

JANUARY 2026

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)
FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIPS IN AMINUIS ON THE FOLLOWING
PORTIONS:**

- PORTION A AND B OF PORTION 6 OF PORTION 5 OF FARM AMINUIS NO.330 (AMINUIS EXTENSION 1 AND 2).
- PORTION A OF PORTION 5 OF FARM AMINUIS RESERVE NO.330 (RIETQUELLE PROPER)

OMAHEKE REGION, NAMIBIA

CLIENT: Omaheke Regional Council



PREPARED BY:



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROPONENT:	Omaheke Regional Council Private Bag 2277, Gobabis, Namibia
PROJECT TITLE:	EIA FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIPS IN AMINUIS ON THE FOLLOWING PORTIONS: • Portion A and B of Portion 6 of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis No.330 (Aminuis Extension 1 and 2). • Portion A of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis Reserve NO.330 (Rietquelle Proper)
PROJECT TYPE:	Environmental Management Plan
PROJECT LOCATION:	Aminuis, Omaheke Region, Namibia
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER	Turnix Environmental Consulting cc Contact person: Mr. Olavi Makuti Cell: +264 811405033 E-mail: olavi.makuti@gmail.com P.O Box 27488, Windhoek, Namibia
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	4
2. EMP OBJECTIVES.....	9
3. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.....	9
4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	12
4.1 EMP Administration	12
4.2 Training.....	12
4.3 Enforcements: Non-compliance and Penalties	12
4.4 Environmental Records and Reports.....	13
4.5 Management Actions of Environmental Aspects.....	13
5. CONCLUSIONS.....	19

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Urbanization in Namibia has resulted in an acute shortage of serviced land and housing. The Omaheke Region and the Aminuis settlement is no exception. The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) has committed to address land shortage through NDP 6 and other developmental plans. Through NDP 6 the GRN intends to reduce the proportion of households living in informal settlements by almost 50% by 2030.

As such, the Omaheke Regional Council (ORC) plans to develop new townships in Aminuis. Kakero Urban Planning Consultant has been appointed to facilitate the planning and approval process of the proposed townships.

The Omaheke Regional Council (The Proponent) proposes to establish three townships to be known as Aminuis Extension 1 and 2 and Rietquelle Proper, Aminuis. The townships will be developed from portions of Farm Aminuis No.330 as follows:

- Portion A and B of Portion 6 of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis No.330 (Aminuis Extension 1 and 2).
- Portion A of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis Reserve NO.330 (Rietquelle Proper)

The proposed developments include the creation of various erven for different land uses such as residential erven, general residential, office, business, institutional, local authority, agriculture and public open space. Various bulk services will be installed within the proposed townships.

The development of townships and associated services is listed in accordance with Government Notice No. 29 of 6 February 2012, which requires that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be obtained from the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, hence requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

In order to fulfil the requirements of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations, Kakero Urban Planning Consultant has subcontracted Turnix Environmental Consulting to undertake the EIA and apply for ECC for the proposed townships.

Aminuis is located about 200 km south of Gobabis in the Omaheke Region of Namibia. The settlement can be accessed via the C22 Road from Gobabis as show on the figure below. The Aminuis Settlement is located in the Aminuis Constituency of the Omaheke Region at the following coordinates: **-23.654879, 19.363563**.



Location of Aminuis in the Omaheke Region



Location of Aminuis Extension 1 & 2 and Rietquelle Township

The proposed townships are discussed in greater details below.

- **Aminuis Extension 1 & 2**

Portion A and B of Portion 6 of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis No.330 where Aminuis Extension 1 & 2 will be developed is located in the south of Aminuis Proper and

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south west of the highway to Aranos. 90% of the area is a brownfield and only a mere 10% is a greenfield. The combined size of the two townships is about 53 ha.

The layout plan of the proposed township was developed following a detailed survey of the Aminuis area by surveyors appointed by the Omaheke Regional Council. This made it easier for the town planners to take existing infrastructure and services into consideration. furthermore, a physical site inspection was undertaken by the town planners.

The land use allocations for the proposed Aminuis Extension 1&2 townships are summarized on table 3 and the layout plan is depicted on figure 2 below.

Table: Summary of land use allocation for Aminuis Extension 1 & 2

Land use	Aminuis Extension 1 (m²)	Aminuis Extension 2 (m²)	Total size of allocation (m²)	percentage
Residential	74917.07	100820.04	175737.11	33.09%
General Residential	300.91	41360.74	41661.65	7.84%
Business	59039.02	3691.31	62730.33	11.81%
Local Authority	3411.31	3551.13	6962.44	1.31%
Institutional	0	25774.8	25774.8	4.85%
Urban Agriculture	0	65327.82	65327.82	12.30%
Office	4265.23	0	4265.23	0.80%
Hospitality	0	13812.34	13812.34	2.60%
Public Open Space	32460.34	28655.37	61115.71	11.51%
Remainder Street	29841.02	43844.24	73685.26	13.87%
TOTAL	204234.9	326837.79	531072.69	100.00%

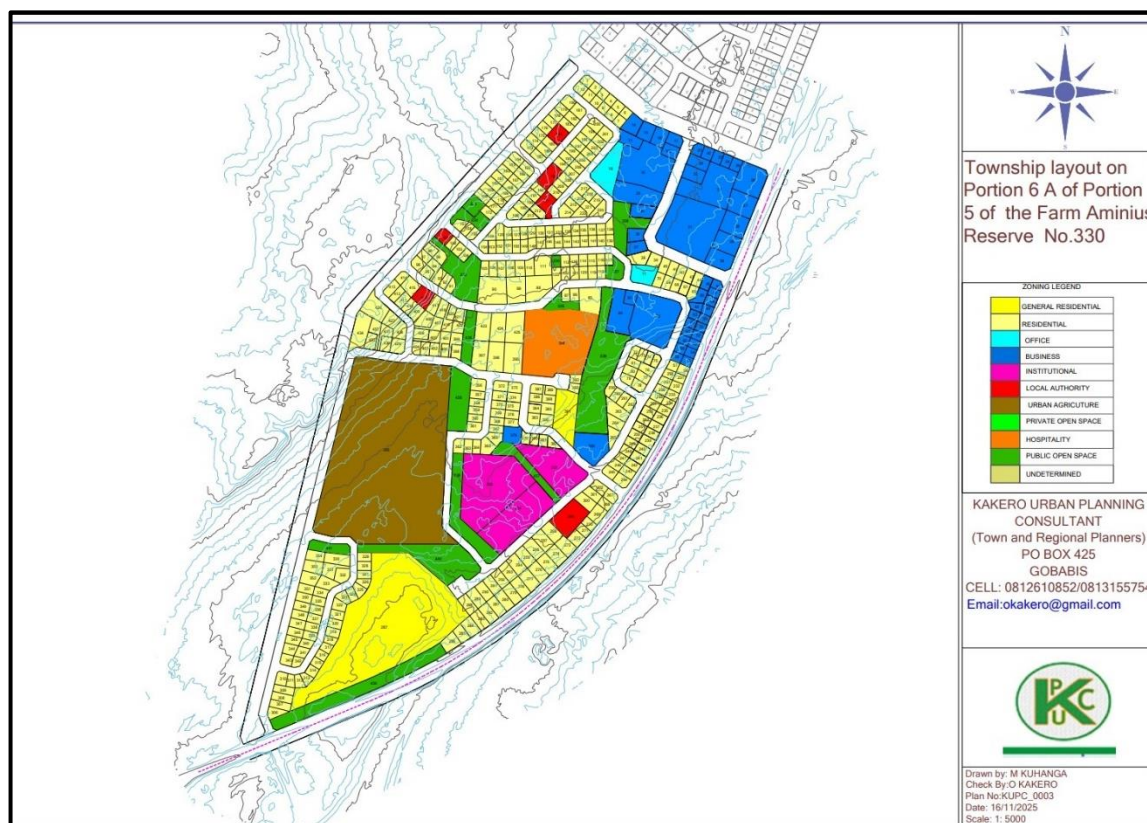


Figure: Township Layout for Aminuis Extension 1 & 2

- **Rietquelle Township**

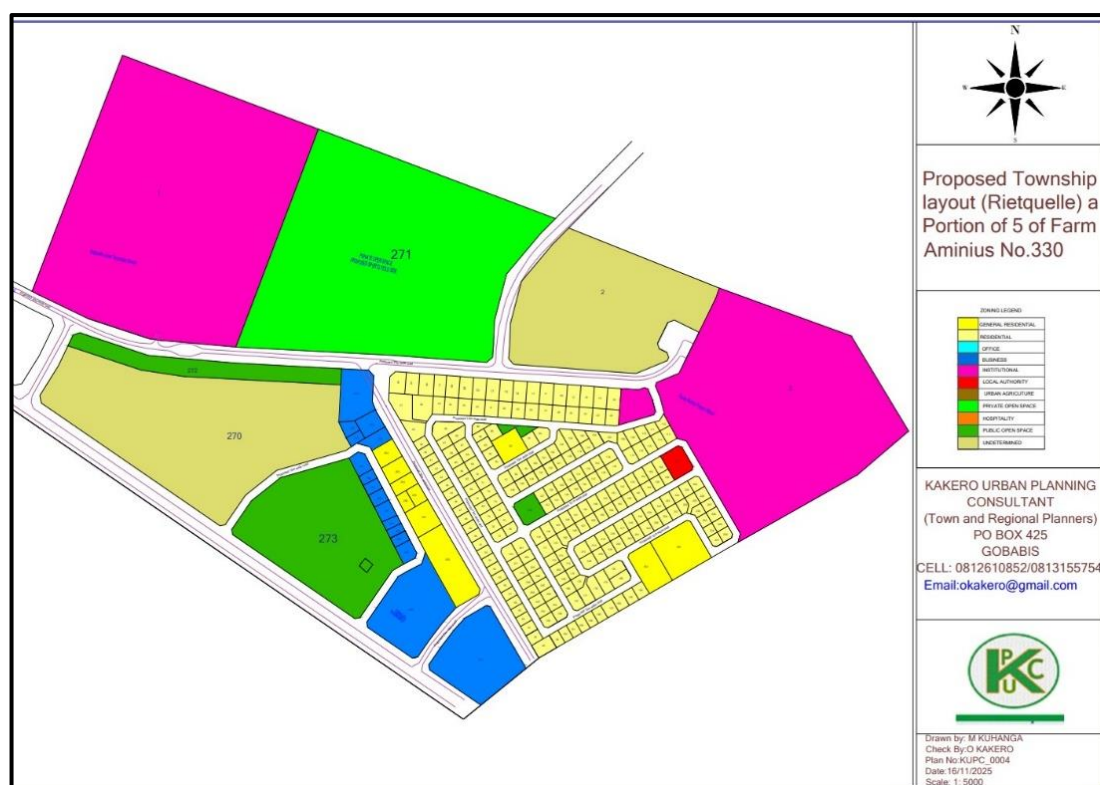
Portion A of Portion 5 of Farm Aminuis Reserve NO.330 where the Rietquelle township will be developed is located in the South Eastern side of Aminuis Proper and North Eastern side of the Salt Pan (Otjikango) as shown on figure 2 above. The site is about **112 ha** in size. About 80% of the area is a brownfield and only about 20% is a greenfield. Rietquelle started as a site for the two schools namely Rietquelle Secondary School and Hosea Kutako Primary School. As such, the area is currently resided by civil servants like teachers, police officers, cleaners, entrepreneurs and parents of learners attending the above-mentioned schools.

The layout plan of the proposed township was developed following a detailed survey of the Aminuis area by surveyors appointed by the Omaheke Regional Council. This made it easier for the town planners to take existing infrastructure and services into consideration. furthermore, a physical site inspection was undertaken by the town planners.

The land use allocations for the proposed Rietquelle township are summarized on table 4 and the layout plan is depicted on figure 3 below.

Table 4: Summary of land use allocation for Rietquelle township

Land use	Proper (m ²)	Percentage
Residential	141316.90	12.61%
General Residential	27642.23	2.47%
Business	50812.97	4.54%
Local Authority	2188.48	0.20%
Institutional	3478.70	0.31%
Office	1129.50	0.10%
Public Open Space	73617.13	6.57%
Private Open Space	159542.85	14.24%
Undetermined	169581.52	15.14%
Remainder Street	491101.20	43.83%
TOTAL	1120411.48	100.00%

**Figure:** Proposed Township Layout for Rietquelle

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2. EMP OBJECTIVES

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) describes the processes that the proponent (Omaheke Regional Council) and contractors will follow to maximize compliance and minimize harm to the environment. This plan will also help the proponent map out progress toward achieving continual improvements. The EMP comprises of a list of actions needed to mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts identified in the EIA process.

The development of an EMP is a requirement for any EIA project as per Namibia's Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007. Therefore, this EMP is a legal document that must accompany the EIA Report before an Environmental Clearance is issued.

3. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

This section provides an analysis of the policies and legislations that are relevant to the proposed development of the townships and associated infrastructure. This section aims to inform the proponent about the requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking the proposed project.

The table below lists the various environmental and developmental policies and legislations that have relevance to the project.

Table: Legal framework of the project.

LEGISLATION	PROVISION	REGULATORY AUTHORITY	APPLICATION TO THE PROJECT
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia	Article 91 (c) and 95 (i) which commit the state to actively promote and maintain environmental welfare of all Namibians by promoting sustainable development	Government of the Republic of Namibia	The project should not pose a threat to the natural and human environment.
Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations (2012)	Provides principles of environmental management in Namibia.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (Office of the Environmental Commissioner)	Environmental sustainability principles should be observed when undertaking this project.
Namibia Urban and Regional Planning Act No 5 of 2018	The Act regulates all activities related to spatial planning in Namibia.	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	The application for approval of the townships is to be compiled and submitted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013	Control of disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution, and the sustainable use of water resources.	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform	The Proponent should ensure that wastewater generated from the proposed townships is properly disposed of in a designated wastewater treatment facility.
Forestry Act No 27 of 2004	The Act affords protection to certain indigenous plant species.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (Directorate of Forestry)	No protected tree species should be removed without a permit during the construction of services at the townships.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	Forms the legislative basis for the establishment of private game reserves and provides for legislation regarding the protection and management of game species such as rhinos	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	The provisions of this ordinance should be observed to ensure that the development of the townships does not affect biodiversity negatively.
Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)	Namibia is a signatory to this convention that provides a framework for and principles for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable uses and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Provision of this convention should be fully observed.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	Part II - control of noxious or offensive gases, Part III - atmospheric pollution by smoke, Part IV - dust control, and Part V - air pollution by fumes emitted by vehicles.	Ministry of Health and Social Services	During the construction of services at the proposed townships dust will be generated. Measures should therefore be put in place to ensure that dust emanating from construction activities does not become a nuisance to the nearby communities.
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974	To provide for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature	Ministry of Health and Social Services	The handling, usage and storage of hazardous substances from construction activities should be carefully controlled according to this Ordinance.
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	The Local Authorities Act prescribes the manner in which a town or municipality should be managed by the Town or Municipal Council.	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	The development of the proposed townships has to comply with provisions of the Local Authorities Act.

The Labour Act of 1992	Employees are subject to the terms of the Labour Act. The act also contains the Health and Safety Regulations.	Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations	- Health and safety conditions provided by the act should be adhered to during the construction of services at the townships. - The Act should be adhered to in all employment contracts that will be entered into.
Public and Environmental Health Act of 2015	This Act (GG 5740) provides a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia. It covers notification, prevention and control of diseases and sexually transmitted infections; water and food supplies; waste management; health nuisances; public and environmental health planning and reporting. It repeals the Public Health Act 36 of 1919 (SA GG 979)	Ministry of Health and Social Services	The development of the proposed townships must comply with the provisions of this Act.
National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act N0.27 of 2004)	This Act calls for the protection, conservation and registration of places and objects of heritage significance.	National Heritage Council of Namibia	Even though the scoping exercise did not discover any archaeological material on the site of the proposed townships, should there be any such discovery (e.g., graves) the National Heritage Council should be informed immediately.
Soil Conservation Act No 76 of 1969	Combating and prevention of soil erosion, the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation and the protection of the water sources	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform	The Proponent should ensure that soil erosion and soil pollution is avoided during construction of services at the proposed townships.
Roads Ordinance 17 of 1972	- Section 3.1 deals with width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries - Section 27.1 is concerned with the control of traffic on urban trunk and main roads	Ministry of Works and Transport	The project should adhere to all applicable provisions of the Roads Ordinance.

	Section 36.1 regulates rails, tracks, bridges, wires, cables, subways or culverts across or under proclaimed roads		
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4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 EMP Administration

In order to successfully implement the provisions of this EMP, there is a strong need to clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. There is also a need for the proponent and project managers/contractors to appoint an overall responsible person (Environmental Compliance Officer) to ensure the successful implementation of the EMP. The Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) needs to be someone who has a basic understanding of EMP administration. Under the management actions, each action is allocated to a responsible entity to ensure that the specific action is managed and documented properly.

Furthermore, all key role players such as contractors who will be involved during the construction of the bulk services at the proposed townships must be informed about the contents of this EMP and activities to be undertaken to mitigate the potential impacts identified.

4.2 Training

All key Stakeholders who will be involved during the construction of the proposed townships must be informed about the contents of this EMP through structured training programs, this can form part of the regular site meetings. It is recommended that the EMP form part of the Terms of Reference to all contractors to be involved in the project.

4.3 Enforcements: Non-compliance and Penalties

This document is considered a legally binding document upon the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate to the project. In cases of transgressions and non-compliance to the EMP, the transgressor should be liable to a penalty fine. Transgressions should be recorded in a dedicated register and should be submitted with the biannual reports to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. The Proponent shall issue the penalties in terms of the severity of the environmental damages.

4.4 Environmental Records and Reports

The Omaheke Regional Council (through the Aminuis Settlement Office) should initiate and maintain an updated filing system for the project whereby environmental incident reports, training records and audit reports should be kept. It is recommended that photographs of the site should be taken as a visual reference.

4.5 Management Actions of Environmental Aspects

- **Relocation of affected residents**

DESCRIPTION	Part of the area where the proposed townships will be located is inhabited on an informal basis. There is therefore a need to relocate some residents that are in the way for the bulk infrastructure. This will result socio-economic impacts for the affected residents if it is not undertaken in coordinated manner.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• The ORC in consultation with the Aminuis Settlement must devise a Relocation Plan to ensure that any relocation is done in an orderly manner. • Avail land that has some services where the affected residents will be relocated to. • The affected residents must be assisted financially and materially wherever possible to minimize any financial losses associated with the relocation. • Where possible, the affected residents must be allocated erven in the formal township. • This process must be communicated properly to avoid any misinformation.
MONITORING	• Monitor and record complaints from affected residents.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager

• **Construction Noise and Vibrations**

DESCRIPTION	Construction vehicles and equipment such as drillers, compactors and other machineries used to install services during the construction phase can be a nuisance and disturbance to the people that currently reside in the area. At the moment, the only source of noise in the area is vehicular movements and sporadic music from businesses such as bars. Noise and vibrations will also have an impact on animals such as birds and reptiles. Birds are known to abandon their nests if subjected to continuous noise.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• All workers on site must be equipped with earplugs to be used when the noise becomes unbearable. • If need be, residents must be informed to take precautionary measures that generate excessive noise such as blasting and measure drilling and limit these activities between 08h00-17h00 weekdays only. • Switch off machines that are not used as this unnecessarily increase noise. • Noise equipment should not be used at night to avoid disturbing the residents.
MONITORING	• Noise measurement and physical inspections.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and contractor

• **Traffic Safety**

DESCRIPTION	Major construction involved a large number of big trucks that moves up and down the construction site. If not managed properly, this can result in accidents. The risk is to both the construction workers and the nearby residents who might share roads with construction vehicles. The risk is further exacerbated by dust generated by construction trucks.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• Strictly enforce speed limit of construction vehicles to avoid accidents. • Proper and visible traffic signs must be placed along all routes used by construction vehicles.

	• The project manager must ensure that all drivers have valid licenses and are in a state to operate construction vehicles. • The movement of construction vehicles must be confined to times after peak hours.
MONITORING	Monitor compliance to speed limit.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and Contractors

• **Disturbance of natural slope and habitat**

DESCRIPTION	The construction process will involve the clearing of some areas to make way for the proposed bulk service infrastructure. The removal of vegetation and disturbance to the natural slope can facilitate soil erosion if not done properly. It should however be noted that a big part of the area is already disturbed by anthropogenic activities such as informal housing structures.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• All roads and other infrastructure should be constructed in such a way that it does not promote erosion especially on steeper slopes. • Big trees in the area should only be removed if it is in the way of services. • Indigenous vegetation should be used in the landscaping around the townships to promote biodiversity. • Refrain from using alien invasive species such as <i>Prosopis</i> species in landscaping.
MONITORING	Regular monitoring of site
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and Contractors

- **Pollution**

DESCRIPTION	There are various types of pollution associated with construction activities. The most important one is probably chemical pollution from oil spills resulting from the handling of various machineries used during the construction of bulk services. Other sources of pollution include building rubble and empty bags and containers. Construction workers can also pollute the surrounding environs if they are not provided with adequate toilet facilities. Waste emanating from construction activities although not in large quantities can pollute underground water especially during the rainy season.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• Keep all waste generated at the construction site in closed containers. Hazardous should be kept in dedicated closed containers and disposed of at an appropriate site that handles hazardous waste. • The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should conduct regular inspections of the construction site to ensure no waste is left in the open. • The ECO in collaboration with the Project Manager should draft a Waste Management Plan that should guide the contractors on how to handle waste. To make the Waste Management Plan effective it should be accompanied with strict punitive measures such as fines to those that do not adhere to its provisions.
MONITORING	• Visual inspections.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager

- **Dust and Emissions**

DESCRIPTION	Construction activities are generally associated with dust as the substrate is loosened during construction. Activities such as the clearing of vegetation and levelling of land where the bulk services will be constructed will slightly affect the air quality. This will especially be an issue during windy days. The construction vehicles also emits fumes from their exhausts which can also contribute to the deterioration of air quality in the area.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• Equip all the workers exposed to dust with dust masks.

	• Spray the areas that are most affected with water to minimize dust. • Minimize activities that can generate dust during windy days. • Limit the speed within the whole ranch to a maximum of 40 km/h
MONITORING	Daily visual inspections
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and contractor

• **Occupational Health and safety**

DESCRIPTION	Like any construction project, occupational health hazards are expected on this project. Workers will be exposed to various situations that can put their safety at risk. It is therefore important to put measures in place to avoid any accidents at the construction site. Projects that bring many people together such as the construction of bulk services at the proposed townships, creates an environment where workers have the opportunity to interact with local community, a significant risk is created for the development of social conditions and behaviors that contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS.
MITIGATION MEASURES	• Movement of construction workers should be confined to the project site as far as possible. • First Aid kits should be kept on site to attend to any injured workers. • No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the construction site. • Hold HIV/AIDS Awareness sessions as part of the scheduled site meetings. • Ensure that the workers have access to condoms and other forms of protection. • Provide care and support for the infected and affected. • The Project Management should compile a Health and Safety Plan that should address as a minimum the mitigation measures, as well as the Regulations Pertaining to Health and Safety at the Workplace.

	Health and safety conditions provided by in the Labour Act of 1992 should be adhered to during the construction of services at the townships.
MONITORING	Monthly reports of incidents and corrective measures.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager

- Employment Opportunities**

DESCRIPTION	The construction of bulk services and subsequently the housing units will provide a few temporary jobs. This will be a welcomed relief considering the high rate of unemployment in the Aminuis area and the Omaheke Region as a whole.
MITIGATION MEASURES	To enhance the socio-economic benefits of the surrounding communities from the project development, the Project Manager should make it mandatory to all contractors that all unskilled work should be given to the residents of Aminuis and surrounding areas.
MONITORING	Monitoring of employment records.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager

- Waste Management during the operational phase**

DESCRIPTION	Pollution from the operational phase of the project might potentially emanate mainly from untreated effluent and solid waste from the residential and business erven. This can happen if the wastewater treatment facilities in the area are not upgraded to a standard that can accommodate the houses and businesses that will be developed in the new townships. Solid Waste generated from the serviced erven will be collected on a weekly basis and disposed of at a designated site. This will reduce littering and illegal dumping which has detrimental impacts on the environment.
MITIGATION MEASURES	Develop a comprehensive Waste Management Plan for the entire Aminuis Settlement.

	Upgrade the waste management facilities (both solid waste and sewerage) and apply for approval for relevant authorities.
MONITORING	Monitoring implementation of the recommended mitigation measures
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and responsible Manager for Aminuis Settlement

• **Increased Demand for Resources (Demand vs Supply)**

DESCRIPTION	The area of Aminuis relies on underground water resources to meet the demand of the settlement. Underground water is limited under natural conditions. This is a scarce resource that needs to be used sparingly. The development of the proposed townships will result in an increase in the demand for water resources.
MITIGATION MEASURES	- Sustainable practices and water demand management strategies should be implemented during the operational phase. - Awareness campaigns to encourage residents to use water sparingly.
MONITORING	Measure and monitor resource use.
RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Project Manager and responsible Manager for Aminuis Settlement

5. CONCLUSIONS

It should be noted that the ultimate responsibility lies with the Project Manager, to ensure that all the contents of this document are clearly understood and implemented by all stakeholders. The successful implementation of this EMP is dependent on the collaboration of all stakeholders who are involved at all levels of project implementation. To ensure that it is legally binding to all parties, all agreements entered into with contractors must incorporate the contents of this EMP.

Turnix Environmental Consulting believes that a comprehensive assessment of the proposed project has been achieved and that this EMP covers all pertinent components of the project that need to be mitigated. It is therefore recommended that an Environmental Clearance can be awarded to the project.