



**APP 003921**

**Environmental Scoping Report for Brick Manufacturing Project for  
Omundaungilo Community Forest, in Omundaungilo Constituency  
Ohangwena Region**



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## ACRONYMS

<b>CBNRM</b>	Community Based Natural Resource Management
<b>CCFN</b>	Community Conservation Fund of Namibia
<b>DEA</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EAP</b>	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
<b>ECC</b>	Environmental Clearance Certificate
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMA</b>	Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Scoping
<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and Social Safeguard
<b>FPIC</b>	Free Prior Informed Consent
<b>I&amp;APs</b>	Interested and Affected Parties
<b>KfW</b>	German Government Development Bank
<b>MEFT</b>	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
<b>NAFOLA</b>	Namibia's Forested Lands project
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>RD</b>	Red-Dune Consulting CC
<b>SEMP</b>	Social Environmental Management Plan
<b>TORs</b>	Terms of Reference

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **(a) Introduction and Background**

Traditionally, people in the northern regions of Namibia use timber to building their houses. Practiced over centuries, it has caused severe deforestation in many parts of the north. In effort to combat deforestation, the Namibian Government established the concept of Community Forest. The concept aims to integrate plant resources with the conservation mandate of the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism and has become an important part of the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) concept.

The CBNRM concept is based on the understanding that if natural resources have sufficient value to rural communities, and allow for rights to use, benefit, and manage, then appropriate incentives for people to use natural resources in a sustainable way will be created through the establishment of a Community Forest.

To provide incentives and alternatives material for construction of houses, management of Omundaungilo Community Forest, supported by the Namibia's Forested Lands project (NAFOLA) initiated a community brick making project in 2014 under the theme “*Brick to Conserve*”.

Through a grant application, Omundaungilo Community Forest requested the Community Conservation Fund of Namibia (CCFN) to be supported with establishment of a community brick making project.

### **(b) Statutory requirement**

Section 27(2) of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) has listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Brick manufacturing is NOT a listed activity. However, the primary inputs of production is sand which requires an ECC.

Consequently, Red-Dune Consulting was appointed to undertake an Environmental Scoping (ES) and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project.

### **(c) Environmental Social Impact Assessment**

The project site has been cleared of small bushes. The sand mining site is located over 300m away from the gravel road. The site borders two homestead which are far away hence they will not be affected by the project activities such as noise and dust. Like the major part of the Omundaungilo, the site has deep sand, when it rains it does not cause run offs which could cause soil erosion and land degradation. Overall, there project will not have an impact on biodiversity and land use.

The project will however be beneficial to the community through employment creation and income generation. Furthermore, the project will encourage community to build their houses using bricks, thus preventing cutting down trees.



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, people in the northern regions of Namibia use timber to building their houses. Practiced over centuries, it has caused severe deforestation in many parts of the north. In effort to combat deforestation, the Namibian Government established the concept of Community Forest. A Community Forest (CF) is an area in the communal lands of Namibia for which local communities have obtained the rights to manage forests, woodlands, and other types of natural vegetation<sup>1</sup>.

CF is one of the programmes of the Directorate of Forestry in Ministry of Environment Forest and Tourism, in which the directorate aims to integrate plant resources with the conservation mandate of the Ministry. Consequently, the CF become important part of the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme.

The CBNRM programme is based on the understanding that if natural resources have sufficient value to rural communities, and allow for rights to use, benefit, and manage, then appropriate incentives for people to use natural resources in a sustainable way will be created through the establishment of a CF. The CBNRM programme links conservation to poverty eradication through developing the conservation, hunting, and tourism industries which in turn contribute to the Gross Domestic Product, employment creation and the improvement of the well-being and social upliftment of rural communities.

To provide incentives and alternatives material for construction of houses, management of Omundaungilo Community Forest supported by the Namibia's Forested Lands project (NAFOLA) initiated a community brick making project under the theme “*Brick to Conserve*”. The project is in line with the CBNRM concept of employment creation and improvement of the well-being and social upliftment of rural communities.

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<sup>1</sup> Forest Act, 2001(Act, No. 12 of 2001)

## **1.1 Support by Community Conservation Fund Namibia**

Through a grant application, Omundaungilo Community Forest requested the Community Conservation Fund of Namibia (CCFN) to be supported with establishment of their existing community brick manufacturing project through a *“Brick to Conserve”* initiative. The community seek to be supported with brick making equipment and personnel capacity development.

With financial support from the German Government through the KfW Development Bank, CCFN is implementing a project, *“Poverty Oriented Support to Community Conservation in Namibia”*. The project’s main objective is to contribute to biodiversity conservation and rural development in Namibia’s communal conservancies and community forest in line with CBNRM programme. Through the project, CCFN intends to support Omundaungilo Community Forest to establish their community brick manufacturing project.

## **1.2 Statutory Requirement**

Section 27(2) of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) read together with Annexure of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation, has listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The proposed brick manufacturing project is NOT a listed activity. However, the primary inputs of production is sand which requires an ECC.

### 1.3 Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (TORs) for this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is in accordance with framework of EMA and its (EIA) Regulation 9(a-d). It also considers other relevant local, national, and international laws. These guidelines are aimed to focus on issues of greater environmental concerns and to develop mitigation measures for effective environmental management. Eventually, this Scoping Report (SR) is aimed at obtaining the ECC for the project and to ensure environmental sustainability. The TORs of this project include;

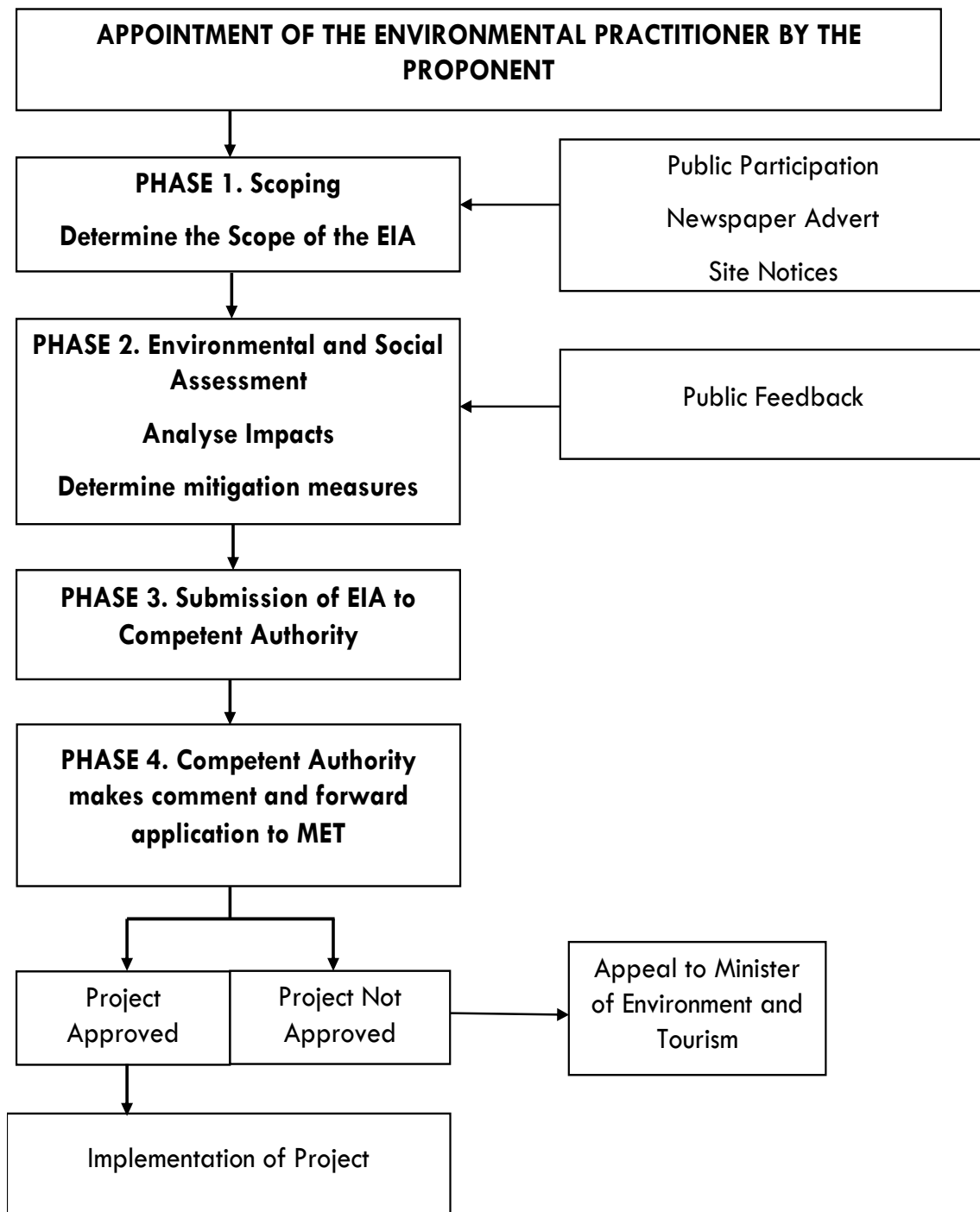
- a description of all tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if needed;
- an indication of the stages at which the Environmental Commissioner is to be consulted;
- a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives; and
- the nature and extent of the public consultation processes to be conducted during the assessment process.
- identify relevant legislation and guidelines for the project;
- identify potential environmental (physical, biological, and social) conditions of the project location and conduct risk assessment;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities about the proposed project to enable their participation and contribution;
- Develop an Environmental Management (EMP) that would be a legal guideline for the environmental protection by the project

### 1.4 Scope

The scope of this project is guided by the EIA Regulations 2012, which follows the process as shown in **Figure 1**. The scope aims at identifying possible impacts, assessing the impact and formulate the optimum, practical mitigation measure to minimize the impacts.

Red-Dune (RD) believes that the Social Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) provides practical mitigation measure which shall ensure environmental sustainability. Further, RD believes

that, the information provided is adequate and sufficient to enable the Environmental Commissioner (EC) to make an informed decision for the project.



**Figure 1** The EIA Process in Namibia

## **1.5 Permits and approvals**

The proposed project obtained several supports from key stakeholders as follows;

1. Consent from the Oukwanyama Traditional Authority (**Annex 2**)
2. Consent from the Ohangwena Regional Council (**Annex 3**)
3. Support from the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (**Annex 5**)
4. Free Prior Informed Consent from community (**Annex 7**)

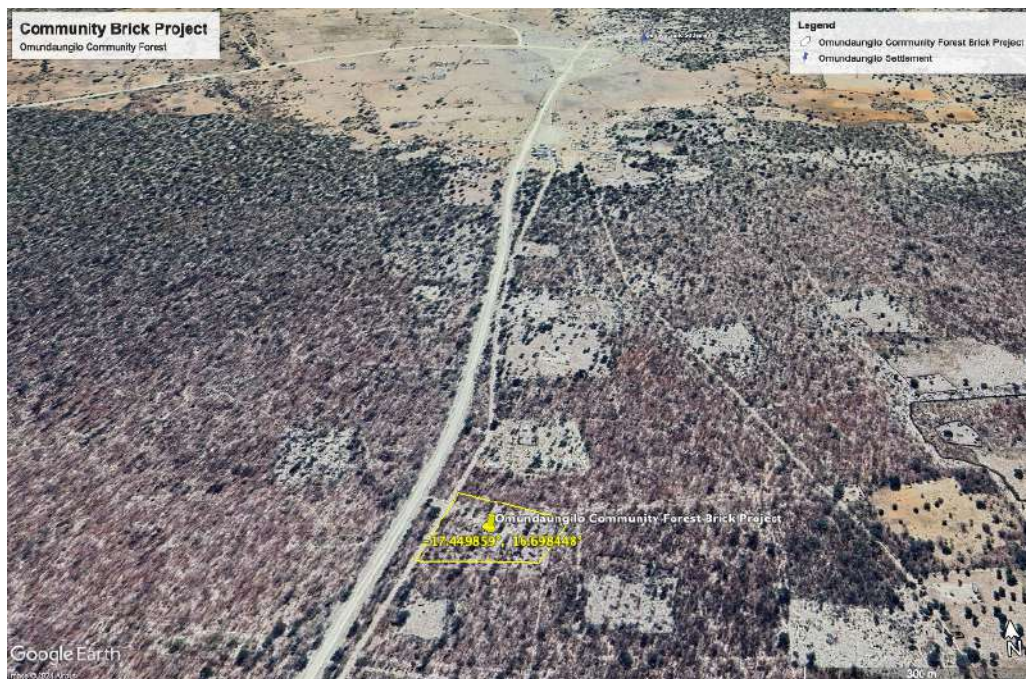
## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Proponent

Omundaungilo Community Forest is the Proponent for this application with financial support from CCFN.

### 2.2 Location

The brick manufacturing project will be established at Omundaungilo Community Forest, GPS coordinates  $-17.449859^{\circ}$  S,  $16.698448^{\circ}$  E on a two (2) hectares (Ha) piece of land in Omundaungilo Constituency of Ohangwena Region at about 2.7 kilometres from Omundaungilo Settlement (**Figure 2**). The land parcel is allocated to the Omundaungilo Community Forest by the Traditional Authority.



**Figure 2.** Project Locality

The site is alongside a gravel road that connect Omundaungilo settlement to B10 road in the south. It is partially cleared of vegetation, with majority of mature trees remaining. There is a power transmission lines on the east along the road but not within the project area (**Figure 3**).



**Figure 3.** Project site pictures, (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 17 April 2024)

**2.3 Brick making**

Bricks will be made using manual brick making machine, sun dried and manually piled on site. Wheelbarrows will be used to transport sand and bricks on site (**Figure 4**). Cement will be manually mixed in the open until a point where a concrete mixer is procured.



**Figure 4.** Equipment to be used (*Photo for illustration purpose only*)

## 2.4 Sand Mining

Omundaungilo is made up of deep sand. Sand will be collected at the brick making site using manual tools such as spades and pickaxe and transported with wheel barrows (**Figure 5**).





**Figure 5.** Cleared area for sand mining

The site, like the broader area of north eastern part of Ohangwena region, is formed up of thick sand, hence its strategic location next to the road to ensure accessibility with vehicles (**Figure 6**).



**Figure 6.** Example of a village road accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicle

## 2.5 Water Source

Water will be collected from an earth dam and brought to site with a pick-up car. In future, the project targets to rehabilitate a broken government borehole that used to supply water to the settlement (**Figure 7**).



**Figure 7.** Broken borehole at Omundaungilo Settlement

## 2.6 Area Fencing

The project area will be fenced with a mesh wire to prevent unauthorised access as well as access by animals.

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

#### **3.1 Physical Environment**

##### **3.1.1 Geology**

Namibian's northern part, commonly known as the "*Owambo Basin*" is formed by sand deposit from water borne deposit millions of years ago. These deposit of sand and water borne deposits formed the Kalahari Basin. The deposits of sands, clay and calcrete makes up the Kalahari Group.

##### **3.1.2 Topography and Drainage**

Ohangwena region is situated on a flat topography extending east to west along the Angolan border. Although the overall regional area is influenced by the Cuvelai Basin<sup>2</sup>, the drainage do not affect the project site since it is not located in *Iishanas* and is made up of a relatively thick forest with deep sand.

#### **3.2 Land use**

The northern part of Namibia falls under communal land use where land use is mainly for communal farming with domestic animals such as goats, cattle, donkeys, and pigs and cultivating crops. The project site could be frequented either through passages of seldom grazing domestic animals.

#### **3.3 Biodiversity**

Pictures of the dominant trees are presented in the **Table I** below with their conservation status. The dominant tree species found in the project area are *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat) and

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<sup>2</sup> a drainage made up of networks of shallow watercourses locally known as "*Iishanas*" (*Iishanas* are recharged by floodwater from Angola during times of high rainfall or filled by rain that occur in the region).

*Combretum* species. The field assessment was undertaken during the dry phase of the year and no grass species could be identified.

**Table 1.** Dominant tree species found in the project area



*Pterocarpus angolensis* (Kiaat)

Protection status: Near Threatened  
in Namibia



*Acacia mellifera*

No protection status



Combretum Tree

## 4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

The EMA requires an EIA to explore various project alternatives which aims to ensure that a chosen project component does not have significant impact to the environment. Section 1 of EIA regulation defines “alternatives” as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to -

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity; and
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity;

Project alternatives ranges from not implementing the project (no go alternative), when the environmental impacts are severe, or there is high degree of uncertainty. Other alternative considers the project site, technology, and equipment to be used. The description of alternatives is as follows;

#### **4.1 Site Alternative**

The project site has strategically located alongside the road to enable access due to thick sand in Omundaungilo area. The project is not near any establishment hence there will be is no hindrance to the community. Overall, the project does not pose any social and environmental threat for an alternative site to be considered.

## 5 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following regulatory frameworks are key to the implementation of the project (*Table 2*).

**Table 2.** Policy and Regulatory Framework

<b>Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
<b>The Namibian Constitution</b>	Article 95 <sup>3</sup>	Protection of the environment and biodiversity
<b>Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007</b>	This act aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters	The acts provides a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate to prevent environmental damages.
<b>Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000</b>	To provide for the establishment of traditional authorities and the designation, election, appointment, and recognition of traditional leaders; to define the powers, duties and functions of traditional authorities and traditional leaders; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The traditional authority has the power to allocate and give consent to a land parcel
<b>Communal Land Reform Amendment Act 13 of 2013</b>	To provide for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land; to establish Communal Land Boards; to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land; and to make provision for incidental matters.	The traditional authority has the power to allocate and give consent to a land parcel

<sup>3</sup> The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future

<b>Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
<b>Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill</b>	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management	To protect the Environment from possible hydrocarbons and oil leaks from the machinery
<b>Environmental Policy framework (1995)</b>	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment.	Consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development stages
<b>The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007</b>	Promotes the Safety and Health of employees at the work place	Employees and public subjected to noise and dust
<b>Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919</b>	To Protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	Application of proper mitigation measure to noise and dust
<b>Labour Act No. 11 of 2007</b>	This Act outlines the labour laws which encompass protection and safety of employees at work.	Fair labour practises to the project employees
<b>Water Act No, 54 of 1956</b>	All water resources belongs to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource	Prevention of water pollution
<b>Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969</b>	To promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion	Sand harvesting had the potential to cause land degradation
<b>Water Resource Management Act No.11 of 2011</b>	The Act stipulates the prevention of both Surface and Ground water sources.	Prevention of water pollution
<b>Public Health Act no. 36 of 1919</b>	The Act gives provision for the protection for the health of all people.	The noise and dust level emanating from the project could affect the surrounding community.

Regulatory Framework	Summary	Applicability
<p data-bbox="201 248 573 329"><b>National Heritage Act No.27 of 2004</b></p> <p data-bbox="201 394 573 475"><b>Government Notices No.287 of 2004</b></p>	<p data-bbox="594 248 1381 329">The Act gives provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.</p>	<p data-bbox="1402 248 2032 329">There were no heritage features identified on site or within the close vicinity of the site.</p>



## 6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Section 21 of the EIA Regulation requires the undertaking of an Environmental Scoping (ES) to follow a robust stakeholder consultation. This is an important process, because it gives members of the public, Interested and Affected Parties (I&As) to comment or raise concerns that may affect their socio-economic or general environment because of the project. Further, it solicits crucial local knowledge that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) may not have.

Stakeholder consultation focused on the community of Omundaungilo Community Forest, Oukwanyama Traditional Authority (**Annex 5**).

### 6.1 Omundaungilo Community Consultation

A meeting was held with members (Villagers) of Omundaungilo Community Forest on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2023 at Omundaungilo Settlement (**Figure 8**).



**Figure 8.** Community Meeting at Omundaungilo Community Forest 18<sup>th</sup> April 2024 (*Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2024*).

- The meeting was attended by 34 people, 10 women and 24 (**Annex 6**).
- Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu for Red-Dune Consulting presented the background of the project “*Brick to Conserve*” and the meeting objectives. He informed the meeting about the request that Omundaungilo Community Forest made to CCFN to be support with their proposed brick making project which has been approved by CCFN.
- The meeting was informed that, the project is funded by the German development bank, KfW which require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the community and ensure that project implementing agencies observe the highest standard of Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) which aims to ensure that the project is environmental and social sustainability.
- The meeting was informed that, the ESS requirement does not support projects if amongst others, it involves:
  - Displacement of people
  - Destroying heritage sites
  - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
  - Causing general conflict in the community
- Furthermore, the meeting was informed that, the proposed site must not be on an occupied land.
- The meeting was further informed that the protection of the environment is provided for under the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012. The EMA has listed developmental activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Although ‘Brick Making’ is not entirely a listed activity, it involves ‘sand mining’ which is a listed activity. Hence an Environmental Scoping must be undertaken and an Environmental Management Plan needs to be developed for the project.
- To obtain an ECC, a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment must be undertaken, which is one of the core components of the consultation.
- Lastly the meeting was informed that, a consent letter is one of the requisites for the project to be implemented. This consent letter, called ‘Free Prior Informed Consent’ (FPIC) represent the community in understanding and agreeing to the proposed project. The FPIC was explained to the community as follows;

- **FREE** refers to a consent given voluntarily and absent of coercion, intimidation, or manipulation.
  - **PRIOR** means consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities
  - **INFORMED** means that community was well informed about the project and they know all information about the project.
  - **CONSENT** refers to the collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities.
- Free Prior Informed Consent was verbally obtained from the meeting by show of hands and a FPIC letter was read to the community, read, and signed by the village headman (**Figure 4, Annex 7**).



**Figure 9.** Omundaungilo Forest Community consent

- The community enquired the following;
  - Welcomed the approval of their request by CCFN and urged all villages within the Omundaungilo Community Forest to work together.
  - A community member raised concern about lack of water at the project site.
    - Management Omundaungilo Community Forest informed the meeting that there are various earth dams in Omundaungilo which hold water throughout

the year. While sourcing alternative water sources such as rehabilitating existing none functioning boreholes in the area, the project will collect water from earths dams.

- A community member inquired if a permit would be required to collect water from earth dams.
  - Red Dune informed the meeting that, collecting of water from earth dams by community members does not require a permit or license, however, it should be done with consent from the area headman.
- The meeting enquired on what will happen if the project aims to expand to other villages within the Omundaungilo Community Forest, will it also require another ECC.
  - Red-Dune informed the meeting that the ECC is approved for a site-specific project hence another Environmental Scoping will be required to obtain an ECC for the specific site / area.
- The meeting adjourned with a prayer, and a site assessment with the community was undertaken (**Figure 10**).



**Figure 10.** Site Assessments with the community of Omundaungilo Community Forest

## 7 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Impact Identification

The SR is structured to assess the impact of the proposed establishment and operation of the brick making project supported by sand mining. Potential impact were identified during sites assessment, stakeholder consultations and using literature review. This process conforms with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) EIA regulations (**Table 3**. Criteria for impact assessment).

Impact significance was determined under two mitigation scenarios; **without mitigation** and **with mitigation**. The confidence of impact mitigation depends on the level of certainty based on available information to assess the impact.

**Table 3.** Criteria for impact assessment

Risk Event	Rating	Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
Impact type	0	No Impact
	+VE	Positive
	-VE	Negative
Probability	The probability that an impact may occur under the following analysis	
	1	Improbable (Low likelihood)
	2	Low probability
	3	Probable (Likely to occur)
	4	Highly Probable (Most likely)
	5	Definite (Impact will occur irrespective of the applied mitigation measure)
Confidence level	The confidence level of occurrence in the prediction, based on available knowledge	
	L	Low
	M	Medium
	H	High
	0	None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)

<b>Significance (Without Mitigation)</b>	L	Low (The presence of the impact's magnitude is expected to be temporal or localized, that may not require alteration to the operation of the project)
	M	Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be of short term moderate and normally regionally. In most cases, such impacts require that the projects is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)
	H	High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in long term. The impact could have a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied)
<b>Mitigation</b>	The applied measure / alternative to reduce / avoid an impact	
<b>Significance (With Mitigation)</b>	0	None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
	L	Low (The presence of the impact's magnitude is expected to be temporal or localised, that may not require alteration to the operation of the project)
	M	Medium (This is when the impact is expected to be of short term moderate and normally regionally. In most cases, such impacts require that the projects is altered to mitigate the impact or alternative method of mitigation is implemented)
	H	High (The impact is definite, can be regional or national and in long term. The impact could have a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied)
<b>Duration</b>	Time duration of the impacts	
	1	Immediate
	2	Short-term (0-5 years)
	3	Medium-term (5-15 years)
	4	Long-term (more than 15 years)
	5	Permanent
<b>Scale</b>	The geographical scale of the impact	
	1	Site specific

	2	Local
	3	Regional
	4	National
	5	International

The following negative and positive impacts were identified. An EIA is a living document, impacts that could not be identified during assessment and maybe identified later should be considered and adequate mitigation measures must be applied.

Potential Negative Impact	Potential Positive Impacts
Dust pollution	Direct creation of employment to the locals
Loss of biodiversity	Increased conservation of trees
Soil disturbance	Constructing of better / modern houses
Health and Safety risk	
Risk of contamination of ground water from oil, grease and lubricants from concrete mixers and vehicles	

## 7.2 Impact Assessment

The impact significance was determined using a risk matrix (**Table 4**). A five-by-five matrix was used where the impact severity was categorised and assigned scores from 1 to 5 as follows: Improbable=1, Low=2, Medium=3, High=4 and Severe=5. Similarly, the likelihood was assigned scores as follows; improbable=1, Low Likely=2, Probable=3, High Probability=4, Definite=5. The impact rating was determined by multiplying the impact severity and likelihood.

**Table 4.** Risk assessment matrix<sup>4</sup>

<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>	<b>5</b> Definite	5 Low	10 Medium	15 High	20 Severe	25 Severe
	<b>4</b> High Probability	4 Low	8 Medium	12 High	16 High	20 Severe
	<b>3</b> Probable	3 Low	6 Medium	9 Medium	12 High	15 High
	<b>2</b> Low	2 Low	4 Low	6 Medium	8 Medium	10 Medium
	<b>1</b> Improbable	1 Negligible	2 Low	3 Low	4 Low	5 Low
		<b>1</b> Negligible	<b>2</b> Minor	<b>3</b> Medium	<b>4</b> High	<b>5</b> Severe
		<b>IMPACT SEVERITY / CONSEQUENCE</b>				
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Severe

### 7.3 Impact Mitigation and Significance

The mitigation measures were developed by applying the mitigation hierarchy; (i) avoid adverse impacts to the extent possible by using preventative measures; (ii) reduce adverse impacts to low levels; (iii) if unavoidable and cannot be reduced to practical low levels, remedy / offset<sup>5</sup> for adverse residual impacts and explore applying the principle of precautional approach to prevent irreversible damage. The residual effect of the impact is assessed after applying mitigation measure to determine its significance.

<sup>4</sup> Risk Management Guideline for the BC Public Sector (Province of British Columbia Risk Management Branch and Government Security Office 2012)

<sup>5</sup> This step is the last resort to address significant residual impacts that could not be prevented through avoidance and minimization, or adequately corrected through restoration/rehabilitation.



## **8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

### **8.1 Project Establishment**

#### **8.1.1 Positive Impact**

##### *8.1.1.1 Employment creation*

#### **Enhancement measures**

1. All employment opportunity must be reserved for members of Omundaungilo Community Forest
2. Abide by the Namibian Labour Act

##### *8.1.1.2 Increased trees conservation*

1. Undertake awareness to promote the use of bricks instead of timber to make household
2. Price the brick reasonably to ensure affordability by the community

#### **8.1.2 Negative Impacts**

##### *8.1.2.1 Lack of knowledge to understand the EMP*

Generally, local people has little education background to understand the provisions of the EMP which could lead to litters, indiscriminatory cutting down of mature trees, uncoordinated disposal of fuel, grease, and other lubricant. To enhance understanding of the EMP, management must;

1. Provide an induction training to workers on the provision of the EMP,
2. Produce infographics of the EMP,
3. Translate the EMP into Oshiwambo, the local language.

8.1.2.2 *Loss of Biodiversity*

The area is partially cleared however a lot of mature trees where left. The preservation of remaining trees will not necessarily serve as habitat but rather to preserve mature trees on site. Furthermore, mature trees will provide shade during project operation.

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Destruction of biodiversity													
<b>Key Mitigation Measures:</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do not cut down mature trees in the area.</li> <li>2. Do not plant alien trees on site</li> <li>3. Crawling animals such as lizards may be spotted on site, they must not be killed</li> </ol>													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>

-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immedi ate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

8.1.2.3 Soil pollution

The project establishment should construct an equipment storage area that must have a bunded floor to prevent soil pollution from oil, grease, and lubricants.

<b>Summary of Impact: Soil pollution</b>													
<b>Key Mitigation Measures:</b>													
1. Storage rooms for equipment must have bunded floor													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

8.1.2.4 Health and Safety

Site establishment involves using manual equipment such as axes to cut down trees. Worker may injure themselves while performing these activities. Establishment of the sand mining site will require removal and piling of top soil. Excess dust could be health hazard to the workers.

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Risk of Health and Safety													
<b>Key Mitigation Measures:</b>													
1. Train people on how to use the axe in cutting down trees, 2. Do not allow drunk workers to work, 3. Provide employees with Personal Protective Equipment such as dust masks, hand gloves, overalls, eyewear, and safety boots.													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

## **8.2 Project operation**

### **8.2.1 Positive Impact**

#### *8.2.1.1 Employment creation*

Same as during project establishment

#### *8.2.1.2 Increased tree conservation*

Same as during project establishment

### **8.2.2 Negative Impacts**

#### *8.2.2.1 Lack of knowledge to understand the EMP*

Same as during project establishment

8.2.2.2 Dust Pollution

Dust pollution during mixing of sand and cement in the concrete mixers, as well during putting sand into wheel barrows with shovel can be a health hazard to employees. However, dust pollution is minimal to be a nuisance to the community or impact visibility.

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Health hazard to workers													
<b>Key Mitigation measures:</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide personal protective equipment to employees such as dust mask, ear muff, eye glasses etc.</li> <li>2. Do load / offload sand during heavy winds.</li> <li>3. Cement and concrete must be mixed with concrete mixers and not manually in the open.</li> <li>4. Cement bags must be stored and disposed of properly and may not be shaken in the open.</li> </ol>													
Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							Quantitative assessment						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

8.2.2.3 Safety risk

Typical sand mining risk public with the risk of falling into burrow pits. Sand mining of this project will be done site, which will have restricted entry. Risk could emanate from negligent handling of equipment (concrete mixers shovels, pick axe and rakes).

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Injuries and health risks to employees													
<b>Key mitigations</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All workers must be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (overall, boots etc)</li> <li>2. No workers must be allowed to be at work without adequate PPE</li> <li>3. Train the workers on correct use of equipment</li> </ol>													
Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							Quantitative assessment						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3



8.2.2.4 Occupational health risk

Work places may lead to new social relationship, which can be catalyst for the spreading of diseases, such as HIV and AIDS. Additionally, workers may abuse alcohol. Exposure to excess noise and dust could impact employees hearing ability and lung related disease respectively thus damaging their health.

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Health risks to employees during working hours													
<b>Key mitigations</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide awareness to the employees on dangers of HIV/AIDS, alcohol, and drug abuse</li> <li>2. Provide condoms on site</li> <li>3. Train workers on the possible health hazards to avoid potential risks</li> <li>4. All workers must be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</li> <li>5. No employee must be allowed to be at work station without adequate PPE</li> <li>6. There must be a first aid kit with adequate medicine</li> <li>7. Provide adequate gender sensitive ablution facility</li> <li>8. Adhere to the Labour act, non-toxic human dust exposure levels may not exceed 5mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respiratory dust and 15mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust.</li> <li>9. Supervisors must undergo an occupational health and first aid course,</li> </ol>													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>

-ve	Probable	Low	Local	Short term	Medium	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Short term	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
	3	2	2	2	6	3	-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3

8.2.2.5 Soil disturbances / Land degradation

The project will not use machinery or vehicles that could cause land degradation. Sand mining is done onsite and transported using wheelbarrows to the brick making site. This impact is therefore negligible. However, in event where the project procure machinery such as tractors, the following mitigation will be required to be applied.

<b>Summary of Impact: Soil erosion</b>													
<b>Key mitigations</b>													
1. Movement of machinery must be coordinated and restricted to be within the site and access road													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3



8.2.2.6 Risk of contamination of ground water from oil, grease and lubricants from concrete mixers and vehicles

When concrete mixers and tractors are procured, the following mitigation will be required. The possibility of significant contamination will be negligible.

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Pollution of the environment with hazardous waste													
<b>Key mitigations</b>													
1. Machinery must be well survived to avoid oil spills													
2. All hydrocarbons must be stored in an enclosed environment and on bunded floor.													
3. Parked vehicles must be provided with drip trays													
Without Mitigation							With Mitigation						
Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence	Impact type	Probability	Severity	Extent	Duration	Significance	Confidence
-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Local	Immediate	Low	High
Quantitative assessment							Quantitative assessment						
-ve	2	2	1	1	4	3	-ve	1	1	1	1	1	3

8.2.2.7 Heritage and Archaeological Resource

There are no heritage and archaeological material in the area. However, best practise requires that a chance find is developed.

<b>Summary of Impact: Destruction of Heritage and Archaeological Materials</b>													
<b>Key Mitigation Measures</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers must be trained on the possible find of archaeological material in the area</li> <li>Establish a “Chance Find Procedure” where if any archaeological finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains or artefacts) is encountered;</li> <li>The activity must be stopped immediately and the operation manager of that activity be informed;</li> <li>The manager must ensure the cordoning off the area with a danger tape and take appropriate records and pictures</li> <li>The manager must immediately report the findings to the National Museum (+264 61 276800) or the National Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).</li> </ol>													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
-ve	Low	High	Site specific	Short term	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site specific	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3	-ve	2	1	1	1	2	3

8.2.2.8 Waste generation

<b>Summary of Impact:</b> Littering and bad hygiene													
<b>Key Mitigation Measures</b>													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure cleanliness on the ablution facility</li> <li>2. All waste produced on site should be contained and disposed as at an approved waste disposal site</li> <li>3. There must be dust bin for domestic waste collection and disposed of at an approved site</li> <li>4. No onsite burying, dumping, or burning of waste material is allowed</li> </ol>													
<b>Without Mitigation</b>							<b>With Mitigation</b>						
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>	<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
-ve	Low	High	Site specific	Short term	Low	High	-ve	Low	Low	Site specific	Immediate	Low	High
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>							<b>Quantitative assessment</b>						
-ve	2	2	2	2	4	3	-ve	2	1	1	1	2	3

## **9 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION**

To ensure human safety and the environment, the following must be undertaken at the end of the project life cycle or demolition.

1. Develop a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan
2. There must be clear signs to the public about the closure of the project
3. Ensure that all contaminated equipment's are properly cleaned before their disposal
4. The work must be supervised by a qualified and competed person.
5. Workers must be provided with all necessary PPE
6. All wasted generated must be disposed of approved sites
7. Revegetate the area
8. Ensure sand pits are properly rehabilitated

## **10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **10.1 Conclusions**

The magnitude of this project is small. All possible impacts were found to be low. In anticipation for the project growth, adequate mitigation measures were developed. This is a community project, a great initiative to enhance conservation and limit deforestation.


### **10.2 Recommendations**

It is recommended for the project to be issued with the ECC.

# 11 ANNEXURE

## 11.1 Annex 1. Pro Forma for Environmental Contract for Sand Mining

23120002489



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA  
**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM**  
 Department of Environmental Affairs

Cnr of Robert Mugabe & Kenneth Kaunda Street  
 Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

**PRO FORMA ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRACT FOR SAND MINING**

Omundaungilo CF	Ohangwena	Omundaungilo
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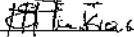
Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Section 32)

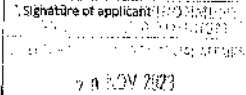
**PART 1 A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT**

1. Name (person or business):	OMUNDAUNGILO COMMUNITY FOREST
2. Business registration/identity no.	N/A
3. Correspondence address:	P.O.Box 13088, Eenhana, NAMIBIA
4. Name of contact person:	EINO HAIKALI & KLAUDIA HAUFIKU
5. Position of contact person:	CHAIRPERSON AND SECRETARY
6. Telephone or cell phone number:	0812962631 & 0812235040
7. Fax number:	N/A
8. Email address:	einohaikali@gmail.com & klaufiku10@gmail.com

NB: The completion of this questionnaire is a requirement under Section 20(1) of the Environmental Management Act no. 07 of 2007. Therefore it must be filled in as truthfully and reliably as possible. It must be noted here that the applicant is accountable for any wrong and misleading information that may be provided in this questionnaire. From this perspective, any person who completes this questionnaire must read and sign the declaration on the last page of this questionnaire.

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong and incomplete.

\*  EINO HAIKALI, CHAIRPERSON  
 Full name in block letters Position

Signature of applicant:   
 P.O. Box 13088  
 Eenhana

**Omundaungilo Community Forest**  
 P.O. Box 13088  
 Eenhana

1



## 11.2 Annex 2. Consent by Oukwanyama Traditional Authority

### PART 2 A: CONSENT BY VILLAGE HEADMEN, TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY OR PRIVATE FREEHOLDER

#### For Village Headman

1. Name of TA headman/freeholder: Mr. Efraim Haihambo
2. Postal address: P.O. Box 13145, Eenhana
3. Telephone or Mobile no.: 0812833643
4. Email address (if applicable): efraimha8@gmail.com

#### For Traditional Authority or Freeholder

1. Name of TA headman/freeholder: Mr. Toivo Helao Shiweda
2. Postal address: P.O.Box 13270
3. Telephone or Mobile no.: 0812694251

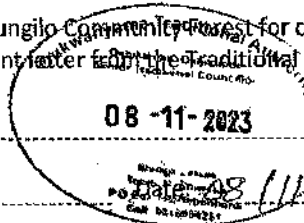
2

4. Email address (if applicable):

#### Comment and recommendation by the traditional authority /private freeholder (landowner)

The Traditional Authority has allocated land to Omundaungilo Community Forest for collection of sand for the brick making project. See attached consent letter from the Traditional Authority.

Stamp and signature of representative:





## OUKWANYAMA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY(OTA)

P.O. BOX, 444  
Ohangwena

Tel. 065-260084  
Fax. 065-260084

Inquiries: Dr. Fritz S. Nghishilwa  
(0818441662)

14 November 2023

The Chairperson/ Coordinator  
Omundaungilo Community Forestry Project  
Ohangwena region  
Dear Sir/ Madam

**RE: LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR OMUNDAUNGILO COMMUNITY PROJECT**

During its meeting which took place on the 13 November 2023 at Omhedi Palace the Chief's Council was briefed about the envisaged project. The Council decided to endorse and support the project as it is intended to benefit the community of Omundaungilo..

The Chief's Council would like to be updated with the progress of the project and the extent to which the concern community is benefitting from it. In this respect the Chief's Council has appointed Mr Toivo Shiweda, the senior traditional councillor of Oshikunde to be updated on regular basis and to communicate same to the Chief's Council.

Thank you

Yours faithfully,

Elias K. Waandja

Chairman of the Oukwanyama Traditional Authority



### 11.3 Annex 5. Consent by Regional Council

#### PART 2 B: CONSENT BY REGIONAL COUNCIL OR LOCAL AUTHORITY

For regional council or local authority represented by Chief Regional Officer (CRO) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

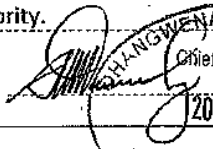
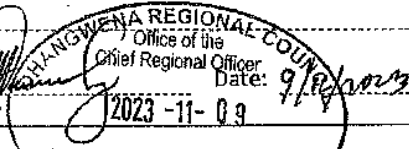
1. Name of CRO/CEO: Mr. Fillipus H. Shilongo

2. Postal address: Private Bag 88011, Eenhana, Namibia

3. Telephone or Mobile no: 065-246306

4. Email address (if applicable): *hshilongo@ohangwena.gov.na*

**Comment and recommendation by the Chief Regional Officer or Chief Executive Officer**  
The Traditional Authority has allocated land to Omundaungilo Community Forest for collection of sand for the brick making project. See attached consent letter from the Traditional Authority.

Stamp and signature of representative:  

NB: The completion of this questionnaire does not revoke provision 33 of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 for the Environmental Commissioner to decide whether an activity requires an assessment but complements the process. Therefore a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process may be required depending on the magnitude of the proposed project.

## 11.4 Annex 4. Obligation and Compliance

### PART 6: OBLIGATIONS AND COMPLIANCE

The proponent recognises that its sand mining operations may have significant impacts on the environment. Accordingly the proponent undertakes that during the course of its operations it will take every practicable step necessary to ensure the mitigation of such impacts. In doing so it will comply with the obligations identified in the EMP and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism represented by the Environmental Commissioner.

SIGNED AT Eenhana on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of November 2023

For the proponent: S. Nghendekwa  
(Duly authorized thereto)

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism  
Eenhana Forestry Office  
15 NOV 2023  
P.O. Box 13088 Eenhana  
Tel: 065 263 040 Fax: 065 263 236  
Republic of Namibia

For the Government of Namibia: \_\_\_\_\_  
Timoteus Mufeti  
Environmental Commissioner  
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

## 11.5 Annex 4: Support by Ministry of Environmental Forestry and Tourism



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY  
DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

FORESTRY OSHIKOTO AND OHANGWENA SUBDIVISION

Cell: 0812305732

Fax. No. 065 – 263238

E-mail: [mmkkasera@yahoo.com](mailto:mmkkasera@yahoo.com)

Enquiries: Maria M.K. Kasera

REGIONAL FORESTRY OFFICE

110 Church Street

P.O. Box 13088,

EENHANA

16 November 2023

To: Community Conservation Fund of Namibia  
Unit 7A Southport Building  
Hosea Kutako Drive  
Windhoek

Dear Ms Hleka,

**SUBJECT: SAND MINING FOR THE SUPPLY OF SAND TO IMPLEMENT THE  
OMUNDAUNGILO COMMUNITY FOREST BRICKMAKING PROJECT**

The above subject bears as a reference;

This letter serves to inform your good office that the Omundaungilo Community Forest obtain sand for making bricks from the inland forest. Therefore the source of sand has no negative environmental impact, as it will improve the forest stands.

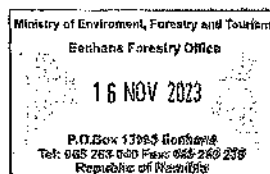
For any further queries, kindly do not hesitate to contact Ms. MMK Kasera on the above contact details.

Yours Sincerely,

Ms. Maria MK Kasera

Senior Forest Technician: Ohangwena Region

Date: 16/11/2023



# 11.6 Annex 5. Attendance Register



Community Meeting for the Application Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed Sand mining at Omundaungilo  
Community Forests, Ohangwena Region

Date: 17-Apr-24  
Time: 09:00 - 14:00

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell	Email	Signature
1	KLAARA HARARY	F	CFC	SECRETARY	0812235000	kharary10@gmail	
2	L-1/DIA N. SHUBENI	F	CFC	TREASURER	0812972020	lydia.shubeni@ccfn.org	
3	Christian N. Hamus	M	CFC	Vice-Chairman	0813001794	Christian.Oyusica@ccfn.org	
4	Sara Hakaadengde	M	CFC	Member	0813012105	-	
5	Beata Njihopa	F	CFC	Member	0812972019	-	
6	Fanni Houtongo	M	Member	Member	081283460	-	
7	Levi David	M		Member	0814755030		
8	Walde Paulus	M		Member	081445304		
9	Lazarus Gibson	M		Member	081		
10	Hense Titus	M		Headman	0812987225		
11	INDUTAPA JONS	M		MEMBER	0812933874		
12	Lazarus Kristida	M		Member	-		

13	GABRIEL SAFIBI	M			Member				
14	Vilho Mulundu	M			Member	081241490			Vilho
15	Eifas Hane					0812012391			Eifas Hane
16	Jonas Hanene	M			Member	08164933			Jonas
17	JOHANNES KAROLUS	M				0813210321			JOHANNES
18	Simeon HISHAFA	M			HEAD MAN	08128074			Simeon
19	Efraim Hachamba	M			Head Man	081283643			Efraim
20	WALTER SATCOSA	M			Member	081872574			WALTER
21	NATALIA NELENDE	F			Member	0818465102			NATALIA
22	Kondumwenya Venepia	F			member	081830853			K. venepia
23	Lwenisa Heshanishi	F			Member	0812302390			Lwenisa
24	Nakalia Neuyga	f			member	081218514			N. Neuyga
25	Aili Toopopi	F			member	081277216			Aili Toopopi
26	Lydia Nambala	F			member	081418612			L. Nambala
27	ARUNA SIKHAMBWA	F			Advisor	081283715			ARUNA
28	Petrus Ngiphwa	M			Head Man	081590078			Petrus

29	Moses Wlewa	M			Headman: 0818-230412		M.N.W.P
30	<del>Uto Hamulya</del>	M	MEF- DOF		Forst. Ruvuzi 0814675283		<del>M.N.W.P</del>
31	Sam Nguenduba	M	MEF- DOF		Senior Forestry 0812581061	Sam Nguenduba gumbeji.com	M.N.W.S
32	Kiso Herkali	M	CF		Chair. PERS. 0812962631	-	M.N.W.P
33	LEONARDO A. NDAI	M			HEADMAN 0812512743	-	M.N.W.P
34	IRARE M	M	RD		Comm. 0811977619	kelano 18 gweru	M.N.W.P
35							
36							
37							
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# 11.7 Annex 6. Free Prior Informed Consent from local headman

  
18 April 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

**SUBJECT: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT FOR THE PROPOSED SAND  
MINING AT OMUNDAUNGILO  
VILLAGE IN OMUNDAUNGILO COMMUNITY FOREST**

The above subject bears reference,

I, MR. EFRAM HAIHAMBLO as the area Headman of  
OMUNDAUNGILO Village in Omundaungilo  
Community Forest under the Oukwanyama Traditional Authority fully support the above-  
mentioned project for the benefit of our community. The project does not interfere with our  
traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support from the Community Conservation  
Fund of Namibia (CCFN) and its developing partners.

This letter to serve as a Free Prior Informed Consent for the project.

Yours Sincerely

MR. EFRAM HAIHAMBLO

Name of Headman



Signature

Oukwanyama Traditional Authority

OMUNDAUNGILO Village

Omundaungilo Community Forest

0812833643

Cell phone Number



## 12 REFERENCE

1. Mendelsohn J, Jarvis A & Robertson T. 2013. A profile and atlas of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin. RAISON & Gondwana Collection
2. Namibian Statistically Agency: Namibia 2011 population and housing census main Report