



**GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
(SECTION ENVIRONMENT)**

NOTIFICATION

Peshawar Dated the 25/07/2025

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025: In exercise of powers conferred under Clause xxii of Section 7 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014, (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. XXX of 2022), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Council (EPC) in its 3rd Meeting held on 13.05.2025 has been pleased to approve the following guidelines for General Environmental Approval (GEA);

GUIDELINES FOR CATTLE FARM WITH 100 AND ABOVE GOATS/SHEEPS

PURPOSE OF GUIDELINES & CHECKLIST

The guidelines and checklist are developed to clarify the location, site suitability, and suitable location for setting developmental projects in terms of environmental issues, and to provide the solution of remedy. The aim of Guidelines is to developed mitigation measures to control any sort of environmental pollution created in vicinity due to setting of a developmental project. Guidelines and checklist is the basic tool to assess the environmental pollution and to prepare and cope up with environmental issues. The basic aim & objective of guidelines is to promote sustainable development and to safe guard the residents of a locality with the impacts of ongoing projects.

In Light of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environment Assessment Rules, 2021 the guidelines are the basic tools and legal requirement for the projects fall in the categories of Schedule-IV project where General Environmental approval (GEA) is required for a project at planning stage and Schedule-III categories project up to some extent where Initial Environmental Examination Report (IEE) is required at the planning stage of the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL/ SOCIAL / HEALTH / SAFETY ASPECTS

Cattle farms can have significant impacts on the surrounding environment. Issues include discharge of contaminated wastewater, potential of groundwater contamination, improper housekeeping, product hygiene, bad odor and noise, etc. The key issues are discussed below:

SITE LOCATION

Most cattle farms are located within city limits, often inside residential areas, causing aesthetic and pollution related problems. The smell, noise and waste generated from such establishments are a major nuisance for neighboring residents. The government dairy farm and newer establishments are sited on the outskirts to avoid impact on the surrounding population.

LAND CONTAMINATION

Cattle farms operations do not contaminate land in the detrimental fashion industrial processes do. The use of chemicals is practically non-existent for dairy products; however, caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen chloride, nitric acid etc. may be used for the cleaning and disinfecting of utensils and equipment.

For the most part, the waste produced is organic in nature consisting of wasted feed, animal by-products etc. In the rural areas, this waste is useful as manure to help enrich the soil. However, contamination is a



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major issue in the urban centres, where small dairy concerns are sited within residential areas. Here contamination is more of an aesthetics issue than one of pollution.

WATER CONTAMINATION

A large volume of discharge and pollution loading from various dairy processes characterizes the generation of wastewater at dairy industries. Dairy wastewater is characterized by high alkalinity, organic matter in terms of BOD and COD, sulphates etc. Dairy products present in the wastewater are rich nutrient for bacteria which biodegrade these compounds aerobically and deplete the dissolved oxygen content of water, making it unfit for aquatic species. The increase in bacterial contamination can result in health problems since the wastewater may contain pathogens from contaminated materials or production processes. Generally, wastewater facilities have not been established at dairy farms and the water is discharged without any treatment. Improper disposal of waste also causes groundwater contamination.

AIR EMISSIONS

If a dairy farm has cold storage facilities, so leakage of cooling agents such as Freons (R12 and R22) will contribute to air pollution. However, odour caused by the improper disposal of waste and decomposition of excess feed is a major problem for surrounding populations.

SOLID WASTE

Most of the solid waste produced by dairy farms is organic in nature, consisting of fecal matter and wasted feed, and can be recycled if collected. The waste produced is not hazardous in nature, but its proper disposal is a matter of concern.

NOISE

Noise from the dairy farm can be a nuisance for neighboring communities. Major sources of noise are the animals themselves, particularly at milking time, and vehicular movement to transport milk (twice a day) from the dairy farm to the market.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Lack of hygiene is a major issue. The dairy farm staff does not always practice sanitary methods and is often not careful about personal hygiene. Milking equipment and utensils are not kept clean and appropriate systems to separate milk from diseased animals are not in place. Due to the absence of cold storage facilities at most small farms, the milk can get spoiled before the contractors come to pick it up.

Product safety during transportation is also a significant issue. Due to unhygienic and inappropriate transportation and preservation methods, milk can get spoiled before reaching its destination. Usually, ice prepared from contaminated water is used to keep the milk chilled. This practice not only adds impurities to the milk, but also adulterates it through the addition of excess water.

MITIGATION MEASURES

SITE LOCATION

- Avoid proximity to residential areas or sensitive ecosystems.
- Select well-drained, elevated land to prevent waterlogging.
- Ensure sufficient space for animals, feed storage, and manure management.
- Dairy farms should not be located on the banks of a river/canal or any other water body.

2. Shelter Design and Construction



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Eco-friendly materials:

- Use locally sourced, sustainable materials like bamboo, mud bricks, or recycled metal.

Ventilation and lighting:

- Ensure proper airflow and natural light to minimize energy use and improve animal health.

LAND CONTAMINATION

- Cattle holding areas should be kept clean and maintained in a manner that minimizes the risk of pollution.
- Cattle should be parked in a paved area with a liquid collection system. However, for the safety of cattle it should be ensured that the floor is not slippery.
- An appropriate effluent disposal system should be in place to keep all dairy shed waste on the farm and out of streams/drains that leave the property.
- If waste needs to be stored before disposal, it should be collected, preferably in an aerated area, to minimize biodegradation and foul smell and avoid issues of an aesthetic nature.
- The waste storage area should be sprinkled with crushed limestone (Calcium Carbonate) for disinfection purposes.

WATER CONTAMINATION

- Dairy farm should have a liquid waste collection system to avoid any water discharges outside the premises.
- The waste collection system should carry the effluent to a retention pond tank sited away from the milking shed for later discharge.
- Phosphorus-based cleaning agents should be avoided.

AIR EMISSIONS

- Proper aerated storage areas should be built to minimize the buildup of odor.
- Odor controls (such as absorbents/bio filters etc) should be installed where necessary to achieve acceptable odour quality for nearby residents.
- Trees should be planted around the dairy farm to provide a barrier against the spread of foul smell or noise originating from the facility.
- Vehicles used for transportation/ distribution purposes should be well maintained to minimise emissions.

SOLID WASTE

- Dispose the solid waste away from residential area/houses on daily bases.
- Waste storage areas should be sprinkled with crushed lime (calcium carbonate) for disinfection and also to curtail foul smell.
- Waste products should be collected for use in low grade products such as animal feed or manure, where this is feasible.
- Compost goat and sheep manure for use as organic fertilizer, reducing waste and promoting soil health

NOISE

- Where possible, trees should be planted around the dairy farms to block the noise emitted from it.
- Dairy farm walls should be at least seven feet high.



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- Dairy farms should avoid noisy activities such as vehicular movement during night hours.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SAFETY

- Animals of known health status should be bought and their introduction into the herd controlled;
- People's access to the dairy farm and milking shed should be limited;
- Cattle handlers should undergo a regular medical checkup;
- The dairy farm premises and milking equipment/ utensils should be regularly sterilized.
- The management should ensure proper insect and rodent control inside the production area;
- Cattle udders/teats should be cleaned and disinfected regularly;
- Housed animals should be provided with adequate ventilation to remove excess heat, moisture, dust etc and allow them sufficient space to lie down;

BIODIVERSITY PROMOTION:

- Plant native grasses and trees to support local ecosystems.
- Preserve native vegetation around the farm.
- Avoid clearing natural habitats for grazing.

Disease Control and Veterinary Care

- Vaccination and treatment:
- Follow a vaccination schedule to prevent diseases and reduce antibiotic use.

Energy Efficiency

- Renewable energy:
- Install solar panels for lighting and small equipment.
- Use energy-efficient water pumps and lighting systems.

8. Environmental Monitoring

- Soil and water quality checks:
- Regularly test soil and water around the farm to detect contamination.

Key Environmental Benefits

- Sustainable manure management reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Proper grazing practices enhance soil health and biodiversity.
- Renewable energy use lowers the carbon footprint.
- Implementing these guidelines will help you run an environmentally sustainable goat and sheep farm while maintaining profitability.



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SCREENING ASSESMENT FORM/CHECKLIST PERFORMA FOR CATTLE FARMS

(Goat/Sheep)

(To be filled by Proponent)

S. No.	Assessment Questionnaire	Proponent Reply
1.	Name of the Proponent	
2.	CNIC No of the Proponent	
3.	Address of the Proponent	
4.	Cell No	
5.	Address of the Proposed Cattle farm	
6.	GPS Coordinates of proposed site	
7.	GPS Coordinates of nearest school/hospital/ Madrassa/Masjid/Shrine/Archaeological site (if any)	
8.	Total area of Cattle farm (Covered area & open area in square feet)	
9.	Total Project cost	
10.	Capacity of Cattle farm in terms of Nos of Goats/sheeps.	
11.	Distance from river/canal/any other water body	
12.	Distance from Major road (Road Constructed by NHA & PKHA)	
13.	Number of houses within radius of 300 meters.	
14.	Mechanism to control bad odor/smell	
15.	Safe disposal methods for solid waste	
16.	Safe discharge mechanism/Plan/method for Liquid effluent of dairy farm	
17.	Detail about available facilities in Cattle farm.	

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Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife
Department

No. SO(ENVT)/CCFE&WD/1-8/EPC-2025:

Copy for information to;

1. All members of Environmental Protection Council (EPC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. PS to Secretary Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Muhammad Ishaq
Section Officer (Environment)