



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED
MOTAPA GOLD EXPLORATION PROJECT UNDER CALEDONIA MINING
CORPORATION IN BUBI, ZIMBABWE
JUNE 2023**

Prepared for
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BASIS OF REPORT

This document has been prepared by GriynOva Environmental Consultancy with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower, timescales and resources devoted to it in accordance with the appointment from the applicant. The information contained in this report is relevant only to the specific project area and plan. It cannot be relied on for any other purpose or by any other person outside of this scope. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by the GriynOva Environmental Consultancy team, and/or information supplied by the applicant. The data has been accepted and processed in good faith as being accurate and valid.

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Title	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Motapa Gold Exploration Project in Bubi, Zimbabwe
Project Manager	Tawanda Marongwe
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Key words	Gold exploration, protected areas, sensitive receptors
Status	Final EIA report
EMA EIA Project No.	16475

DOCUMENT QUALITY CONTROL CHECK

Rev No	Issue date	Description	Issued by
0001	30/06/2023	Draft zero EIA report – submitted for internal review	NS
0002	07/07/2023	Draft zero EIA report returned with comments – including external reviewer input	TM / WG
0003	10/07/2023	Draft 1 revised EIA report – submitted by GriynOva to Caledonia Mining Corporation	TM
0004	15/07/2023	Client returns Draft 1 EIA report with review input	JB
0005	20/07/2023	Final draft report submitted to Caledonia Mining Corporation for finalization and approval with or without comment and amendment	NS / TM

DISCLAIMER

This Environmental Impact Assessment EIA report has been prepared by GriynOva Environmental Consultancy (Pvt) Ltd for Caledonia Mining Corporation as a guideline for the Motapa Gold Exploration Project to manage and mitigate socio-economic and environmental impacts in line with International and Local Environmental Standards.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- AGRITEX : Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services
- AIDS : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- AIPS : Alien Invasive Plant Species
- ALARP : As Low As Reasonably Practicable
- CBD : Convention on Biological Diversity
- CITES : Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- CO₂ : Carbon dioxide
- DDC : District Development Coordinator
- EMA : Environmental Management Agency
- EP : Equator Principles
- EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment
- EMMMP : Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
- FGD : Focus Group Discussion
- GDP : Gross Domestic Product
- GHG : Green House Gases
- HIV : Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- I & AP : Interested and Affected Parties
- IUCN : International Union for Conservation of Nature
- MoHCC : Ministry of Health and Child Care
- NGO : Non-Governmental Organization
- NMMZ : National Museums & Monuments of Zimbabwe
- NSR : Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSSA : National Social Security Authority
- PDCA : Plan Do Check and Act
- PM : Particulate Matter
- PPE : Personal Protective Equipment
- PPP : Public Participation Process
- QMS : Quality Management System
- RA : Resettlement Areas
- RDC : Rural District Council
- SI : Statutory Instrument
- SME : Small and Medium Enterprises
- STIs : Sexually Transmitted Infections
- ZIMASSET : Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation
- ZINWA : Zimbabwe National Water Authority
- ZPWMA : Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
- ZRP : Zimbabwe Republic Police
- ZIMSTAT : Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the report purpose, briefly describes the project background, summarizes legislative requirements, explains the report structure, and explains how Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) can comment.

1.1 Background information

Caledonia Mining Corporation is a registered company under the Zimbabwe Companies Act. The core business of Caledonia is the exploration for minerals, mining of minerals and general community development in the project locations of operations. Caledonia has contracted the services of GriynOva Environmental Consultancy (GriynOva) to carry out an “Environmental Impact Assessment ” (EIA) for the “Motapa Gold Exploration Project ” in its mining claims in Inyati. This document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the proposed gold exploration project, hereinafter referred to as ‘the Project’.

1.2 EIA process and scope of work of the EIA report

A comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was conducted for the proposed gold exploration project at Motapa Mining Lease project site. An EIA report was developed and will be submitted to the Zimbabwe Environmental Management Agency (EMA). Table 1 details the EIA process in relation to the scope of work done to ensure the EIA report meets Zimbabwean and International standards.

Table 1: EIA Process

OBJECTIVES	CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES
Project initiation, screening and scoping phases	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding of the environmental and social baseline relating to the proposed gold exploration project. ● Initiation of the screening phase and notification of the decision making authority ● Initiate the environmental impact assessment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inception, initial meetings and site visit to discuss the project and EIA process requirements producing EIA Prospectus ● Preliminary identification of environmental aspects and potential impacts associated with the proposed gold exploration project and develop the EIA Schedule. ● Stakeholder engagement for information sharing about the proposed project and commencement of the full EIA process;
EIA and EMMP phase	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of a detailed description of the potentially affected environment. ● Assessment of potential significant environmental impacts. ● Recommendations on project design requirements and management and mitigation measures for significant impacts from gold exploration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparation of background information documentation and distribution to I&APs ● Planning site visit to the Motapa Mining Lease project site and conducting informal meetings with some key stakeholders. ● Development of an I&AP database; and opening communication channels through e-mails and newspaper advertisements ● Conducting stakeholder consultation with registration of I & AP comments with a 2-week review period. ● Baseline investigations and data collection done by technical project team and appointed specialists ● Compilation of EIA Report and Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans (EMMPs) ● Obtaining comments and updating the EIA Report and EMMP. ● Submit final EIA report and its annexure to the Environmental Management Agency for project review and approval.

1.3 Stakeholder engagement and opportunity to comment

Interested and/or effected parties (I&APs) have been invited to comment on this EIA Report in the period 23 June 2023 to 8 July 2023 through a published newspaper article in the Chronicle of 22 June 2023. The report will then be finalised, after considering and incorporating comments received from stakeholders, beneficiaries, interested or affected parties (I&APs) and the general community in whose area the gold exploration project will be established.

1.4 EIA team

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been compiled by an expert team from GriynOva Environmental Consultancy in collaboration with other specialists represented as individuals or consulting firms located in Matabeleland with knowledge of the project area. The team composition is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: EIA project team

ROLE IN EIA	ORGANISATION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE
Environmental Assessment Specialist	GriynOva Environmental Consultancy	Tawanda Marongwe
Socio-economic Impact Assessment		Naledi Manala
Socio-economic Impact Assessment	Independent Consultant	Rutendo Kokerai
Surface water and groundwater EIA Project Management		Nkosinesisa Sibanda
Air quality & noise	Technon International	Blessing Mubaiwa
Geology, soils and remote sensing	Independent Consultant	Bongani Sibanda
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	Environmental Guardians Services	Michael Montana
Archaeology and cultural heritage specialist	Independent Consultant	Charity Nyathi
Socio-economic Impact Assessment specialist	LNR oshe	Hellen Nekati

1.5 Structure of this report

This EIA report comprises eight chapters which outline the project process including a description of the project activities as well as regulations guiding the study, findings from field work and data collection, impact identification as well as proposed mitigation measures, and other recommendations to facilitate efficient and effective gold exploration.

Table 3: Structure and content of EIA report and ESMMP

Report Section	Outline of contents
Executive Summary	This section provides a summary of the EIA process, key findings, impact management and recommendations to facilitate optimal environmental and socio-economic performance of the gold exploration project.
Chapter 1	Introduction and Project Description This section describes the project location, project background, outlines the report structure, and explains how I&APs can contribute to the EIA process. In addition the project description is outlined with technical information on the gold exploration outlined
Chapter 2	Policy, legal and administrative framework Provides an overview of relevant policies and laws in Zimbabwe, describing the applicable Zimbabwean legislation and international treaties / conventions.
Chapter 3	Project Alternatives Analyses the various project alternatives that were considered, providing a comparison in terms of advantages and disadvantages that the proposed alternatives may have on the environment and the community that may be affected by the activity.
Chapter 4	Baseline Environmental and Social Setting Provides a description of the current baseline conditions associated with the proposed gold exploration on the project area. A detailed description of the attributes of the biophysical and socio-economic receiving environment of the project area is provided in this section.
Chapter 5	Stakeholder engagement and public consultation Outlines the assessment methodology and I&AP consultation process including a summary of the stakeholder engagement plan.
Chapter 6	Grievance and Redress Mechanism Describes the proposed means by which Caledonia Mining Corporation will ensure early identification, assessment and resolution of complaints on projects at the mine site.
Chapter 7	Assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts Describes and assesses the significance of potential impacts associated with the proposed gold exploration project activities, cumulative impacts and rating of the negative impacts identified.
Chapter 8	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan This chapter determines the appropriate and necessary environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures required to protect the environment and to fully comply with all environmental and social obligations as required by EMA
Chapter 9	Environmental Impact Statement and Conclusions This chapter is designed to ensure provision of information for the project decision makers to contribute to developing the gold exploration project in a manner that safeguards the natural environment and socio-economic interests of the host community. It gives a concise description of the main findings and key recommendations.
References	Provides the references for any literature and desk review information used in compiling this report.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Profile of the EIA project team

Appendix 2: Site of works plan

Appendix 3: Topographic map (1: 50 000 map) indicating project location

Appendix 4: Newspaper advert inviting public participation

Appendix 5: Stakeholder consultation feedback documents

Appendix 6: Certificate of incorporation

Appendix 7: CR14

Appendix 8: Registration certificate

Appendix 9: Declaration by Caledonia Mining Corporation to deal with environmental issues

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project description

This section covers the project location, the intended project phases, and activities, gives technical information and outlines the proposed exploration drilling operation. The main aim of the proposed project is to establish the required infrastructure to facilitate the exploration of gold in the Motapa mining lease. The exploration activities would be undertaken to determine whether there are any other additional ore reserves that could be considered for future mining (subject to receipt of the necessary approvals, permits or licences, as applicable). The exploration will involve drilling and collecting of samples for analysis at the Assay Laboratories located both locally at Isabella and Externally in Bulawayo, Kwekwe and Harare. Some excavators, drill rigs and other earth moving equipment will be employed in the exploration project. The lease already has built up areas but there will be need for temporary site camps for the Company's contractors. Accredited laboratories will conduct sample analysis and metallurgical tests. The Motapa internal bottle roll lab will also be used to undertake preliminary investigations on oxide deposits.

2.2 Project size and location

The Central part of the Motapa mining lease is located some 75km north of the city of Bulawayo. The area can be accessed from Bulawayo via the Bulawayo-Nkayi strip tar. Caledonia Mining Corporation Plc through its subsidiary Arrasker; have title to the Motapa mining lease with a total area of 2,224ha located in Bubi District, Matabeleland North Province. A summary of the group of claims is contained in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Caledonia Claims

Group of Claims	Mining District	Province	No. of Blocks	Area (ha)	Coordinate X1	Coordinate Y1
Bilboes Isabella Mine	Bulawayo	Matabeleland North	48	1,864.4	662,106	7,846,712
Motapa Mine	Bulawayo	Matabeleland North		2,224		
Total			128	2,664.4		

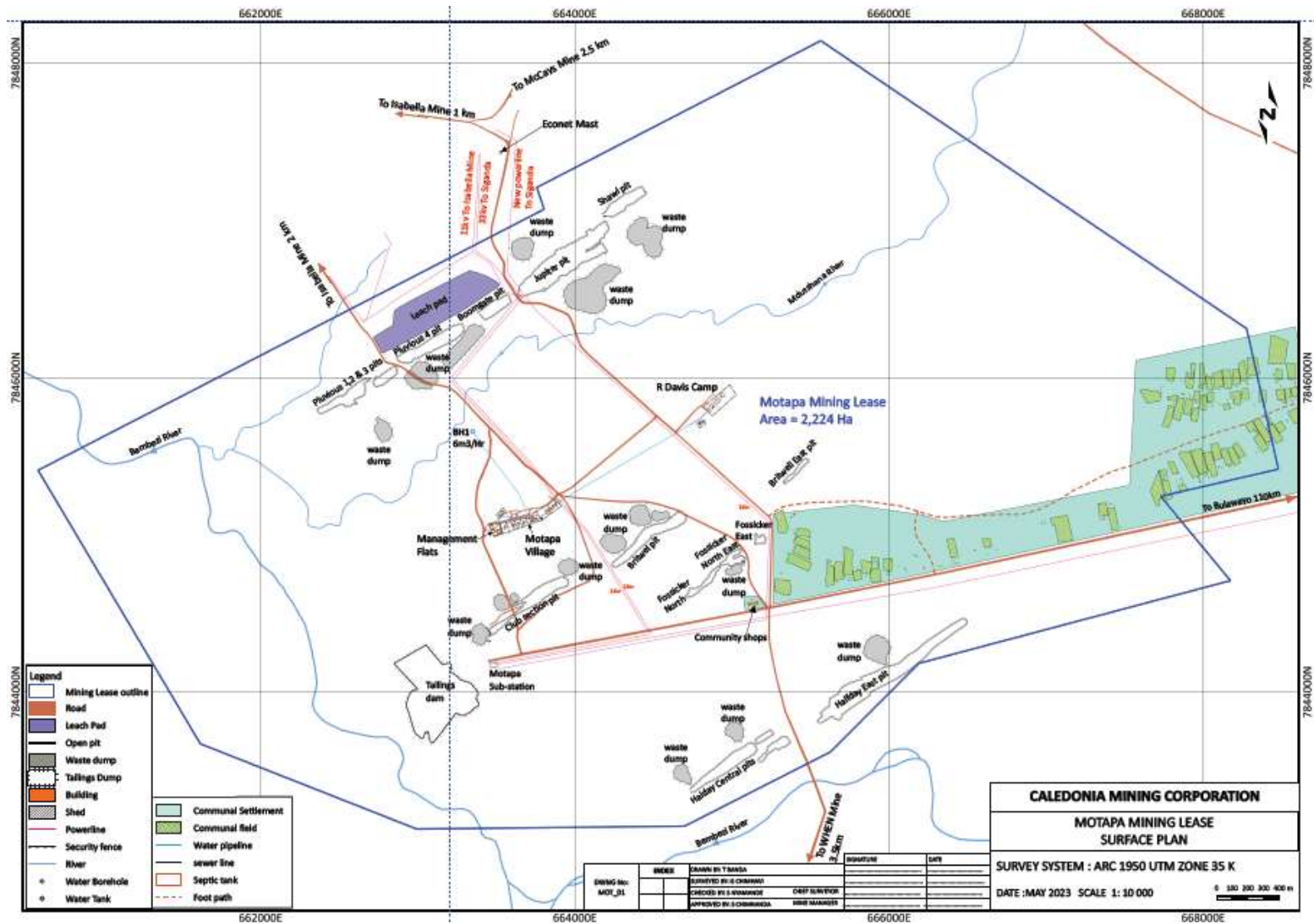


Figure 1: Location and layout of Motapa Mining Lease

2.3 Project scope and activities

Prospecting activities will be carried out to assess the potential and feasibility of mining gold in the area. The primary activities that will be carried out as part of the prospecting include:

- Geological Mapping
- Drone based Geophysical Surveys-Magnetics, Loza/Ground Penetration Radar, Terrain survey
- Site preparation
- Pits Dewatering
- Drilling (Percussion, Core and RC Drilling)
- Excavation (Trenching and Pitting)
- Mining to collect Metallurgical Bulk samples for gold recovery tests
- Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

(A) Geological Mapping

This is done to identify geological structures and rocks that host gold mineralisation and is generally non-intrusive to the environment.

(B) Drone Geophysical and Terrain Survey

This is also a very low to no impact exercise and is done to aid geologists in identifying structures that potentially carry gold mineralisation. Drones and ground-based equipment are used in conducting this survey. The methods that will be employed include magnetics and LOZA / Ground penetration radar, methods which will target the physical properties of the rock units to unravel structures and their potential to host gold mineralisation. Terrain survey will be conducted to establish the detailed topography of the entire mining lease. This is crucial for exploration, mine design and planning

(C) Site preparation

Site preparation entails minimal clearing of vegetation for access roads and drill pads to allow equipment to be brought to site for activities such as trenching, pitting and drilling as well as mining to collect bulk samples for metallurgical test work. Site preparation will also entail the removal of any vegetation from the area where the drilling will take place, as well as the space that will be designated as a parking bay. Topsoil will be removed and stockpiled as

necessary. Throughout all phases of the project, the exploratory team will be housed inside the Isabella mine's current facilities (Bilboes, 2018).

(D) Pits dewatering

This will be done in old existing historically mined pits so that the geological mapping and terrain survey can be conducted. The dewatering will make the pit floor accessible and will enable the establishment of remaining gold ore and also aid in future mine designing. The water that will be discharged will be tested chemically and bacteriologically before discharging it to make sure that it is not harmful to the environment, humans and animals.

(E) Excavation, drilling and logging Trenching

This method will entail digging trenches using excavators and people to a maximum depth of 3m and a maximum width of 1.5m, depending on the position of the bed rock. The exploration work will collect samples each being about 3kg on a metre interval. After the completion of the trenching exercise, each trench will be backfilled and rehabilitated. Prior to trenching and pitting, top soil will be collected from the drilling, pits, and sump areas and stacked on the side.

(F) Drilling (Core, RC and Percussion)

A crawler or a truck-mounted drill rig will be brought in to drill core, percussion or RC boreholes. Because the drill unit requires diesel to operate, diesel drums or bowsers will be used to refuel the units as well as a small oil storage bay. Lockable and banded facilities for oil and diesel, as well as banded areas for small-scale maintenance, would be provided. The drilling sites will be determined solely by the location of the underlying ore bodies. The trenches will be designed to study the location and strike of the gold bearing bedrock. The drilled boreholes will be sealed with a steel or plastic casing to the appropriate depth, and a concrete cap will be installed on top. The drilling and sample pit locations will be blocked off with barrier tape to control access during operation. The sites will be positioned a fair distance away from any sensitive regions to ensure that no harm, diversion, or disturbance is caused to the sensitive environments, such as a wetlands or rivers. The comprehensive ESIA report, on the other hand, will make appropriate recommendations.

(G) Bulk Sampling for Metallurgical Tests

Bulk samples will be collected for tests to confirm recovery of gold from the ore. This will entail drilling and blasting to collect a 1, tonne, 5 tonne and 20-40 tonne samples. Trial mining may be also required, and the size of the sample will depend on the complexity of the geology and metallurgical aspects of the ore. These samples may be assessed locally or internationally depending on the availability of technology.

2.4 Construction Activities, Facilities & Resources

Temporary construction facilities will be established on site during the construction phase of the project. These facilities could include the following:

- Contractor's camp
- Washbays
- Laydown areas
- Ablution facilities
- Fuel handling and storage area
- Handling and storage area for construction materials such as paints, solvents, oils, grease; and
- Generators for temporary power supply.

These facilities would either be removed at the end of the construction phase or incorporated into the layout of the main plant and infrastructure. Raw materials and supplies for the project are expected to come from within Zimbabwe. It is planned to source the majority of the workforce locally, including from nearby communities. Water will be required for both domestic and mining/processing purposes.

2.5 Non-Mineralised Waste Management

The types of non-mineralised waste that could be generated by the project during the construction and operational phase include:

- General industrial waste (such as scrap metal and building rubble)
- Hazardous industrial waste (such as packaging for hazardous materials, used oil, grease); and

- Domestic waste (such as food waste, organic waste from site clearing activities, packaging and office waste).

The above-mentioned wastes will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for recycling by suppliers, reuse by scrap dealers or final disposal at the existing waste disposal area located at Isabella. Bilboes has a designated burning site for all waste materials associated with cyanide packaging and hazardous waste on the heap leach pad where all leachate goes into the heap leach cyanide circulation stream as recommended by the cyanide suppliers. An internal waste management procedure will be developed for wastes generated by the project.

With respect to sewage, it is proposed that the existing sewage treatment facility located at Isabella Mine would handle the sewage generated.

2.6 Other support facilities

Depending on the outcome of the final project plan, some or all of the following infrastructure will be required for the project.

- Additional offices (modular/prefabricated office blocks)
- Additional store temp
- Additional Earth Moving Vehicle (EMV) workshop and
- Additional accommodation facilities for employees

2.7 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

The excavation equipment will be removed from the site once the excavation and logging processes are completed. All campground facilities will also be demolished. The trenches will be backfilled with tailings and waste rock from the site. Topsoil will be replaced from excavated and drill sites, and all disturbed areas (including roadways) will be ripped and returned to their natural state. The deforested region will be replanted.

3. STATUS OF THE EIA PROCESS

3.1 Data collection for baseline study

Data was collected in the period 5 to 9 June by a multi-disciplinary team of experts in the fields of;

- Soils and geology
- Surface and ground water hydrology
- Ecology and biodiversity
- Archaeology, culture and heritage
- Air quality
- Socio –economic Impacts

The detailed results, findings and outcomes of this process will be outlined in the EIA report. The scope of this document will give an insight into key findings or issues raised during the stakeholder and community consultation process.

3.2 Stakeholder Consultation

A community meeting was done on Wednesday 7th June 2023 onsite at the mine and a stakeholders meeting was conducted on Thursday 8th June at the Bubi RDC Boardroom.

3.2.1 Community and local leadership

The following attended the community meeting;

Participants Register

Name & Surname	Age (yrs)	Sex (M/F)	Village
Khumalo Mongameni	46	M	Village Head – Ward 8
Nolnani Ngwenya	47	F	Ward 16
Phathiwe Maposa	50	F	Ward 20
Israel Mpofo	30	M	Ward 16
Raymond Maphosa	54	M	Ward 20
Tifu Nyoni	57	M	Ward 20
Themba Khumalo	58	M	Ward 20
Nobuhle Ndhlovu	42	F	Mdutshane – V3
Mhluphelzi Sibanda	61	M	Britwell A
Figa Mabhena	62	F	Britwell A
Norman Moyo	54	M	Mdutshane - V3
Nkwane Majaha	61	M	Mdutshane
Alick Mhlanga	84	M	11B
Mkhlulule Moyo	44	M	V10
Mthandazo Mpofo	60	M	V37
Sylvester Nyathi	43	M	V10
A Muphosa	62	M	Mdutshane

T Ncebo	44	M	Britwell – Ward 20
Emmerson Mthimkhulu	48	M	Ward 20

Issues raised in the meeting

Village Members

- Weariness due to lack of employment of locals, would like to see employment of more general/non-technical labor from the local community.
- Requesting open lines of communication between proponent and community be it positive or negative.
- Boreholes accessible in villages, however no water available at some pumps – this also affects farming in terms of livestock and small-scale agriculture.
- Artisanal miners have been displaced and relocated to areas where finding employment is harder to find thus negatively impacting their livelihoods.
- Suggesting water harvesting structure should be put in place during rainy season as Mdutshane river overflows and water that is scarce during the dry season, goes to waste.

Ward Councilor & Community Leaders

- Also emphasized the need for open lines of communication between community and proponent, pertaining to all positive/negative issues.
- Proponent should look into notice circulation within and around the community.

3.2.2 Key Informants

The following is the input gathered from the key stakeholders and the consultation register of stakeholders consulted;

	Name and surname	Organisation	Designation	Date	Outcomes of the meeting
1.	Bongani Ndlovu	Bubi District	Ward Councillor	07 June 2023	Community should be put first in terms of employment and building the community when returns are made by the proponent. Water availability is already a challenge and fears of it becoming worse with gold mining activities
2.	Mugova Charles	ZRP	Assistant Inspector	07 June 2023	Increase in crime rate and hence officers should be at high alert.
3.	Nonhlanla Moyo	Ministry of Health and Child Care	Environmental Health Officer	8 June 2023	There is need to ensure all communicable diseases are under control. In additional occupational health of mine employees is critical especially exposure to dust and noise.
4.	Cornelius Siziba	Mbembesi Sub Catchment Council	Head of Department	08 June 2023	Various issues when it comes to the ground and water surface water comes into play. The proponent needs to use gentle chemicals and minimize harmful use of chemicals like mercury. Also in the processes they must treat their effluent, disinfect before letting it into the environment.
5.	Gobodi Rejoice	Ministry of youth	District Development Officer	08 June 2023	Looking forward to the gold exploration project as it means that employment opportunities will be available for the youth.
6.	MusangoThenjiwe	Veterinary services		08 June 2023	Livestock and injuries of animals that fall in pits are a challenge. But positive that the overall project will be beneficial to the community.
7.	Pretty Hungwe	Zvandiri NGO	Zvandiri mentor	08 June 2023	Emphasized that when employees are at work, there should be a free and flexible

					environment for miners who have chronic illnesses to go and get their medication. Usually they then prioritize their jobs over their health.
8.	Kujinga Josphat	Agritex		08 June 2023	There is a historic irrigation scheme within the mining lease that last worked in 1991, it would be good If the mine can consider making it functional by revitalizing and repairing it to benefit the local communities and create a supply chain of local grown vegetables.
9.	Todini Runganga	NMMZ	Principal Archaeologist	21 June 2023	No objections to the project based on detailed archaeological study and recommendations by the project Archaeologist
10.	Luckson Ncube	Mines	Metallurgist	14 June 2023	Mining activities are welcome addition to the GDP. All Mines and their permits to be up to date. i.e trench permits, monthly exploration fees should be up to date, plans, drilling, returns, geophysical plans etc
11.	M Mlauzi	Transport	Senior Maintenance officer	15 June 2023	Creation of road networks means job creation for the community. However, roads also mean longer travel time for the locals. However the project is welcome
12.	Makumbe Amicable	Forests	Forestry Extension Officer for Bubi	08 June 2023	Advised that underground mining is an idea to decrease loss of vegetation as it leads to loss of habitats for animals and loss of biodiversity of flora and Fauna
13.	Fiona Ndlovu	Women affairs	Business and Corporate development officer	07 June 2023	We seek to empower women by providing alternatives to prostitution especially in the mining areas

14.	Mtshane Kumalo	CHIEF	Traditional Leader	16 June 2023	It is a welcome project that he hopes will be beneficial to the community, He also emphasized that the sacred area (gravesites) will be left untouched for the families of the community to visit. He also requested that the Community SHARE ownership scheme be somehow be practiced by the proponent or re-introduced to make it mandatory for miners in general to give back to the community.
15.	Zinzile Mjimba	RDC	Environmental Officer	7 June 2023	New projects are welcome in the Bubi district. We encourage the proponent to work closely with local stakeholders to ensure everyone is benefiting from the presence of the mine including the community in and around it. Local employment for semi skilled and unskilled should give first preference to locals who can meet the task required to reduce poverty in the Motapa area and surrounds