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*Mr John Kirkpatrick, Chairman*



*Mr Jonathan Leslie, Managing Director*

# INTRODUCTION

**T**he year 1992 was a period of consolidation for Rössing after the structural changes of 1991.

The mine produced 2190 short tons of uranium and this was supported by long-term sales contracts. A new sales contract was announced in 1992, with an important Japanese electricity utility.

At the end of the year the total Rössing workforce had reduced to 1391, of whom 86 percent were Namibian citizens.

The company handed over control of Arandis to the government in April 1992 and Arandis was subsequently declared a town. The previous month Rössing's gift to the nation, the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology, was officially opened in Arandis by President Nujoma.

A team of experts under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency carried out an independent technical appraisal of occupational health and safety practices at Rössing Mine in September 1992. At the end of the visit the team leader, Dr J U Ahmed, said that Rössing could serve as a good example to similar industries in the rest of the world.

There was satisfactory progress at the Okanjande graphite project near Otjiwarongo and the feasibility study is expected to be ready in the first half of 1993. A decision will then be taken on whether or not to proceed with the project.

In March 1992 Rössing transferred its exploration activities to Rio Tinto Namibia (Pty) Ltd, a 100 percent subsidiary of the RTZ Corporation. Because the need for consistent long-term exploration commitment can conflict with the pressures of operating a mine it was considered better to conduct exploration through a separate company. Rössing has however maintained a minority interest by way of a joint venture agreement.

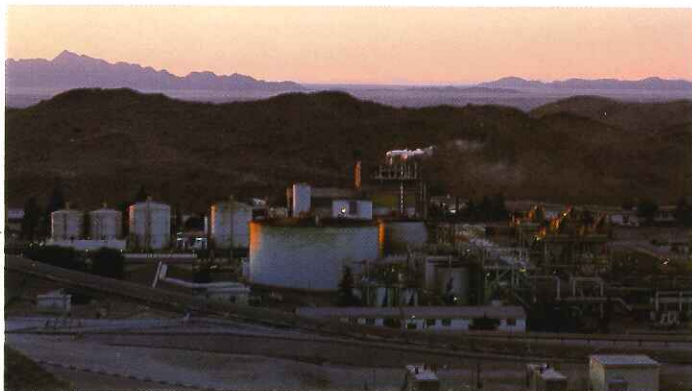
The Rössing Foundation has received virtually no funding from Rössing since the end of 1991 and the Foundation has had to draw on its reserves and, at the same time, to cut back its programmes. Nevertheless, it has been able to adapt successfully and remains relevant to the needs of the community.

Employees of both the company and the Foundation represented Namibia in the 1992 Olympic Games at Barcelona. Frank Fredericks, who is studying in the USA on an employee bursary, won two silver medals (100m and 200m). Luketz Swartbooi, an employee of the Foundation, ran in the Olympic marathon.

Frank's outstanding performance confirmed him as one of the world's greatest sprinters and we expect to hear even more exciting news about him in the next few years. His triumph was morale-boosting for his fellow employees and we see it as symbolic of the energy and success of the new Rössing.

**J S KIRKPATRICK**  
CHAIRMAN

**J C A LESLIE**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



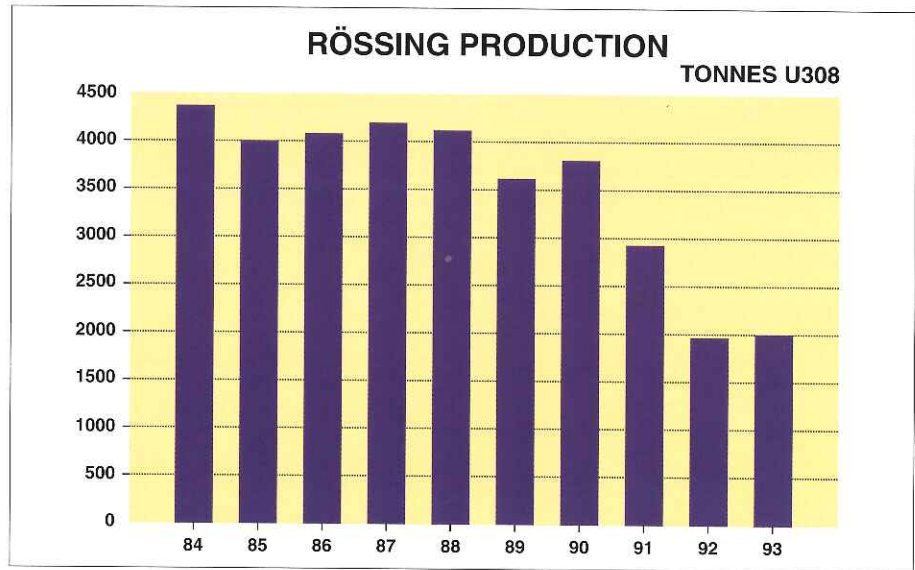
*The Metallurgical Plant at dawn*

# PRODUCTION AND SALES

There was a slight improvement in the world uranium market during 1992. The spot price reached a low of US\$7.75 a pound in July and recovered to \$10.50 a pound in November before dropping slightly at year end. The average spot price for the year was \$8.47 a pound.

Sales of CIS uranium to the West at uneconomically low prices having depressed the market in recent years, actions taken during 1992 to limit such sales are the most likely cause of the improved price. In Europe the Euratom Supply Agency set price and quota guidelines for CIS material. In the USA, agreement between the Department of Commerce and the six uranium-producing republics set a quota system based on price. However, traders are reporting lower spot prices outside the USA and Europe.

Rössing produced 2190 short tons (1988 tonnes) of uranium oxide in 1992 and will produce at a similar level in 1993, which is slightly less than half production capacity. Current production continues to be supported by long-term sales contracts. During 1992 Rössing announced the signing of a new sales

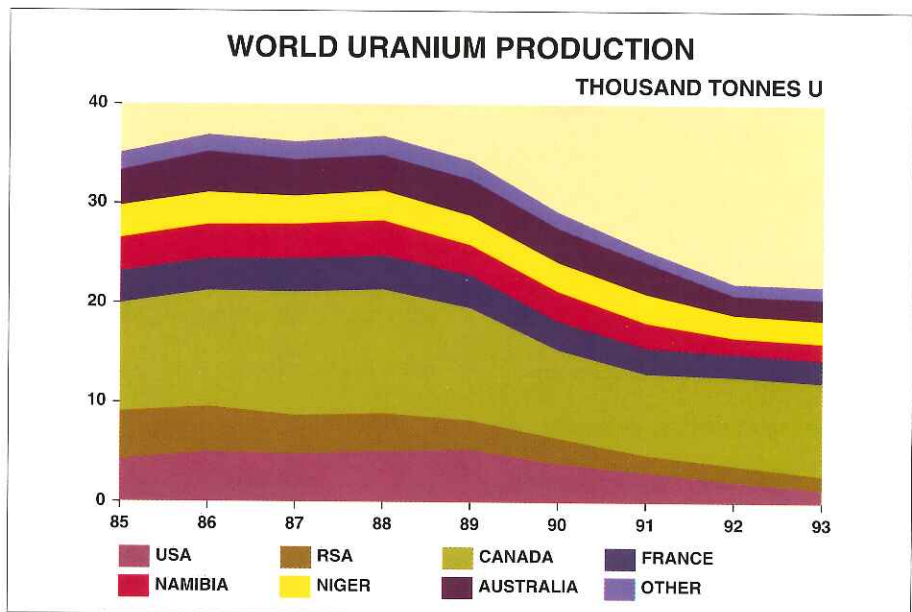


contract with a Japanese utility for delivery of 1000 short tons (907 tonnes) during the period 1994 - 1998.

A new life of mine schedule was developed in 1992. This will result in the best possible pit

design and development sequence for both current and anticipated economic conditions.

A new pit monitor and control system was installed during the year to replace the now obsolete management information system



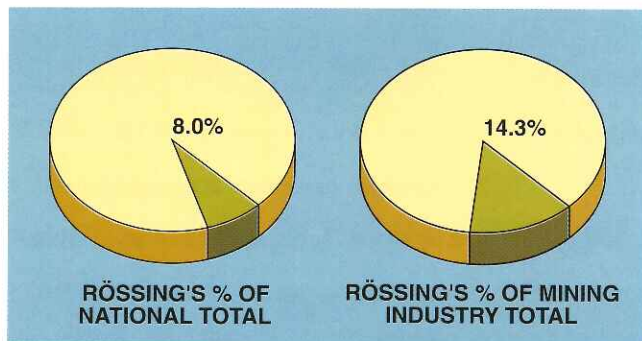
which was introduced in the mid-1980s. The new system has contributed significantly to improvements in pit operations.

The metallurgical plant, which formerly operated continuously, was converted to a three-shift, five-day a week system shortly before the 1992 year-end shutdown. This system will operate in 1993. Its main advantage is that it is more cost effective at the present level of production. The open pit continues to operate a two-shift day, five days a week.

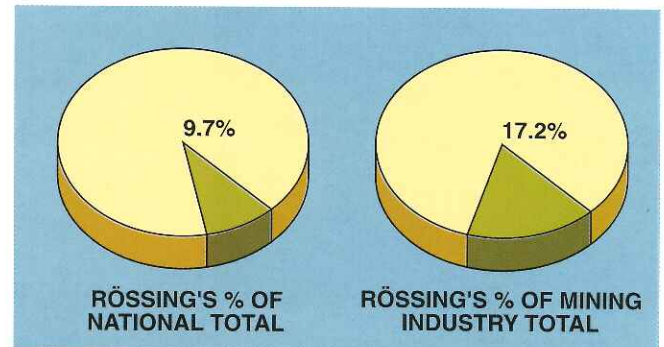


Loading a haultruck in the Open Pit

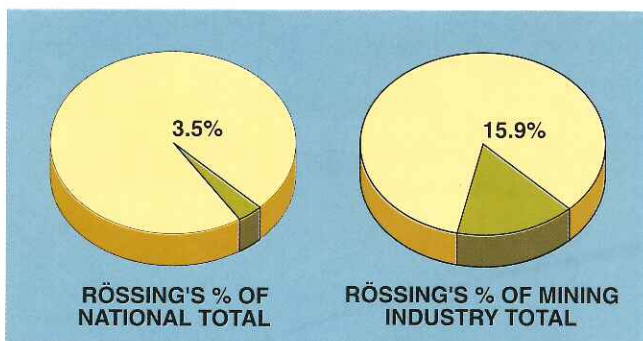
### EXPORT EARNINGS 1992



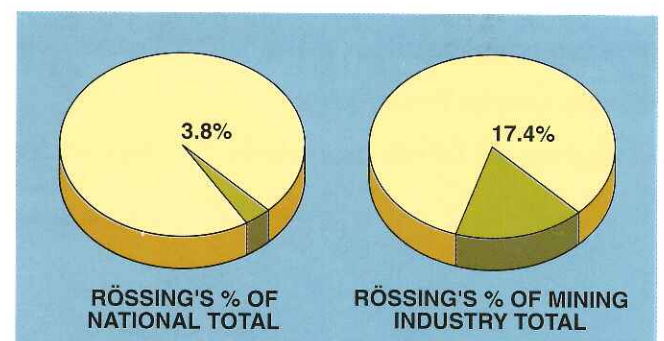
### EXPORT EARNINGS 1991



### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1992 (AT CURRENT PRICES AT FACTOR COST)



### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1991 (AT CURRENT PRICES AT FACTOR COST)



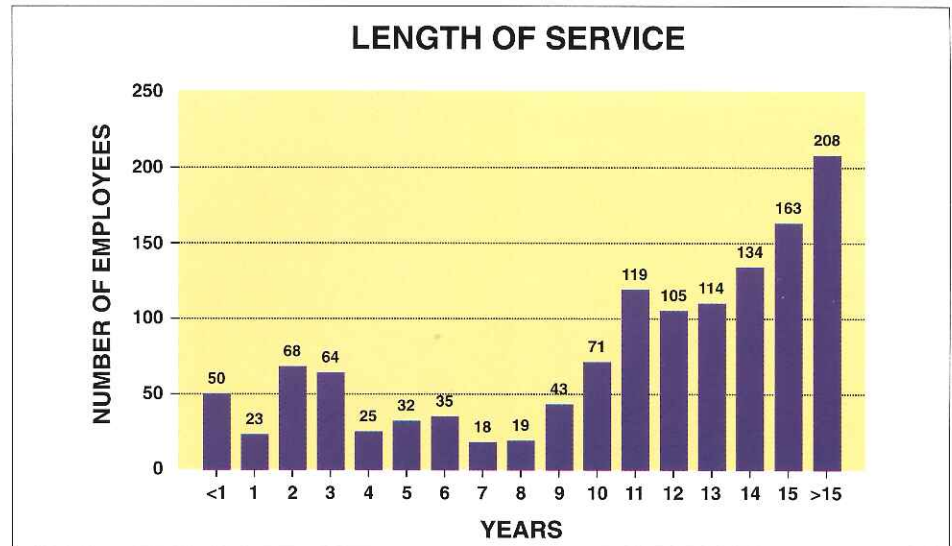
# HUMAN RESOURCES

**A**t the end of 1992 there were 1298 employees at Rössing Mine and 93 employed by the company's Corporate Office, including the Okanjande graphite project. Approximately 86 percent of Rössing's employees are Namibian citizens.

The assessment and identification of employee potential continues to be a high priority as does a review of levels of work throughout the organization. A major review of training activities continues, to ensure that training being offered remains relevant. Much of the training previously carried out by the company has been transferred to the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology at Arandis. (See page 7)

Rössing conducts a degree and diploma student programme to provide for the future management of the company as well as to give young Namibians a chance to further their education. There are currently 13 such students. A total of 64 have graduated since 1978.

Negotiations between the company and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) in respect of both 1992 and 1993 salary increases



were successfully concluded in 1992. Negotiations between the company and the union continue in respect of job evaluation. Both parties are considering proposals on the restructuring of the Paterson job evaluation system.

About 61 percent of the total workforce and 80 percent of the bargaining unit are members of the MUN.

The company handed over control of Arandis to the Government on 1 April 1992 and Arandis was subsequently declared a town. Rössing continues to hire the majority of the houses in the town and supplies these to its employees and their families at nominal rental.

Regional and local government elections - the

first since Namibia's independence in 1990 - took place late in 1992 and councillors were elected for Arandis. Residents are awaiting the introduction by the government of a housing alienation scheme which will permit private ownership of Arandis houses.

Rössing has announced a home ownership scheme for employees in respect of houses owned by the company in Swakopmund and Windhoek. Employees will be enabled to buy their houses from the company and will then receive a home ownership allowance to cover costs such as water and electricity supply.

At the time of the production cutback and retrenchments in 1991, Rössing announced that it was reducing its non-mining activities. The company sought to establish a more



normal relationship between the mine, the employees and the community, with responsibility for non-mining activities being more equally shared.

Consequently arrangements were made for the Rössing Foundation to take over certain



An instructor at the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology at Arandis explains an electronic simulator rig to a student in the instrumentation workshop

community development projects.

However, a community development officer continues to render a counselling service to Rössing employees and their families where necessary.



Three students at the Institute study a gearbox assembly in the diesel workshop

## THE NAMIBIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY

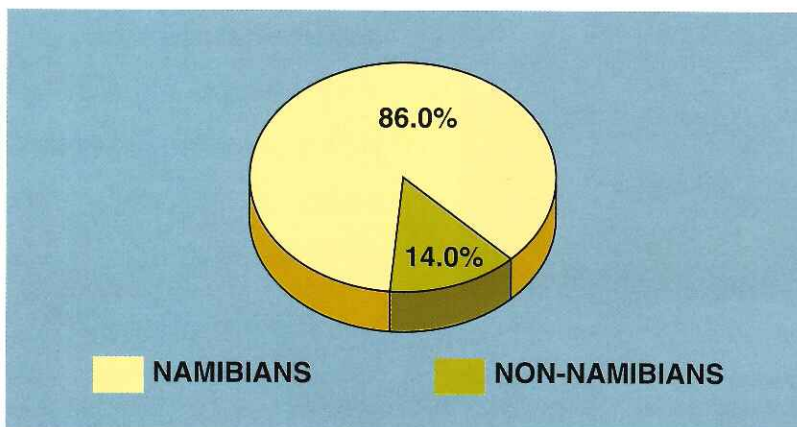
In terms of an undertaking made by Rössing in 1990 to mark the country's independence, the company donated an Institute of Mining and Technology to the Namibian nation in 1992, at a cost of more than R6 million.

The Institute, situated at Arandis, was formally opened by President Nujoma on 21 March 1992, the second anniversary of independence.

It has so far provided training for diesel mechanics, electricians, boilermakers, and fitters and turners.

Swedecorp and Atlas Copco each donated R125 000 during 1992 for development of the science block.

## THE RÖSSING WORKFORCE



## RÖSSING AS AN EMPLOYER

**R**össing is an equal opportunity employer which uses the Paterson system for job evaluation. Each job is graded on the level of decision-making inherent in it and each grade has salary and benefits attached.

The minimum salary paid to a grade 1 employee in 1993 is R1 038.00 per month. This grading applies to the lowest grade of unskilled labourers of whom there are only 27 among Rössing's 1391 employees. In addition the employee at this level receives the following benefits:

### Housing

A three-bedroomed cottage with kitchen

(including a stove), bathroom, toilet, lounge/dining room, veranda, garage and yard is provided at nominal rental. The employee is also supplied, free of charge, with water and electricity up to a certain amount. Each house has a solar water heating system.

### Bonus

A thirteenth cheque is paid yearly in the form of a holiday bonus.

### Leave

Leave of 28 calendar days a year is given, increasing to 32 days with long service.

### Pension

Every employee belongs to the pension fund,

which provides defined benefits among the best in southern Africa.

### Insurance

Each employee is covered, 24 hours a day, by health and accident insurance and in the event of death by natural causes, three times the annual salary is paid to the family. In the event of accidental death, a further three times the annual salary is paid out. If an employee is disabled, and is no longer able to work, 75% of salary is paid monthly until normal retirement date after which the usual pension is paid.

### Medical

Medical coverage is provided for all employees and their families through a contributing medical benefit society - 82% of medical contributions are paid by the company.

### Educational

### Assistance

Bursaries are awarded to dependants of employees for study at school, university or technikon.



A house in Arandis

# HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

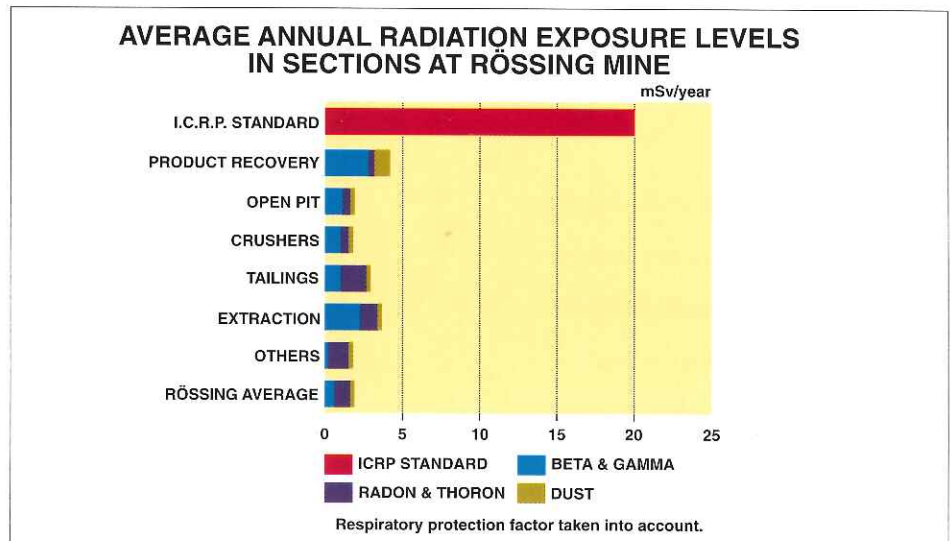
## IAEA Appraisal

A team of experts representing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization carried out an independent technical appraisal of occupational health and safety practices at Rössing Mine in September 1992.

The appraisal took place at the request of the Namibian Government. The team, led by Dr J U Ahmed, used their own instruments to take a wide range of readings. They also examined Rössing's health and environmental records.

They were accompanied throughout by representatives of the Namibian government and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN).

At the end of the audit the IAEA-led team issued a preliminary oral report, which will be followed by a final, written report in 1993. At the report-back meeting with the Government - at which MUN officials and Rössing representatives were present - Dr Ahmed said that he had come to the conclusion that Rössing's radiation safety, occupational safety and medical surveillance programmes could serve as good examples to similar industries in the rest of the world.



He said:

- "Radiation safety and general occupational safety at Rössing Mine is of a high standard."
- "Medical surveillance of employees and their families is excellent."
- "Radiation exposure levels at Rössing Mine are very low - much lower than current international limits. At such low levels of exposure the probability of radiation-induced occupational illness appearing is very low."
- "The accuracy of radiation monitoring carried out by Rössing is reliable."
- "Mill tailings management at Rössing is of a good standard. It conforms to world-wide state of the art."

The Government of Namibia acknowledged the audit team's independence and credibility, and accepted its preliminary findings.

## Health and Environment

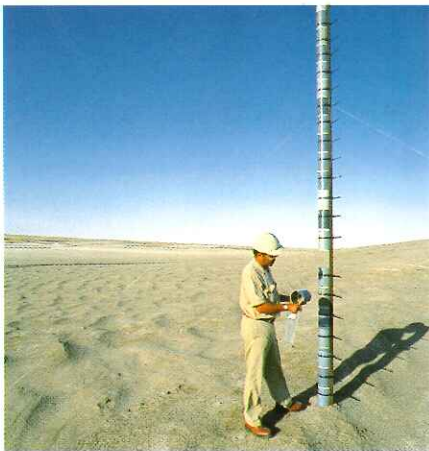
The Environmental Health Section had an active year during which occupational hygiene and environmental standards were maintained to ensure a safe working environment for all employees. Rössing's conceptual mine decommissioning report was completed during the year.

The revision of the company's Code of Practice for Protection Against Ionizing Radiation was completed. This document now incorporates the 1990 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which includes the reduction of the dose limits (50 to 20 mSv/year) and ALIs (Annual Limits of Intake).

Radiation monitoring was carried out across the mine in all operational areas, workshops and equipment.

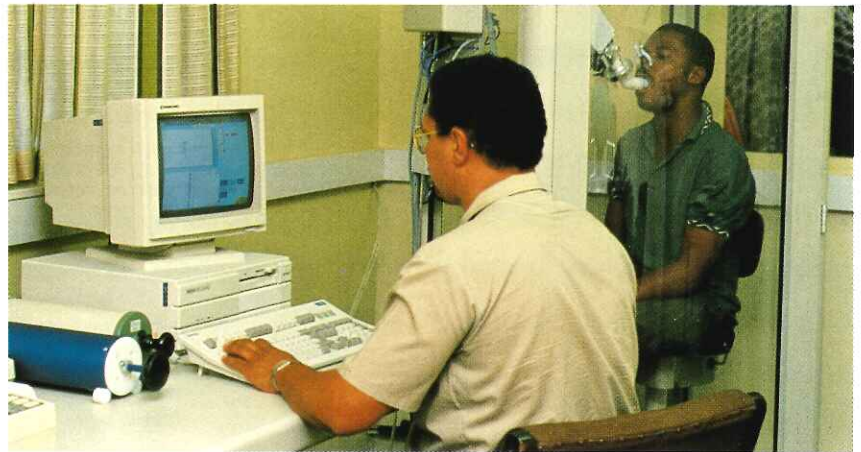
A total of 1093 urine samples were collected and analysed for uranium content. Only one exceeded the Maximum Permitted Exposure Level (MPEL) and it was duly investigated.

The finding was that the employee concerned had not adhered to proper personal hygiene practices. He was counselled and the high reading did not recur.



*Taking a sample at a multivertical dust sampler at the tailings dam*

A total of 1258 thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) were issued to radiation workers in designated areas. No TLD measurement exceeded the MPEL of 1,7 mSv/month or 20 mSv/year. The maximum monthly measurement was 0,95 mSv.



*A lung function test is performed on an employee as part of a routine medical examination*

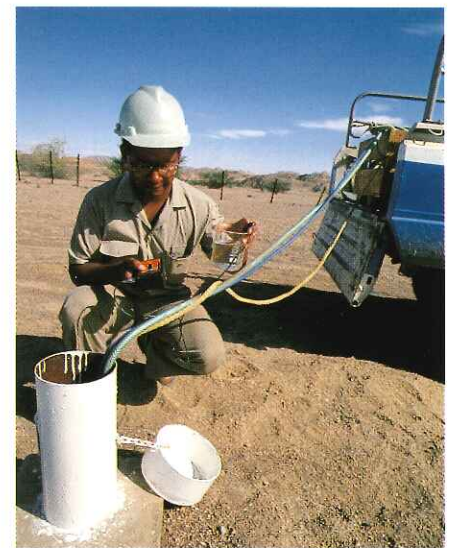
In the Final Product Recovery area, a total of 726 measurements were taken to determine surface contamination and beta/gamma radiation levels. These measurements were all below the MPEL. A total of 96 personal airborne dust samples were taken of which 13 were above the MPEL of 0,3 Bq/m<sup>3</sup> as recommended in ICRP 90. However, all employees were wearing respirators.

A total of 700 measurements were taken to determine the surface contamination and beta/gamma radiation levels in all other areas of the mine. All these measurements were below the MPEL.

The monitoring of radon and thoron working levels was carried out throughout operational

areas of the mine and all 82 measurements were found to be below the MPEL.

Ambient dust levels in the Open Pit were on average below MPEL and only exceeded



*Water quality is checked at a dewatering well near the tailings dam. Seepage from the tailings dam is collected here and pumped back to the plant*

MPEL during east wind conditions. Dust levels in the Primary Crushers and Fine Crushing areas were generally above MPEL which emphasised the need to wear respiratory protection.

year were 21,2°C, 4,2°C and 40,5°C respectively. The maximum hourly windspeed recorded was 47,9 km/h compared to 61,6 km/h recorded in 1991. During the year 4,8mm of rain fell.

dioxide was subsequently held in Arandis at the request of the Arandis Residents Committee.

East winds experienced during 1992 resulted in reduced dust erosion from the Tailings Dam, as against 1991. Multivertical samplers located at the western perimeter of the dam provided valuable information in identifying the erosion areas. It is apparent that lignosulphonate applied for short-term stabilisation is successful.

Rössing complied with the conditions set out in the industrial water and effluent discharge permits by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development.

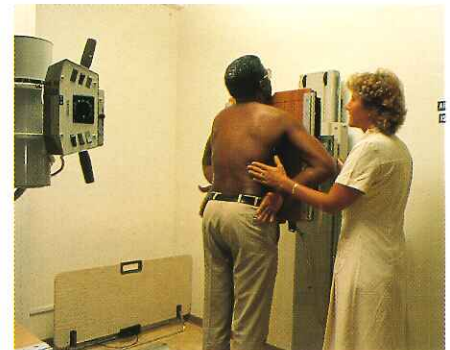


*Checking for the presence of gas in a tank, as a precaution before maintenance work is done*

The Respiratory Maintenance workshop offered a valuable service and 3753 respirators were cleaned and repaired where necessary. Respirator fit tests were carried out on 261 employees, all of whom received training in the correct use of respirators. A total of 248 safety spectacles were also repaired.

The mean diurnal temperature and the minimum and maximum temperatures for the

Complaints were received from some Arandis residents about sulphur dioxide concentrations during an Acid Plant start-up. The results obtained from continuous monitors in the areas showed that both the time-averaged and the instantaneous peak value sulphur dioxide concentrations measured during this period were well within the air quality standards applied in South Africa. (Namibia does not yet have relevant standards.) A talk on sulphur



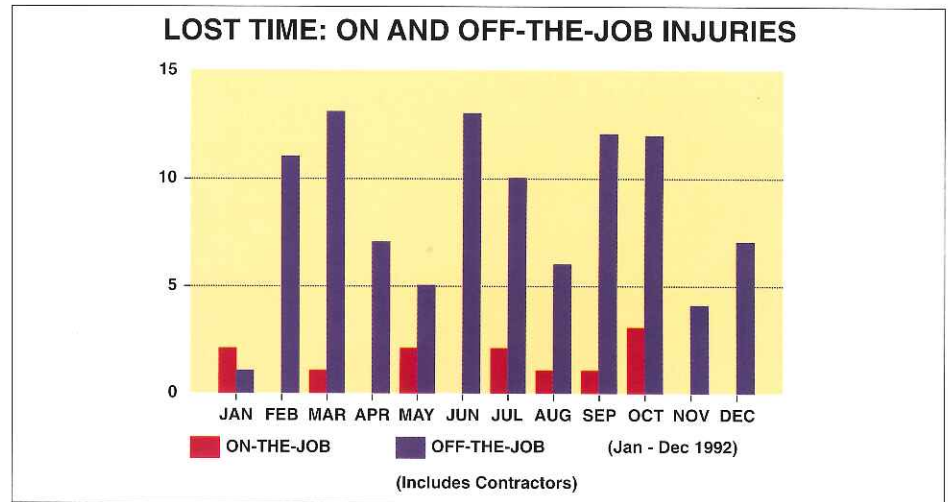
*A chest X-ray of a Rössing employee is taken during a periodical medical examination*

The new permit for the Disposal of Industrial Water and Domestic Effluent No. 326 was received. The drilling of a new monitoring

## Safety

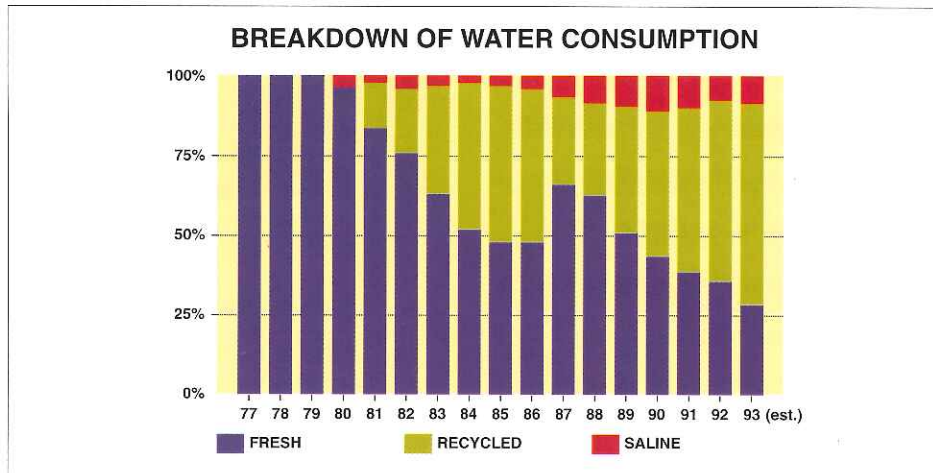
borehole in the Khan River was completed in compliance with the conditions of the permit. Good communication continued to take place with the pollution control section of the Department of Water Affairs which is working on water quality standards for industrial effluents. Water usage is reduced by means of various forms of conservation - during 1992 approximately 60 percent of water used at the mine was recycled.

Water quality monitoring has been reviewed and changes are being implemented to carry out sampling according to revised Department of Water Affairs recommendations and recognised standards.



There were 12 on-the-job lost-time injuries at Rössing Mine during 1992, as against 15 in 1991. This contrasts with 101 off-the-job lost-time injuries - mainly at home or on the sportsfield. Nevertheless there was a satisfactory decline in off-the-job lost-time injuries as well, down from 194 in 1991.

The year 1992 was successful with regard to safety competitions. Rössing achieved its seventh consecutive NOSCART (awarded by the National Occupational Safety Association), its fifth consecutive Sword of Honour (awarded by the British Safety Council) and the gold award of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.



# OKANJANDE GRAPHITE PROJECT

Since April 1992, the pilot plant operation located close to Otjiwarongo has been operating on a 24-hour three-shift basis, five days a week, and the comprehensive test work programme is near completion.

With the exception of minor details, design work and costing of the full-scale graphite processing plant has been completed. All design work and procedures have been carried out to meet ISO and BS standards.

By the end of 1992 an economic mining model had been developed and optimised pit shells designed. Total mineable reserves are estimated as 25 million tonnes of ore. This is sufficient for at least 50 years of operation at the present planned production level. All the necessary engineering and costing studies of the service requirements for the project including water, power, road access, housing, etc. have been completed.



*The pilot plant at dusk*

A policy of integrated environmental management was adopted at an early stage of the project's development. The full environmental impact assessment has been completed and copies of the document have been distributed to various interested and affected parties for comment.

Market penetration remains the most critical aspect of the viability of the project. Graphite prices fell significantly in 1992, but in spite of this Okanjande appears very competitive when

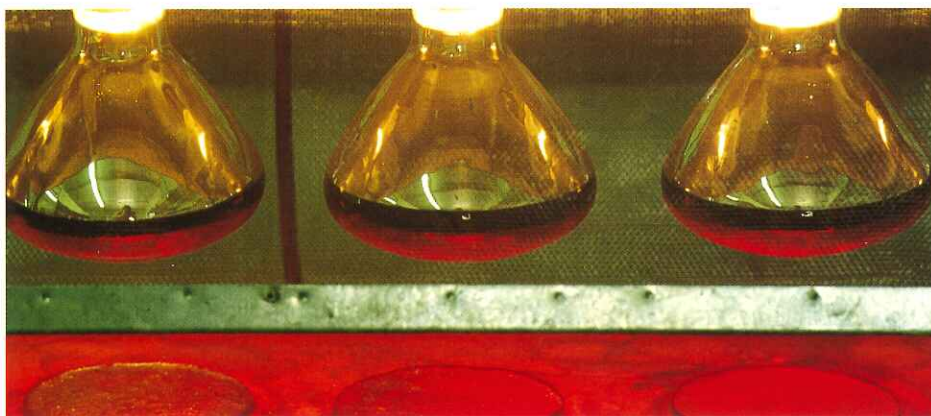
compared to a number of existing producers and most potential projects. Contacts have been established with more than 70 percent of



*The flake graphite is of a high quality with a minimum of impurities*

the major graphite consumers and response to product samples continues to be favourable.

The feasibility study is expected to be issued in the first half of 1993 and a decision will be taken during the year on whether or not to proceed with the project.



*Graphite samples being analysed in the well-equipped laboratory*

# RÖSSING AND SPORT

In the sports sphere 1992 was a momentous year for Rössing and for Namibia. The country sent its first ever Olympic team to the Barcelona Games. Rössing is proud to be closely associated with Frank Fredericks, who brought home two silver medals, one for the 100m and one for the 200m.

The 25-year-old sprinter joined Rössing in 1987 and was awarded a company bursary to attend Brigham Young University in the United States. He graduated in 1991 with a degree in Computer Science and continued his studies last year for the Master's Degree in Business Administration, also on a company bursary.

Frank received a tumultuous welcome when he stepped off the aircraft at Windhoek International Airport, after the Olympic Games. He was met by the Namibian Prime Minister, the Hon. Hage Geingob, the Minister of Youth and Sport, the Hon. Pendukeni Ithana, and the Chairman of Rössing, Mr John Kirkpatrick. At a special welcoming reception organised by Rössing, Mr Kirkpatrick presented Frank with a gift to commemorate his achievement at the Olympics.



*Rössing employee Frank Fredericks is welcomed by the Namibian Prime Minister at Windhoek International Airport on his return from the 1992 Olympic Games*

While visiting Namibia, Frank was appointed a Goodwill Ambassador for Namibia. The appointment was made by President Sam Nujoma at a reception for the Namibian Olympic team held at State House.

At the yearly Namibian Sportsman and Sportswoman of the Year award evening, Frank was named Namibia's Sportsman of the Year for the fifth time. In February 1993 he received the British Broadcasting Corpora-

tion's African Sportsman of the Year Award for his achievements on the world's athletics tracks.

Another talented member of the Namibian Olympic team who participated in the marathon at the Barcelona Games, Luketz Swartbooi, is employed by the Rössing Foundation. Luketz has recorded some world-class times in the past year.



## The Rössing National Marathon Championships

**F**or several years Rössing has sponsored the Namibian 42km Marathon Championships held at the coast. Last year's event was a memorable one as Luketz Swartbooi qualified for the Olympic Games by winning the race in a time of 2 hours 11 minutes and 23 seconds.

## The Rössing 15km National Championship

**O**ne of the major events on the Namibian athletics calendar is the annual Rössing sponsored National 15km Championship. It is one of the most popular races in Namibia, attracting a large field. A special team section for high schools was created to promote road running among the youth, with good results.



*The start of the Rössing National 15km Championship*

## The Rössing School Soccer Development Programme

**R**össing is the sponsor of a yearly soccer coaching course for high school teachers.

Last year a new dimension was added to the programme when a comprehensive schools soccer development plan was launched in cooperation with the Namibian Schools Sports Union.

The objectives of the programme are not only to provide teachers with coaching skills, but also to provide soccer balls and other training equipment to schools and to prepare a national under-14 side for participation in the 1996 Junior World Cup series.



*Teachers training to become soccer coaches*

# THE RÖSSING FOUNDATION

## INTRODUCTION

Since the production cutback and retrenchments at Rössing Uranium Limited, described in the 1992 Social and Economic Report, the Rössing Foundation has received virtually no funding from the company. The cumulative donation by the company to the Foundation since 1978 amounts to R36 million.

In October 1991 the liquidation of the Foundation's investments allowed it to place R16 million with various financial institutions. This nest egg will now provide the necessary finance to allow the Foundation to operate a severely reduced programme.

In March 1992 the management committee had no alternative but to embark on a plan to reduce the operating budget of the Foundation from R7 million to R4,5 million a year in an attempt to ensure the long-term survival of the organisation.

About 26 percent of the Foundation staff of 116 resigned or were retrenched during the year, reducing the staff to 86. The procedure for retrenchment satisfied both the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards and Namibian labour legislation and the generous



*Teaching basic economics at the Rössing Foundation Education Centre, Khomasdal*

package offered was based closely on that used by the company in 1991.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THE NAMIBIAN GOVERNMENT

The re-structuring of the Maritime Training Centre at Lüderitz to train inspectors for the Ministry of Sea Fisheries and Marine Resources was a major feature of 1992. With funding from Norad (a Norwegian aid agency) and support from ICEIDA (the Icelandic aid agency) in the form of instructors, this centre has now embarked on a long-term programme of training fisheries inspectors. At the same time the centre is also maintaining its

link with the industry and running short courses for upgrading of fishermen for the industry.

The development of the teacher training and teacher support programme run from the Khomasdal Education Centre, has continued with good co-operation between the Ministry of Education and the Foundation. The school principals' management programmes have continued throughout the year and in particular the programme has been very successful in the Caprivi where all headmasters employed in that area have been through a management course.

The Foundation's Deputy Director of Education spends approximately half his time at the Ministry of Education acting in a consultancy role on adult education.



The organisation of a drought relief programme, based at Okashana, was handled by two young American volunteers who set up a sophisticated computer-based programme for control of the distribution of the Namibian government's emergency food aid to the Oshikoto region. The Foundation was given responsibility by the government for an area in which approximately 220 000 people live and of whom approximately 30 percent by the end of the year qualified for drought relief and emergency food aid. A good working relationship was established with the Ministry of Agriculture and the drought relief task force.

## EDUCATION CENTRE KHOMASDAL

**T**his centre was one of the least affected by the retrenchments and programme cut-backs.

During the year the centre was well utilised by regular students and members of the public using the facilities of the library and the hall. A total of 624 people completed courses at the centre during the year. Of these, 147 students wrote Pitman's exams.



*The Katutura library, administered by the Rössing Foundation*

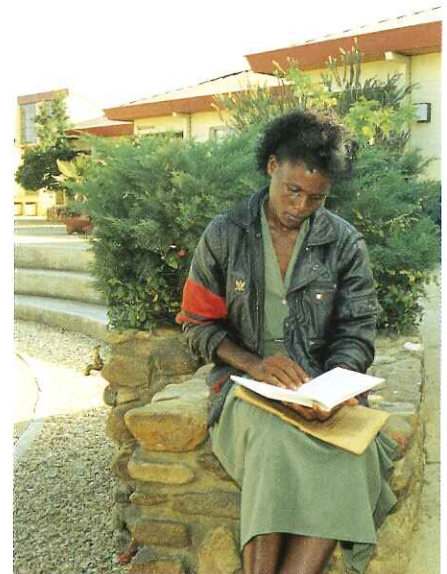
## KATUTURA LIBRARY

**T**he Katutura library is the only facility of its kind in Katutura and during 1993 the Foundation will attempt to attract funding for

the expansion of this facility. As many as 600 people use the library each day, especially in preparation for examinations.



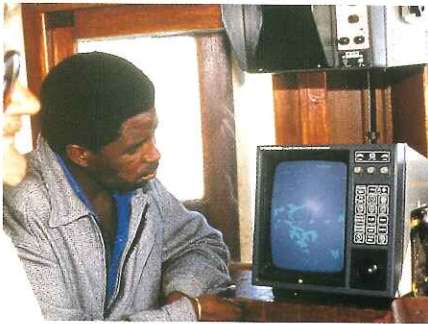
*A typing class at the Education Centre*



*A student at the Rössing Foundation Education Centre preparing for her next class*

## LÜDERITZ MARITIME CENTRE

This centre changed in character during 1992 as all programmes other than the maritime training programme were discontinued towards the end of the year.



*Navigational equipment aboard the Nautilus*

A total of 356 people completed courses at the Lüderitz Maritime Centre; the largest categories were :

- Fisheries inspectors
- Marine motormen
- First aid
- Fire fighting
- Literacy
- Needlework.



*Young Farmers Club members at Okombahe with seedlings ready for planting*

## OMARURU CENTRE

The Omaruru Centre had a successful year which included the establishment of the headquarters for the development of the Young farmers club at the Centre. A total of 32 schools are now involved in this programme.

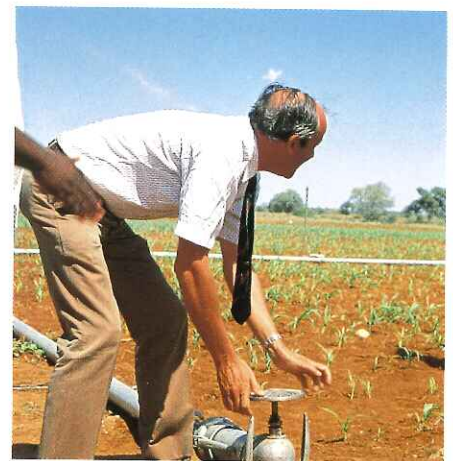
Classes were given in:

- Sewing
- English for adults
- English for children
- Computer studies.

The Early Learning Centre at Omaruru looked after 30 children daily.

## AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

This division, which was severely reduced during the year as a result of the retrenchments, was reshaped to perform a different role.



*The former British High Commissioner to Namibia, Mr F Richards, at the donation ceremony for the Shankara project*

Certain projects were put on to a commercial footing with the objective of creating income for the Foundation and job opportunities for local people.

At the Shankara Project, on the Kavango River, it was attempted to grow high quality mahango seed for distribution to subsistence farmers who will have no seed for planting in the 1993 season. Many serious problems were encountered in this programme, including a plague of quelia birds which devoured the ripening seed. As a result the crop yield was 25 tons instead of the anticipated 40 tons. At least 5000 small farmers will benefit from this project and the seed, which was bought by UNICEF, OXFAM, CRIAA and the Namibian Government, will be distributed through those agencies to farmers in the north.

The Swakop River Asparagus Project ran into several problems with the suppliers of the plants but it is hoped that this project will be back on track by mid-1993.

## RÖSSING CONSERVATION TRAILS

The Okahandja Centre has been turned into a vegetable production unit and has the potential to generate income and fresh produce for the public in Windhoek and for the suppliers of school feeding programmes.

The Brakwater Centre will retain the stock improvement programme for large animals only. Once the drought is over and conditions improve, subsistence farmers will need to use good quality bulls to build up their herds again.

It is intended to make this project self supporting in that the sale of the animals will pay for the cost of the breeding.

The Okashana Centre in Oshikoto Region will be run on a commercial basis. Many organisations and Government departments have indicated that they will wish to hire the facilities for seminars, workshops and conferences. It is hoped that this centre will also be able to continue to operate as an agricultural research centre should outside funding become available.

At the same time Okashana Centre has a vital role to play in the Government drought relief programme.



*Junior participants on a Conservation Trail with litter collected along the Okahandja road*

**T**he trails were reduced during 1992 as part of the cost saving exercise. The co-ordinator concentrated his efforts largely on schools in the Windhoek area and was able to run some successful one-day programmes for young people.

## NAMIBIA YOUTH AWARD



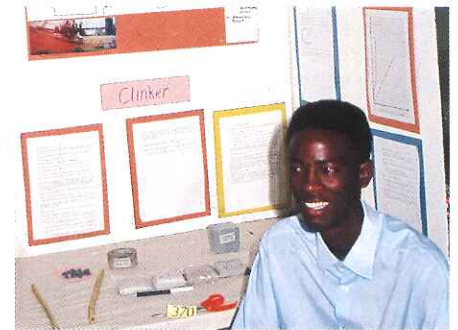
*Namibia Youth Award participants assisting at a bird sanctuary near Windhoek as part of the community service project*

**T**his programme was transferred to the Foundation from Rössing Uranium Limited in December 1991. It has continued along much the same lines under the Foundation's banner with a total of 84 young people obtaining awards.



The programme will not expand greatly in 1993 but will generally consolidate its position. It is pleasing to report that a group of young people from St. Mary's Mission in the north of Namibia were among the successful participants in 1992.

## NAMIBIAN YOUNG SCIENTISTS



*Participant in the Namibia Young Scientists Competition proudly display their projects at the annual exhibition*

**T**his programme has continued to be a great success with a very well supported Young Scientists Exhibition held in September 1992. More than 900 people participated in the exhibition, including students who entered the Young Engineers construction project. Public attendance at the exhibition was good. A further 200 young people participated in various regional competitions before the main event. Six exhibits accompanied by eight young Namibians went to the Young Scientist Expo in South Africa where they achieved one gold, two silver and two bronze awards.

## NEW VENTURES

### Arts & Crafts

**W**ith the re-organisation of the Foundation and the clearly identified need to try to help more people in the rural areas, a successful crafts development programme funded by a number of outside agencies, including the Norwegian, Swedish and Canadian international development agencies, was launched.

Several workshops for women in northern Namibia who make baskets were organised, followed by a competition which generated considerable interest particularly among the Nordic countries. An exhibition is now being prepared for Denmark, Norway, Finland and possibly Sweden for late 1993.

At the same time a group of needleworking women in Gibeon, southern Namibia, received instruction, encouragement and support in developing their art into an artform. This culminated in an exhibition of their work at the Loft Gallery in Windhoek. The success of this project can be judged by the fact that every piece of work on exhibition was sold on the opening night.

The development of this crafts programme will be pursued vigorously in 1993 since it achieves the objectives of generating income in rural areas, in particular for women.

### The Okombahe Development Project

**T**his vegetable-growing project was officially commissioned by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Hage Geingob, in May 1992. Since then the project has attracted further funding from the Canadian High Commission as well as support from the Namibian Government. An additional six hectares will be added to the existing six hectares during 1993, allowing a further 12 people to come into and benefit from the project. Wholesalers are interested in purchasing the products of the project.



*The Prime Minister, the Hon. Hage Geingob, officially opened the Okombahe development project during 1992*



*The Prime Minister, and other dignitaries inspect the first crops of the Okombahe project*



### Tamariskia Education Centre

**T**he Foundation took over the community centre in Tamariskia, a suburb of Swakopmund, from Rössing Uranium Mine and with help from the Van Leer Foundation has developed an early learning training centre programme which supports the Namibian Government's efforts in this field. The centre will also run adult education classes mainly in literacy and English as well as a teacher support programme. The sewing classes, which were an important part of the original programme, will continue.