



PUBLIC SUMMARY

NamPower Forestry Group Standard, Public Summary

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This is the public summary of the NamPower Forestry Group Standard, prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) as the appointed group manager. It explains, for anyone who wants to know, what the standard covers, who runs it and how to get in touch. It meets the public disclosure expectations that apply to a forestry group certification of this kind.

The proponent publishes the project side of the picture, meaning the project description, its scale and financing, the technical and management contacts, the landowner arrangements and the project grievance procedure, on its own project page at <https://www.nampower.com.na/Projects/>. For anything else about the standard, contact ECC using the details in section 1.

1. Identification of the standard

Standard name	NamPower Forestry Group Standard
Group manager	Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC)
Group manager contact	PO Box 91193, Klein Windhoek, Namibia Tel: +264 81 669 7608 info@eccenvironmental.com
Country	Namibia
Sector	Sustainable bush thinning for biomass energy production
Basis of the standard	Built on the national forestry stewardship requirements that apply in Namibia and on the project Environmental Management Plan.
Scale	Small and low intensity managed forests where applicable.
Certificate	Certificate details will be published once the certificate is issued.

2. Scope of the standard

The standard covers forest management on the rangeland Farm Management Units (FMUs) admitted to it. That means selective thinning of Namibian encroacher bush in line with the project Environmental

Management Plan and the applicable national rules, together with the production and transport of the harvested woody biomass to its first point of sale.

What the standard does not allow. Clear felling. Turning natural ecosystems into plantation. Use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides that the standard prohibits. Harvesting in identified High Conservation Value areas where the requirements cannot be met and shown to be met.

3. How the standard is run

Standard owner. The project proponent owns the standard. It provides the commercial reason for the standard to exist and keeps the final say on project matters, but it does not run the day to day forest management on any member farm. Project description, financing, governance and current senior management contacts sit on the project page noted above.

Group manager (ECC). ECC holds the group certificate and carries the group manager duties. ECC keeps the standard's procedures current, trains and supports members, runs the pre-admission assessment and at least an annual internal evaluation of every member, decides who is admitted and who is suspended, maintains the member list, holds the dispute and grievance register, and deals with the external certification body.

Members. Each member runs a Farm Management Unit under a signed membership agreement. That agreement commits them to work to the standard's management system, to let ECC in for monitoring and audits, to report incidents and grievances, and to pay the agreed group fee. Members keep ownership of their land and of what they harvest. Harvesting is allowed only in approved production areas and is off limits in Wildlife Protection Areas.

4. Members and Farm Management Units

ECC keeps the list of members and their Farm Management Units as group manager. An up to date register, with member names, farm identifiers, regions, total area and productive area, is free on request. Write to info@eccenvironmental.com to ask for it. Once the certificate is issued, the certified member list and the scope will also be available through the certification body.

5. Forest management system

Management plan. Every FMU works to a site specific Environmental Management Plan and harvesting plan drawn up under the Namibian Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the relevant Environmental Clearance Certificates. Each site plan marks out biodiversity sensitivity zones, archaeological no go areas, buffers around sensitive land uses, and the aftercare the site needs. These site plans, together with the standard's management system, are what compliance is measured against on the ground.

Silviculture and protected species. Protected and at risk tree species are kept under the Namibian Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001). The list of protected, rare, threatened, endangered, endemic and iconic plant species goes into each FMU's harvesting plan. Operators leave structural habitat trees and large old trees standing, hold to minimum stem diameter limits, keep clear of drainage lines and other

sensitive features, and make sure the selective harvest stays inside the sustainable yield worked out for that FMU.

Pesticides and aftercare. The standard runs an Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management approach. Chemical control is the last resort, after prevention and the cultural, mechanical and biological options have been tried. None of the Highly Hazardous Pesticides that the standard prohibits are used. Where a restricted active ingredient is applied for regrowth control, an Environmental and Social Risk Assessment and a per FMU risk annex govern its use, and operator competence and pesticide use are recorded.

6. High Conservation Values

High Conservation Value assessments are done at project and FMU scale, against the six HCV categories, before a farm is admitted. Admitted FMUs sit deliberately outside the mapped no go zones the project assessment identified. The project findings and the measures that follow from them, such as no harvest buffers, seasonal restrictions and monitoring plots, are set out in the High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment Report for Namibia (ECC-0-0-REP-03-A, Revision 3, 20 May 2026) and in each FMU's harvesting plan, and are available on request from the group manager.

7. Monitoring results

ECC evaluates each FMU internally at least once a year and pulls the monitoring data together at group level. In the field this means biomass measurement, transect based point intercept sampling, fixed point photographic monitoring and a site visit protocol and checklist. Where a full reporting period of data is not yet in, for instance before the first surveillance audit, this summary says so and an updated monitoring summary can be requested.

The detailed monitoring reports against the standard's monitoring indicators are available on request.

8. Stakeholder consultation and grievances

Consultation. The standard is published on the ECC website (<https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>) and is referenced on the proponent's project page (<https://www.nampower.com.na/Projects/>). Anyone can register as an Interested and Affected Party through the project page, ask for information at any time, and attend the formal consultation sessions.

How the arrangements were developed. The dispute resolution and grievance arrangements did not start on a blank page. They came out of the public participation process for the project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, which reached interested and affected parties, neighbouring landowners, farming communities and the relevant Traditional Authorities and settled the channels people use. They are kept current through the project Steering Committee, the ongoing consultation workshops held under the Environmental Management Plan, and the project stakeholder register.

Grievances. The proponent runs a project level Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism, and that is the main way in for stakeholder grievances arising from the project, including anything under this standard. ECC runs a layer on top of it for the standard. The two share a seven step process and one register, so a

grievance does not fall between them. Grievances can be lodged anonymously on every channel. The full detail is in the standalone Dispute and Grievance Procedure.

Grievances so far. No grievances had been received when this summary was submitted. An updated grievance summary can be requested from the group manager at any time.

9. Health, safety and social performance

Field work is done under the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007) and the Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work. Workers get personal protective equipment, contractors are vetted, and the core labour requirements, meaning freedom of association, no discrimination, no child labour and no forced labour, are written into every membership agreement and every contractor term.

10. Cultural sensitivity, customary rights and inclusive engagement

We want every stakeholder to be able to reach us and be heard, whatever their language, reading ability, gender, age, background, disability, or distance from a town. Materials and discussions can be provided in any of Namibia's main languages, among them Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Khoekhoegowab, Rukwangali, Rumanyo, Thimbukushu, Silozi, Setswana, Ju|'hoansi and other San languages, and Afrikaans, and ECC brings in qualified interpreters at its own cost.

This is not a new commitment. It grew out of the public participation process for the project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and it is kept alive through the consultation workshops, Steering Committee meetings and community outreach that continue under the Environmental Management Plan, so that affected people keep a say in how the standard engages with them.

Where work is on, next to, or affecting communal land, customary tenure, or places of cultural significance, ECC deals with the relevant Traditional Authority recognised under the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000), and follows the customary protocols for entry, consultation and dispute resolution.

Where the rights, territories or resources of Indigenous Peoples and historically marginalised communities may be affected, including San communities, Himba, Damara, Nama and other Khoe groups, we follow a free, prior and informed consent process before work goes ahead. Sites of cultural, spiritual or ancestral importance that stakeholders point out are recorded as no go zones in the FMU's harvesting plan. We take particular care that women, youth, elderly people, people with disabilities, San community members and migrant workers can use the engagement and grievance routes safely and without fear of reprisal.

11. Information available on request

Wherever it can, and subject to commercial confidentiality and the protection of personal data, ECC will make the following available on request:

- the current list of members and their Farm Management Units;
- this Public Summary and its later revisions;

- summaries and FMU level findings from the High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment Report for Namibia (ECC-0-0-REP-03-A Rev 3);
- the Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management approach and the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment summaries;
- the pre-admission procedures and membership terms, with personal detail removed;
- monitoring reports against the standard's monitoring indicators;
- the Dispute and Grievance Procedure and the grievance register, with personal detail removed;
- internal evaluation reports and external surveillance audit summaries.

Information about the Otjikoto Biomass Power Project itself, including the project description, scale, financing, technical and management contacts and the project Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism, is published by the proponent at <https://www.nampower.com.na/Projects/>.

12. Document control

Prepared by	ECC
Reviewed by	ECC
Approved by	Stephan Bezuidenhout, ECC
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