

APP: 6966

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) operational phase



**FOR THE CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF AN ABATTOIR ON
FARM ORIBIB 33A AT OTJIKONDO, OUTJO, KUNENE REGION**

FEBRUARY 2026

Compiled by:



ACE PROJECTS CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 20750 Windhoek
Tel: +264811245840
Tel: +264816122888
info@aceprojects.co

Compiled for:



CHAKULA FOODS CC
P.O. BOX 9157
KLEIN WINDHOEK
food@chakulachakula.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	4
2.	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	6
3.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	12
3.1	RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	12
3.2	TRAINING AND INDUCTION	12
3.3	ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORTING.....	12
3.4	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING	12
3.5	EMP ADMINISTRATION	12
3.6	EMP AMENDMENTS	13
3.7	NON COMPLIANCE OF THE EMP	13
3.8	ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTER.....	13
3.9	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER.....	13
3.10	SITE MANAGEMENT.....	14
3.10.1.1	<i>Access routes and work sites</i>	<i>14</i>
3.10.1.2	<i>Fire and safety management</i>	<i>15</i>
3.10.1.3	<i>Staff management</i>	<i>15</i>
3.10.1.4	<i>Waste management.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.10.1.5	<i>Cement and concrete batching</i>	<i>16</i>
3.10.1.6	<i>Hydrocarbons management.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.10.1.7	<i>Information board.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.10.1.8	<i>Flood management.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.10.1.9	<i>Progressive Rehabilitation.....</i>	<i>17</i>
3.10.2	<i>Management of environmental aspects during all phases of the project.....</i>	<i>18</i>
4.	CONCLUSIONS	25

GLOSSARY

ENVIRONMENT	an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	A management process which seeks to ensure, as far as possible, that no avoidable impact is caused to the environment and that when this is unavoidable that the consequences are understood prior to the impact being caused and that the impact is then mitigated as far as possible.
GROUNDWATER	Water located beneath the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
HAZARDOUS WASTE	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.
MITIGATION	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts.
NO-GO AREA	Areas where all construction activities and related matters are prohibited.
POLLUTION	Any change in the environment caused by substances, radioactive or other waves; or noise, odours, dust or heat, emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future.
REHABILITATION	Restoring the disturbed area to more or less the natural set up.
SITE	An area of ground where the abattoir is developed.

1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The aim of an operational EMP is to ensure that the existing abattoir project activities are conducted in an environmentally acceptable and safe manner. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as a managing tool for all activities during the operational phase of the abattoir project, on Farm 33A at Otjikondo, Outjo, Kunene Region. (See figure 1. below).



Figure 1: Location of Chakula Abattoir

The EMP is developed to outline measures to be implemented in order to minimise adverse environmental degradation associated with this development. The EMP serves as a guiding tool for the contractors and workforce on their roles and responsibilities concerning environmental management on site, and also provides an environmental monitoring framework for all project phases of the development. This environmental management plan aims to take a pro-active route by addressing potential problems before they occur. The EMP acts as a stand-alone document, which can be used during the various phases of the development.

In this report, the Contractor refers to Chakula Foods CC and its sub-contractors.

The purpose of the EMP is to:

- ✓ Train employees and contractors with regard to environmental obligations.
- ✓ Promote and encourage good environmental management practices.
- ✓ Outline responsibilities and roles of Chakula Foods CC and its contractors in managing the environment.
- ✓ Describe all monitoring procedures required to identify environmental impacts.

- ✓ Minimise disturbance of the natural environment.
- ✓ Develop waste management practices.
- ✓ Prevent all forms of pollution.
- ✓ Protect the natural environment.
- ✓ Prevent soil and water erosion.
- ✓ Comply with all applicable laws, regulations and standards for environmental protection.

Phases covered by the EMP:

Operational Phase

The operational phase will entail:

- ✓ Operation and maintenance of the abattoir, sewer and water reticulation systems, electrical services and roads.

1.1 Summary of Potential Impacts

A number of potential environmental impacts have been identified during the Environmental Assessment and site investigation. Although not all the potential impacts identified are relevant to the construction and operational phase, there are some key issues that have been raised and that will require particular attention during the construction and operational phase of the abattoir development. Abattoirs require high quality water due to the processing of a material destined for human consumption. Discharges from these facilities significantly contributes to the organic load of raw sewage treated at sewage and waste water treatment plants. The different sources of waste in red meat abattoirs that can impact the environment includes waste from:

- Lairage and animal pens;
- Bleeding and stunning;
- Carcass processing and cleaning;
- Offal and by-product processing;
- Waste water contaminating the sub-surface water;
- Air pollution (incineration of waste material) and
- There will be a slight increase in commercial road transport.

However, in terms of environmental impacts, the actual site is devoid of natural vegetation and the development of the area will mitigate soil erosion and the proliferation of invasive flora. The development is also located in a farming area and will not be audible or visible to the nearest neighbours.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The EIA process is undertaken in terms of Namibia's Environmental Management act no. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995, which stipulates activities that may have significant impacts on the environment. Listed activities require the authorisation from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (DEA). Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act requires that an application for an environmental clearance certificate be made for the listed activities. The following environmental legislations are relevant to this project:

➤ ***The Namibian Constitution***

The Namibian Constitution has a section on principles of state policy. These principles cannot be enforced by the courts in the same way as other sections of the Constitution. But they are intended to guide the Government in making laws which can be enforced.

The Constitution clearly indicates that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.

Application: Chakula Foods CC to ensure conformity to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability.

➤ ***Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007***

This Act provides a list of projects requiring an Environmental Assessment. It aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.

The Act defines the term "*environment*" as an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.

The Environmental Management Act has three main purposes:

- (a) to make sure that people consider the impact of activities on the environment carefully and in good time.
- (b) to make sure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- (c) to make sure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment

The use of water and disposal; agricultural and industrial processes; waste and sewage disposal-chemical treatment are listed activities as per the *List of Activities requiring*

Environmental Clearance (Government Notice 29 of 6 February 2012) and accordingly requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

Application: Chakula Foods to ensure all provisions of the approved EMP are complied with.

➤ ***Atmosphere Pollution Prevention Ordinance (1976)***

This Ordinance generally provides for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere. Part IV of this ordinance deals with dust control. The Ordinance is clear in requiring that any person carrying out an industrial process which is liable to cause a nuisance to persons residing in the vicinity or to cause dust pollution to the atmosphere, shall take the prescribed steps or, where no steps have been prescribed, to adopt the best practicable means for preventing such dust from becoming dispersed and causing a nuisance.

Application: Improperly managed abattoir waste can release foul odours, thus Chakula Foods should manage all abattoir waste properly to prevent air pollution.

➤ ***Water Resources Management Act of Namibia (2004)***

This act repealed the existing South African Water Act No.54 of 1956 which was used by Namibia. This Act ensures that Namibia's water resources are managed, developed, protected, conserved and used in ways which are consistent with fundamental principles depicted in section 3 of this Act. Part IX regulates the control and protection of groundwater resources. Part XI, titled Water Pollution Control, regulates discharge of effluent by permit. Thus developers are required to efficiently plan for sewage disposal.

Application: The proponent must ensure that water resources are protected, conserved and sustained.

➤ ***Water Act No.54 of 1956***

This Act provides for Constitutional demands including pollution prevention, ecological and resource conservation and sustainable utilisation. In terms of this Act, all water resources are the property of the State and the EIA process is used as a fundamental management tool.

A water resource includes a watercourse, surface water, estuary or aquifer, and, where relevant, its bed and banks. A watercourse means a river or spring; a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently; a wetland lake or dam, into which or from which water flows; and any collection of water that the Minister may declare to be a watercourse. Permits are required in terms of the Act for the undertaking of the following activities relevant to the proposed project:

- ✓ Discharge of waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit in terms of Section 21 (f); and

- ✓ Disposal of waste in a manner that may detrimentally impact on a water resource in terms of Section 21 (g).

Application: Chakula Foods CC must comply with all provisions of the Act.

➤ ***The Draft Wetland Policy (1993)***

Requires that any wetlands and its associated hydrological functions form a part, to be managed in such a way that their biodiversity, vital ecological functions and life support systems are protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

Application: The Proponent must ensure that no pollution of any wetlands or water features.

➤ ***Soil Conservation Act (No.76 of 1969).***

The Act advocates for the prevention and combating of soil erosion, conservation, improvement and manner of use of soil and vegetation, and protection of water resources.

Application: The Proponent must comply with the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act.

➤ ***Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill***

The proposed project of an abattoir project , only applies to Parts 2 and 7 of the Bill.

Part 2 stipulates that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution licence issued under section 23. It further provides for procedures to be followed in licence application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licences.

Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances.

Application: The Proponent must comply with the provisions of this bill, to ensure that all abattoir activities are aligned to the applicable provisions of this Act.

➤ ***Forestry Act (No.12 of 2001)***

This Act makes provision for the protection various plant species. Harvesting permits are required from the Directorate of Forestry to clear certain protected vegetation species from the site.

Application: The Proponent must comply with this act, however vegetation disturbance are expected to be minimal as the project already exists. No new areas are expected to be cleared.

➤ ***Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974***

The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.

Application: The Proponent should ensure that all possible “hazardous” categorised substances and waste will be handled by as per the provisions made out in this Ordinance.

➤ ***Public Health Act 36 of 1919 and Subsequent Amendments***

The Act, with emphasis to Section 119 prohibits the presence of nuisance on any land occupied. The term nuisance for the purpose of this EIA is specifically relevant specified, where relevant in Section 122 as follows:

- ✓ any dwelling or premises which is or are of such construction as to be injurious or dangerous to health or which is or are liable to favour the spread of any infectious disease;
- ✓ any area of land kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive, or liable to cause any infectious, communicable or preventable disease or injury or danger to health; or
- ✓ any other condition whatever which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health.

Potential impacts associated with the development of a commercial abattoir project are expected to include dust, air quality impacts, noise nuisance and smoke emissions.

Application: Chakula Foods should ensure compliance with the Act

➤ **Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)**

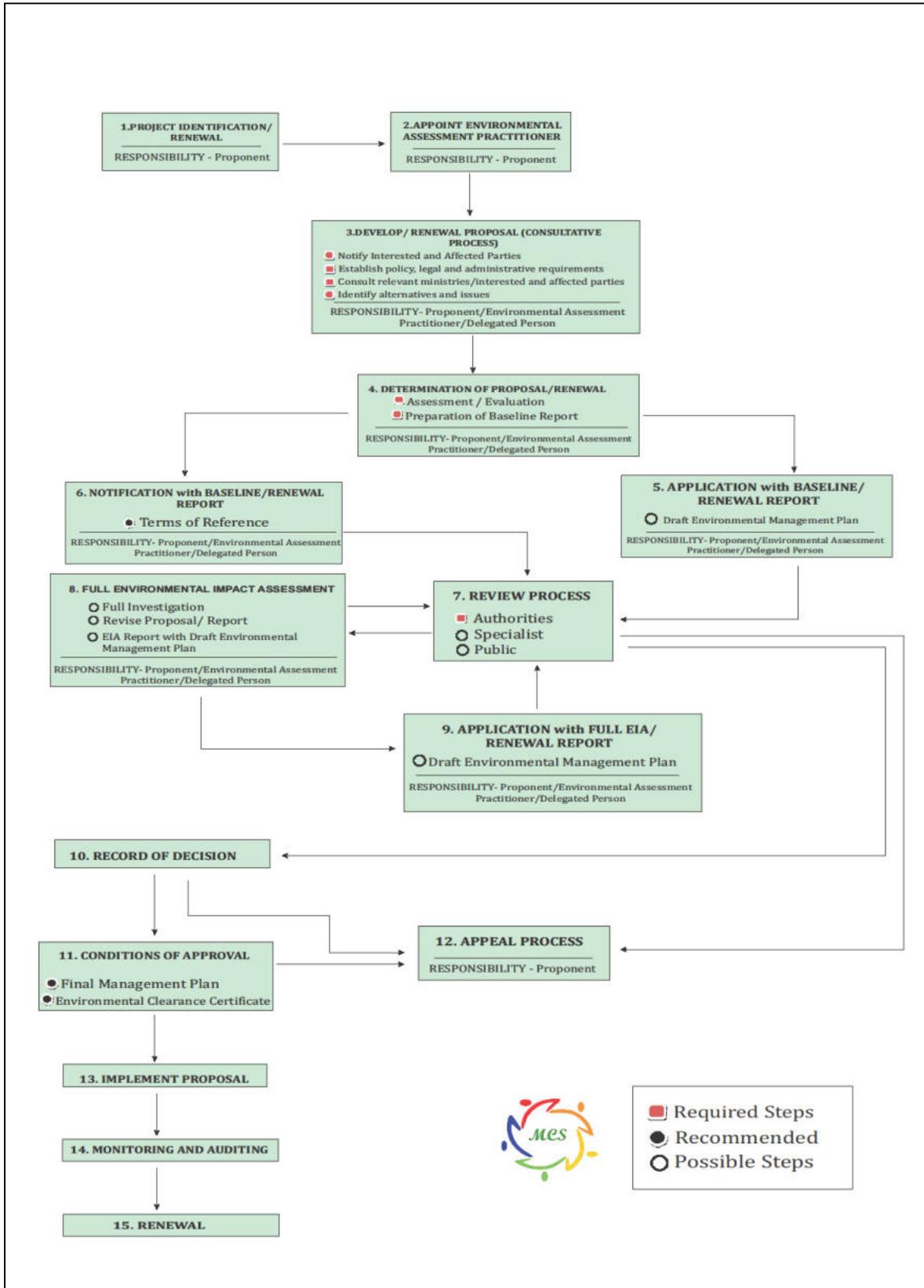


Figure 2. Environmental Assessment Procedure of Namibia (Adapted from the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995)

Environmental Assessments (EA's) seek to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT (in the context of IEM and EA's) is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.

All listed policies, programmes and projects, whether initiated by the government or the private sector, should be subjected to the established EA procedure as set out in Figure 2.

Application: The Proponent must comply with environmental legislations, and ensure that the approved EMP is complied with and the ECC for the project is always renewed on time

➤ ***Sewerage and Drainage Regulations (amendments) Local authorities act, section 23 (1992).***

The regulation makes provision for proper construction of pipelines in drainage lines. The regulations also stipulate the prevention of pollution and environmental damage caused by improper construction of sewerage and water pipelines in drainage lines.

Application: The Proponent should ensure that wastewater is handling properly to prevent pollution and environmental degradation.

➤ ***National Heritage Act (No.76 of 1969).***

The Act calls for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts. Should any archaeological material, e.g. old weapons, coins, bones found during the construction, work should stop immediately and the National Heritage Council of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material.

Application: The Proponent should ensure compliance to this Act, when archaeological artefacts are encountered during the operations of the abattoir.

➤ ***International Conventions and Regulations***

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution states that “the general rules of public international law and international agreements binding upon Namibia form part of the law of Namibia.” This means that all the international agreements that Namibia signed become part of the law of our country. These laws and/or agreements are:

- ✓ Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- ✓ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992;
- ✓ Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998;
- ✓ Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Responsibilities for environmental management

Chakula Foods CC will be responsible for environmental control on site during the operational phase. It is very important a pre-work briefing meeting be held at all times to reach an agreement on specific roles of various parties and penalties for non-compliance.

3.2 Training and induction

Chakula Foods CC is bound to be responsible for ensuring that environmental awareness education of all employees and contractors is done satisfactorily. Chakula Foods CC should ensure that employees and contractors are made aware of the environmental requirements of the project.

The EMP should form part of the Terms of Reference for all contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers. All contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers will have to sign an agreement to assure that they understood the EMP and that they will comply. All senior staff should familiarise themselves with the full contents of the EMP and its implications. Senior staffs (Foreman/Supervisor) are expected to train and assist the rest of the employees on the contents of the EMP.

3.3 Environmental incident reporting

All environmental incidents occurring at the proposed site will be recorded. The incident report will have to include time, date, location, and nature of the incident, extent of the incident, actions taken, and personnel involved.

All complaints received from the neighbouring community should be directed to the Technical Manager / Environmental Officer of Chakula Foods CC and channelled to the appointed ECO officer. Chakula Foods CC Management should be able to respond to the complainant within a week (even if pending further investigation). It is important that the issues raised are considered and that the complainant feels that their concerns have been addressed to and wherever possible actions taken to address these. All complaints should be entered in the environmental register and all responses and actions taken to address these should be recorded.

3.4 Environmental monitoring

Periodic environmental monitoring must be taken on a regular basis. Monitoring should be done in order to ensure compliance with all aspects of the EMP. Findings should be liaised with to all responsible officers as chain command.

3.5 EMP administration

Copies of this EMP shall be kept at the site office and should be distributed to all senior staff members, including those of the contractors.

3.6 EMP amendments

The EMP amendments can only be made with the approval of the ECO officer and ultimately the Office of the Environmental Commissioner. Amendments to the EMP should be liaised to all employees and contractors.

3.7 Non compliance of the EMP

Problems may occur in carrying out mitigation measures or monitoring procedures that could result in non-compliance of the EMP. The responsible personnel should encourage staff to comply with the EMP, and address acts of non-compliance and penalties.

Chakula Foods CC is responsible for reporting non-conformance with the EMP, to the ECO officer. The management of Chakula Foods CC, in consultation with the ECO officer must, thereafter, undertake the following activities:

- ✓ Investigate and identify the cause of non-conformance.
- ✓ Report matters of non-conformance to Chakula Foods CC Environmental Officer and/or MET (depending on the severity of the incident).
- ✓ Implement suitable corrective action as well as prevent recurrence of the incident.
- ✓ Assign responsibility for corrective and preventative action.
- ✓ Any corrective action taken to eliminate the causes of non-conformance shall be appropriate to the magnitude of the problems and commensurate with the environmental impact encountered.

3.8 Environmental Register

An environmental register should be kept on site in which incidents related to actual impacts are recorded. This will include information related to incidents as spillages, dust generation and complaints from adjacent neighbours. It should also contain information relating to actions taken. Any party on site may complete the register, however, it is envisaged that the Technical Manager, the contractor and the ECO officer will be the main contributors, and who will also be the main parties involved in suggesting mitigation measures.

3.9 Environmental Control Officer

The Environmental Control Officer for the site could be an environmental officer from Chakula Foods CC Environmental Management Department or an independent environmental consultant appointed by Chakula Foods CC to monitor and review the on-site environmental management and implementation of this EMP.

Duties of the ECO officer:

- ✓ The identification of potential environmental impacts, prior to the onset of decommissioning. A site visit may also be required prior to site development. This would be carried out in consultation with the Technical Manager.

- ✓ Providing of an environmental register at the site to be filled in by any person reporting an environmental incident, issue or concern and inspected by the ECO officer on a regular basis to check for issues raised and actions taken.
- ✓ Ensuring that the EMP conditions are adhered to at all times and taking action.
- ✓ Ensuring that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum.
- ✓ Reviewing and approving method statements in consultation with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Reporting to Chakula Foods CC on a regular basis and advising of any major environmental impacts. Attending the site meetings (when necessary).
- ✓ Inspecting the site and surrounding areas regularly, and monitoring an ongoing environmental awareness program in conjunction with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Requesting the removal of people and/or equipment not complying with the specifications of EMP.
- ✓ Keeping both a written and photographic record of progress on site from an environmental perspective, and an ad hoc record of all environmental incidents
- ✓ Undertaking continual review of the EMP and submitting a report to the relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ The ECO officer will submit all written instructions and verbal requests to contractors via the Technical Manager and Project Engineer.

3.10 Site Management

Areas outside this designated working zone shall be considered “no go” areas. The offloading zones must be clearly demarcated when offloading goods to enhance safety around the project location.

3.10.1.1 Access routes and work sites

During the operation phase, vehicles will access the project location via D2694 road. No new shortcut tracks/roads shall be established and only existing roads may be used. Work sites shall be clearly demarcated and road signs erected were needed. The general public should not have unauthorised/uncontrolled access to the project location during this phase.

Vehicle access will be limited to one or two entrances to facilitate control. Access must be of a high standard to prevent unauthorised access from entering the site.

The entrance will be manned during the operation hours; and access routes will be closed to prevent unauthorised entry. A notice board, in two or three languages, must be erected at the entrance and must state entrance requirements and operating hours of the site, the operator/responsible person and emergency

telephone numbers. Suitable signs must also be erected on the approach roads and on-site, to direct drivers and to control speed.

Road access to the working face of the development must be maintained at all times in a manner suitable to accommodate vehicles normally expected to use the facility. Roads must be regularly graded and wetted to control dust, where necessary.

Furthermore, on-going controls, such as fencing and policing, must be implemented.

3.10.1.2 Fire and safety management

All electrical installations, wiring and systems at the project location, must be approved by a qualified electrician who will issue a Certificate of Compliance.

Proper handling, storage, use and disposal of any hazardous waste (e.g. hydrocarbons, paint, batteries, radioactive waste e.t.c) should be conducted. Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

No uncontrolled fire, whether for cooking or any other purpose, is to be made at the project location during the operational phase. Chakula Foods CC should provide smoking areas for the workers equipped with ash trays to avoid veld fires. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures and active steps to avoid increasing the risk of fire through activities on site and prevent the accidental occurrence or spread of fire; and shall ensure that there is sufficient fire-fighting equipment on site at all times. This equipment shall include fire extinguishers. The Contractor should be prepared for such events.

3.10.1.3 Staff management

The Contractor must ensure that their employees have suitable personal protective equipment and properly trained in fire fighting and first aid. Training records must be kept for future references.

3.10.1.4 Waste management

Waste will be generated in the form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed off at the hazardous waste cell at a hazardous waste landfill or bioremediated and then disposed into the environment. The contractor

must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Waste in the form of abattoir waste will also be generated during the operational phase. Waste will be contained, removed and disposed off at the nearest Hazardous Landfill by Chakula Foods CC's Waste Removal Contractors e.g. Rent-a-Drum, Kleen Tek etc.

The Chakula Foods CC will have waste skips around the abattoir for different kinds of waste to ensure proper waste management, and possible recycling.

3.10.1.5 Cement and concrete batching

Concrete mixing directly on the ground shall not be allowed and shall take place on an impermeable surface. All run-off from batching areas shall be strictly controlled, and cement contaminated water shall be collected, stored and disposed of at a suitable waste disposal facility.

3.10.1.6 Hydrocarbons management

If any spillage occurs, contaminated soil shall be collected in a holding tray or drum and which will then disposed at a **hazardous waste disposal site**. Any spillage of more than 200 litres must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy as per the Petroleum Products Act.

The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent surface or groundwater pollution from the release of oils and fuels.

3.10.1.7 Information board

The Contractor will be responsible for erecting information boards on site. The number and locations of these boards shall be agreed upon by the ECO officer.

The contents of the information board shall be provided by the Technical Manager and will essentially be to advise the public of the construction activity and the prohibition on entering certain areas. The information board shall also provide the contact number of the ECO, to ensure that the public can access relevant information and lodge any complaints during the construction phase of the township development.

3.10.1.8 Flood management

The abattoir is designed in such a way that surface water run-off is well developed. Storm water management of the township development should be a key aspect of flood management at the abattoir. All culverts should be kept clean to allow storm water to flow freely.

3.10.1.9 Progressive Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation must commence as soon as possible on areas where construction has taken place or no further development is to take place, i.e. on completed excavations, soil/rock cutting hips, slopes etc.

3.10.1.10 Permits required for this project

The following permits and licenses are required for the continued operations of the abattoir.

Permit	Status
Environmental Clearance Certificate	Renewal Application in process (APP: 6966)
Effluent Discharge Permit	Obtained
Water Abstraction and Use Permit	Obtained
Meat Board Registration	Obtained

3.10.2 Management of environmental aspects during all phases of the project

Groundwater

Operational phase	
Description	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of reticulation pipelines or storage tanks at the abattoir. Contaminated soil or animal waste might pose a risk to both surface and groundwater.</p> <p>Abattoir wastes consist of several pollutants such as animal faeces, bones, fat, animal trimmings, paunch content and urine from operations or areas like lairage, stunning or bleeding, carcass processing and by-product processing. Abattoir wastes can have a detrimental effect on the environment, public health, animal health if they are not effectively managed and controlled. Should the abattoir waste not disposed of responsibly, it will result in the pollution of the site and the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists. The area is subjected to structures, which might act as preferential pathways for any contaminants.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<p>The risk can be lowered further through the use of suitable and adequate SANS approved piping material; and installation should be done by certified installers/technicians. All surface spillages and leakages must be cleaned up immediately. Proper containment structures should be constructed to avoid any possible leakages. All biosolids must be processed, packaged and sold to potential clients in the crop production industry as fertiliser.</p> <p>The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p>
Proposed Monitoring	Groundwater monitoring sampling for pollution.
Responsible Party	Chakula Foods CC

Surface Water

Operational phase	
Description	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of reticulation pipelines or storage tanks. Contaminated soil or animal waste might pose a risk to surface water. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. An emergency plan should be in place on how to deal with spillages and leakages during this phase.</p> <p>Potential Health problems caused by viruses, bacteria and parasites found in the effluent or animal waste would be the main concern from this pathway. Potential health impact on surface water users and on the natural environment associated with the river channels in the area do exist. This may result in socio-economic impacts on surface water users.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<p>Drip trays and/or plastic sheeting should be used to contain any leaks emanating from the heavy-duty machinery and fleet.</p> <p>All bio-waste spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p>
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual inspection.
Responsible Party	Chakula Foods CC

Air Quality (Dust/Odours)

Operational phase	
Description	<p>Vehicles that will be accessing the abattoir will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure or maintenance might also occur.</p> <p>Animal waste is also be expected to have minimal impacts on the air quality. All maintenance procedures of bulk services of the abattoir have been designed to enable environmental protection.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Vehicle idling time shall be minimised by putting up educative signs. Animal waste must be treated, processed, packaged and sold to crop farmers as fertilisers.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual inspection.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Health and Safety

Operational phase	
Description	<p>A number of health and safety threats exist during operational activities of the commercial abattoir. Individuals in the community can suffer from noise during maintenance of the Abattoir. Accidents on roads as a result of increased traffic and deteriorated.</p> <p>The contractors are advised to ensure that proper personal protective gear and first aid kits are available, at all times. Workers should also be properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Operators and maintenance contactors must be properly trained on safety and health issues. Workers should be fully equipped with personal protective equipment gear. Chakula Foods cc should provide smoking areas for workers that are equipped with ash trays to avoid veld fires on the farms.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular inspection and incident monitoring report evaluation.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Noise Pollution

Operational phase	
Description	Noise pollution already exists around the site in the form of noise generated from vehicles frequenting the existing D2696 and D2694 roads. Noise pollution due to this project in the operational phase is expected to be mainly from generators or pumps, abattoir, road maintenance machinery.
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Ensure that generator engines are fitted with mufflers. Operators working in close proximity to the generators should be equipped with ear protection equipment, when noise becomes an issue. Noise levels should not be equal to or exceed 85dBA for workers working an 8-hour shift. Observation of on-site noise levels by the Manager or Supervisor of Maintenance Department.
Proposed Monitoring	Observation of on-site noise levels.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Nuisance Pollution

Construction phase	
Description	Aesthetics and inconvenience caused to persons using D2696 and D2694 roads and surrounding areas. The activities would be visible from D2696 and D2694 roads.
Proposed Mitigation Measures	The Technical Manager or Supervisor should maintain tidiness on site at all times. Take cognition when parking vehicles and placing equipment.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual inspection.
Responsible Party	Chakula Foods CC

Waste Generation

Operational phase	
Description	<p>Waste in the form of contaminated soil, rubble, animal waste and domestic waste. Littering along access roads may also be produced during the operational phase.</p> <p>Abattoir waste consist of several pollutants such as animal faeces, bone, fat, animal trimmings, paunch content and urine from operations or areas like lairage, stunning or bleeding, carcass processing and by-product processing. Abattoir wastes can have a detrimental effect on the environment, public health, animal health if they are not effectively managed and controlled. If the wastes are not disposed of responsibly, it will result in the pollution of the site and the surrounding environment.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	<p>Waste must be removed and disposed off at the nearest landfill by Chakula Foods CC or their Waste Removal Contractors e.g. Rent-a-Drum, Kleen Tek etc. Hazardous waste should be disposed at any nearest hazardous landfill.</p> <p>A combination of these methods may be used to treat and dispose of the abattoir waste:</p> <p><i>-Rendering</i></p> <p>Rendering involves cooking down animal carcasses and waste materials. The process produces usable products like animal feed and biofuels. It can be an effective way to derive value from some abattoir waste streams.</p> <p><i>-Composting</i></p> <p>Some types of abattoir waste can be composted into nutrient-rich soil amendments. However, this requires careful management to avoid odour and pathogen issues.</p> <p><i>-Anaerobic Digestion</i></p> <p>This process uses microorganisms to break down organic waste in the absence of oxygen. It results in biogas production that can be used as a renewable fuel.</p> <p><i>-Wastewater Treatment</i></p> <p>Abattoir wastewater must be thoroughly treated before discharge. Common treatments involve physicochemical and biological processes. These processes remove all harmful organic matter, pathogens, and pollutants.</p> <p><i>-Incineration</i></p> <p>This waste treatment process involves burning waste at high temperatures to reduce it to ash. Modern incinerators can safely dispose of many types of abattoir waste. They're also versatile enough to dispose of some municipal solid wastes and even industrial waste. The high heat destroys pathogens and significantly reduces waste volume.</p> <p><i>-Landfilling</i></p> <p>While landfill disposal is an option, it is often less preferred due to the environmental impact. If abattoir waste must be landfilled, it should only be done in adequately lined landfills with leachate and gas collection systems.</p>
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual inspection
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Traffic

Operational phase	
Description	Traffic around the Abattoir should be monitored, to avoid traffic congestion in the area. Speed limits and road signs as set out by Chakula Foods CC Safety Department should be adhered to in order to minimise accidents.
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Regular traffic monitoring in the surrounding areas of the abattoir. Chakula Foods CC is expected to enforce traffic regulations within the farm. Random alcohol testing of drivers (including contractors) must be performed by Chakula Foods CC during the operational phase to monitor and avoid driving under the influence of alcohol , at the same time avoiding accidents.
Proposed Monitoring	Observations of the traffic flow around the abattoir. Proper safety awareness of all workers and contractors accessing the site.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Ecological impacts

Operational phase	
Description	No impacts are expected as the abattoir project is in the operational phase. Vegetation in the farm should not be disturbed or removed during the operational phase.
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during the operational phase.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular site inspection by the Site Manager or Supervisor, or SHE officer.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

Erosion and sedimentation

Construction phase	
Description	<p>Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the abattoir. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff.</p> <p>The proposed development will increase the amount of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase.</p>
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Implementation of proper storm water management measures should be conducted as to prevent negative impact on the water courses in the area.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual site inspection.
Responsible Party	Chakula Foods CC

Failure of reticulation pipelines

Operational phase	
Description	Potential release of sewage, storm-water, water, into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be a health hazard to surface and groundwater.
Proposed Mitigation Measures	Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.
Proposed Monitoring	Regular visual site inspection.
Responsible Body	Chakula Foods CC

4. CONCLUSIONS

If the above-mentioned management recommendations are properly implemented, it is anticipated that most of the adverse impacts on the environment can be mitigated. An appointed environmental officer/consultant will need to monitor or audit the site throughout the operation phase to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented and complied with. The EMP caters for all project phases, but will need to be reviewed especially when revisions are made to the project development plans.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site tool during all phases of the proposed project. Parties responsible for contravention of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken.

Clearance certificates issued on EIA/EMPs are only valid for 3 years and will need to be reviewed and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs again for approval.

Matrix Consulting Services

C.E. Ailonga (MSc Env Sci, Wits, MSc Project Management, UP, PGD Urban Planning)
Environmental Specialist
FEBRUARY 2026

5. References :

1. Government of Namibia. (2008). Government Gazette of the Republic of Namibia. Government notice No.1: Regulations for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)-Windhoek.
2. Government of Namibia. (2012). Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007. Windhoek: Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
3. Guide to the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007(2008). Windhoek, Namibia: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
4. Mendelson, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C., and Robertson, T. (2002). Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people. Windhoek, Namibia: Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Appendix A: Fitness Certificate



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
KUNENE REGIONAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
Certificate No Outjo 74/25/26



Certificate of Fitness/Registration Certificate
(Cancel non- applicable)

This is to certify that the premise described hereunder is suitable for occupation/registration in accordance with Public Health and Environmental Health Act number 01 of 2015& Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Ordinance of 1979 and other applicable laws& regulations carrying on the described business

Name of Owner/applicant: **SHIMWINO NAKATHINGO**
Address of owner/applicant: **P. O BOX 91572, KLEIN WINDHOEK**
Tel: **061 221 056** Fax: **---**

Name of manager or person in effective control of the business and address: **SHAPAKA WILHELM HITILA**

Physical address of the business (i.e. Erf No/ Farm/Village) on which the premises are situated in Outjo District:
FARM ORIBIB 33a, Kamanjab Road

Trade name of the Business: **CHAKULA ABBATTOIR (PTY) LTD**

Nature of business: **ABATTOIR**

Type of Registration (where applicable): **RENEWAL**

Conditions of issue if any: **Must comply with the provisions of the Public Health and Environmental Health Act number 01 of 2015& Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Ordinance of 1979 and other applicable laws& regulations.**

Receipt No: **9880395**

This certificate is issued without any alterations or erasures and is valid until the 31st of March 2026. The premises shall comply with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations at all times.

Mr Thomas Shapumba

**Regional Director
Kunene Regional Health Directorate**

Official Stamp

Appendix B: Meatboard Registration

ABATTOIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Name of Facility: CHAKULA ABATTOIR

Physical Address of Abattoir: FARM ORIBIB; 33A; KAMANJAB

Class: C

Owner: N. SHIMWINO

Operator: W. H. SHAPAKA

Identification Number: 2023/0203

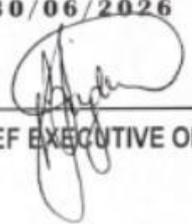
Has been registered and graded as an abattoir / processing facility in terms of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, 1981, as amended.

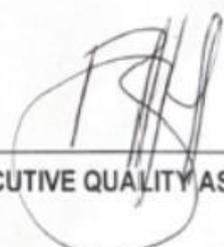
Registration No: 2025/41

Abattoir Producer: 101420

Date of Registration: 01/07/2025

Expiry Date: 30/06/2026


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


EXECUTIVE QUALITY ASSURANCE



**LIVESTOCK
AND LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS BOARD**

Appendix C: Previous Environmental Clearance Certificate



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE
ISSUED

In accordance with Section 37(2) of the Environmental
Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

TO

Chakula Foods CC
P. O. Box 9157, Windhoek

TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING LISTED ACTIVITY

The Construction and Operations of an Abattoir for a Piggery on Farm
Oribib 33A at Otjikondo, Outjo, Kunene Region.

Issued on the date: 2022-08-18
Expires on this date: 2025-08-18

(See conditions printed over leaf)

This certificate is printed without errors or alterations



Appendix D: Background information Document

ECC RENEWAL
FOR THE CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF AN ABATTOIR ON FARM ORIBIB 33A AT OTJIKONDO,
OUTJO, KUNENE REGION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

1. Purpose of this Document

The purpose of this Background Information Document is to brief Interested & Affected Parties and Stakeholders about an Environmental Impact Assessment being undertaken for the proposed development activity.

The BID also provides an opportunity to register as I&APs to the EIA process and to submit any initial comments and contribution to the proposed activity. **This project was previously issued with an ECC in 18 August 2022, and it is due for renewal.**

2. BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

Ace Projects Consultants, an independent consultant, has been appointed by National Housing Enterprises and NAMBEL Investment (Pty) Ltd to undertake an Assessment (EIA) for the existing abattoir on Farm Oribib 33 A. Otjikondo, Outjo.

A risk assessment will be undertaken to determine the potential impact of hydrocarbon contamination on the environment and to determine all safety, health and social impacts associated with the proposed development. This will enable decision makers to make informed decisions regarding the development from an environmental perspective.

The environmental assessment will be conducted to comply with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, the Environmental Management Act and the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Land Reform.

With this BID we aim to interact with Stakeholders about the project. The BID will also provide interested and affected parties with the opportunity to register as stakeholders in the public participation process and to make initial comments and contributions to the proposed project.

In line with Regulation 21(2) of the mentioned EIA Regulations, this Background Information Document (BID) is distributed to pre-identified Interested and Affected Parties as part of the public consultation process for this Environmental Impact Assessment.

An assessment will be undertaken to determine the potential impact of the development on the environment and to determine all safety, health and social impacts associated with the proposed development activities.

The environmental assessment will be conducted as per Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy (1995) and the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007.

3. PROJECT LOCATION

The project site will be located on Farm Oribib 33A at Otjikondo, approximately 97km northwest of Outjo township, Kunene region. The site falls under the following coordinates: 19.74083333 S, 15.53472222 E.

The project site is accessed through the C40 Outjo-Kamanjab road, and into the D2696 gravel road. The site is adjacent to the T-junction of D2696 and D2694, approximately 13km from the tarred road,. (Refer to Locality Map below)



Locality Map of Chakula Foods Abattoir

4. The Natural Environment

With regards to the natural environment of the project area, the project has been developed within the area approved by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner in 2022.

5. Project Operational Activities

The existing abattoir is made of the following main activities:

- Lairage
- Stunning
- Slaughtering
- Bleeding and Washing
- Splitting
- Chilling or dispatched to the market
- Effluent Treatment
- Management of an Abattoir

6. Engineering Services

The abattoir is connected to the bulk services utilities of Farb Oribib 33 A, and they are adequate for the operations of the abattoir.

7. Registration and Comments

Participant Name:	Organization/Affiliations:
Position:	Telephone:
Fax:	E-Mail:

Postal Address:
Comments/Suggestions and Questions:

Please fill in particulars and return completed document to be registered as an Interested & Affected Parties (I&AP) to:

Contact Person:	Mr. C. Ailonga
Position:	Lead EAP

Tel: +264 816122888 or +264811245840

E-Mail: info@aceprojects.co