Environmental Scoping Report for the Proposed Water Supply Systems to Support Community Irrigation Demonstration Plots in the Kavango West Region

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ACRONYMS

ADSWAC	Resilience Building as Climate Change Adaptation in Drought-Struck South-Western African Communities
AF	Adaptation Fund
BID	Background Information Document
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflicts
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
MAFWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
NSA	Namibia Statistic Agency
OKACOM	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
OSS	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PPP	Public Participation Process
WRMA	Water Resource Management Act (Act No. 11 of 2023)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) presents the findings of a proposed climate resilience and livelihood improvement project in the Kavango West Region. The project is being implemented by DAPP Namibia with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory. It focuses on improving access to water for both irrigation and domestic use through controlled abstraction from the transboundary Kavango River, which is shared between Namibia and Angola. The project forms part of a broader initiative aimed at strengthening rural livelihoods through the establishment of demonstration plots linked to Producer Organisations across Kavango East and West. However, this assessment specifically focuses on sites located within Kavango West. The main goal is to support communities in adapting to climate change by improving water availability and promoting more productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

Agriculture in the region is largely constrained by erratic rainfall and recurring droughts, which reduce crop yields and increase vulnerability to climate variability. Although the Kavango River provides a reliable water source in the wider region, many communities lack the infrastructure needed to use it effectively. As a result, farming remains mostly rain-fed and less productive.
To address these challenges, the project introduces small-scale irrigation systems at community level. Water supply solutions are based on site conditions, with surface water abstraction proposed for areas close to the river and boreholes recommended for inland sites. Most of the selected sites are already disturbed or under agricultural use, and no major biodiversity or heritage constraints were identified.

Overall, the anticipated environmental impacts are considered low to moderate and can be effectively managed through appropriate mitigation measures. The project is expected to improve food production, strengthen food security, build practical skills, and support a transition towards a more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihood system in the region.

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background and Context

The Kavango East and Kavango West regions of Namibia experience semi-arid conditions, with erratic rainfall and recurring droughts that continue to limit agricultural productivity and contribute to ongoing food insecurity. Communities in these regions rely heavily on subsistence farming, which leaves them highly exposed to climate variability and seasonal uncertainty. Although the Kavango River provides a dependable source of water, access to irrigation infrastructure and practical agricultural training remains limited in many rural areas. Farming is therefore largely rain-dependent, restricting the ability of communities to move towards more reliable and resilient irrigation-based systems.

The proposed project seeks to address this gap through the establishment of irrigation demonstration plots linked to Producer Organisations (POs) across both regions. These plots are intended to serve as practical learning sites where community members can develop hands-on skills in horticultural production, irrigation, and water management.

While the broader programme covers both Kavango East and Kavango West, this report focuses on the Kavango West component, which includes twenty (20) demonstration plots. Each plot, measuring approximately 0.5 hectares,1.8 m fenced with three POs that measure 1.2 m (to be ascended) is designed to function as both a production unit and a training platform.

In practical terms, the project aims to strengthen local capacity by enabling community members to apply and replicate improved farming practices at household level. This is expected to improve food security, support more stable agricultural production, and contribute to more resilient livelihoods within Kavango West.

1.2 Project Overview

The proposed project, implemented by development Aid from People to People Namibia (DAPP), aims to improve access to water and enhance food production through climate-smart agricultural

practices. The project will establish 20 Project Organiser (PO) plots, each measuring approximately 0.5 hectares and supporting 40 members per plot. Benefiting around 800 people in total. The plots were fenced (1.2–1.8 meters high) to protect crops from wildlife intrusion. The project will further introduce solar-powered water abstraction systems and drill Boreholes, subject to approval through an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), to ensure sustainable and reliable water supply.

1.2.1 Key objectives

The key objectives of the project are to:

- **Strengthen Climate Change Resilience**

  The project aims to improve resilience in the Kavango West Region by ensuring reliable and sustainable access to water. Through boreholes and controlled abstraction systems, communities will be better prepared to cope with droughts, erratic rainfall, and long-term climate impacts.

- **Improve Household Food Security and Nutrition**

  The project will enhance food security by supporting organized agricultural production through community demonstration plots and irrigation systems. This will enable households to produce food more consistently, reduce reliance on rain-fed farming, and improve nutrition.

- **Reduce Human–Wildlife Conflict (HWC)**

  By limiting direct community dependence on the Kavango River for water collection, the project will help reduce encounters with wildlife such as hippopotamus and crocodile, thereby improving safety for people and livestock.

- **Empower Communities through Climate-Smart Agriculture**

  The project will provide training and skills development in climate-smart agriculture, including efficient water use, sustainable farming practices, and improved land management techniques to support long-term self-reliance.

- **Promote Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

  The project supports responsible use of water and land resources in line with national environmental policies, ensuring that development is sustainable and ecosystems in the region are protected for future generations.

1.2.2 Project Intervention

Water will be supplied to the fenced agricultural plots, enabling year-round crop production regardless of rainfall variability.

In addition to infrastructure development, the project places strong emphasis on capacity building, where beneficiaries will receive training in sustainable farming techniques, water conservation, and land management. The fencing of plots will further reduce crop losses due to wildlife, theft and contribute to lowering incidents of HWC. Overall, the intervention integrates water access, renewable energy, and community empowerment to build long-term resilience.

2 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The protection of the environment is provided for under Article 95l of the Namibia Constitution. The Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012, has listed Water Resource Developments activities not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) as follows;

a) 8.1 The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes

b) 8.2 The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorized in terms of a law relating to water resources.

To fulfil the above statutory requirements, Red-Dune Consulting CC (RDC) was appointed to undertake an Environmental Scoping and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for DAPP Namibia.

In addition to EMA, there are other statutory requirements that would need to be fulfilled. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform as the custodian of the Water Resources Management Act, No.11 of 2013 instructs that a permit must be obtained prior to any borehole drilling activities can be undertaken.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The scope of conducting this Environmental Scoping Study is guided by the Terms of References as provided in the EIA Regulation 2012, Section 9 (a-b) but, not limited to the following.

- Provide a comprehensive description of the proposed Project.
- 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.

4 THE PROPONENT

The proponent is DAPP Namibia, a non-governmental organisation overseeing the planning and implementation of the irrigation demonstration plots programme. The organisation collaborates with community-based Producer Organisations (POs), who are the main beneficiaries and handle daily management of the demonstration plots at local level.

Partners/funders: Adaptation Fund (AF), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), Regional Councils, Traditional Authorities, Producer Organisations (POs)

4.1 Project Alternatives

The EMA requires impact assessment to explore various project alternatives which aims to ensure that a chosen project component does not have significant impact to the environment. 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 given in table 1 below.

Table 1. Project Alternatives

Alternative Category	Option	Project-Specific Description	Advantages	Constraints / Risks	Decision & Justification
Strategic Alternative	No-Go Option	No intervention; existing demonstration plots continue to rely on rain-fed agriculture. Field observations indicate underperformance due to unreliable water and, in some cases, absent or non-functional infrastructure.	Avoids additional environmental disturbance and capital expenditure; maintains current environmental baseline.	Does not address the primary constraint (water scarcity); continued low yields and seasonal production; risk of reduced participation and project failure; undermines food security and climate resilience objectives.	Rejected: current conditions already demonstrate this option is not viable.
Water Source Alternative	River Water Abstraction	Abstraction from the Kavango River using pumps with pipelines to PO	Reliable year-round source; shorter pumping distances	Not feasible beyond ~500 m due to higher costs, pressure losses, and	Adopted for sites within ±500 m best balance of

		sites within feasible distance (≤500 m), as confirmed during field assessments.	reduce energy and infrastructure requirements; cost-effective when combined with solar systems; supports continuous irrigation.	maintenance; potential riverbank disturbance; risk of over-abstraction if unmanaged; exposure to Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) near river areas.	cost, reliability, and feasibility.
Water Source Alternative	Groundwater Abstraction (Boreholes)	Drilling boreholes to supply groundwater for inland PO sites where river abstraction is not feasible (e.g., Hoha PO).	Provides a reliable, site-specific supply independent of river proximity; suitable for dispersed inland locations; reduces HWC exposure; compatible with solar pumping.	Requires confirmation of aquifer suitability and sustainable yield; risk of depletion if unmanaged; higher upfront drilling costs; ongoing monitoring of water levels and quality required.	Adopted for inland sites (>500 m) most practical and technically appropriate solution.
Energy Source Alternative	Diesel-Powered Pumping Systems	Use of diesel generators to power pumps for river and borehole abstraction in off-grid areas.	Lower upfront capital cost; widely available and familiar technology.	High recurring fuel costs; dependence on fuel supply; noise and air pollution; not aligned with sustainability objectives; increased burden on communities.	Rejected : long-term costs and environmental impacts outweigh benefits.

Energy Source Alternative	Solar-Powered Pumping Systems	Use of solar panels to power pumping systems for both river and borehole abstraction across PO sites.	Renewable and sustainable; very low operating costs after installation; suitable for remote areas; aligns with climate adaptation goals.	Higher initial capital cost; requires maintenance and asset protection; risk of theft/vandalism noted in some areas.	Adopted most sustainable and cost-effective long-term energy option.
Site Alternative	Relocation of Demonstration Plots	Relocating existing PO sites closer to the river to reduce pumping distance and infrastructure.	Reduces conveyance distance and system complexity; potential cost savings on pipelines.	Existing plots are established and accepted; relocation may trigger land conflicts; disrupts community organisation; loss of prior investments in land preparation and infrastructure.	Rejected: socially disruptive and unnecessary given viable supply options at current sites.
Supplementary Alternative	Rainwater Harvesting	Collection and storage of rainfall to support irrigation at demonstration plots, considered as a supplementary source.	Environmentally friendly; reduces pressure on surface and groundwater; can supplement during rainy season.	Seasonal and variable rainfall; limited storage; insufficient to meet irrigation demand in dry periods; cannot support continuous production.	Rejected: as primary option may only supplement other sources.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Regional Populational demography

The 2023 Population and Housing Census indicates that the Kavango West Region is largely rural, with 120,000 –130,000 people were by over 80% of the population living in dispersed village settlements concentrated along the Kavango River.

Less than 20% of the population resides in semi-urban centres. Approximately 70% of households rely on small-scale farming and natural resources for their livelihoods. Despite a relatively large working-age population (about 60–65%), only 35–40% are employed (formally or informally), while 30–35% remain unemployed or economically inactive.

The population is also relatively young, with around 40–45% under the age of 15, contributing to high dependency ratios within households. Women constitute approximately 52% of the population and play a vital role in agriculture, water collection, and household food security.

Kavango West Region is divided into seven (7) electoral constituencies, including Mpungu Constituency, Musese Constituency, Ncamagoro Constituency, Ncuncuni Constituency, Tondoro Constituency, Kapako Constituency, and Mankumpi Constituency (see table 2).

Table 2. Electoral constituencies of Kavango West Region (Census 2023)

Constituency	Population	Area in km²	Persons per km²
Kapako	27823	1224.11	22.7
Mankumpi	6910	2338.62	3.0
Mpungu	21098	7976.76	2.6
Musese	13659	1422.90	9.6
Ncamagoro	8449	5043.90	1.7
Ncuncuni	10943	1397.45	7.8
Nkurenkuru	15887	271.86	58.4
Tondoro	18497	4195.75	3.8

Most of the employable adults are engaged in the category of agriculture, forestry, and fishing as the main sources of household income. Tourism and wildlife management are an important growing component of the economy, providing jobs through accommodation establishments and conservation work.

5.2 Regional Geology and Topography

According to the Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, most of southern Africa interior is made up of the Kalahari Basin know to be filled with sediments from sand. The basin extends from the Northern Cape of South Africa, across most of Botswana and eastern Namibia, through much of Angola and northwards into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Namibia, it underlies about half of the country when it makes up of all of Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, Ohangwena and Oshana regions, most of Omusati and Oshikoto, and large areas of eastern Otjozondjupa, Omaheke and Hardap.

The Kalahari Basin is known to be formed from the split between Namibia and South America which formed a broad coastal plain, the current Namib Desert. The basin gradually filled up with sand and water borne deposit of clay and calcrete.

The soils are fluvisols that are derived from river deposits, and these loamy soils vary locally in the proportions of clay (distributed in the areas which experience frequent flooding) and sand (found mainly in the non-flood prone areas). While soils are naturally fertile and suitable to a range of crops, the sandy parts have poor soils with rather low nutrient levels, similar to other soils in the Kalahari Sandveld[1].

Generally, Kavango West region is flat and sloping toward the eastern direction. This is because, the geology of the area was formed from the filling up of the coastal plain with Namib sand and water borne deposits.

[1] Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek

5.3 Regional Climate

The Kavango West Region experiences a sub-humid to semi-arid tropical climate and ranks among the wetter regions in northern Namibia. Rainfall follows a pronounced seasonal cycle, with the wet season occurring from November to April and a prolonged dry season extending from May to October[2]).

Mean annual precipitation ranges between 400 mm and 600 mm, with the highest totals concentrated along the Okavango River corridor and gradually declining towards the southern and eastern margins. Despite these favourable totals, rainfall remains highly variable both spatially and temporally. This variability frequently results in mid-season dry spells and periodic droughts, which significantly influence surface water availability, groundwater recharge, and agricultural planning across the region[2].

Temperatures are generally high throughout the year, with summer maxima regularly exceeding 30°C and peaking above 35°C in October before the stabilising effect of seasonal rains arrives. Winter conditions are markedly milder, with daytime averages of 20 - 25°C and nighttime temperatures occasionally falling to 5 - 10°C in open woodland areas distant from the river's thermal influence. Large diurnal temperature ranges during the dry season drive elevated potential evapotranspiration rates, which substantially reduce the net climatic water balance and limit the effective availability of soil moisture for crop establishment and natural vegetation[2].

While the climate sustains extensive miombo woodlands, seasonal wetlands, and floodplain grasslands, increasing climate variability and erratic rainfall onset continue to constrain agricultural productivity and water security. These conditions reinforce the necessity for climate-resilient water management strategies and reliable supply infrastructure to support sustainable pastoralism, crop production, and long-term ecosystem conservation in the region.

[2] Atlas of Namibia Team, 2022, Atlas of Namibia: its land, water and life, Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek

5.4 Site Description of Kayeura Demonstration plot

5.4.1 Kayeura PO

Figure 1 Figure 2 Kayeura PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.1.1 Location

The Kayeura Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kayeura Village within the Musese Constituency of Kavango West region. The area is situated in a rural landscape 105 meter close to the Kavango River, which is the main surface water source supporting both community livelihoods and the proposed water abstraction activities. GPS coordinates (17˚50'4" S 19˚719P E).

5.4.1.2 Topography

The area is generally flat to gently undulating, with a low-relief landscape typical of the Kavango region. The elevation 1080 meters above sea level. This relatively even terrain makes it suitable for agriculture and infrastructure development such as fencing, irrigation systems, and solar-powered water abstraction, with minimal risk of erosion or steep slope instability.

5.4.1.3 Biodiversity

The biodiversity of the area is typical of a semi-arid savanna ecosystem, supporting a mix of plant and animal species adapted to seasonal rainfall and dry conditions. The ecosystem remains largely natural, with moderate human influence due to farming and settlement activities.

5.4.1.3.1 Flora

Vegetation in Kayeura consists mainly of dry woodland and savanna species, including acacias, such as the camelthorn (*Vachellia erioloba),* shrubs, and seasonal grasses. These plant communities provide important ecological functions such as soil protection, grazing resources, and habitat for wildlife. However, vegetation cover varies depending on human clearing for agriculture and settlement.

5.4.1.3.2 Fauna

The area supports a range of wildlife species, particularly those associated with riverine and savanna environments. Common faunae include birds, reptiles, and larger wildlife such as hippopotamus and crocodile along river sections. These species contribute to biodiversity but also increase the potential for human-wildlife conflict in areas close to water sources.

5.4.1.4 Surface water

The primary surface water source influencing the Kayeura PO is the Kavango River. This river provides essential water for domestic use, agriculture, and livestock. Seasonal variations in flow influence water availability, making reliable abstraction systems important. The proposed solar-powered abstraction infrastructure will help ensure a consistent water supply while reducing direct human dependence on the riverbank.

5.4.1.5 Land use

Land use in the Kayeura area is predominantly communal and subsistence-based, with households engaging in small-scale crop farming and livestock grazing. Farming plots are generally small and depend heavily on rainfall and river access. Settlement patterns are scattered, and land is also used for grazing and collection of natural resources such as firewood and medicinal plants. The introduction of the Project Organiser plots is expected to improve land productivity through structured farming, fencing, and controlled irrigation, while reducing pressure on natural ecosystems.

5.4.2 Rupara PO

Figure 2 Rupara PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.2.1 Location

The Rupara Village project site is in the Kavango West Region within the Musese Constituency. It is situated about 901 meters from the Kavango River, making direct abstraction less feasible. As a result, the project proposes drilling a borehole to supply water for domestic use and small-scale agriculture, while reducing reliance on the river. GPS coordinates (17˚50'40" S 19˚4'43" E).

5.4.2.2 Topography

The area is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of about 1090 meters above sea level, making it suitable for infrastructure development and farming activities. The land has small stones that are insignificant to hinder with the soil productivity.

5.4.2.3 Biodiversity

The Rupara area supports a semi-arid savanna ecosystem like surrounding parts of the region. While some natural vegetation has been modified by settlement and farming activities, the area still maintains ecological value and supports a variety of species.

5.4.2.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of savanna woodland, including acacia species such as camel-thron (*Vachellia erioloba)*, shrubs, and seasonal grasses. These plants are adapted to sandy soils and low rainfall conditions and play an important role in supporting grazing, protecting soils, and maintaining ecological balance.

5.4.2.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes small mammals, birds, and reptiles, with occasional presence of species such as hippopotamus and crocodile in the broader environment, although less frequent due to the distance from the river.

5.4.2.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the main surface water source in the region, but due to its distance, the project will rely on groundwater from a borehole to ensure a reliable water supply.

5.4.2.5 Land Use

Land use is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing as the dominant activities. The introduction of a borehole will improve water access and support more consistent agricultural production.

5.4.3 Siurungu PO

Figure 3 Siurungu PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.3.1 Location

The Siurungu Village project site is in the Kavango West Region, within the Nkurenkuru Constituency. The site is situated relatively 580m to the Kavango River, making it suitable for surface water abstraction to support domestic use and small-scale irrigation. GPS coordinates (17˚35'48" S 18˚35'56" E)

Its proximity allows for easier water access while still requiring controlled abstraction measures to reduce direct human contact with the river and associated risks.

5.4.3.2 Topography

The area is generally flat to gently undulating, with an elevation of 1090 meters above sea level. These conditions are favourable for installing water infrastructure and establishing agricultural plots.

5.4.3.3 Biodiversity

Siurungu supports a typical semi-arid savanna ecosystem, with a mix of vegetation and wildlife adapted to the local climate and land use.

5.4.3.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of savanna woodland, including acacia species such as camelthorn, shrubs, and grasses, which provide grazing and support soil stability.

5.4.3.3.2 Fauna

The area hosts small and large mammals such as rodents and cattle respectively, birds, and reptiles, with river-associated species such as hippopotamus and crocodile present near the river, contributing to potential human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.3.4 *Surface Water*

The Kavango River is the main water source for the area. The project proposes controlled abstraction from the river, supported by appropriate infrastructure such as solar powered pumping system to ensure reliable supply while minimizing environmental impact.

5.4.3.5 *Land Use*

Land use in Siurungu is mainly communal, with subsistence farming whereby Mahangu (Pearl millets) fields are clearly seen near the PO and livestock grazing as the primary activities. The introduction of organized plots and reliable water supply is expected to improve agricultural productivity and strengthen local livelihoods.

5.4.4 Mbambi PO

Figure 4 Mbambi PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.4.1 Location

The project site lies within the Mpungu Constituency of Kavango West Region. The village is situated close to the Kavango River approximately 159m away, making it suitable for surface water abstraction to support domestic use and small-scale irrigation. Its proximity to the river provides a practical water source, although controlled access is necessary to reduce risks associated with human-wildlife conflict. GPS coordinates (17°28'27" S 18°29'28" E).

5.4.4.2 Topography

The area is generally flat with gentle undulations, lying at an elevation of about 1093 meters above sea level. These conditions are suitable for agricultural activities and installation of water infrastructure.

5.4.4.3 Biodiversity

Mbambi supports a typical semi-arid savanna ecosystem with vegetation and wildlife adapted to dry conditions and communal land use.

5.4.4.3.1 Flora

Vegetation mainly consists of savanna woodland, with acacia trees, shrubs, and grasses, which provide grazing and contribute to soil stability.

5.4.4.3.2 Fauna

The area hosts small mammals (rodents), big mammals(cattle), birds, and reptiles, as well as river-associated species such as hippopotamus and crocodile near the river, posing occasional risks to communities.

5.4.4.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the main surface water source in Mbambi. The project proposes controlled abstraction from the river to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply.

5.4.4.5 Land Use

Land use is predominantly communal, with subsistence crop farming and livestock grazing as the main activities. The introduction of improved water access is expected to enhance agricultural productivity and support more sustainable land use practices.

5.4.5 Makambu PO

Figure 5 Makambu PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.5.1 Location

The Site is situated in the Kavango West Region within the Mpungu Constituency. The village lies relatively close to the Kavango River approximately 135m away, making it suitable for surface water abstraction. Its location allows easier access to water while still requiring controlled use to reduce risks such as human-wildlife conflict. GPS coordinates (17˚28'7" S 18˚28'23" E)

5.4.5.2 Topography

The area is generally flat with slight undulations and lies at an elevation of 1105 meters above sea level. The terrain is easy to work with, making it suitable for both agricultural activities and the installation of water infrastructure.

5.4.5.3 Biodiversity

Makambu is part of a semi-arid savanna ecosystem that supports a variety of plant and animal species, although some areas have been influenced by farming and settlement.

5.4.5.3.1 Flora

The vegetation is dominated by savanna woodland, including mopane and acacia trees, as well as shrubs and grasses. These species play an important role in providing grazing, firewood, and

protecting the soil. Plots of planted green pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.), Maize meal (*Zea mays*.) and Cow peas (*Vigna unguiculata)* are visible on the site.

5.4.5.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes small and big mammals such rodents and cattle respectively, birds, and reptiles. Due to its closeness to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may occasionally be present, contributing to potential human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.5.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the primary surface water source for Makambu Village. The project proposes controlled abstraction from the river to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply while minimizing environmental impacts.

5.4.5.5 Land Use

Land use in Makambu is mainly communal, with subsistence crop farming and livestock grazing being the dominant livelihood activities. Agricultural production is largely dependent on rainfall, and improved water access through solar powered water abstraction pump is expected to enhance productivity and support more sustainable land use practices.

5.4.6 Tuguva PO

Figure 6 Tuguva PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.6.1 Location

The Tuguva Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region within the Mpungu Constituency. The site is situated further inland, at a noticeable distance of 205 m from the Kavango River. As a result, the project proposes surface water abstraction to supply water for irrigation and domestic use, ensuring a reliable and safe water source for the community. GPS coordinates (17˚25'1" S 18˚26'29" E)

5.4.6.2 Topography

The terrain at the Tuguva PO site is generally flat with slight undulations and lies at an elevation of approximately 1100 meters above sea level. The landscape is easy to work with and suitable for establishing fenced agricultural plots and installing water infrastructure.

5.4.6.3 Biodiversity

The area falls within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem that supports a range of plant and animal species, with relatively less disturbance compared to riverine areas.

5.4.6.3.1 Flora

Vegetation is mainly composed of savanna woodland, including grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia. These species are adapted to dry conditions and provide grazing and other ecosystem benefits. The site is currently operating with rainfed crops such a sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L.) and Maize meal (Zea mays).

5.4.6.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes small mammals (rodents), big mammals(cattle), birds, and reptiles. Due to its distance from the river, encounters with larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile are less frequent, although occasional movement cannot be ruled out.

5.4.6.4 Surface Water

Surface water is available from the Kavango River. Therefore, the project will rely on abstraction of water through a solar powered pump**,** which will provide a more reliable year-round water supply.

5.4.6.5 Land Use

Land use in the Tuguva area is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing as the dominant activities. Agricultural productivity is currently dependent on rainfall, and the introduction of a solar powered water pump infrastructure and organized plots is expected to significantly improve water access, crop production, and overall livelihoods.

5.4.7 Katwitwi PO

Figure 7 Katwitwi PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.7.1 Location

The Katwitwi Project Organiser (PO) is situated in Mpungu Constituency, Kavango West. The site is positioned near by the Kavango River approximately 100 m away, making it suitable for surface water abstraction to support irrigation and domestic use. Its location provides convenient access to water while also requiring proper management to reduce HWC. GPS coordinates (17°23'56" S 18°25'24" E)

5.4.7.2 Topography

The terrain at Katwitwi PO is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of approximately 1090 meters above sea level**.** These conditions are favourable for establishing agricultural plots, fencing, and installing solar-powered water infrastructure.

5.4.7.3 Biodiversity

Katwitwi falls within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem influenced by its proximity to the river, supporting a mix of plant and animal species.

5.4.7.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of savanna woodland, With acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses. In some areas closer to the river, vegetation may be slightly denser due to better moisture availability.

5.4.7.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife includes birds, small and big mammals such as rodents and cattle respectively, and reptiles. Due to the proximity to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may be present, increasing the likelihood of human-wildlife interactions.

5.4.7.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River serves as the main surface water source for Katwitwi PO. The project proposes controlled abstraction, supported by appropriate infrastructure, to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply while minimizing environmental impacts.

5.4.7.5 Land Use

Land use in the Katwitwi area is predominantly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing being the main livelihood activities. The introduction of organized PO plots, fencing, and improved water access is expected to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce crop losses, and support more sustainable land management practices.

5.4.8 Kahenge PO

Figure 8 Kahenge PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.8.1 Location

The Project is in the Kavango West Region within the Nkurenkuru Constituency. The area e is a well-established settlement and serves as a local administrative and service centre in the area. The site is positioned at a moderate distance from the Kavango River, 140 m away, meaning that while

the river remains an important resource, the project will likely rely on a Controlled Surface water abstraction with a solar powered pump. GPS coordinates (17˚40'49" S 18˚40'45" E)

5.4.8.2 Topography

The terrain in Kahenge is generally flat with slight undulations and lies at an elevation of approximately 1080 meters above sea level**.** The land is easy to develop and well-suited for agricultural activities, fencing, and installation of water infrastructure.

5.4.8.3 Biodiversity

Compared to more remote villages, Kahenge has a more modified environment due to higher population density and ongoing development activities.

5.4.8.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists of scattered savanna woodland, with acacia trees, shrubs, and grasses. However, some areas have been cleared for settlement and farming.

5.4.8.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife presence is relatively lower due to human activity, although small mammals, birds, and reptiles are still common. Larger species such as hippopotamus and crocodile are less frequently encountered compared to villages closer to the river.

5.4.8.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River remains the main surface water source in the broader area, but due to the site's distance and level of development, groundwater through water abstraction plays an important role in ensuring a reliable water supply.

5.4.8.5 Land Use

Land use in Kahenge is more into subsistence farming and livestock grazing. The introduction of the PO will complement existing activities by improving food production and strengthening local livelihoods through better water access and organized farming.

5.4.9 Siyena PO

Figure 9 Figure 10 Siyena PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.9.1 Location

The Siyena Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region within the Nkurenkuru Constituency. The site lies relatively 424 m close to the Kavango River, which makes it practical for surface water abstraction. GPS coordinates (17˚3953" S 19˚3912" E)

5.4.9.2 Topography

The area is mostly flat with gentle slopes and sits at an elevation of about 1080 meters above sea level. The land is easy to work with and suitable for farming, fencing, and installing water infrastructure.

5.4.9.3 Biodiversity

Siyena falls within a typical semi-arid savanna environment, where natural vegetation and human activities such as farming exist side by side.

5.4.9.3.1 Flora

Vegetation is made up of savanna woodland, including acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses. These plants are important for grazing, firewood, and protecting the soil.

5.4.9.3.2 Fauna

The area supports birds, small and big mammals, and reptiles. Because of its proximity to the river, animals like hippopotamus and crocodile may sometimes be present, although not as frequently as right at the river edge.

5.4.9.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the main source of water in the area, and the project proposes controlled abstraction to provide a steady and safer water supply.

5.4.9.5 Land Use

Land use around Siyena is mainly communal, with people relying on subsistence farming and livestock grazing. The introduction of the PO is expected to improve food production and reduce pressure on the river by providing a more structured and reliable water supply system.

5.4.10 Nankudu PO

Figure 11 Nankudu PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.10.1 Location

The Nankudu Project Organiser (PO) is located in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site is set at a distance 158 m from the Kavango River, meaning it does not rely entirely on direct river access. For this reason, the project will likely use controlled abstraction to ensure a steady and safe water supply. GPS coordinates (17˚44'3" S 18˚44'16"E)

5.4.10.2 Topography

The terrain in Nankudu is mostly flat with gentle slopes, lying at an elevation of around 1080 meters above sea level. The sandy soils are easy to work with, although they require proper water management due to low moisture retention.

5.4.10.3 Biodiversity

The area falls within a typical semi-arid savanna environment, where natural vegetation coexists with farming activities.

5.4.10.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists of scattered mopane and acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses that are well adapted to dry conditions and support grazing and soil stability.

5.4.10.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife includes birds, reptiles, and small mammals. While the site is not directly on the river, occasional movement of animals from nearby riverine areas can occur, though encounters with species like hippopotamus and crocodile are less frequent.

5.4.10.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the main water source in the broader region, its moderate distance from the site means that Surface water abstraction will play an important role in ensuring reliable water supply throughout the year.

5.4.10.5 Land Use

Land use in Nankudu is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing as the main livelihood activities. The introduction of the PO is expected to improve water availability, support crop production, and strengthen resilience to changing climatic conditions.

5.4.11 Nambi PO

Figure 12 Nambi PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.11.1 Location

The Nambi Project Organiser (PO) is located in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site is situated further inland that we could not access due to water from the river that formed up a stream. As per the PO organizer, the project is at a considerable distance of 158m from the Kavango River. As a result, the project will rely on surface water abstraction. to provide a reliable water source for both domestic use and agricultural activities. GPS coordinates (17° 43' 14.5" N 18° 44' 11.5" E).

5.4.11.2 Topography

The terrain in Nambi is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of approximately 1080 meters above sea level. Generally, the region's soils are predominantly sandy, making them easy to cultivate but requiring irrigation support due to low water retention.

5.4.11.3 Biodiversity

Nambi is situated within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem that is relatively less disturbed compared to areas closer to the river.

5.4.11.3.1 Flora

Vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia, which are well adapted to the dry conditions and support grazing and soil protection.

5.4.11.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Due to its distance from the river, encounters with larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile that may be rare, although occasional movement cannot be completely ruled out.

5.4.11.4 Surface Water

As per the public meeting held with community residents. the project suggests surface water abstraction as a primary and most reliable source of water for the project.

5.4.11.5 Land Use

Land use in Nambi is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing being the dominant livelihood activities. Agricultural production is largely dependent on rainfall, and the introduction of a solar powered pump and organized PO plots is expected to significantly improve water access, crop yields, and overall community resilience.

5.4.12 Sitopogo PO

Figure 13 Sitopogo PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.12.1 Location

The Sitopogo Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site is 297 m from the Kavango River, making it suitable for surface water abstraction. Its location provides good access to water while still allowing for managed abstraction

points that reduce direct human interaction with the river. GPS coordinates (17˚44'27" S 18˚44'36" E)

5.4.12.2 Topography

The terrain in Sitopogo is generally flat with gentle slopes and sits at an elevation of about 1090 meters above sea level. The land is easy to work with and well suited for farming, fencing, and installing water infrastructure.

5.4.12.3 Biodiversity

Sitopogo is part of a semi-arid savanna ecosystem, with some influence from the nearby river.

5.4.12.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists of savanna woodland, including acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses. Areas closer to the river tend to have slightly denser vegetation due to better moisture conditions.

5.4.12.3.2 Fauna

The area supports birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Because of its proximity to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may be present, which requires attention to safety and controlled access.

5.4.12.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the main source of water in the area. The project proposes controlled abstraction, supported by appropriate infrastructure, to ensure a steady and safe water supply.

5.4.12.5 Land Use

Land use in Sitopogo is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing being the main activities. With improved access to water through the PO, agricultural productivity is expected to improve, and pressure on direct river use will be reduced.

5.4.13 Mukekete PO

Figure 14 Mukekete PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.13.1 Location

The Project Organiser (PO) is situated within the Tondoro Constituency of Kavango West Region. The site is situated further inland, at a noticeable distance 341m from the Kavango River, which limits direct access to surface water. For this reason, the project will rely mainly on surface water abstraction to provide a consistent and reliable source of water for both domestic use and agricultural activities. GPS (17˚44'29" S 18˚46'4" E)

5.4.13.2 Topography

The terrain in Mukekete is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of approximately 1080 meters above sea level. The soils are predominantly sandy, making them easy to cultivate but requiring proper water management due to low moisture retention.

5.4.13.3 Biodiversity

Mukekete falls within a typical semi-arid savanna ecosystem, where natural vegetation is still relatively intact due to lower population pressure.

5.4.13.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia. These species are well adapted to dry conditions and play an important role in supporting grazing and maintaining soil stability.

5.4.13.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Due to the inland location, encounters with larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile are rare, reducing the level of human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.13.4 Surface Water

Surface water is limited at the site due to its distance from the Kavango River. However, the project will depend on surface water abstraction through a solar powered pump**,** which will provide a reliable year-round water supply.

5.4.13.5 Land Use

Land use in Mukekete is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing as the primary livelihood activities. Farming is largely dependent on rainfall, and the introduction of the PO, together with improved water access, is expected to enhance crop production and strengthen community resilience to climate variability.

5.4.14 Nkonke PO

Figure 15 Nkonke PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.14.1 Location

The Nkonke Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site lies relatively 66 m away from the Kavango River, which makes it suitable for surface water abstraction. Its location allows the community to benefit from nearby water resources while reducing the need for frequent and unsafe direct access to the river. GPS coordinates (17˚48'25" S 18˚51'55" E)

5.4.14.2 Topography

The terrain in Nkonke is generally flat with slight undulations and sits at an elevation of approximately 1080 meters above sea level. The land is suitable for farming, fencing, and the installation of water infrastructure.

5.4.14.3 Biodiversity

Nkonke falls within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem, influenced by its proximity to the river.

5.4.14.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists of savanna woodland, including acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses. Areas closer to the river tend to have slightly denser vegetation.

5.4.14.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Due to the proximity to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may be present, which can increase the risk of human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.14.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River serves as the main water source for the area. The project proposes controlled abstraction to ensure a reliable and safer water supply for the community.

5.4.14.5 Land Use

Land use in Nkonke is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing being the dominant activities. With improved access to water through the PO, agricultural productivity is expected to improve, and pressure on direct river use will be reduced.

5.4.15 Katara PO

Figure 16 Katara PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.15.1 ***Location***

The Katara Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site is situated at a considerable distance of approximately 90 m from the Kavango River. The project will rely mainly on surface water abstraction to provide a dependable source of water for both domestic use and agricultural activities. GPS coordinates (17° 48' 22.3" S18° 52' 19.1" E).

5.4.15.2 ***Topography***

The terrain in Katara is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of approximately 1,000–1,100 meters above sea level**.** The soils are predominantly sandy, which makes them easy to cultivate but also means they require irrigation support due to low moisture retention.

5.4.15.3 Biodiversity

Katara falls within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem that is relatively less disturbed due to its inland location.

5.4.15.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia, which are well adapted to dry conditions and provide grazing and other ecosystem services.

5.4.15.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile are rare at the site, resulting in lower levels of human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.15.4 Surface Water

Surface water is limited due to the site's distance from the Kavango River. Therefore, surface water abstraction will be the primary source of water for the project.

5.4.15.5 Land Use

Land use in Katara is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing as the primary livelihood activities. Farming is largely dependent on rainfall, and the introduction of the PO, together with a reliable water supply, is expected to improve agricultural productivity and strengthen community resilience to climate variability.

5.4.16 Matava PO

Figure 17 Matava PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.16.1 Location

The Project is in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. It is situated 505 m away from the Kavango River., which makes it suitable for surface water abstraction. This location provides a good opportunity to improve water access while reducing the need for direct and frequent use of the river by community members. GPS coordinates (17˚4640" S 18˚4942" E)

5.4.16.2 Topography

The terrain in Matava is generally flat with gentle slopes and lies at an elevation of 1080 meters above sea level. The land is easy to develop and is well suited for agricultural activities, fencing, and installation of solar-powered water infrastructure.

5.4.16.3 Biodiversity

Matava falls within a semi-arid savanna ecosystem, with some influence from the nearby river environment.

5.4.16.3.1 Flora

Vegetation consists mainly of savanna woodland, including acacia trees, along with shrubs and grasses. Areas closer to the river have slightly denser vegetation due to better moisture availability. Plots of horticultural crops such as Swiss chard, carrots, egg plant, are also found in the PO including rain fed maize crops.

5.4.16.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles. Due to the proximity to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may occasionally be present, which highlights the need for controlled water access points.

5.4.16.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River serves as the primary source of surface water for the area. The project proposes controlled surface water abstraction, supported by appropriate solar powered infrastructure, to provide a reliable and safer water supply.

5.4.16.5 Land Use

Land use in Matava is mainly communal, with subsistence farming and livestock grazing being the main livelihood activities. With improved water access through the PO, agricultural productivity is expected to increase, while reducing pressure on direct river use and supporting more sustainable land management practices.

5.4.17 Kakoro PO

Figure 18 Kakoro PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.17.1 Location

The Kakoro Project Organiser (PO) is situated in the Kavango West Region, falling under the Musese Constituency. Unlike some of the sites located 257 m along the Kavango River. This means that while the river remains an important regional water source, the project at this site will likely focus on surface water abstraction systems to ensure consistent water availability. GPS coordinate (17˚50'5" S 19˚0'46" E)

5.4.17.2 Topography

The landscape around Kakoro is largely level, with only minor variations in elevation. Sitting at 1080 meters above sea level, the terrain presents very few physical challenges. The sandy soils are easy to work, which is beneficial for plot preparation and infrastructure installation, although they require proper water management to support crop growth.

5.4.17.3 Biodiversity

Kakoro is embedded within a typical semi-arid savanna setting, where natural vegetation still plays a visible role alongside human activities such as farming and grazing.

5.4.17.3.1 Flora

Plant life in the area is dominated by hardy species adapted to dry conditions. These include grasses, low shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia, Rainfed crops like pearl millet (Mahangu) and maize. which are important for grazing, shade, and maintaining soil stability.

5.4.17.3.2 Fauna

The area supports common wildlife such as birds, reptiles, and small mammals. Because Kakoro is not directly adjacent to the river, encounters with larger aquatic animals like hippopotamus and crocodile are less frequent, although occasional movement from nearby riverine areas can still occur.

5.4.17.4 Surface Water

Given its position from the Kavango River, the project will depend primarily on surface water abstraction through solar powered systems, which offers a more reliable and controlled water supply throughout the year.

5.4.17.5 Land Use

Land use in Kakoro is predominantly communal, with households relying on subsistence crop farming and livestock rearing. Agricultural activities are largely dependent on rainfall, which can be unpredictable. The introduction of the PO, supported by improved water access, is expected to strengthen food production, reduce vulnerability to climate variability, and promote more organized and sustainable land use practices.

5.4.18 Rucguva Village PO

Figure 19 Rugcuva PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.18.1 Location

The Rucguva Project Organiser (PO) falls in the Musese Constituency, Kavango West. The site is positioned, at a fair distance of 120 m from the Kavango River. The project will depend mainly on surface water abstraction from the river to meet both household and agricultural needs. GPS coordinates (17˚50'9" S 19˚1'52" E)

5.4.18.2 Topography

The landscape around Rucguva is mostly flat, with only slight variations in elevation, generally falling within the 1080 meters above sea level range. The soils are predominantly sandy, making land preparation relatively simple, although they require careful water management to support productive farming. Gulleys are visible alongside the PO descending into the river.

5.4.18.3 Biodiversity

Rucguva lies within a semi-arid savanna environment where natural vegetation is still quite visible, especially in areas not heavily used for farming or settlement.

5.4.18.3.1 Flora

The vegetation is mainly composed of grasses, low shrubs, and scattered trees such as acacia. These species are well adapted to the dry conditions and play an important role in supporting grazing and maintaining soil health.

5.4.18.3.2 Fauna

Wildlife in the area includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles that are typical of savanna environments. Larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may be experienced along riverbank.

5.4.18.4 Surface Water

Kavango River is the region's surface water supply. For this reason, the project will rely on surface water abstraction via solar powered systems which provides a more dependable and controlled source of water throughout the year.

5.4.18.5 Land Use

Land use in Rucguva is largely communal, with most households engaged in subsistence farming and livestock grazing. Agricultural activities are mainly rain-fed and therefore vulnerable to changing weather patterns. With the introduction of the PO and a reliable water supply, there is strong potential to improve crop yields, stabilize food production, and encourage more sustainable land management practices.

5.4.19 Kambumbu PO

Figure 20 Kambumbu PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.19.1 Location

The Kambumbu Project is situated in the Kavango West Region within the Tondoro Constituency. The site is located 178 m to the Kavango River, which makes it well suited for surface water abstraction. This proximity provides a practical opportunity to supply water for both irrigation and domestic use, while also reducing the need for communities to directly access the riverbanks. GPS coordinates (17˚4620" S 18˚4833" E). This site has not site board, it has fallen off.

5.4.19.2 Topography

The area around Kambumbu is mostly level, with only slight variations. The site's elevation is 1080 meters above sea level. The terrain is easy to develop and is suitable for establishing agricultural plots, fencing, and installing solar-powered pumping systems. Sandy soils dominate, requiring proper water management to support crop growth.

5.4.19.3 Biodiversity

Kambumbu lies within a semi-arid savanna environment that is influenced by its proximity to the river, supporting a mix of natural vegetation and human land use.

5.4.19.3.1 Flora

Vegetation is characterized by savanna woodland, including acacia trees, along with grasses shrubs and rainfed crops like Cow pea, Maize and Pearl millet in the site. Closer to the river, the vegetation appears slightly denser due to improved moisture conditions.

5.4.19.3.2 Fauna

The area supports birds, small mammals, and reptiles typical of the region. Because of its closeness to the river, species such as hippopotamus and crocodile may be present, which highlights the need for controlled water access and safety measures.

5.4.19.4 Surface Water

The Kavango River serves as the primary source of water for the area. The project proposes managed surface water abstraction, supported by appropriate infrastructure, to ensure a reliable and safe supply for the community.

5.4.19.5 Land Use

Land use in Kambumbu is predominantly communal, with local households relying on subsistence crop farming and livestock grazing. Agricultural productivity is largely dependent on rainfall, and improved access to water through the PO is expected to enhance food production, reduce pressure on direct river use, and promote more sustainable farming practices.

5.4.20 Nzinze PO

Figure 21 Nzinze PO Site Overview (Source: Red-Dune 2026)

5.4.20.1 Location

The Nzinze Project Organiser (PO) is in the Kavango West Region, within the Musese Constituency. The site lies further inland, at a noticeable distance of 120 m from the Kavango River. The project will depend primarily on surface water abstraction through solar powered infrastructure development to ensure a reliable water supply. GPS coordinates (17° 49' 17.6" S 18° 55' 24.4" E).

5.4.20.2 Topography

The landscape around Nzinze is generally flat with gentle, almost unnoticeable slopes. It sits at an elevation of approximately 1,000–1,100 meters above sea level**,** and the soils are mostly sandy. While this makes the land easy to prepare for farming and infrastructure, it also means that moisture retention is low, making irrigation an important component for successful crop production.

5.4.20.3 Biodiversity

Nzinze is part of a semi-arid savanna ecosystem where natural vegetation remains relatively intact, especially in areas not heavily used for agriculture.

5.4.20.4 Flora

The vegetation is dominated by grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as mopane and acacia. These species are well adapted to the dry conditions and play a key role in supporting grazing and maintaining soil stability.

5.4.20.5 Fauna

The area supports typical savanna wildlife, including birds, reptiles, and small mammals. Due to its inland location, encounters with larger aquatic species such as hippopotamus and crocodile are rare, which reduces the level of human-wildlife conflict.

5.4.20.6 Surface Water

The Kavango River is the primary source for surface water in the region. For this reason, the project will rely on surface water abstraction.

5.4.20.7 Land Use

Land use in Nzinze is mainly communal, with most households depending on subsistence farming and livestock grazing. Farming activities are largely rain-fed and vulnerable to climate variability. The introduction of the PO, together with a reliable water supply, is expected to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen food security, and support more sustainable land use practices.

6 THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

6.1 Improving Climate Change Resilience

Communities in the Kavango West Region are increasingly affected by unreliable rainfall and rising temperatures, which make farming difficult. The project introduces a reliable water supply through boreholes and controlled abstraction, supported by solar systems. This will allow year-round food production and help communities better cope with climate change.

6.2 Addressing Human–Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

Accessing water from the Kavango River often exposes communities to dangerous wildlife such as hippopotamus and crocodile. By providing controlled water points and fenced plots, the project reduces direct contact with the river and improves safety for people and livestock.

6.3 Enhancing Food Security

Food production in the area is mainly rain-fed and unreliable. The project introduces organized plots with a dependable water supply, allowing communities to grow crops throughout the year. This will improve household nutrition and reduce dependence on external food sources.

6.4 Capacity Building and Skills Development

Community members will receive training in sustainable farming and water management. This will equip them with practical skills to improve productivity and manage resources more effectively, even beyond the project.

6.5 Employment Creation and Livelihood Support

The project will create jobs during both construction and operation phases. Activities such as drilling, fencing, and farming will provide income opportunities, helping to improve livelihoods in the area.

6.6 Community Development and Social Benefits

Improved water access will support not only farming but also general well-being. The project encourages organized group farming, strengthening cooperation within communities and contributing to overall development.

6.7 Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The project promotes controlled use of water resources, especially from the Kavango River. By combining surface and groundwater use, it helps reduce pressure on the river and supports long-term environmental sustainability.

7 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Table 3. Policy and Legal Framework

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
The Namibia Constitution	**Government Republic of Namibia**	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country and makes provision for environmental protection and sustainable development.
Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007	**Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**	The environmental management act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the framework for the environmental and social impact assessment, demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may have negative impacts on the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the act provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.
Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)	**Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**	The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological processes. The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
		mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (in preparation)	**MEFT, MHSS and others**	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill, intents to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants into the air and water as well as providing for general waste management.
Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919)	**Ministry of Health and Social Services**	The Public Health Act aims 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.
Water Resources Management Act (Act No. 11 of 2013)	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Therefore, water abstraction should satisfy the provisions of the water act (water abstraction / borehole permit should be applied from the respective ministry).
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following: (a) Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and

Legislation	Relevant authority	Applicability
		(b) Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform**	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion. Prevent soil salinification.
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	**Ministry of Urban and Rural Development**	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits.
Regional Councils Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	**Ministry of Urban and Rural Development**	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate regional development.

8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Section 21 of the EIA Regulation requires the undertaking of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to follows a robust and comprehensive public consultation. This is an important process, because it gives members of the public, especially the Interested and Affected Parties 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 may not have.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) was focused on members of the community. While competent and or regulatory authority such as Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), where consulted during the project development phase for application for the ECC.

8.1 Kayeura Village Consultation

A community meeting for Kayeura PO in the morning of 31 March 2026 at Kayeura Village (*see Figure 22*).

Figure 22 Community Meeting at Kayeura Village, on 30 March 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- At Kayeura Village, the meeting was attended by 35 people, 20 women and 15 men including The DAPP Senior Program Organizer from Oshakati, Climate Change Action Centre (CCAC) Leader for ADSWAC project of Kavango West and other staff members of DAPP and a consulting team of Red Dune Consulting **(see appendix A).**
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of surface water abstraction systems from the Kavango River, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- He assured the meeting that, the proposed water development is a community project and no land will be required to be allocated to an individual or an institution.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed surface water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat

    - Causing 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- To obtain an ECC, a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment has to 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Kayeura village headman (**see appendix B).**
- The community enquired the following;
    - How long will it take for the water abstraction to start since they have waited for song?
    - DAPP Namibia informed the meeting that once the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared by Red-

Dune Consulting are submitted and the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is obtained, implementation will proceed without delay. The organization further assured stakeholders that a contractor is already on standby, and if all approvals are secured on time, the community can realistically expect access to water before the end of the year.

- The community expressed concern about the safety of the water abstraction infrastructures, mainly the solar panel, hence the PO members planned to have a guarding team amongst themselves at the site.
- The Kayeura, Village Chairperson thanked the meeting and the donors and encourage for speedy implementation of the project.
- The meeting adjourned with a prayer, and a site assessment with the community was undertaken.

8.2 Rupara PO Consultation

A community meeting for PO in the afternoon of 30 March 2026 at Rupara Village (**Figure 23**).

Figure 23 Community Meeting at Rupara Village, on 31 March 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 36 people, 22 women and 14 men (**See Appendix A**).
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Borehole** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **Borehole** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities,

such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- To obtain an ECC, a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment has to 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Rupara village headman *(***Appendix B)**.

- The meeting outcomes;

- The community members raised concerns about the delay as they had been waiting for the water in their PO so they commence with production.
- Red-Dune informed the meeting that this work involves drilling a new borehole for crop production in the PO demo plots.
- A tap will be installed outside to avail water to the community for their daily household use.
- The village chairperson extended gratitude to the project team and expressed appreciation for their efforts. Access to water remains a significant challenge for both their livestock and them. This initiative promises to enhance their livelihoods.

- The meeting concluded with a prayer, followed by a community site assessment.

8.3 Siurungu PO Consultation

A community meeting for Siurungu PO in the Morning of 31 March 2026 at Rupara Village (Figure 24).

Figure 24 Community Meeting at Siurungu Village, on 31 March 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 26 people, 18 women and 8 men (**See Appendix A**).
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities,

such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- To obtain an ECC, a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment has to 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Siurungu village headman *(***Appendix B)**.

- The meeting outcomes;
- Community members raised concerns regarding the routing of the water pipelines, particularly because there is a nearby mahangu field at the PO site. They noted that if the pipes pass through cultivated areas, they could be damaged during ploughing and other farming activities.
- In response, Red-Dune advised that the community should collectively decide on the most suitable route for the pipelines, whether through the field or along its boundaries, to ensure both protection of the infrastructure and minimal disruption to farming activities.
- Community members at the PO expressed concern that the prolonged delay in accessing water has led to growing frustration, with some participants considering withdrawing from the

project due to loss of interest. They emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure to maintain participation and confidence in the initiative.

- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- The village chairperson conveyed sincere appreciation to the project team for their efforts and acknowledged the positive impact the initiative is expected to bring. He noted that access to water remains a major challenge for both the community and their livestock and expressed optimism that the project will significantly improve their livelihoods.
- The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

8.4 Mbambi and Makambu POs Consultation

A community meeting for Mbambi and Makambu POs in the Afternoon of 31 March 2026 at Makambu Village (Figure 25).

Figure 25 Community Meeting for Mbambi and Makambu POs at Mbambi, on 31 March 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 35 people, 24 women and 11 men in total (**See Appendix A**).
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by

improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- To obtain an ECC, a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment has to 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Mbambi and Makambu village headmans *(***Appendix B)**.

- The meeting outcomes;
- Community members reported incidents of theft at the PO sites, particularly involving produce taken by local children. As a result, they requested assistance with improved and more secure fencing to better protect their plots.
- The team from DAPP Namibia acknowledged the concern and responded positively, noting that the matter has been recorded. They indicated that, based on reports from their farming instructors, appropriate measures will be considered to address the issue.

- A community member from Mbambi inquired whether any materials for the project infrastructure had already been procured or they are going to be bought after acquiring the ECC?
- DAPP Namibia assured the community that funding for the project materials has already been secured. They explained that procurement and installation will commence as soon as the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is obtained.
- The village chairperson conveyed sincere appreciation to the project team for their efforts and acknowledged the positive impact the initiative is expected to bring. He noted that access to water remains a major challenge for both the community and their livestock and expressed optimism that the project will significantly improve their livelihoods.
- The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

8.5 Tuguva PO Consultation

A community meeting for Tuguva POs in the Morning of 01 April 2026 at Tuguva Village (Figure 26).

Figure 26 Community Meeting at Tuguva Village, on 01 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 29 people, 16 women and 13 men (**See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities,

such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Tuguva village headman *(***Appendix B***)*.

- The meeting outcomes;
- Community members raised concerns regarding the routing of the water pipelines, particularly because there is a trench nearby the PO site.
- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC advised that the community should collectively agree on the most suitable route for the pipelines, ensuring that the infrastructure is well protected while minimizing disturbance to the surrounding environment.
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- The village chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods
- The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune ad some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment

8.6 Katwitwi PO Consultation

A community meeting for Katwitwi PO in the Afternoon of 01 April 2026 at Katwitwi Village (Figure 27).

Figure 27 Community Meeting at Katwitwi Village, on 01 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 33 people, 24 women and 9 men (**See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Katwitwi village headman *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- Community members noted that, as per traditional arrangements, Project Organiser (PO) members are expected to pay a fee to the traditional authority after official allocation of land. However, they raised concern that since production has not started due to lack of water, they are unable to make the required payments and sought guidance on how this should be communicated to the traditional authority.
- DAPP Namibia responded that consultations will be held with the traditional authority to address and clarify the issue.

- Community members also expressed that the PO demonstration plots may need to be expanded, as more people are likely to join the initiative once reliable water supply is established.
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- The village chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods
- The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune ad some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment

8.7 Kahenge and Siyena POs Consultation

A community meeting for Siyena and Kahenge POs in the Afternoon of 02 April 2026 at Kahenge Village (Figure 28).

Figure 28 Community Meeting at Kahenge Village, on 02 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 55 people, 15 people from Siyena, 11 women and 4 men and 40 people from Kahenge, 12 men and 28 women including DAPP and Red-Dune Members as shown **(See Appendix A)** for Kahenge and Siyena.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by

improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Kahenge and Siyena village headmen *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- The village chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods
- The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune and some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment

8.8 Kahenge, Nankudu, Nambi, Sitopogo and Mukekete POs Consultation

A community meeting for Kahenge, Nankudu, Nambi, Sitopogo and Mukekete POs was held in the Afternoon of 02 April 2026 at Kahenge Village (Figure 29).

Figure 29 Community Meeting for Kahenge Nankudu, Nambi, Sitopogo and Mukekete POs, on 02 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 44 people,26 women and 18 men **See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities,

such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Nankudu, Nambi, Sitopogo, and Mukeke village headmen *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- How long will it take to finish the project?
    - DAPP Namibia responded that once the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is obtained, project implementation will commence immediately. They

further indicated their intention to complete the project as soon as possible, ideally before the end of the year.

The village chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods

The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune and some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment

8.9 Katara and Konke POs Consultation

A community meeting for Katara and Konke POs was held in the Afternoon of 07 April 2026 at Katara Village (Figure 30).

Figure 30 Community Meeting at Katara Village, on 07 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 41 people, 35 women and 6 men **See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Katara and Konke village headmen *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- In response, Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- Is there any age limit for PO members in the project?
    - DAPP answered: Child labour is prohibited by law, and all participation must respect safety, dignity, and legal requirements.
    - The Katara village headman requested permission to draw water from the project storage tank via the pipeline to supply his personal garden.
    - DAPP Namibia stated that PO use is guided by rules, but the community can agree on arrangements collectively.
    - Community members asked where and how they could market their produce and whether support could be provided to access markets.
    - DAPP Namibia responded that agencies such as Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency can assist with marketing and access to markets.
    - The community raised concerns about possible crop damage by animals.
    - DAPP Namibia responded that the community should take responsibility for protecting their PO sites, including organizing contributions among members, as the plots belong to them collectively
    - The village chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods
    - The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune and some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

8.10 Matava and Kambumbu POs Consultation

A community meeting for Matava and Kambumbu POs was held in the Afternoon of 07 April 2026 at Matava Village (Figure 31).

Figure 31 Community Meeting at Katara Village, on 07 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 41 people, 35 women and 6 men **See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Katara and Konke village headmen *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;

- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
- Is there any age limit for PO members in the project?
    - DAPP answered: Child labour is prohibited by law, and all participation must respect safety, dignity, and legal requirements.
    - The Katara village headman requested permission to draw water from the project storage tank via the pipeline to supply his personal garden.
    - DAPP Namibia stated that PO use is guided by rules, but the community can agree on arrangements collectively.
    - Community members asked where and how they could market their produce and whether support could be provided to access markets.
    - DAPP Namibia responded that agencies such as Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency can assist with marketing and access to markets.
    - The community raised concerns about possible crop damage by animals.
    - chairperson thanked the project team and welcomed the initiative, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods
    - The meeting was then formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune and some participants from the village proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

8.11 Kakoro and Rugcugva POs Consultation

A community meeting for Kakoro and Rugcuva POs was held in the morning of 08 April 2026 at Kakoro village (Figure 32).

Figure 32 Community Meeting at kakoro Village, on 08 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 42 people, 29 women and 13 men (**See Appendix A)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Kakoro and Rugcuva village headwoman *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.
    - Community members expressed concern that water infrastructure should have been prioritized earlier, noting that by now they could have already been producing and selling their crops if water had been available.
    - The Rucguva community further raised concern about their reliance on a seasonal runoff stream from the Kavango River, which often dries up. They emphasized the urgent need for a reliable water supply to support both farming and daily use.
    - The village chairperson welcomed the initiative and thanked the project team, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods.
    - The meeting was formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune Consulting CC and some community members proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

8.12 Nzinze PO Consultation

A community meeting for Nzinze PO was held in the morning of 08 April 2026 at Nzinze Village (Figure 33).

Figure 33 Community Meeting at Nzinze Village, on 08 April 2026 (Source: Red-Dune Consulting 2026).

- The meeting was attended by 42 people, 29 women and 13 men **See Appendix)**.
- Mr. Francis Chimudzi, the CCAC leader of the ADSWAC project in the Kavango West Region, presented the background of the project and outlined the objectives of the meeting. He explained that the establishment of Project Organiser (PO) demonstration plots, together with the development of **Surface** water abstraction system, is intended to address the impacts of climate change in the area. He further highlighted that the project aims to reduce human–wildlife conflict, particularly incidents involving hippopotamus and crocodile, while also strengthening community resilience, promoting capacity building, and supporting overall community development.
- Red-Dune presented the meeting objectives, particularly the requirement of the Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) as outlined in the project's Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The meeting was informed that the proposed **surface** water abstraction system will be developed by DAPP Namibia, with funding support from the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The initiative is intended to support communities in the Kavango West Region by improving access to water, thereby helping to reduce human–wildlife conflict (HWC) and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- OSS require that the money is spent wisely and accounted for to the benefit of the communities 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 be support projects if amongst many red-flags, if it involves:
    - Displacement of people
    - Destroying heritage sites
    - Damaging critical biodiversity habitat
- 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 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 2012 where EMA has listed Water Resource Developments activities, such as drilling of boreholes not to be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- 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 water development project. The FPIC was explained to the project 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 drafted in the presence of the community, read and signed by Nzinze village headmen *(***Appendix B)**.

- The community meeting outcomes;
- The community emphasized the need for prompt installation of the water infrastructure.
- The community further inquired about the timeframe for obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).
- Red-Dune Consulting CC explained that the ECC is issued after the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports have been reviewed and approved by the relevant authority.

    - The community raised concern about declining soil fertility, noting that past harvests have been poor. They suggested that a soil sampling and assessment be conducted to better understand soil conditions and guide improvements.
    - Community members from the Nzinze PO raised concern that one of the members withdrew from the project after encountering a hippopotamus at the riverbank while collecting water for irrigation. The incident highlighted the safety risks associated with direct access to the Kavango River and reinforced the need for safer and more reliable water supply systems.
    - The village chairperson welcomed the initiative and thanked the project team, noting that water shortages affect both people and livestock, and expressing hope that the project will improve their livelihoods.
    - The meeting was formally closed with a prayer, after which Red-Dune Consulting CC and some community members proceeded to conduct a site assessment.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the potential positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed water abstraction and agricultural development project in the Kavango West Region. The impacts are grouped into three main categories: those affecting the biophysical environment, those related to health and safety, and those influencing socio-economic conditions. The chapter also explains the criteria used to assess the significance of these impacts.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for this project is intended to be a living document. As the project progresses, any additional impacts that may arise will be identified and addressed through updates and revisions to ensure effective and sustainable project implementation.

9.2 Impact Identification

Potential impacts were identified in accordance with the key Environmental Social Indicators (ESI[3] and using literature review and site assessment and experience for Red-Dune Consulting (*see Table 4*).

Table 4. Impact identification

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
Bio-Physical Environment	Alteration of River Flow Regime	Water abstraction from the Kavango River will support irrigation at demonstration plots used for training community members. While abstraction per plot is small, the combined demand especially if trainees replicate irrigation at household level may increase	Negative

[3] Guidance Note UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Social and Environmental Assessment and Management July 2022

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
		pressure on the river during the dry season. This makes proper water-use training (efficient irrigation methods) critical to avoid long-term strain on the resource.	
	Groundwater Depletion (Borehole POs)	For the few POs that will use boreholes, continuous pumping may slowly lower the groundwater level if abstraction is not controlled. This is more likely in dry periods where recharge is limited. Over time, nearby users and shallow-rooted plants may start to feel the impact if water levels drop too much.	Negative
	Waterlogging and Soil Salinisation	If irrigation is not properly managed, some areas may receive more water than needed. This can lead to water sitting in the soil for too long, which affects plant growth. Over time, salts can build up in the soil due to evaporation, especially under hot conditions, reducing productivity of the land.	Negative
	Impacts on Aquatic Ecosystems	Activities at the river abstraction points, such as installing pumps and frequent water collection, may disturb the riverbanks. This can increase sediment in the water and slightly affect water quality in those specific areas, which may impact fish and other small aquatic life.	Negative
	Soil Degradation	The sandy soils in the project area are prone to nutrient loss under irrigation. If poorly managed, both demonstration plots and	Negative

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
	and Nutrient Leaching	replicated household gardens may experience declining soil quality. However, the project creates an opportunity to train communities on correct watering techniques, compost use, and soil management, which can improve soil health rather than degrade it.	
Health and Safety	Increased Risk of Water-Related Diseases	Irrigation activities may create small areas of standing water, particularly where drainage is poor. If replicated at household level, this risk could increase. However, the project can incorporate basic water management and hygiene awareness to reduce mosquito breeding and associated disease risks.	Negative
	Occupational Health and Safety Risks	During installation and operation, workers will handle equipment such as pumps, pipes, and drilling machinery. Without proper training and safety measures, there is a risk of injuries. These risks are manageable with basic safety practices. Community members participating in training and operating irrigation systems may be exposed to minor risks from equipment handling. These risks are generally low and can be reduced through basic training on safe equipment use, which is already part of the project approach.	Negative

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
	Groundwater Contamination Risks	If boreholes are not properly constructed or protected, there is a possibility that surface contaminants, including fertilizers or waste, may enter the groundwater. This is especially important where groundwater is also used for domestic purposes.	Negative
Social Environment	Employment and Skills Development	In addition to short-term employment, the project builds practical agricultural skills and knowledge. This capacity-building aspect is a key strength, as it empowers communities to continue production independently after the project.	Positive
	Improved Food Security and Nutrition.	The core aim of the project is to train communities in horticultural production. This will allow households to produce a wider variety of crops throughout the year, improving food availability and dietary diversity both at demonstration plots and at household level through replication.	Positive
	Income Generation and Livelihood Enhancement	Skills gained from the demonstration plots can be applied at home, enabling households to produce surplus crops for sale. This creates sustainable income opportunities beyond the project sites, making the impact more widespread.	Positive
	Increased Climate	By teaching irrigation and crop production techniques that are less dependent on rainfall, the project directly supports climate-resilient	Positive

Component	Impact	Description	Impact Type
	Change Resilience	livelihoods. Households will be better able to cope with drought and changing rainfall patterns through replication of learned practices.	
	Heritage and Archaeological Resource	No known heritage or archaeological sites were identified within the demonstration plot areas during site visits and stakeholder consultations. The sites are largely within existing communal agricultural land. However, activities such as trenching for pipelines and borehole drilling will involve ground disturbance, which carries a low risk of uncovering previously unknown artefacts or burial sites. To address this, a Chance Finds Procedure should be in place, requiring that all work be halted immediately if any archaeological or cultural materials are discovered, and that the National Heritage Council of Namibia be informed for further guidance.	Negative
	Potential Water Use Conflicts	As more households begin to replicate irrigation practices, demand for water may increase. Without proper coordination, this could lead to competition between users, especially during dry periods. However, this can be managed through community-level awareness and water use planning introduced during training.	Negative

9.3 Criterial for impact assessment

The criteria used to assess the impacts and the method for determining their significance are outlined in Table 5 below. This process aligns with international best practices and adheres to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations under the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878).

The core principle of the impact assessment follows a mitigation hierarchy, which aims to first avoid negative impacts through preventative measures, then minimize those impacts to acceptable levels, and, if neither of these options is feasible, to remedy or compensate for the impact.

Table 5. Criteria for Impact Assessment

Risk Event	**Rating**		**Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact**
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 = limited information
	M		Medium = moderate information
	H		High = sufficient information
Significance	**Severity**	**Rating**	

Risk Event	Rating		Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
	Negligible	1	None (Based on the available information, the potential impact is found to not have a significant impact)
	Low	2	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
	Medium	3	Medium (This impact is probable, limited in scale, expected to be of short term / temporary, can be avoided, managed and or mitigated with simple mitigation measures.)
	High	4	High (The impact is definite, mostly predictable, temporal, can be local, regional or national and in long term and reversible. These are impacts that may affect human rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihood, critical ecosystem services. The severity of these impact are more limited than sever impacts.)
	Severe	5	**Severe** (The impact is definite, it has significant adverse impacts on human population and or / the environment which are of large-scale magnitude and or spatial extend such as large geographic area, large number of people or transboundary nature. The impact duration is long term, permanent and often irreversible. Impacts include displacement of human, destruction of critical ecological systems and or cultural and heritage sites etc. The impact could have

Risk Event	Rating		Description of the risk that may lead to an Impact
			a no-go implication unless the project is re-designed or proper mitigation can practically be applied.)
Duration	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
Scale	The geographical scale of the impact		
	1		Site specific
	2		Local
	3		Regional
	4		National
	5		International

9.4 Risk Assessment

The significance of the impact was determined using a risk matrix, as shown in Table 5. A five-by-five matrix was applied, where the severity of the impact was categorized and assigned scores ranging from 1 to 5: Improbable (1), Low (2), Medium (3), High (4), and Severe (5). Similarly, the likelihood of the impact occurring was assigned scores as follows: Improbable (1), Low Likely (2), Probable (3), High Probability (4), and Definite (5). The overall impact rating was then calculated by multiplying the scores for impact severity and likelihood.

Table 6. Risk assessment matrix[4]

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

9.5 Mitigation Hierarchy

Best practises call for mitigation measures to follow a mitigation hierarchy that favours (i) avoidance of potential adverse impacts, and where avoidance is not possible, then (ii) minimization and reduction; where adverse residual impacts remain, then (iii) mitigation measures need to be applied, and, as a last resort, (iv) measures to offset impacts that cannot be appropriately mitigated (*see Figure 34 below*).

According to EIS regulations, the objectives mitigations are to;

- Find environmental ways of doing thing
- Promote environmental benefits of the project
- Avoid, Minimise or remedy negative impacts and
- Ensure that residual negative impacts are within acceptable levels,

Furthermore, during consideration of the mitigation measure, the following mitigation hierarchy was followed.

[4] Risk Management Guideline for the BC Public Sector (Province of British Columbia Risk Management Branch and Government Security Office 2012)

- Avoid the negative impact through preventative means,
- Minimise the negative impacts to acceptable low levels and,
- If the above two are not possible, remedy or compensate the impact.

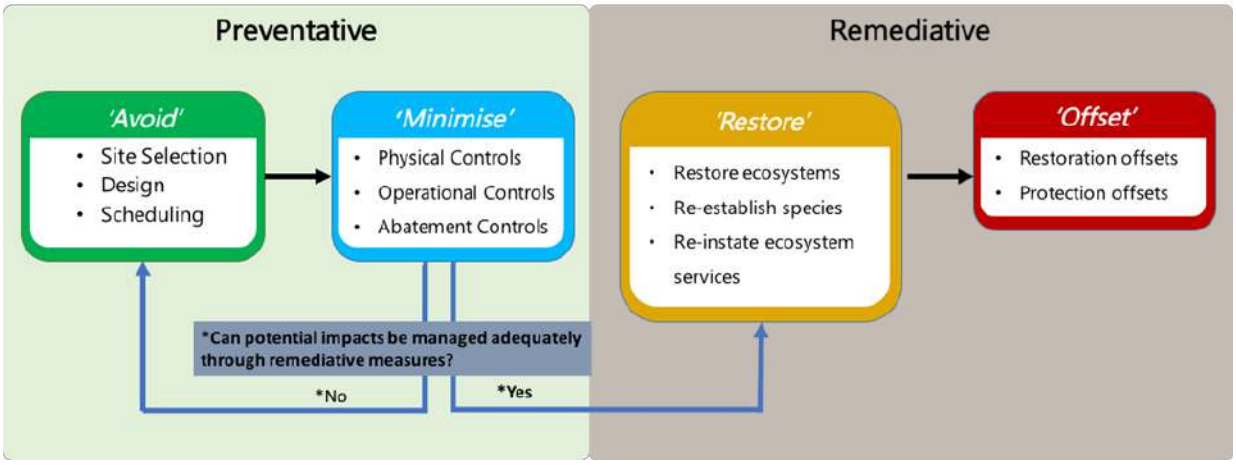

Figure 34. Mitigation Hierarchy Source [5]

9.6 Planning Phase: Impact Assessment

To ensure that the project is accepted by the public and avoid possible conflicts, the Kavango west regional council, traditional authorities and affected communities were consulted.

9.7 Siting Phase: Impact Assessment

Typically, before drilling of a borehole, a site assessment undertaken to determine the optimum location for drilling a process called siting of a borehole. This process involve analysis of geohydrology property of the area using two main conventional methods; (i) electrical resistivity and (ii) ground conductivity. These method use Frequency Domain Electromagnetic operated by a highly trained geohydrologist.

[5] Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI). (2015). A Cross-sector Guide for Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy (p.9)

During this phase, there will be no evasive activities that could cause harm to the physical environment. To ensure social cohesion with the siting team, it will be required for the locals, particularly the traditional authorities to be informed about the presence of the siting team in the area. This activities is usually undertaken by two people, who will carry hand held FDM. The sited location will be pinned for marking purposes.

9.8 Drilling Phase:

Drilling is the major evasive and core environmental threat. This phase involves mobilization and moving of drilling equipment to the drilling site, construction of boreholes protective fence and solar panel platforms. Where necessary, setting up campsite at the drill site with supporting infrastructures such as ablution facilities, household solid waste and other solid waste. During this phase, occupation health and safety risk such as injuries emanating from operating equipment, insect (Mosquito) and snake bites as well as potential oil pollution. Table 7 below outline all potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures during drilling phase.

Table 7 Social Environment: Impact Assessment

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
Employment / Socio-Economic advancement of local	Possible exclusion of locals community from job opportunities. Unfair compensation of workers. It is not anticipated that a significant number of employment will be created during drilling	1. Ensure that all general work is reserved for local people unless in circumstances where specialized skills are required. 2. Fair	+ve	2	2	4	Regional	Life of project	n/a	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		compensation and labour practice as per Namibian Labour Laws must be followed 3. Ensure skill transfer to the locals 4. Use local supplier for good and service where possible									
Health and Safety for employees	Job opportunities leads to new social relationship which often spread disease,	1. Provide awareness to the employees on dangers of HIV/AIDS,	- ve	2	2	4	Site Specific and Local	Project	n/a	Low Not Significant	Hig h

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
and general public	particularly pandemic such as HIV and AIDS and substance abuse. Hiring off unlicenced employees to operate vehicles and special machinery pose safety risk to themselves, co-workers and public. Additionally, employees are subject to dust and noise pollution as well as other occupational health and safety issues	alcohol and drug abuse 2. Provide condoms on site 3. Develop a safety plan 4. Ensure that every employee goes through an induction course about safety to train employees on health and safety. 5. All drivers must be in possession of appropriate driver's licenses									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		6. Adequate safety signs must be put at designated places. 7. Provide safe wears such as, overalls, safety boots, safety eyeglasses, Hand gloves and hard hat etc to employees 8. Adhere to the Labour act, non-toxic human dust exposure levels may not exceed 5mg/m3 for respiratory dust									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		and 15mg/m3 for total dust. 9. Employees must NOT be exposed to noise levels above the required -85dB (A) limit over a period of 8 hours. 10. Abide by the Occupational Health and Safety and Labour Act of Namibia and other statutory requirement such as International									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		Labour Practise (ILO) 11. Ensure adequate first aid kit on site taking into consideration, insect and snake bites 12. Supervisors must undergo an occupational health and first aid course, 13. Supply clean drinking water to the site, such as portable water tank;									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		14. Used gendered mobile toilets 15. Provide insect repellent, mosquito nets and if necessary immunization to prevent deadly diseases such as malaria.									
Heritage and Archaeology	Potential unearthing of archaeological material or damaging heritage resources	1. Employee must be trained on the possible find of heritage and archaeological material in the area; 2. Implement a	- ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low Not Significant	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		chance find and steps to be taken for heritage and archaeological material finding (Heritage (rock painting and drawings), human remains or artefacts) are unearthed 3. Stopping the activity immediately i. Informing the operational manager or supervisor									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		ii. Cordoned of the area with a danger tape and manager to take appropriated pictures. iii. Manager/supervisor must report the finding to the following competent authorities, National Heritage Council of Namibia (061 244 375)									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		National Museum (+264 61 276800) or the National Forensic Laboratory (+264 61 240461).									

Table 8. Bio-Physical Environment: Impacts Assessment

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
Biodiversity: Flora	Destruction of trees	1. Avoid cutting down mature and protected plant species. 2. Ensure that access roads are rehabilitated after use to enhance revegetation	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Construction / Drilling	R	Low	High
Biodiversity: Fauna	Destruction of animal habitats such as bird nests, poaching, stealing of livestock	1. Do not kill animal, unless such animals pose eminent danger to humans 2. There must be ZERO tolerance to poaching to ensure this, no weapon and traps are allowed on site;	-ve	2	2	4	Regional	Construction / Drilling	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
Surface and Ground Water Pollution	Heavy vehicle and machinery may pollute water sources from leakages of oils, hydraulic fluids, lubricants and greases. These pollutants may reach underground water through seepage. Further surface water may be	1. Fuelling of heavy vehicle on site must be well coordinated at designated places, 2. Stationary vehicles must be provided with drip tray to capture oil, lubricants and hydraulic fluids leakages 3. All vehicle and machinery must be well service to avoid leakages 4. Provide and train on oil spill emergency response 5. Servicing of vehicles and machinery must	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Construction / Drilling	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	polluted from surface run off soils that is polluted.	take place at designate places									
Waste Generation	General household pollution and littering such as used oil cans drums, metals, and household solid and liquid waste	1. Provide skip bins to collect waste and be disposed of at an approved disposal site 2. Provide labelled household waste drums for household solid waste. 3. Do not burry waste on site 4. Excavate a small biodegradable waste site that would be dump filled at the end	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		of the project, alternatively, provide mobile toilets that will be disposed at an approved site and ensure separate ablution facilities for men and women. 5. Used oil, grease and lubricants cans must be collected in appropriate drums and disposed of at an approved site 6. Maintain good housekeeping on site. 7. Do not burry waste on site									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
Noise Pollution	Noise from the aero plane and heavy vehicles	1. The aircraft must fly at heights which may not cause noise nuisance to human and animals 2. A fixed wind air craft is recommended than a helicopter 3. Heavy vehicles must be well serviced 4. Switch off engine for vehicles when not in use	-ve	2	2	4	Local	Immediate	n/a	Low	High
Dust Pollution	Land clearing, digging, excavation of trenches, drilling, movement of	1. Movement of heavy vehicles must strictly be restricted on site. 2. Adhere to the minimum speed limit	-ve	2	2	4	Local and Site Specific	Immediate	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	vehicles and heavy machinery in site, transportation of material to site, will create fugitive dust which could be a nuisance to the surrounding.	of 30 or 40km/hour when on farm roads. 3. On site where soil is loosened by vehicle movement, apply dust a suppression method such as water spraying. 4. During drilling, use water to suppress the dust									
Land degradation and pollution	Uncoordinated movement of heavy vehicles and uncoordinated land clearing	1. Movement of heavy vehicles must be coordinated and restricted to be on access roads	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	could lead to soil erosion. Possible spill and leakages of fuel and lubricants from vehicle and machinery could pollute the soil and eventually the ground water resource.	2. Normally, public gravel roads are meant for light vehicles, exploration vehicles have the potential to damage the access roads. Hence proper road maintenance must be implemented to ensure that the roads are left on good state 3. Fuelling of heavy vehicles on site must be well coordinated at designated places 4. Servicing of vehicles and machinery must									

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
		take place at designated sites 5. Stationary vehicles must be provided with drip tray to capture oil, lubricants and hydraulic fluid leakages 6. All vehicles and machinery must be well serviced to avoid leakages 7. Provide and train on oil spill emergency response.									

9.9 Operational Phase:

The main activities during the operational phase of the borehole is water abstraction which, if not well monitored could lead to over abstraction and consequently to deteriorating of water quality and potential impacts on vegetation from deepening of water table. The borehole could also cause social conflict whereby community in the surrounding area could claim ownership of the borehole and may prevent other communities from using the borehole. The table below outlines the potential impacts during the operational phase and proposed mitigation measures.

Table 9. Operational Phase Impact Assessment

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
Reduced Human Wild-Life Conflict	The borehole operation will ensure domestic animals do not drink	1. Animal owners / herders should ensure that animals are made to drink from water points to prevent crocodile attack.	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	directly from the river.										
Increase in community water supply	Besides reducing HWC, the borehole will also make water readily available for household use by the community	1. Aid in increasing water point in the village 2. Reduced distance travel by people to water points 3. Sustainable supply of water during drought	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High
Over abstraction of underground water	High and unsustainable water abstraction	1. Do not abstract more than what is recommended by the permit	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	which could affect ground water quality	2. Where possible, install automatic measuring gauge to monitor abstraction 3. Monitor water level periodically 4. Carry out periodic pumping yield to assess aquifer sustainability 5. Undertake systematic water quality assessment									
Risk of water infrastructure destruction buy elephant	Elephant are notorious known for damaging water points	1. Construct an elephant proof fence around the borehole and its supporting infrastructures	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
	in search for drinking water	2. Build high and thick enough walls that will prevent elephants access to the water tank and solar infrastructures.									
Conflict of water use buy villagers	Claim of ownership of water point / borehole by some community members	1. Raise awareness of the indented purpose of the borehole 2. Ensure no one is made to be entitled to owning or have controlling power on who should use the borehole	-ve	2	2	4	Site Specific	Life of project	R	Low	High
Theft of borehole	There are reported cases where	1. Construct theft proof fence to protect solar panels	-ve	2	2	4	Local	Life of project	R	Low	High

Project-Environment Interaction	Description	Mitigation Measures	Impact type	Likelihood occurrence	Severity	Impact Rating	Geographical Extend	Duration	Reversibility (R)	Significance	Confidence Level
infrastructures	boreholes infrastructure such as solar panel are stolen										

10 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The Grievance Procedure provides a structured and accessible mechanism through which stakeholders can raise concerns or complaints related to the implementation of the proposed water abstraction activities supporting the demonstration irrigation plots. The process is designed to ensure that grievances are submitted and addressed in a manner that is free of charge, confidential where required, without fear of retribution, and through user-friendly and locally accessible channels.

Under the DAPP Namibia implementation framework, grievances may be lodged through multiple entry points, including directly to Producer Organisation (PO) leadership, DAPP Namibia field officers, community leadership structures (e.g. headmen/headwomen), or the appointed Environmental Officer. This decentralised approach ensures that community members are able to raise concerns at the most immediate and appropriate level.

It is important to note that this Grievance Procedure does not address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) incidents, as these are not directly attributable to project activities and are managed through existing government mechanisms. Eligible grievances include concerns arising from project activities such as water abstraction, infrastructure installation, resource use conflicts, or instances where project procedures have not been followed appropriately or fairly. Complainants may include PO members, surrounding community members, or any other interested and affected parties.

The grievance redress process will follow a structured six-stage Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), namely: (i) receipt and logging of the grievance, (ii) acknowledgement of receipt, (iii) assessment and investigation, (iv) resolution and implementation of corrective actions, (v) sign-off by the complainant where resolution is accepted, and (vi) monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the response.

DAPP Namibia will be responsible for maintaining a grievance register at project level, ensuring that all complaints are recorded, tracked, and resolved within a reasonable timeframe. Complex or unresolved grievances will be escalated to higher levels within the project management structure, including collaboration with relevant authorities where necessary.

Grievances will be managed through the institutional structure established for the project, ensuring a coordinated, transparent, and consistent approach to stakeholder engagement and conflict resolution throughout the project lifecycle.

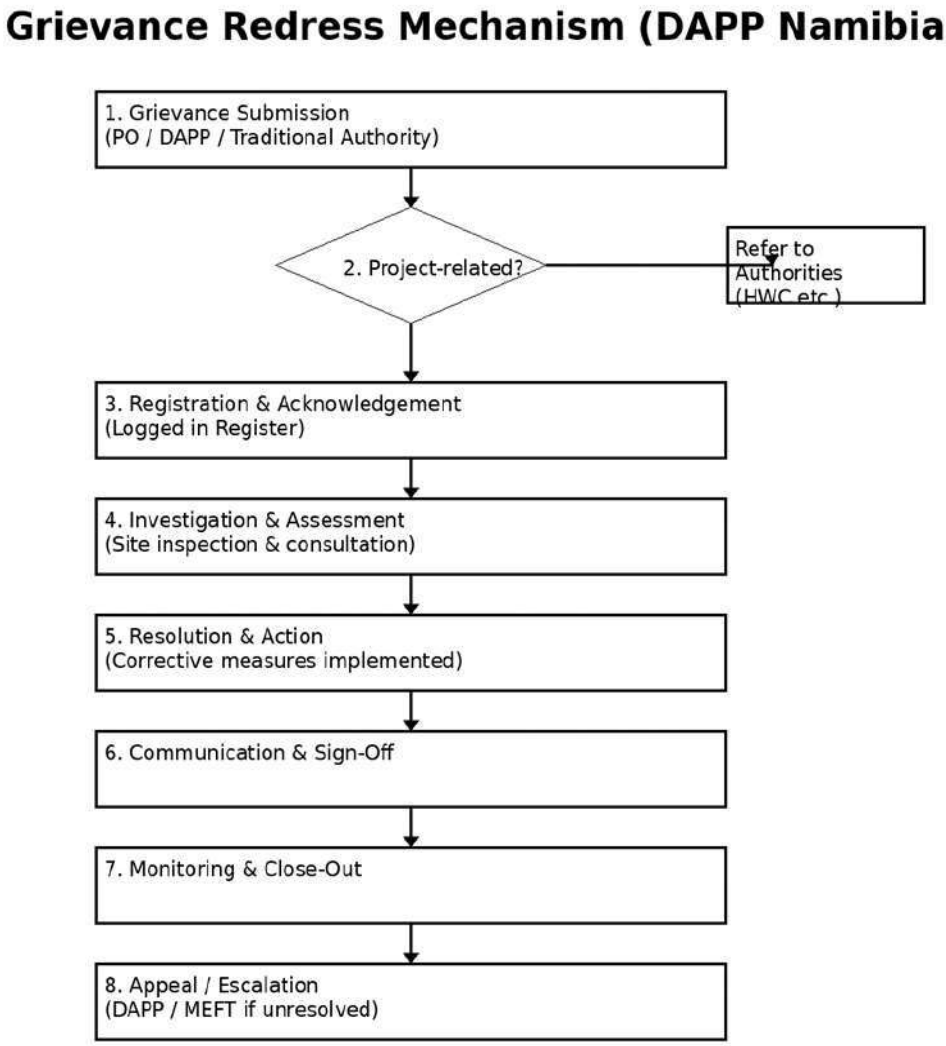

Figure 35. Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Proposed Water Abstraction and Borehole Drilling Project Supporting Demonstration Irrigation Plots in the Kavango West Region.

The eligibility of a grievance will be assessed at the point where it is first received, typically at community level through the Producer Organization (PO) leadership, DAPP Namibia field officers, or local traditional authorities (Step 1). At this stage, it will be determined whether the grievance is related to the proposed project activities, including river water abstraction, borehole drilling, or associated infrastructure.

Once confirmed as a project-related grievance, the matter will be discussed directly with the complainant to ensure a clear understanding of the concern and to provide the complainant with fair and transparent hearing (Step 2). The grievance, together with any supporting information and observations, will then be formally recorded and submitted to DAPP Namibia's project team, including the Environmental Officer, for further review.

The Environmental Officer, in collaboration with DAPP Namibia field staff and PO leadership, will investigate the substance of the grievance (Step 3). This may include site inspections, consultation with affected parties, and review of project activities such as water abstraction practices, infrastructure placement, or resource use. Where necessary, input may be sought from relevant authorities or technical specialists.

Following the investigation, DAPP Namibia will compile a written record of the grievance, including findings and recommended corrective actions, and communicate the outcome to the complainant. Any actions required to resolve the grievance will be implemented by the relevant parties under the coordination of DAPP Namibia (Step 4). All grievances and their resolutions will be documented and maintained in the project Grievance Register.

Under normal conditions, grievances will be addressed and corrective actions initiated within 30 days of receipt. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, they may lodge an appeal, which will be escalated to DAPP Namibia project management for further review (Step 5). Where the matter remains unresolved, it may be referred to the relevant regulatory authority, such as the Office of the Environmental Commissioner under MEFT, for consideration and guidance.

11 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION PLAN

Decommissioning is normally the reverse of construction where all installed equipment / structure must be removed. Supply of water to the community is aimed to be a life-long intervention unless of a pressing issue that would necessitate decommissioning. Aging equipment that requires replacement should be done by qualified Namibians to ensure smooth operation and constant water supply.

12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Conclusion

The proposed project in the Kavango West Region is expected to improve access to reliable water for irrigation and domestic use, helping communities strengthen food production, improve livelihoods, and build resilience to climate change. The project will also contribute to reducing human–wildlife conflict by minimizing direct dependence on the Kavango River, where dangerous encounters with hippopotamus and crocodile are common.

The assessment of the proposed water supply interventions for the irrigation demonstration plots in the Kavango West Region confirms that the development of river water abstraction systems and, where required, boreholes is appropriate to support irrigation activities at the Producer Organisation (PO) sites. Site visits and stakeholder consultations established that the demonstration plots are already in place but are constrained by limited and unreliable access to water, which is directly affecting productivity and participation. The proximity of many PO sites to the Kavango River, generally within 500 m, supports the feasibility of river-based abstraction, while borehole development remains a viable option for inland locations.

The proposed activities will take place within existing agricultural areas that are already disturbed, thereby limiting additional environmental impact. No displacement of people, disturbance of heritage sites, or impacts on sensitive biodiversity areas were identified during the assessment. The scale of water abstraction is small and intended for demonstration purposes, and with proper management, is not expected to place significant pressure on water resources. Community members expressed strong support for the project, with water availability identified as the primary constraint to agricultural production. Potential risks relate to unsustainable water use if not properly managed, as well as Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in areas located close to the river.

The proposed project is considered acceptable from an environmental and social perspective, provided that mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Management Plan are implemented.

12.2 Recommendations

- It is recommended that the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be granted for the proposed water abstraction activities, subject to compliance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and EIA Regulations (2012).
- Water supply options must follow the established project criteria:
- River abstraction for sites located within 500 m of the Kavango River
- Borehole development for sites located beyond this threshold
- The proponent (DAPP Namibia and implementing partners) must ensure that all infrastructure is:
    - Properly installed and secured
    - Regularly maintained to prevent system failure
    - Protected against theft and vandalism, as observed at some PO sites
    - A water use management approach should be implemented at each PO to regulate abstraction and prevent excessive water use, particularly during dry periods.
    - Water quality monitoring should be conducted periodically, and relevant approvals obtained where required, to ensure the suitability of water for irrigation.
- Measures should be implemented to address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC), particularly for sites located in close proximity to the Kavango River.
- Continuous community training and engagement should be maintained to support proper operation, equitable water distribution, and long-term sustainability of the irrigation systems.
- Periodic environmental monitoring and reporting should be conducted to ensure compliance with the Environmental Management Plan and to address any emerging environmental or social concerns.

13 ANNEX 1. GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN

The purpose of the groundwater monitoring plan is to make sure that suitable procedures are in place to monitor and evaluate the response of the aquifer and the surrounding environment to the abstraction process. Furthermore, the plan is aimed to control the impacts of groundwater abstraction and contaminant loads, and monitoring aquifer response and quality. The proposed procedures shall also serve as an early warning system for over-abstraction.

13.1 Groundwater Quality

It is essential that the quality of groundwater abstracted is monitored on a realistically regular basis, to serve as an early warning of quality changes that may occur due to the abstraction; natural causes; or pollution. Undertake intermittent water quality testing.

13.2 Groundwater Level Measurements

The level of groundwater in the aquifer will serve to inform the water quantity vs the rate of abstraction. This will be critical given low to no recharge due to lower rainfall in the area. This provision is provided for in the monitoring sheet for water meter readings provided by the MAWLR to the borehole operator. It is therefore important that hydrological baseline information of water level is recorded to ensure time-variant collection of data. This type of monitoring becomes effective proof of errors when MAWLR also carries out periodic inspections.

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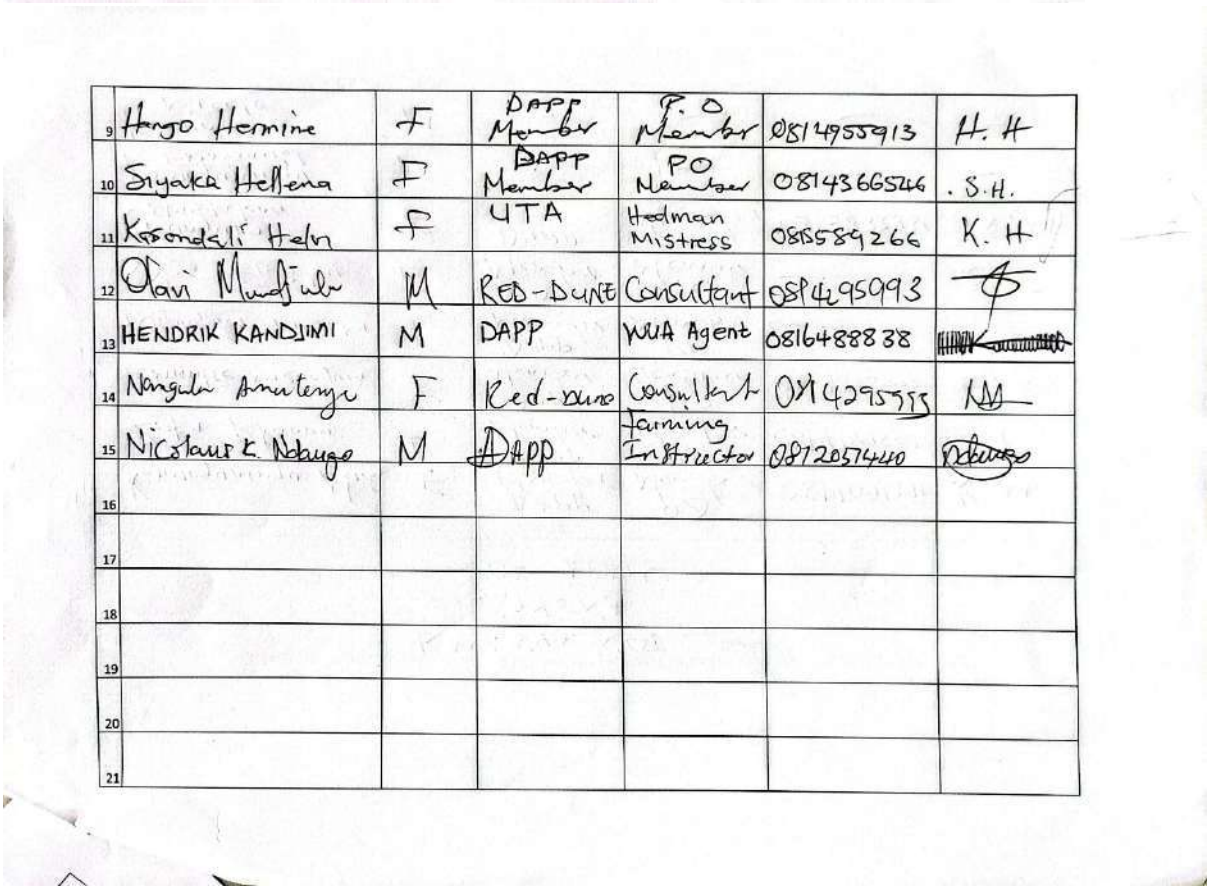
15 APPENDICES

15.1 Appendix A. Attendance Registers for Kavango West Region

Public Meeting
Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST Region
Place: NANKUDU & NAMBI Village
Date: 02 / APRIL 2026
Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Nandapo Helena	F	Nambi	PO member	—	N. Helena
2	Hankomelasarus	M	Nambi	Treasure	0813446531	
3	Sitekefa Laurensia	F	Nankudu	PO member	0816768799	S. Lau
4	Kangumbe Maria	F	Nankudu	PO member	0812802819	K. Maria
5	Mpepa Mathilde	F	Nambi	PO member	0812299276	M. Mathilde
6	Hamunyera Benedicta	F	Nankudu	PO member	0818531611	H. Benedicta
7	Haingura Bethila	F	Nankudu	Chairperson	0817676868	Bethila
8	Nkonye Benonio	F	Nambi	PO member	0815801988	N. B.



9	Hango Hermine	F	DAPP Member	P.O Member	0814955913	H. H
10	Siyaka Hellena	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814366546	S.H.
11	Kasondeli Helv	F	UTA	Headman Mistress	0855589266	K. H
12	Olavi Mudjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
13	HENDRIK KANDJIMI	M	DAPP	NWA Agent	0816488838	
14	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant	0814295995	
15	Nicolaus K. Nduugo	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0812057440	
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						

Public Meeting
Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST Region

Place: SIYENA Village

Date: 02 / APRIL 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kanungunungu Maria	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814091391	K M
2	Zoka Johanna	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814189561	ZJ
3	Emmilie Kazungura	F	DAPP Member	PO Treasurer	0817773665	E. K
4	Nyangana Fransiska	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0815996169	N.F
5	Sofia Eukiky	F	DAPP Member	PC Member	—	S.E
6	Kazungura Magdalena	F	DAPP	PO Member	0813833831	K.M
7	Kanungunungu Emmanuel	M	—	—	—	—
8	Kazungura Nicute	M	—	—	—	—

33	David Muigoni	M	—	—	—	—
34	Yikaho Theresia	F	DAPP Member	WUA Chairlady	0813282171	
35	Ndumba Theresia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0817844672	N T
36	Davi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295913	
37	Nangula Amutenya	f	Red-Dune	Consultant	0811405158	
38	Ruben Situnge	M	DAPP	WUA Agent	0812981250	
39	Nicolaus Ndango	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0812051440	
40	HENDRIK KANDJIMI	M	DAPP	WUA Agent	0816488838	
41						
42						
43						

22	Kasera Lucia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0812081725	K.L
23	Themba Victoria	F	DAPP Member	PO Vice_Chair	0812224461	I.V.T
24	Ndjamba Lucia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814987464	N.L
25	Muronga Johanna Helena	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0815545[illegible]4	M.J
26	Kambinda Mainolf	M	—	—	—	—
27	Nawaka Brigitha	F	—	—	—	—
28	Nawaka Lydia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0812868960	N.L
29	Mutuva Leonora	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0813913558	M.L
30	Kasiku Haluvisia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	081—	K.H
31	Haita Olivia	F	—	—	—	—
32	Haluku Johannes	M	—	—	—	—

9	SeNDAHA JACOB	M	DAPP Member	PO Member	08174 86756	S. Jacob
10	Sathiraps Hertha	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814018553	SH.K.
11	Efraim Amalia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0812153656	.Efraim
12	Kavanze Maria	F	Community Member	C M	0814816108.	.M.M.
13	Ndara Ania	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	08175661141	.Andalla
14	Simbungu Adeline	F	DAPP Member	PO Secretary	0816032385	.S.ADELINE
15	Ntyamba Veronika	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	081875503	N.V.
16	Itaho Jonsia ~~Jethrsia~~	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0812218012	I. Jonsia
17	JSeph Theresia	f	DAPP Member	PO Member	—	J Theresia
18	Ntyamba Adelfine	F	DAPP Member	PO charlady	0817100913	.N.A.
19	Nawaka Brigitha	F	DAPP Member	—	08172765816	N.B
20	Beartha Mpareke	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	—	B.M
21	29986221 80	Member	Community Member	M	Petus	Nyemya

OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP ANGOLA

DAPP Namibia
Development Aid from People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in

KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: KAHENGE **Village**

Date: 02 / APRIL 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Nicolaus Ic Ndango	M	DAPP ADSCAC	Farming Instructor	0812057440	Ndango
2	Joseph Sendele	M	DAPP POMember	PO Member	—	J. S
3	Kasera Mayas	M	DAPP Member	PO Member	—	K.M.
4	Kativa Filipus	M	Community Member	Community Member	0814820751	Kant.f
5	MPEPO NEHEMIA	M	Community Member	Community Member	0856421474	MP—
6	Kamwash Stephanus	M	Community Member	Community Member	NA	S K K
7	Sikuxya Sagaria M	M	Community member	Member	0814231443	SK—
8	MATEUS Manfrid	M	Community Member	Member	0812477166	M.M

33	Nangula Amutenya	F	Reb-aine	Consultant	0811405158	N/A
34						
35						
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42						
43						

22	Anton Julia	F	DAPP member	PO member	081383711	A.Julian
23	Mwandumba Selma	F	Community member	—	081825421	M.S
24	Mbilisu Martha	F	DAPP Chair Person	DAPP PO chr-P	0814088364	M.M
25	Nefuma Annastasia	F	DAPP member	PO member	0818251653	N.A
26	Martin Katarina	f	Community member	—	081668460	M.K
27	Nefuma Secilia	f	DAPP member	PO - member	0815892760	N.S
28	Hamukenya Bardina	f	DAPP member	PO -member	0815640086	H.R
29	Kanguare Veronica	f	DAPP member	PO member	—	K.V
30	Katura Brigita	F	—	—	—	—
31	William Musambe	M	—	—	—	—
32	Sakeusa Daime	F	—	—	—	—

9	Immanuel Kasera	M	Community Member	—	—	I. K
10	Muhe Johannes K	M	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814047832	M.J
11	Sikova Estera	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	081——	S.E
12	Mukeva Joachina	F	Community Member	—	—	M J
13	Katengo L Regina	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0812975505	K. L. R
14	Nafuna Anna	F	Community Member	—	0814560721	N. A
15	Martha Mungowa	F	Community Member	—	0818743194	M. M
16	Rukeno Etta	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	——	R. E
17	Haindore John	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0813402189	H. J
18	Elisabeth Mwandumba	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0813820822	E. M
19	Mungowa Theresia	F	Community Member	—	0817994920	M. T
20	Ndeshipanda I	F	Community Member	—	0812975505	N. J
21	Martha Hainwa	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814054055	M. H

OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAUDWAGO WEST Region

Place: KATWITWI **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Olavi Mundjindu	M	Red-Dune	Consultant	0814295993	
2	Miryam N. Kauhanua	f	DAPP Namibia	Program Officer	+264818858258	
3	Joseph Mbambi	m	DAPP NAMIBIA	WILA AGENT	0814875684	
4	Visorinda Hango	F	DAPEES-MAFWLR	Agric-Techn.	0812749212	
5	Francis Chimudzi	m	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
6	Shanga Ruben	M	DAPP NAM	WILA	0812981250	
7	Haufiku David	M	UTA	Sekretari	0812225350	
8	Malengi petrus	M	DAP Member	Vice chairperso	0816131953	M. P.

Male

22	Sirunga. Gidion. H	Community Member	PO Member DApp	Secretary	0817205475	S. G
23	Engelbert	M	PO member DAPP		0813153500	
24	Joseph Mbimbi	M	DAPP WUA AGENT	WUA AGENT	0814875	
25	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
26	Ruben Sitanga	M	DAPP-Namibia	WUA Agent	0812981256	
27	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red Dunes	Consultant	0811405158	
28	Miriam Nolcathama	f	DAPP Namibia	Program officer	0818858258	
29	Mbombero	f	Village Member		0812057033 0816 8875	FMB
30						
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9	Mariana Sikonge	F	DAPP PO	Treasure	0817272456	
10	Sofia Simakeza	F	DAPP PO	PO Member		S.S
11	Rukano Francina	F	DAPP PO	PO Member	0812541471	
12	Joseph Clara	F	Community Member	CM	081—	J.C
13	Hamynyera Selma	F	PO Member	—	—	H.S
14	Ndumbu Francita	F	PO Member	—	081—	N.F
15	Anastasia Nehare	F	PO Member	—	081—	A.N
16	Naka @ Upile	M	PO Member	—	—	N.U
17	Sitekeza Wellem	M	UTA Elder	UTA	08131327888	
18	Nekare Lucas	M	DAPP	Vice Chairperson	0817127866	
19	Johannes Hango	M	DAPP	PO Member	—	J. H
20	Nekan Engelberth	M	Vice Chairperson of V.D.C	UTA Vice Chairman	0818722671	N.E.
21	Erastus Kawandu	M	Vice Secretary	VDC	0817335991	

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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: TUGUVA **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Dlavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
2	VISTORINA HANGO	F	DAPCEES - MAFWLR	A-TECHNICIAN	0812749212	VMHHamdo
3	Kadiwedd Cassius D	M	DAPP	POO	0813261546	
4	Sainda Klementine	F	DAPP member	Secretary	0814679008	S.K
5	Hamutenya Emilie	F	DAPP Member		081 5828311	H.E
6	Rukano Adrina	F	DAPP Member	chairlady	0813579948	R.k
7	Ndara Maresu	F	Community Member	–	–	N.M
8	Rukano Johanna	F	PO Member	PO Member.	0817080153	RJ

9	Kalyata martha	F.				K. m.
10	Haingura Theresia	F			0818515111	H.T
11	Shirute Walter	M			0817590795	
12	Sigare Wilpad	M			08147 11854	
13	Maria Strengg K	—	—	—	—	—
14	Mbangu Lina	F	DAPP	Teacher	081CG54426	m.L.
15	Ofari Mundjulu	M	RCA-DUKE	Consultant	08[illegible]295993	
16						
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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: MAICAMBU **Village**

Date: 31 / MARCH **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Muteto Rita	F	Ch. Community		0815523063	Muteto
2	Vangano Regina	F				I. Regina
3	Nangoro Martha	F	Sc. Community		0818629200	N.m
4	Sifura Kaina	F			0816307970	S.K
5	Sirunga Beatha	F	Treasure DAPP			S.B
6	Haushona Lepi	F				H.L
7	Kashona maria	f				K.M
8	Ndumba mariaki	f				m. n.

9	Langumisé Elizabeth	Female	Dapp	po member	081 340 1488	Edlangumbe.
10	Siteketa Pelina	Female	Dapp	po member	—	N/A
11	Ushonda monica	Female			081 3394 343	Uu.monika
12	Masini Edisé	Female	Dapp	po member	—	N/A
13	Joseph Joséphine	Female	Dapp	po member	081 2024813	J.M.J.
14	Mupanda Alexandra	Female	Dapp	po member	081 5525 046	A.M
15	Joseph Sidicia	Female	Dapp	po member	0812256104	J.C.M
16	Mangwanjé Karina	Female	Dapp		0813066272	K.N
17	Vilho Frieda	Female	Dapp	po member	081 5608841	F.V.
18	Joseph mbimbi	Male	Dapp	Wild Agent	0814875 684	
19	Kadiwanda Cs	M	DAPP	PDO	0813261546	
20	Olavi Mundjindu	M	Reg-Share	Consultant	0814295993	

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST Region

Place: MBAMBI **Village**

Date: 31 / MARCH 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Hanyanga Johannes	male	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 842 [illegible]	
2	Sakaqjava Robert	Male	DAPP	Chairperson	0812189189	
3	Siyave Wilfred	Male	DAPP	PO member	0816711854	
4	Kurucheke Frans	male	DAPP	PO member	—	N/A
5	Nepa Markus	male	DAPP	PO member	—	N/A
6	Mandume Angelie	Female	DAPP	PO Vice chairperson	0816423103	M.A.
7	Mandume Natania	Female	DAPP	PO member	—	MA
8	Ndara Anna	Female	DAPP	PO member	—	N/A

22	KAOMEKOI CASTUS	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	P.O.C	0813261546	
23	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	081 2788915	
24	Mirjam N. Kauhonua	f	DAPP Namibia	Program Officer	+264818858 258	
25	Olavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
26	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant	0811405158	
27						
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9	RUPSEKE CHRISTINE	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 384 4569	R K
10	SIWOMBE ILONA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 3848 469	SI
11	MURIM REBBEKA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 6155 184	MR
12	KAVARATA MARTHA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	0813084 031	K M
13	MDADI VILKA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 5491 541	[illegible]
14	KAKORO MARTHA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 4822688	K M
15	SHAPI EVELINE	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 834 7313	S. Eve
16	Siranda Rosalia S.	Female	DAPP	po member	0813498000	S.R.S.
17	Kambinda Josephine	Female	DAPP	Po member	0812389739	K. J
18	Nawa maureen	female	DAPP	PO member	0813848443	N.M
19	Mbangu Sophia	female	Dapp	PO member	0814241435	M.S
20	Mwiinga maria	female	Dapp	PO. member	0813681543	M.M
21	JOSEPH MBIMBI	MALE	DAPP	WLM AGENT	0814875264	

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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: SIKURUNGU **Village**

Date: 31 / MARCH **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kaore Hiskia	Male		WMA Chair Person	0814206603	
2	SIWOMBE GIDEON	MALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER		SIWOMBE
3	MBUNA THOMAS	MALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER		
4	MDAPA MOSES	MALE	MEMBER	PO MEMBER		
5	Kasanga Claudia	FAMEL	DAPP	PO member	0814928685	K. Claudia
6	Nioci miriam	Famel	Dapp	po .member	081 2971815	N. miriam
7	VAHTUS ISABELA	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 5657 631	V. Isabella
8	MBAMBO INGRID	FEMALE	DAPP	PO MEMBER	081 711 7074	I mbambo

33	Sirumbu Beatha	F ~~Secretary~~	Secretary	081797[illegible]70	S B	S B
34	Mangundu Hermine	F				
35	Gerson Hanes	M	–	–		
36	Kakuna Phillipus	M	–	–		
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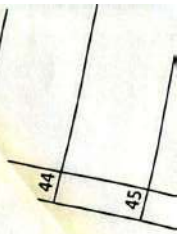

22	Likuwa Annalisa	F		Member	0816765783	LA
23	Evelina MOSES	F		Member	N/A	E.M
24	Justina Vido	F		Member	N/A	J.V
25	Nkundu Elisabeth	f		Member	N/A	NK.E
26	Kadira Laide	f		Sectary	0814187955	
27	Mbamba maria	f		member	N/A	M.M
28	Liner Haiyamba	f		P.O Member	0813216029	L.H.
29	Olavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
30	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant		NA
31	Mirjam N. Kauhonina	f	DAPP-Namibia	Programofficer	+264818858258	
32	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP Namibia	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	

9	Muhwa Elvira	I		member	0826715104	M. Elvira
10	Sindimba Eveline	I			0816166703	S. Eveline
11	David Shaninga	M		Member	0817070099	
12	Hernandez Albertha	M			081 7995055	
13	Mukeranga Tohias	M		LDC Member	0816929390	
14	Matende K	F		PO Member	0814010390	—
15	Sindumba P	F			—	—
16	Mbunda Veronika	F		P.O Member	081—	M.V
17	NAMAZIKO YEIKO	M		PO MEMBER	081-7411906	NYE-IKO
18	MAGANO LENA	F		WLIA MEMBER	081-4351785	Magano
19	Iswamo Fabima	f		member	—	F.
20	Numba Magreth	f		member	—	N.M.
21	Sikondomboro Hilen	f		Membe		SH.

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AJUDA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE POVO PARA POVO

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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: RUPARA **Village**

Date: 30 / MARCH 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kadiwendi CD	M	DAPP	PO	0813261546	
2	Josef SHAPAKA	M	DAPP	S.P.O	0813052541	
3	Tanya T. Mundjulu	M	Red dune Consulting	Consultants	0812552716	
4	Josephine Uypindi	F.	Red Dune consulting	EAP	0810441072	J. Uypindi
5	Sindimba Faustinus	M			0814010890	S. Faustinus
6	Mweteipapo Paulus H	M	DHPP		0816238636	
7	Sindimba Benhilde S.	F			0817609803	S. Benhilde
8	Sindimba Maria	F			0815696269	S. Maria

33	Olavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUXE	Consultant	0814295993	
34	Mirjam Nelao Kauhonina	f.	DAPP Namibia	Program officer	+264818858258	
35	Josef Shapaka	M	DAPP_Namibia	S. P. O	0813052541	
36						
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22	Hausiku cecilia	f				H.C
23	Hausiku					
24	Hengandi Roberts	M	church leader	Catholic	081855 30156	
25	Kansius Edward K	M	PO chairperson	DAPP	0813279593	
26	Hengandi Gerdolf	M	ESimbi		08121975 62	
27	Johannes Shepaka	M				
28	Tadeus Haingura	M	Admin	DAPP	0817772353	
29	Nangula Amutenya	F	RED Dunes	EIA		
30	FRANCIS CHIMWAZI	M	CCAC LEADER ADSWAC	DAPP	0812788915	
31	Tango I Mundjulu	M	RED - Dunes Consultancies	RDC	0812552716	
32	Josephine Uypindi	F	Red Dune consulting	RDC	0810441072	J. Uypindi

9	Magdalena Haupindi	F				
10	Mayanga Katharina	F				K. M.
11	Haupindi Erna	F	Mee Chairperson	Kayeuva P.O	0817811280	E.S. Haupindi
12	Kanyetu fransiska	F	Chairlady	WUA		Kanyetu F
13	Silver Benonia	F	LDC	Member P.O	0817640922	Silve. B
14	Haupindi E	F		member		H.E
15	Sa dwere Regina	F		Member P.O		Sadwere
16	Hausiku Meinolf.	M	secretary	P.O		Hausiku
17	Hausiku Micheal	M	LDC	PO Member	0813036514	Hausiku
18	Haupindi Damian	M		PO member	0815680799	H.D
19	Kalina Pessa	F	DAPP ~~GSP Agent~~	GSP Agent	0817684909	
20	Hausiku Clara	F		PO Member	081	H. K
21	Paulus Fransiska	F		PO Member	0816623241	P. F

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Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAUANGO WEST **Region**

Place: KAYEUKA **Village**

Date: 30 / March **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kadiwaridi Cassius	M	KAYEUKA DAPP	PO Member	0813261546	
2	Situnga Ruben	M	KAYEUKA DAPP	WUA	0812981250	
3	Haupindi Kadima	F	KAYEUKA DAPP	PO Member		H.K.
4	Johannes Veronika	F	KAYEUKA DAPP	PO Member		J. V
5	Sitekeya Nangura	F	KAYEUKA DAPP	PO Member		S M N
6	Haindere Jacobina	F	KAYEUKA DAPP	PO Member	0813652054	J. Haindere
7	Hamunyera Claudia	F		LDC	0814614078	Hamunyera C.
8	Clementine Situmbi	F		PO member	0812650412	S. Klementine

22	Ruben Sitanga	Male	DApp. Namibia	WLA-Agent 08/2981250	08/2981250	
23	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red Dune	Consultant	0812876768	
24	Mirjam N- Kauhamwa	f	DApp -Namibia	Program Officer	0818858258	
25	Okavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	081 2295993	
26						
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9	Siwombe Ulko	Male	NZINZE	LDS	0812168551	
10	Ndamba Elias	Male	NZINZE	Member of Commutie		
11	Andreas Namalenga	Male	NZINZE	Member of Communite	081 3911872	
12	Mandema Ottilie	F	NZINZE	PO Members ~~DAPP~~	0810351941	M.O
13	Sikongo-Veronika	F	NZINZE	PO Member ~~Dapp~~	——	S-V
14	Fillipus Lovisa	F	NZINZE	PO Member ~~Dapp~~	0812519166	F. L.
15	Imarwa Anna	F	NZINZE	PO Members Dapp	0816468308	A.I.
16	Muteto Emilie	F	NZINZE	PO Member ~~Dapp~~	——	E. Muteto
17	Alilon magdalena	F	NZINZE	PO Member ~~Dapp~~	0818045567	A.M
18	Mandema Klaudia	f	NZINZE	PO Member ~~Dapp~~	0813153750	K Mandema
19	Hayfiku Regina	F	nzinze	Member of Communite	——	H.R
20	Magenud Sohia	f	NZINZE	Member of Communite	——	M.S
21	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	

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Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAYANGO WEST Region

Place: NZINZE Village

Date: 08 / APRIL 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kadi Gasius D	M	DAPP NAM	PDO	0813261546	
2	ABCELINE NIUNENGIA	F	DAPP NAM	farming INSTRUCTOR	081643847 8	
3	Themba Marthin S	M	Nzinze	Headman	0813716306	Themba
4	Siwombe Elipkos	M	NZINZE	PO Member	—	S.E
5	Haingura Petrus	M	NZINZE	Member of Community	0813921954	Haingura P
6	Kamunoko Willem	M	NZINZE	PO	0812508162	Kamunoko
7	Sindendere Amadeus	M	NZINZE	Member of community	0818120703	S Amadeus
8	Muteemba L.K.	M	NZINZE	Member of Community	0817848315	

22	Miryam N. Kauhonuu	F	DAPP-Namibia	Programs officer	0818855258	
23	Ruben Sitanga	M	DAPP-Ashuu	WUA-Agent	0812981250	
24	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC HEADER	0812788915	
25	OHAKI MUNDJULU	M	RED-DUNE	CONSULTANT	0849895995	
26	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant	08287678	
27	Gesius Kadwaka	M	DAPP-NAM	PDO	0813261546	
28						
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Miryam 22
Ruben 23

9	Sivambo Josephine	F	Kambumbu	Member	0813490664	S.J
10	Hausiku Fidelia	F	Kambumbu	PO member	–	H.F
11	Damiam Theresia	F	Kambumbu	Pomember	0816095235	D.Th
12	Kayambu Sophia	F	Kambumbu	PO member	–	K.S.
13	Hamutenya Victoria	F	Kambumbu	PO member	0818063016	H.V
14	NDokotero Dorotea	F	kambumbu	PO member	-	N.D.
15	Mungungu Laurensia	F	~~PO Treasure~~ Kambumbu	PO Treasure	0813386344	MLaurensia
16	Hamborosus Valentine	F	Kambumbu	PO member	0817755809	M.V.
17	Maugundo Annastasia	F	kambumbu	PO member	–	M.A.
18	Kampoto Annastasia	F	Musine	member	–	K.A
19	Kudumo Elisabeth	F	Musine	member	0813162563	E. kudumo
20	Muserenga ~~Saroo~~ Flomina	F	Musine	po member	–	M.F.
21	Patrick Mbangu	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0813419704	

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO KI EAST **Region**

Place: KAMBAMBA **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kalipi John	M	~~KCA~~ Mbumbu ~~Chairperson~~	PO Chair Person	081669989	K. J
2	Kawali Johnes	M	Kambumbu ~~PO member~~	PO member	-	K. J.
3	Hausiku Emilia	F	Kambumbu	Member	-	H. E
4	Makuvi Fransisika	F	Kambumbu	Vice Chair	0814929687	M. F.
5	Kudumo Leonsia	F	Kambumbu	PO member	—	K. L
6	Musereng Annastasia	F	Kambumbu	Member	0816284070	M. A.
7	Beatha Sivambo	F	Kambumbu	Member	0816725109	S. B
8	Kawali Mathilde	F	Kambumbu	PO Secretary	0812525173	K. M

22	Thadeus Haingura	M	DAPP Namibia	CCAC Admin	081777 2353	~~[illegible]~~
23	Olavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
24	ARCELINE NAMENGA	f	DAPP NAM	farming Instructor	0816258478	
25						
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9	Madgalena J	F	Rugcuva	WUA Treasure	0814666117	J.M.
10	Hausiku Emmilie	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0818234864	H. E
11	Hamunyera Vendia	F	Rugcuva	PO Secretary	0814055554	V.S. Hamunyera
12	Lavi Emmilie	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0813422465	L. Emilia
13	Pauline Kamunoto	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0816053723	P. Kamunoto
14	Armandu Eiro	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0817657198	E. Armandu
15	Mbambi Regina	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0817556970	R. Mbambi
16	Ruzendo vendia	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0817525410	R. Vendia
17	Kandonga veronica	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0814744523	K. Veronica
18	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant	081 2876768	
19	Mijam N. Kauluma	F	DAPP Namibia	DAPP Namibia	0818858258	
20	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCA CLEADER	0812788915	
21	Kadiwendi Cassius	M	DAPP-NAM	POD	0813261546	

OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP ANGOLA

DAPP Namibia
Development Aid From People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: RUGCUVA **Village**

Date: 08 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Robert Nkurenge	M	Rugcuva	PO member	0818574319	
2	Ndumba Tuhever	M	Rugcuva	PO Member	0813919251	J Ndumba
3	Katuva Johannes	M	Rugcuva	~~PO~~ WUA chairperson	—	K. J
4	Kamanya Maria	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	—	K. M
5	Sikwaya Emelinde	F	Rugcuva	PO chairlady	0818219265	S. E
6	Willem Victoria	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0812508790	WC
7	Mpepo Renate	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0814631025	Renathe.
8	Eling Hakuseng	F	Rugcuva	PO Member	0813503229	E. Hakuseng

9	Mberema clara	f	Kakoro	PO	081 2091378	M.C
10	Haupindi Emil	m	Kakoro	PO	081	H.E
11	Mukara Kamatji	M	Kakoro	PO		M.K
12	Arceline muyunga	f	DAPP NAM	farming instructor	0816258778	
13	Ofavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
14	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	consultant	0812876768	
15	Mirjam No Kauhonina	f	DAPP-Namibia	Program officer	0818888258	
16	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
17	Thadeus Haingura	M	DAPP Namibia	CCAC Admin	0817772353	
18	Kadiwa [illegible]	M	DAPP NAM	POCC	0813261546	
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OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP ANGOLA

DAPP Namibia
Development Aid from People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAYANGO WEST Region

Place: KAKORO **Village**

Date: 08 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Mpasi Viola	f	Kakoro	PO	0816730108	M.Viola
2	Kasire Elisabeth	F	Kakoro	PO	081 3926672	K.E.
3	Mpasi Juvensia	f	Kakoro	PO	/	M.J
4	Hausiku Theresia	f	Kakoro	PO	0816460187	H.Th
5	Hamutenya Kaupindo	f	Kakoro	PO	/	H.K
6	Kankana Fiomina	f	Kakoro	PO	0818749771	K.F
7	Mpepo Theresia	f	Kakoro	PO	0811448258	
8	Asser Emmilia	f	Kakoro	PO	081 7379607	A.E

44	Nangula Amutenya	F	Rel-dune	Consultant	081 2876168	
45	Cassius Kashuupulwa	M	DAPP NAM	PDO	0813261546	
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Nangula Cassius

33	Sikongo Hiredegalt	F	Musine	member	0816495629	S.H
34	Siyerekeni Elise	F	Matava	P.O Member	0815217856	S.E
35	Haimbili Sofia	F	Musine	Member	0817968120	H.S
36	Sikongo Serafina	F	Musine	Member	0817975441	S.S
37	Mukuve Bartholomeus	M	Matava	PO vice Chair	-	M.B
38	Olavi Mundjulu	M	Rel-dune	Consultant	0814295993	
39	Patrick Mbangu	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0813419704	
40	Ruben Shitanga	M	DAPP-Adswac	WUA-Agent	0812981250	
41	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
42	HAMUTENYA ANNA	F	matava PO member	P.O member	081 3337850	H. A
43	Mirjam N. Kauhanna	f	DAPP Namibia	Program officer	0818858258	

22	Mukuve katrina	F	Matava ~~Member~~	Pomember	0812346897	M.K
23	Mubepa Eleonore	F	Matava	Vice headwoman Matava ~~Matava~~		Eunpa
24	Amunyela Scima	F	Matava	Member	0813843527	SAmunyela
25	Kavanze Cecilia	F	Matava	Pomember	0814897602	C. Kavanze
26	Mbunze Elisabeth	F	Matava	Pomember	0812574954	M.E
27	~~Mr~~ Kangumbe Juliana ~~Matava Ostrom~~	F	Matava	Pochairperson	0816333975	Juliana
28	Newaka Alfons	M	Matava	vicechairp	0817220001	
29	Sirongo Nathanael	M	Matava	Po Member	0814098817	
30	Mubaka Martha	f	Matava	p.o. Member		M.M
31	Hamunyanda Anastasia	f	Matava	p.o. Member		H. A
32	Amukoto Theron.M	F	Musine	Po member	0813293012	A.S

9	Kapumbuu Robanus	M	DAPP Member		—	R. K.
10	Lyevera kasiku	F	DAPP member		0816794279	K.L
11	Muronga Alfonsia	F	DAPP member		—	A.M
12	Munkonda Thereo ~~Kapindoti Antonia~~	F	DAPP Member		081 —	T.M.
13	Mukuve Katrina	F	DAPP member		0812346897	K.M
14	Katanga Jacobus	M	DAPP member		081379 1198	J.K.
15	Hamutima Beltira	F	DAPP member		—	B.H
16	Muteto Dorothea	F	DAPP member		0817184022	D.M
17	Tordi Ernestine	F	DAPP member		0814711534	E.T
18	Muyenga Maria	F	Member		0818118870	M.M
19	Kandjimi Johanna	f	member		0816511158	K.J.
20	Katanga Renate	F	Member		0857455528	
21	Kasanga Annalisa	F	Member		0815502226	K.A

Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
Sahara and Sahel Observatory

ADPP Angola

DAPP Namibia
Development Aid from People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAUDWGO WEST **Region**

Place: MATAUA **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Katanga Mukwambi	M	DAPP Member	PO Member	—	K. M
2	Muronga Alfonsia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	—	M. A
3	Themba Katrina	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814092468	I. K
4	Mweto Dorothea	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0813653794	M. D
5	Kepindali Antonia	F	DAPP Member	PO Member	0814478578	K. A
6	Munkanda Tuovi	F	DAPP Member	WUA Treasurer	0817072670	M. T.
7	Matamu Thea	F	DAPP Member		0818856258	T.M.
8	Matamu Osmund	M	DAPP Member	PO Treasurer	0816398730	O.M

22	Cassius K Bryant	M	DAPP Member	POO	0813261546	
23	Olavi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0812295993	
24	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Consultant	0812876768	
25	Miriam N. Kauhonina	f	DAPP-Namibia	Programs officer	0818858258	
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9	Sadwere Pauline	F	Katara	member	0816101943	S.Pauline
10	Hamubira Martha	F	Katara	PO member	0816379400	H.M
11	Kapumbwa Maria	F	Katara	PO member	0816598551	K maria
12	Kateno Verginia	F	Katara	PO member	—	K.V
13	Olavi Gerasus	M	Katara	member	0818560913	Ol-Gerasus
14	Kanyanga Johanes	M	Katara	member	-	K. Johan
15	Thitoya lukas	M	Katara	member	0813965931	
16	Sikonga Lito	F	Katara	member	-	S.L
17	Hamutenya Helena	F	Katara	PO Treasure	0817710150	H.H.
18	Kangumbe Lydia	F	katara	member	0813694959	K.L.
19	Haingura Petrus	M	Katara	PO member	0818820314	H.P.
20	Ngango Engelbertha	F	Katara	PO member	0818820314	N.G
21	Patrick Mbangu	M	DAPP	F.I	0813619709	

Cassius Olavi 22 23

OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP

DAPP

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST Region

Place: KATARA **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Ihemba Martin	M	Katara	Headman	0813716306	
2	Kasona Paulus	M	Katara	Vice headman	0812944529	
3	Kantana Paulus	M	Katara	PO member	-	K.P
4	Hausiku Tomas	M	Katara	PO member	0817556552	
5	Hamunyera Natanael	M	Katara	PO member	081660391	
6	Kambamba Markes	M	Katara	PO member	—	K.M
7	Kavhura Pius	M	Katara	member	0813653337	
8	Olavi Gotfried	M	Katara	Member	0813376098	O.G

			Katere PO			
9	Ntupi Kathalina	F	~~DAPP~~ Member	PO Member	~~08~~	Ntupi Kathalina
10	Hamodi Andreas	M	Nkonke PO Member	WUA chairperson	0813108440	H. Andreas
11	Haingura Petrus	M	Nkonke PO Member	PO Member	0813921954	Haingura P
12	Hamutima Kadidus	M	Nkonke PO Member	PO chairperson	0813619467	K. Hamutima
13	Sirena Nelumbo	M	Nkonke PO	PO Member	—	S. Nelumbo
14	Ilari Mungulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
15	Nangula Amutenya	F	Red-Dune	Conltant	0812876768	
16	Miriam nelao kauhonwa	F	DAPP Namibia	program officer	0818858258	
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OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP ANGOLA

DAPP Namibia
Development All from People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in KAVANGO WEST **Region**

Place: NKONKE **Village**

Date: 07 / APRIL **2026**

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Kashuseka Cassius	M	DAPP Nam	POO	0813261546	
2	Uzerele Johanna	F	Nkonke	—	~~081~~ —	U. J
3	Kahwa Annastasia	F	Nkonke LDC	Esimbi	0816901571	K. A. S.
4	Kampasi Selma	F	Nkonke	—	0815646180	K. Selma
5	Nekare Celestina	F	~~DAPP~~ Katera Member	PO Member	081—	N-S
6	Hallonga Tuyeyimo	F	~~DAPP~~ Katera Member	PO Member	0813080112	
7	Johannes Veronica	F	~~DAPP~~ Katera Member	PO Member	0815521184	J. V
8	Nekongo Filomena	F	DAPP Katera Member	PO Member	—	N. F

9	Davi Mundjulu	M	RED-DUNE	Consultant	0814295993	
10	Loide Nangolo	F	Mukekete	PO member	0812847721	L Nangolo
11	Mbangu Patrick	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0813419709	
12	Nicolaus K Ndango	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0812057440	Ndango
13	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
14	HENDRIK KANDJIMI	M	DAPP Namibia	WUA Agent	0816488838	Kandjimi
15	Nangula Amukoyo	F	Red Dune	Consultant	0811405158	
16	Ruben Stanga	M	DAPP-Namibia	WUA Agent	0812981280	
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OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL
SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY

ADPP

DAPP Namibia
Development Aid from People to People

ADAPTATION FUND

RDC
Red-Dune Consulting

Public Meeting

Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation plot in
~~KUPAKA~~ KAYANGO WEST **Region**

Place SITOPOGO & MUKEKETE **Village**

Date: 02 / APRIL 2026

Time:

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Cell:	Signature
1	Haingura Theresia N.	F	Mukekete	PO member	0816789320	H. Theresia N.
2	Hamukenya Sara	F	Mukekete	PO vice Chairlady	0818829040	H. Sara
3	Sikongo Helena	F	Mukekete	PO Member	0817602651	S. Helena
4	Irandi Theresia	F	Sitopogo	WUA Member	0812125170	I I y
5	Magreth Mutuku	F	Sitopogo	PO Member	0815490985	M. M.
6	Mukkanda Theresia	F	Sitopogo	PO chairlady	0812975751	Mukanda
7	Elvira Mwendera	F	Sitopogo	PO Secretary	0814939219	Mwendera
8	Ndumba Seiya	F	Sitopogo	PO Member	0813440363	N. Seiya

22	Patrick Mbangu	M	DAPP	Farming Instructor	0813419704	
23	FRANCIS CHIMUDZI	M	DAPP NAMIBIA	CCAC LEADER	0812788915	
24	Kadwendj Cassius	M	DAPP-Nam	POO	0813261546	
25	Nicolaus K. Ndango	M	DAPP-NM	FI	0812257460	
26	Sitanga Ruben	M	DAPP-NAM	WUA officer/Agent	0813261546	S.R
27	Nangula Amateyo	f	Red-Dino	Consultant	0811405158	
28	HENDRIK KANDJIMI	M	DAPP Namibia	WUA Agent	0816488838	
29						
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9	Haingura Pius	M	Nankudu	PO Secretary	0816830484	
10	Haingura Leo	M	Nambi	PO member	—	H.L
11	Kandjimi Patrick	M	Nambi	PO member	-	K.D.
12	Kativo Norbert	M	Nambi	PO member	0814588174	Kativa
13	Hakusoma Helario	F	Nambi	PO member	"	H.H.
14	Muzumba Fransisko	F	Nambi	PO member	—	M.F
15	Kambinda Anna	F	Nankudu	WUA Secretary	—	K.A
16	Haindonga East	F	Nankudu	PO member	0814417421	
17	Hausiku Regina	F	Nambi	PO member	0812635693	H R
18	Haingura Remigius	M	Nankudu	PO member	0814351672	HRS
19	Mese Loronika	F	Nankudu	WUA Vice Chairperson	081	M.K.S
20	Hongo Fransiska	F	Nambi	PO member	—	H F
21	Okavi Mundjindu	M	Red-Dino	Consultant	0814695993	

15.2 Appendix B. Consent Letters for Kavango West Region

Date 30/3/2026.

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Rupara Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 30/3/2026.

I, Kamenje Petrus the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

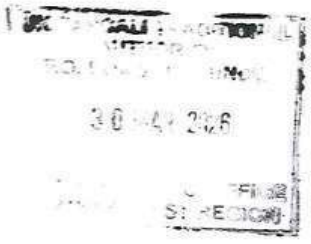
Kamenje Petrus — **Name of Headman**

Kamenje — **Signature**

Kavango West Traditional Authority

0813779107. — **Cellphone Number**

Stamp



Date 30·03·2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at KAYEURA Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 30·03·26,

I, HAINGURA MARKUS HAIKERA the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

HAINGURA MARKUS HAIKERA

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0816010550

Cellphone Number

Signature

UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
THE HEADMAN
KAYEURA VILLAGE
20 MAR 2026
CELL: 0816010550
NKURENKURU

Stamp

Date 31-03-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at SIKURUNGU Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 31-03-2026.

I, SIVERA PETRUS.M the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

SIVERA PETRUS.M

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0812115761

Cellphone Number

Signature

Stamp

UUKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

2026 -03- 31

P.O. BOX 7029, NKURENKURU
THE HEADMAN OF NKURENKURU
KAKURO KARANAVIKAJAPUKESA
KUTSUKAVILLAGE

Date 31.03.2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Mbambi Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 31.03.2026,

I, Haiyambo Johannes H. the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Haiyambo Johannes H
Name of Headman
Ukwangali Traditional Authority

Haiyambo
Signature

0818426768
Cellphone Number

Stamp

UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 6039, NKURENKURU
2026 -03- 31
TEL/FAX: 066-257 846
KAHENGE TRIBAL OFFICE
KAVANGO WEST REGION

Date 31-03-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Makambu **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 31-03-2026 I, Shirute Walter the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Shirute Walter
Name of Headman

Shite
Signature

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0817590795
Cellphone Number

Stamp

UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 6039, NKURENKURU
2026 -03- 31
TEL/FAX: 066-257 645
KAHENGE TRIBAL OFFICE
KAVANGO WEST REGION

Date 01 APRIL 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at TUGUVA Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 01 APRIL 2026 I, SITEKETA WELLEM K the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

SITEKETA WELLEM K

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0813132788

Cellphone Number

Signature

Stamp

Date 01-04-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at KATWITWI **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 01-04-2026, I, HAUSIKU DAVID MUTUTA the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

HAUSIKU DAVID MUTUTA
Name of Headman

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

081 2225350
Cellphone Number

Signature

Stamp

Date 02/04/2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Kahenge Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 02/04/2026.

I, Karufere Hiskia the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Karufere Hiskia

Name of Headman

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0817540008

Cellphone Number

pp A Helvi

Signature

Stamp

Date 02/04/2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Siyema Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 02/04/2026, I, Karufere HIsiKia the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Karufere Hisicia
Name of Headman

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0817540008
Cellphone Number

pp A Helwi
Signature

Stamp

Date 02/04/2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Nankudu **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 02/4/2026,

I, Sipipa Rosa Simbare the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Mrs Sipipa Rosa
Name of Headman

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0812063242
Cellphone Number

Sipipa
Signature

Stamp

Date 02/04/26

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at NAMBI Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 02/04/26 ,

I, MPEPO MARTHA M the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

MPEPO MARTHA M

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

M. Martha

Signature

0816767124

Cellphone Number

Stamp

Date 02/04/2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Sitopogo Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on Sitopogo,

I, Sipipa Rosa the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Sipipa Rosa
Name of Headman

RSipipa
Signature

Dikwangali Traditional Authority

0812063242
Cellphone Number

Stamp

Date 02 APRIL 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at MUKEKETE **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 02 APRIL 2026 I, NDARA B. MARIA the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

N.M.B.

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0816359557

Cellphone Number

N.M.B.

Signature

UKWANGALI REGIONAL AUTHORITY 02April26 HEADMAN OF MUKEKETE

Stamp

Date 07 APRIL 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at NSONGE Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 07 APRIL 2026 I, IHEMBA MARTIN S the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

IHEMBA MARTIN S

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0813716306

Cellphone Number

Signature

Stamp

THE HEADMAN
IHEMBA MARTIN SITEKELA
07 APR 2026
P.O.BOX 2342
NZINZE/KATARA/NKONKO
UKWANGALI TRADIONAL AUTHORITY

Date 07 APRIL 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at KATARA **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 07 APRIL 26

I, IHEMBA MARTIN S the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

IHEMBA MARTIN S

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0813716306

Cellphone Number

Ihemba

Signature

THE HEADMAN
IHEMBA MARTIN SITTKETA
07 APR 2026
P.O.BOX 2542
NZINZE/KATARA/NKONKE
UKWANGALI TRADIONAL AUTHORITY

Stamp

Date 07-04-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Matava **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 07-04-2026.

I, Hega Johannes Kavhura the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Hega Johannes K.

Name of Headman

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0817051105

Cellphone Number

Signature

UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
THE HEADMAN
Stamp 2026-04-07
MATAVA
P.O. BOX 6143, NKURENKURU

Date 08 APRIL 26

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at KAKORO Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 08.04.2026.

I, LEVI EMILIA N the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

LEVI EMILIA

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

L. E. N

Signature

0813422465

Cellphone Number

HEADMAN H.C SIKWAYA
KAKORO, SIKO, MUSESE, RURARA VILLAGE
Stamp 2026 -04- 08
081 352 9956
UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Date 08 APRIL 2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at RUGCUVA **Village, Kavango West Region**

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 08.04.26,

I, LEVI EMILIA N the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

LEVI EMILIA

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

L. E. N

Signature

0813422465

Cellphone Number

HEADMAN H.C SIKWAYA
KAKORO, SIKU, MUSESE, RUPARA VILLAGE
Stamp
2026 -04- 08
081 352 9956
UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Date 07-04-2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at Kambumbu Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 07-04-2026, I, Sivambo Beatha the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

Sivambo Beatha — **Name of Headman**

S.B — **Signature**

Ukwangali Traditional Authority

0817104868 — **Cellphone Number**

Stamp

UKWANGALI TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

07 APR 2026

CHRISTIAN SIKONGO
TONDORO HEADMAN
TEL: 081 710 4868

Date 08.04.2026

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir / Madam

Subject: Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the Proposed Water Development Infrastructure and Irrigation Plots at NZINZE Village, Kavango West Region

Further to the public consultation meeting held at our village on 08.04.26,

I, IHEMBA MARTIN S the village Headman, on behalf of my community, fully support the above-mentioned project as it is beneficial to us.

The project does not interfere with our traditional norms and culture. We welcome the support provided by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP-Namibia) and all development partners involved.

This letter serves as Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the project, and we urge prompt implementation.

Yours Sincerely

IHEMBA MARTIN S

Name of Headman

UKWANGALI Traditional Authority

0813716306

Cellphone Number

Ihemba

Signature

THE HEADMAN
IHEMBA MARTIN SITEKETA
08 APR 2026
P.O.BOX 2542
NZINZE KATARA/NKE
UKWANGALI TRADIONAL AUTHORITY

Stamp