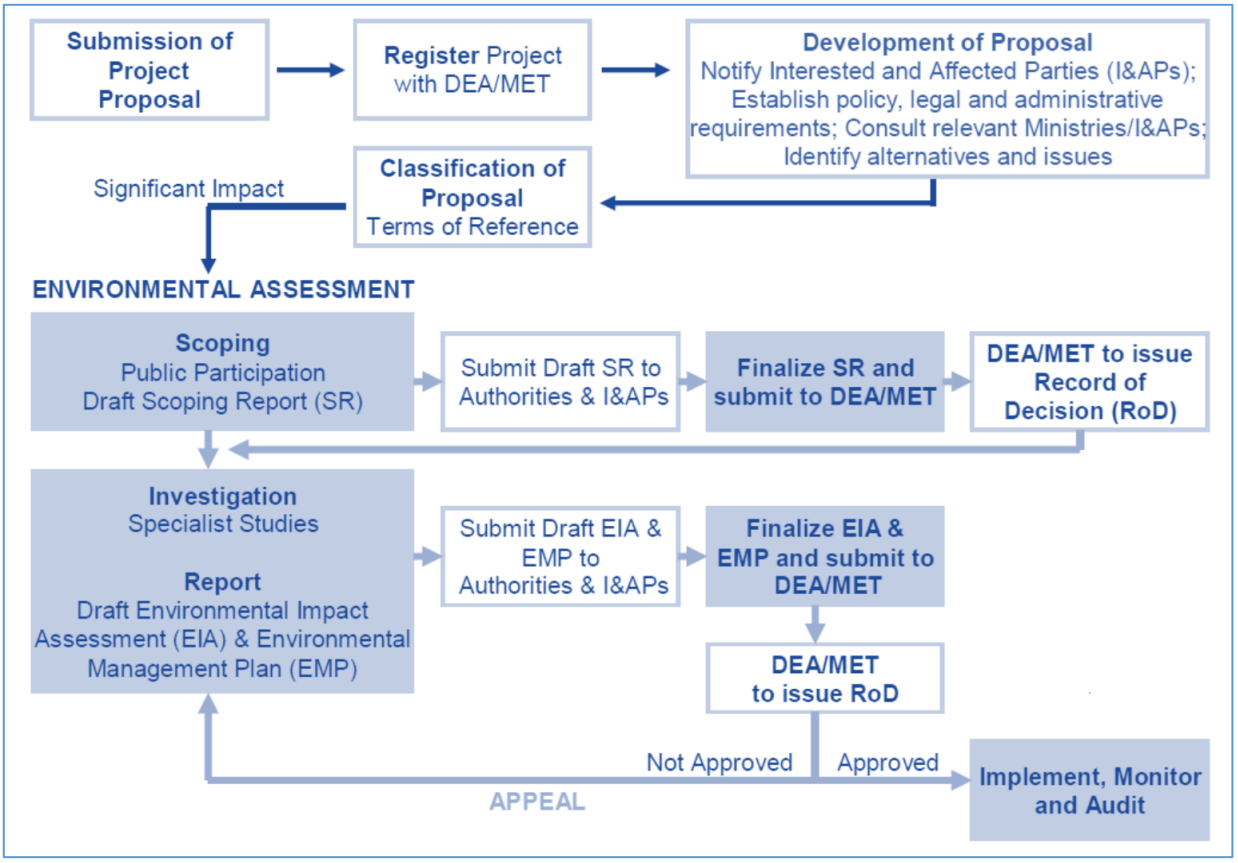


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

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 02nd – 08th August 2024 and 09th – 15th August 2024, and then in The Villager newspaper on the 02nd and 09th August 2024** 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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 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 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 lithium. Global lithium exploration and Development Company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a lithium mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its lithium and by-products cesium and rubidium.

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 lithium. Mr. Muhenje, 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 environment and in proximity to the Omao Conservancy. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park 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 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

<table>
<tr><td>Impact Event</td><td colspan="6">Disturbances on Biodiversity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="6">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature</td><td colspan="6">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the MC'S area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction Phase</td><td colspan="3">Operational Phase</td><td>Decommissioning Phase</td><td colspan="2">Post Closure</td></tr>
<tr><td>• No Construction envisaged at this stage</td><td colspan="3">• Accessing of MC'S area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles
• Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)</td><td>N/A</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Severity</td><td colspan="6">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td colspan="6">The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spatial Scale</td><td colspan="6">Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the MC'S thus limiting potential impacts spatially</td></tr>
<tr><td>Probability</td><td colspan="6">Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Unmitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L-M</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mitigated</td><td>Severity</td><td>Duration</td><td>Spatial Scale</td><td>Consequence</td><td>Probability of Occurrence</td><td>Significance</td></tr>
<tr><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>L</td><td>H</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures</td><td colspan="6">• 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 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</td></tr>
</table>

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 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 and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the MC'S 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 area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the MC'S • Unless necessary and agreed with the park 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 Opuwo or Kamanjab. • 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	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 Opuwo or Kamanjab • 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 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) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).					

Table 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 area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed outside the boundaries of the proposed mining Claim.					
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 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. • A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties.					

Table 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 Omao Village 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omao Village 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 Mr. Muhenje negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park 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 lithium, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and 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 lithium. Mr. Muhenje, 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 environment and in proximity to the Omao Conservancy. Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Muhenje 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 minimisation 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 Mr. Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje 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 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 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	All
Responsibility	Mr. Muhenje 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 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 area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the MC'S • Unless necessary and agreed with the park 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 Opuwo or Kamanjab. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons	All
Responsibility	Mr. Muhenje 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 Opuwo Town • 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	Mr. Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje 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 Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omao Village 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 Mr. Muhenje negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)	All
Responsibility	Mr. Muhenje 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	• Mr. Muhenje 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	Mr. Muhenje and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

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PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED 8KM ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD OFF MR 124 (C34) ROAD OKATUMBA TO OTUANI VILLAGE, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows;

Proponent: Ministry of Works and Transport

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

Project Description: Ministry of Works and Transport hereby referred to as the project proponent intends to establish an 8 km access gravel road off C34 road Okatumba to Otuani village, Kunene Region, Namibia. The proposed access road came into consideration after the Kunene regional council raised concerns over the accessibility to newly established Rural constituency office, Otuani Clinic and Primary school. These amenities offer a very vital social and economic benefits to the community and the region at large. With the increase in lucrative business opportunities in the region, Otuani remains centralised to mining, tourism activities and administrative services.

Project Location: Off C34 road Okatumba to Otuani Village, Kunene Region, Namibia. Otuani village is located approximately 60km from Opuwo along the C43 road to Seisfontein. The proposed 8km access gravel road coordinates are as follows:

Point number	Latitude	Longitude
Starting point-Point 1	-18, 57291	-13,72089
Point 2 - Proposed route	-18, 57304	- 13, 71242
Point 3 - Alternative route	-18, 57091	-13, 71168
Point 4 - Alternative and proposed meet with existing track road	-18, 57332	-13, 70496
Point 5 – Access to shopping Centre	-18, 56688	-13, 67833
Point 6 – Opuwo rural constituency offices	-18, 56359	-13, 67582
Point 7 – Primary school	-18, 56309	-13 67851
Point 8 – Clinic	-18, 56179	-13, 67921

Public participation process: Interested and Affected Parties are hereby notified that public consultations are ongoing and a meeting will be held on the 29th March 2025 at the Rural constituency offices in Otuani village

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE - VILLAGE
29.03.25, 10:00 AM– 12:00 PM	CONSULTATIVE MEETING	OTUANI RURAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICES

The participation and commenting period are effective until 30 MARCH 2025.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant and contact details given;

EnviroPlan Consulting
Environmental Consultant
Contact person: Talent Nyungu
Phone: +264 814 087482
info@enviroplanconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, **Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD.** is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no: 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 28TH of March 2025 at kalahariegeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

KGES

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF CONDITION AND CHANGE OF BUSINESS NAME UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26,27, 33&35)

Notice is hereby given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Omusati Region.

1. Name and Postal Address of Applicant: Philip Ajueshi, Private Bag 2024, Ondangwa.
2. Current Business Name and Proposed Amendment:
The current name Go Big Investment, under which two Special Liquor Licenses are registered, is being amended to Go Big Entertainment, with differentiation maintained between the Bar and the Night Club sections.
3. Address / Location of Premises:
Erf 2646, Onhimbu East, Outapi, Omusati Region, Republic of Namibia.
4. Nature and Details of Application:
- Day Bar Lounge (Current Operating Hours: 10h00 – 02h00) → Name Change to Go Big Entertainment Bar (Operating Hours to remain the same: 10h00 – 02h00).
- Night Club (Current Operating Hours: 22h00 – 05h00) → Name Change to Go Big Entertainment Night Club (Requesting amendment of condition to new operating hours: 18h00 – 06h00 daily).
5. Clerk of the Court with Whom Application Will Be Lodged:
Outapi Magistrate's Court.
6Date on Which Application Will Be Lodged:
[Between 20 March– 01 April 2025.
7. *Date of Meeting of Committee at Which Application Will Be Heard:*
07 June -14 July 2025(subject to change)

Any objection or written submission in terms of *Section 28 of the Act* in relation to this application must be sent or delivered to the *Secretary of the Committee* to reach the Secretary not less than *21 days before* the date of the Committee meeting at which the application will be heard.

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED 20 MW PV SOLAR PARK (40 HA) AND THE ASSOCIATED 30 KM LONG 66 KV POWERLINE OSHIKOTO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Masaus Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed The Proposed Establishment and Operation of a 20 MW PV Solar Park (40 Ha) on Farm Massaus No. 865 and the Associated 30 km long 66 kV Powerline (from the plant to the Oshikoto Substation in Tsumeb), Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Oshikoto Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **18 April 2025.**

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Base and Rare Metals (Copper) mineral right on Mining Claim 71767 totalling an area of 17.7 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated near Omao Village, Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED SAND MINING (GRAVEL), OHAMEVA VILLAGE, OKONGO CONSTITUENCY, OHANGWENA REGION & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Napunikwa Investment CC

Project Location: Ohameva, Okongo Constituency

Public meeting venue: Ohameva village Headman's house

Date: 22nd March 2025

Time: 12H00 pm – 14H00 pm

Deadline for Comments: 9th April 2025
Register as I&Aps @:
Email: info@tec.com.na,
Postal Address: P.O. Box 35473,
Cell phone: +264811220114 or +264814077616

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)

NAPUNIKWA INVESTMENT CC

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under

Report Title: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Prospecting Activities under Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10173, Opuwo Magisterial District, Kunene Region, Namibia

Project Location: EPL 10173, Kunene Region, Opuwo Magisterial District, near the southwestern border of **Angola, Coordinates:** 17°07'32.28" S, 13°15'44.55" E
Proponent: Frampton Investment CC
EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd
Competent Authority: Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)
Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)
Local Authority: Opuwo Town Council, Kunene Region, Namibia

The EIA for EPL 10173 in the Opuwo Magisterial District will assess environmental and social impacts, including land disturbance, water resources, biodiversity, air quality, noise, and socio-economic factors. Mitigation measures will ensure sustainable exploration while protecting the environment and communities.
Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate. Submit comments by 25 March 2025. A public meeting will be held if there is interest.

Contact Information:

- **Tel / WhatsApp:** +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
- **Email:** info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za / erongoconsulting@gmail.com

How to Participate:

- **Register as an I&AP:** To receive project updates and documents, including the Draft EIA/ Scoping Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), please contact Erongo Consulting Group using the details above.
- **Submit Comments:** Written comments can be submitted via email or post to the addresses provided.
- **Public Meetings:** Details of public meetings (if applicable) will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Note: All comments received during the commenting period will be reviewed and addressed in the final EIA report. Your participation is vital to ensuring that the project is conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

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Point 6 – Opuwo rural constituency offices	-18, 56359	-13, 67582
Point 7 – Primary school	-18, 56309	-13 67851
Point 8 – Clinic	-18, 56179	-13, 67921

Public participation process: Interested and Affected Parties are hereby notified that public consultations are ongoing and a meeting will be held on the 29th March 2025 at the Rural constituency offices in Otuani village

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE - VILLAGE
29.03.25, 10:00 AM– 12:00 PM	CONSULTATIVE MEETING	OTUANI RURAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICES

The participation and commenting period are effective until 30 MARCH 2025.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant and contact details given;

EnviroPlan Consulting
Environmental Consultant
Contact person: Talent Nyungu
Phone: +264 814 067462

info@enviroplanconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 75143-46 AND 75120-23, OMUSATI REGION

THE PROPONENT proposes to undertake exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claims (75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 and 75550) in Kunene region.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: Before undertaking these activities, there is a need for compliance to requirements under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (GN. 4878 of 06 February 2012). For this reason, Consultants were appointed to support application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

PUBLIC NOTICE: This Public Notice is published in terms of Regulation 21(a) in the EIA Regulations.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) are notified to register in order to receive information about this proposed project by contacting the below.

Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc
P. O. Box 4120, Swakopmund
Email: ecutscc@gmail.com or leadeap@ecutsnamibia.com
Website: www.ecutsnamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 AND 75550 AT FARM DORSLAAN 621 AND FARM KAMDESCHA 624, KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION

KIRIN FRIENDSHIP INVESTMENTS cc proposes to undertake exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claims (75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 and 75550) in Kunene region.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: Before undertaking these activities, there is a need for compliance to requirements under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (GN. 4878 of 06 February 2012). For this reason, Consultants were appointed to support application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

PUBLIC NOTICE: This Public Notice is published in terms of Regulation 21(a) in the EIA Regulations.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) are notified to register in order to receive information about this proposed project by contacting the below.

Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc
P. O. Box 4120, Swakopmund
Email: ecutscc@gmail.com or leadeap@ecutsnamibia.com
Website: www.ecutsnamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED 20 MW PV SOLAR PARK (40 HA) AND THE ASSOCIATED 30 KM LONG 66 KV POWERLINE OSHIKOTO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Masaus Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed The Proposed Establishment and Operation of a 20 MW PV Solar Park (40 Ha) on Farm Massaus No. 865 and the Associated 30 km long 66 kV Powerline (from the plant to the Oshikoto Substation in Tsumeb), Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations there of i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Gibeon Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Base and Rare Metals (Copper) mineral right on Mining Claim 71767 totalling an area of 17.7 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated near Omao Village, Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

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

Project Activity / Project Name:
• **Subdivision** – Dividing **Portion X** from Farm **Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133**, which is currently zoned **"Undetermined"**.
• **Rezoning** – Changing the zoning of **Portion X (1.47 hectares)** from **"Undetermined"** to **"Public & Private Parking Space"**.
• **Consolidation** – Merging **Portion X (1.47 hectares)** with an **8,000 square meter** plot that has already been approved for the development of a **boutique hotel**.

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

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

Proponent: Continuum HB Property Investments (Pty) Ltd

EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd

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

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

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

Contact Information:
• **Tel / WhatsApp:** +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
• **Email:** info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za

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

ERONGO CONSULTING GROUP

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, **Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD.** is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no: 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 28TH of March 2025 at kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

KGES

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED SAND MINING (GRAVEL), OHAMEVA VILLAGE, OKONGO CONSTITUENCY, OHANGWENA REGION & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Napunikwa Investment CC

Project Location: Ohameva, Okongo Constituency

Public meeting venue: Ohameva village Headman's house

Date: 22nd March 2025

Time: 12H00 pm – 14H00 pm

Deadline for Comments: 9th April 2025
Register as I&Aps @:
Email: info@tec.com.na,
Postal Address: P.O. Box 35473,
Cell phone: +264811220114 or +264814077616

Tortoise Environmental Consultants(TEC)

NAPUNIKWA INVESTMENTS CC

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under

Report Title: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Prospecting Activities under Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10173, Opuwo Magisterial District, Kunene Region, Namibia

Project Location: EPL 10173, Kunene Region, Opuwo Magisterial District, near the southwestern border of **Angola, Coordinates:** 17°07'32.28" S, 13°15'44.55" E
Proponent: Frampton Investment CC
EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd
Competent Authority: Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)
Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)
Local Authority: Opuwo Town Council, Kunene Region, Namibia

The EIA for EPL 10173 in the Opuwo Magisterial District will assess environmental and social impacts, including land disturbance, water resources, biodiversity, air quality, noise, and socio-economic factors. Mitigation measures will ensure sustainable exploration while protecting the environment and communities.
Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate. Submit comments by 25 March 2025. A public meeting will be held if there is interest.

Contact Information:

• **Tel / WhatsApp:** +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
• **Email:** info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za / erongoconsulting@gmail.com

How to Participate:

• **Register as an I&AP:** To receive project updates and documents, including the Draft EIA Scoping Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), please contact Erongo Consulting Group using the details above.
• **Submit Comments:** Written comments can be submitted via email or post to the addresses provided.
•**Public Meetings:** Details of public meetings (if applicable) will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Note: All comments received during the commenting period will be reviewed and addressed in the final EIA report. Your participation is vital to ensuring that the project is conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

ERONGO CONSULTING GROUP

Environmental And Nature-Based Services | Management Consulting, ESG & Sustainability Advisory | Planning And Project Management | Health, Safety And Risk | Society And Social Value | Operations & Asset Management

MTC/MVA Fund Sponsored Classrooms Worth N$3.4m Opened

Nghinomenwa-vali Erastus

Two blocks of classrooms and a laboratory constructed at the Tsumeb Primary School with the assistance of the Mobile Telecommunication Company (MTC) and the Motor Vehicle Assistance Fund (MVA) were officially handed over to the school this week.

The project valued at N$3,4 million was implemented as part of the two companies Corporate Social Investment (CSI) and it is aimed at addressing the issue of overcrowded classrooms at the school.

The School principal, Petrina Shafewa, expressed her gratitude, noting that the school, with 992 learners, previously struggled with overcrowded classrooms, which hindered effective teaching and learning.

"We had a problem because we have so many learners, yet the classrooms were few. We are therefore grateful to MTC and MVA Fund for aiding us with much-needed infrastructure," said Shafewa.

Minister of Education, Arts, and Culture, Anna Nghipondoka, speaking at the handover event, emphasised the broader impact of such social investments.

She noted that improving educational infrastructure benefits not only the school but also the community, the region, and the entire country.

"By enhancing educational infrastructure, we are investing in the future of Namibia ensuring that our children have the tools and environ ment needed to excel, academically and socially," stated Nghipondoka.

The Minister also highlighted her Ministry's efforts to address a significant infrastructure backlog, which includes over 3,000 classrooms and other essential educational facilities.

Rosalia Hausiku, Chief Executive Officer of the MVA Fund, remarked on the importance of smart partnerships in driving the Fund's mission and vision to make a positive impact.

She reiterated the need for collective responsibility in advancing education in Namibia.

"Education is not the sole mandate of the government; it is the business of all. It is everyone's duty to help the country achieve the highest standards of education," said Hausiku.

In addition to the improvements at Tsumeb Primary School, MTC and the MVA Fund have committed to constructing additional classrooms and a storeroom at Zadan Primary School in the Kavango-East Region later this year.

MTC's Corporate Affairs Officer, Tim Ekandjo, urged other Namibian corporations to actively engage in corporate social responsibility initiatives, particularly in the education sector.

He called on the private and public sectors to collaborate in addressing national challenges such as education, housing, and poverty.

Ekandjo proposed that corporations, especially those profiting from large fishing quotas, should reinvest a portion of their income into the Namibian education sector.

"Education is a responsibility that we all carry as a nation and the issue of education is an issue of every corporate entity," stated Ekandjo.

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

ECT

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Construction and Operation of Farm Cleveland Solar PV Facility in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT LOCATION: Farm Cleveland, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project entails the following:

- 10MWp Installed Capacity PV Plant
- Transmission Line Route and Interconnection

PROPONENT: SunChem

PUBLIC MEETING: Public consultation meetings will be held on 19 July 2024 at the following venue and time:

- 10:00-11:00 at C'est Si bon Hotel, Swembad Weg, Otjiwarongo

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: All I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing to:

Email: colin@environam.com; info@environam.com;
Mobile: 081 458 4297 on or before 26 July 2024.

KELLON SUNCHEM

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 1134 FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO INSTITUTIONAL, ONETHINDI EXTENSION 3, ONIIPA, OSHIKOTO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I& APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Rezoning of Erf 1134, from Public Open Space to Institutional

Project Location: Onethindi Extension 3, Oniipa, Oshikoto Region

Proponent: Karel Kalenga Private School

Local Authority: Oniipa Town Council

Description: The proponent has purchased Erf 1134, Onethindi Extension 3 from the Oniipa Town Council for the establishment and operation of a private school. The property is already developed but is still zoned "Public Open Space" Hence, it needs be rezoned from Public Open Space to Institutional in line with the Oniipa Town Planning Scheme. In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information
Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com
Cell: +264 811422927

Green Gain Consultants

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 3571 AND REZONING OF RESULTING PORTIONS FROM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TO SINGLE RESIDENTIAL, EXTENSION 16, ONDANGWA, OSHANA REGION

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Project title: Subdivision of Erf 3571 into Portion A, B, C and Remainder, Permanent Closure of Portions A – C as Public Open Spaces (POS) and Rezoning from "POS to Single Residentials with Density of 1:300

Project Location: Extension 16, Ondangwa, Oshana Region

Proponent: DA Esta Investments cc

Description: The proponent has purchased a Portion of Erf 3571 from the Ondangwa Town Council for housing development. Erf 3571 is currently zoned "Public Open Space", hence the need for the subdivision of Erf 3571, Permanent Closure of the resulting Portions and subsequent Rezoning of the purchased Portions (A -C) from Public Open Spaces to Single Residential with Density 1:300 to accommodate the intended housing development.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), the Rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space "cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na The last day to submit inputs is on 25 July 2024.

The need for a public meeting will be determined after the consultation and communicated to all registered I&APs.

For more information
Email: eap@greengain.com.na or jkondja@gmail.com
Cell: +264 811422927 or 0813380114

Green Gain Consultants

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALLSCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767 AND 71768 , ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on Mining Claims 71767, and 71768 totalling an area of 35.6 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated in the Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 28 July 2024.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

CONFIDÉNTE

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

INVITATION FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS ON MINING CLAIMS No: 74840, 74841 and 74843 IN THE ARANDIS CONSTITUENCY, ERONGO REGION

Mr T. K. Kaura (Or the Proponent) intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) through the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to mine industrial minerals (mica) from mining licence claims numbers: **74840, 74841** and **74843** in the Arandis Constituency, Erongo Region, Namibia.

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: The Proponent has appointed Portal Research and Engineering CC to facilitate public consultations and prepare reports required to support an application for the ECC at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: The appointed Consultant extend an invitation to the public and all Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) to register their interests in receiving further information regarding the proposed activities. **This registration should be completed by July 12, 2024, and can be done at the following address:**

Portal Research and Engineering CC
P. O. Box 3826, Vineta
Email: connecttoportal@outlook.com;
Mobile: +264 816375489

PRE

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

CIERD Centre for Impact Evaluation and Research Design
Baseline Surveys
Monitoring & Evaluation
Impact Evaluation
Environmental Impact Assessment

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

Zero Carbon Industrial Park to harness the power of wind and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, multi-industry facility in the expanded Townlands, Erongo Region

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations (2012) for the following proposed activity:

- Project Name : Zero Carbon Industrial Park
- Project Location : Arandis Townlands, Erongo Region,Namibia
- Proponent : Afri-Track Namibia Holdings (Pty) Ltd t/a Zero Carbon Namibia
- Competent Authority : Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioner : Centre for Impact Evaluation & ResearchDesign
- Project Description : Afri-Track Zero Carbon, a Namibian company, has embarked on an ambitious project to harness the power of wind and solar energy to develop a cutting-edge, multi-industry facility in the expanded Arandis Townlands. The project includes the construction of a state-of-the-art 1GW wind and solar farm that will generate clean and renewable energy to power the facility.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before 14 July 2024. Background Information Document (BID) will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Public Consultation meeting date: TBA | Venue: TBA

Should you wish to register as an I&AP, please contact the EAP:
Call / SMS / WhatsApp: +264 81 878 6676 / +264 85 333 4090
Email: C4IERD@gmail.com

ZCN ZERO CARBON NAMIBIA

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on Mining License (ML 255), at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION:
The ML 255 is situated approximately 21 Km south-west of Karibib within the Karibib District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone on ML 255, at Farm Mon Repo, Karibib district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Blue Sky Mining CC
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 19th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 06th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 81 595 5643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALLSCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767 AND 71768 , ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on **Mining Claims 71767, and 71768** totalling an area of 35.6 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated in the Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 28 July 2024.

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 251 6843 eap.trigen@gmail.com

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT LOCATION:
The ML 256 is situated at Uundundu waNandjila village approximately 30 Km north-east of Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals and non-nuclear fuel minerals on Mining License (ML 256), at Uundundu waNandjila village near Omakange, Omusati region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
Proponent: Chrono Resources CC
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 26th July 2024.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Senior Councillor Homestead, Uundundu waNandjila village
Date: Saturday, 13th July 2024
Time: 10h00 a.m

Contact: +264 81 595 5643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF DANAON ENERGY'S 40 MW PV SOLAR PARK ON A 40 HA AT GIBEON, HARDAP REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

DanAon Energy (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intents to obtain an environmental clearance certificate for the proposed construction and operation of a 40 MW grid connected, solar energy project using PV technology to generate electricity in Namibia.

The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Gibeon Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 August 2024.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
...a leap towards better environmental compliance.
P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 232 6843 eap.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTIN LICENSE 8956, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Langhad Investment (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed mineral right on **EPL 8956, Otjozondjupa Region** totaling an area of **19902 Hectares** in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Mineral and Precious Metals. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological surveys and sampling.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **09 September 2024.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
...a leap towards better environmental compliance.
P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 486 9948 eap.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767 AND 71768 , KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipaheua Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Dimension Stone mineral right on **Mining Claims 71767, and 71768** totaling an area of 35.6 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated in the Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **23 August 2023.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

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...a leap towards better environmental compliance.
P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 486 9948 eap.trigen@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 75181-75188 IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Deep Kalahari trading cc, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Semi-Precious Stones on **Mining Claims 75181-75188** in the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological sample (for laboratory analysis) and eventually small-scale mining. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 August 2024.**

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
...a leap towards better environmental compliance.
P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 232 6843 eap.trigen@gmail.com

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELAVANT AUTHORTIY

National Heritage Council of Namibia
52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

24th June 2025

Consent Number No: 74/2025/68

Name of applicant: Ipaheua Muhenje

(*Title and full name of the applicant*)

Address of applicant: P.O Box 54, Otuani, Opuwo

(*Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable*)

For: Small-Scale mining activities on Mining Claim (MC) No.71767 of Base & Rare and Semi-Precious Stone

(*Type of Activity applied for*)

Of: None

(*Description of Heritage Resources*)

1

RESUME OF EAP

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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

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

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked: Namibia

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

Languages: Project Management
Tailings Risk and water balance
Waste water treatment technologies
Feasibility studies – Mining Projects
Water Supply and reticulation design

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

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

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Position: Process Control Metallurgist
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

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