



PO Box 2112, Swakopmund, Namibia

Email: [quintessentialtrading@gmail.com](mailto:quintessentialtrading@gmail.com)

Mobile: +264814815077

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)**

**Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the proposed Construction of infrastructure and operation of an Abattoir on Portion 1 of Otjiwarongo Portion 15 NIDA Industrial Park, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia.**

**Date: 23 March 2023**

**Proponent: Nuverah Prime Investments CC**

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Nuverah Prime Investments CC (the proponent) proposes to establish a Class C abattoir on Portion 1 of Otjiwarongo Portion 15 NIDA Industrial Park, Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia. The proposed project site is located within the Otjozondjupa region, approximately 240 kilometres north of Windhoek, the capital City of Namibia.

The property lies at Latitude  $-20.432645^{\circ}$  and Longitude  $16.671875^{\circ}$ . It is  $\pm 3.79$  km to the northeast of Otjiwarongo on the B1 road and can be accessed 10 metres turning right off the B1 before the Otjiwarongo-Otavi Roadblock and Otjiwarongo and Cheetah Whale Rock Cement turnoff via the D2430 road, with a separate gravel road leading to the property. **Figure 1 and Figure 2**). The total surface area for the abattoir and ancillary facilities land of Portion 1 is 2 hectares.

The site is un-used and overgrown with natural vegetation but the remainder of Portion 15 (Ptn 2,3,8,9,10,10 & 12) was used as a cement plant in the past but the buildings have been demolished and the plants removed leaving those employees destitute.

## 1.1 Why is the ESA required?

As per requirements of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007, and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, an ESA application need to be undertaken and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), respectively for approval and issuing of an environmental clearance certificate (ECC).

This process is also done to ensure that the proposed activity complies with the requirements of this Act whereby listed activities are certified prior to commencement of any planned works in the environment.

An abattoir falls under Commercial meat and hides processing facilities and hence a Category A Project Activities that cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate. The processing process for this project may result in environmental aspects that triggers the need for an assessment and the collation of an Environmental management Plan (EMP) that documents the mitigation measures that should be implemented as identified through a screening process. The proposed activities trigger the need for an EIA process.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be conducted to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed abattoir. The EIA will evaluate the project's potential impacts on the following key areas:

- Air quality
- Water resources
- Soil and land use
- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Noise pollution
- Waste management and disposal
- Cultural heritage and social impacts

Subsequently, Nuverah Prime Investments CC appointed Quintessential Trading and Consultancy CC (hereinafter referred to as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner or the Environmental Consultant) to undertake the required ESA process.

The EAP's tasks will include public participation, compilation of all the required documents (including ESA report and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP)) and submit the relevant documents to the competent authority and ECC application to the DEA on their behalf.

## 1.2 Aims of the BID

The aims of this BID document are as follow:

- To inform the potential Interested and affected parties (IAPs) or stakeholders about the proposed activity.
- To inform the IAPs on how to be involved in the ESA process and provide information on the activity.
- To invite all parties to register as IAPs on the Environmental Assessment database; and
- To provide all IAPs with an opportunity to raise their comments or issues related to the proposed activity.

The ESA process will be carried out in such a way that sufficient information will be provided, this will ensure that the Competent Authority (Ministry of Trade and Industry) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) can make an informed decision about the ECC issuance of the proposed activity

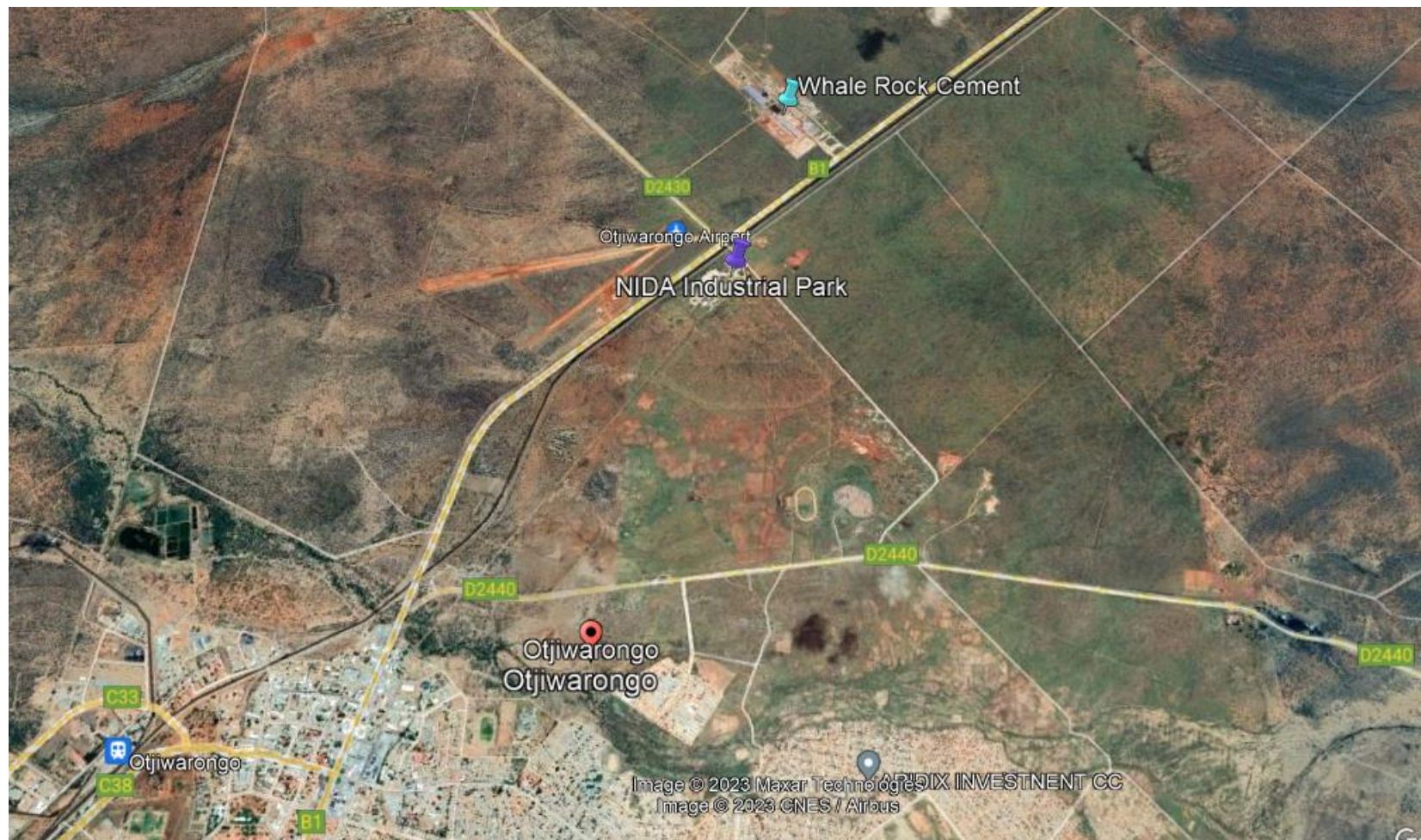


Figure 1 Location of the NIDA Industrial Park northeast of Otjiwarongo



Figure 2 Location of the Nuverah Prime Investments Abattoir at the NIDA Industrial Park



Figure 3 Approved Otjiwarongo NIDA Industrial Park plot divisions and sizes

## 2 THE NEED FOR THE ACTIVITY

Namibia's Vision 2030, National Development Plans (NDPs) and Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) both recognize a need for and place significant value on economic growth and employment creation. The proposed facility will contribute to these priorities at a local and regional level, in terms of sustainable and organic meat supply that is environmentally friendly and benefits local communities.

### 2.1 Abattoir Processing Facilities

The proposed abattoir will be a modern, state-of-the-art micro-slaughterhouse facility designed to process up to 8 cattle per day, 5 goats per day, 5 sheep per day and 10 pigs per week. The facility will include the following components:

- Livestock reception area
- Slaughtering and dressing areas
- Meat processing, cold storage, and packaging areas
- Waste treatment and disposal facilities
- Administrative and support facilities

The abattoir will employ up to 70 people, both skilled and unskilled, and will be designed to meet international standards for hygiene, safety, and environmental sustainability.

### 2.2 The Need for the abattoir

The primary objective of the proposed abattoir is to provide a reliable and sustainable source of high-quality beef, goat, sheep, and pork products to local market at affordable process given the increasing cost of living.

*The project aims to:*

- Create employment opportunities for local people.
- Support local livestock farmers and producers.
- Promote economic growth and development in the region.
- Contribute to food security in Namibia.
- Ensure the highest standards of animal welfare, food safety, and environmental sustainability are met.

The need for the project and its benefits are explained using the three pillars of sustainable development below:

**Environmental benefits** – The abattoir and its ancillary facilities will be established on Otjiwarongo Townlands that was previously used for industrial activities, thus no major impact on the environment, or occupational health and safety is envisaged.

The proponent will make use and adhere to the primary objective of the proposed abattoir is to provide a reliable and sustainable source of high-quality beef, goat, sheep and pork products to local communities.

*The project aims to:*

- Create employment opportunities for local people.
- Support local livestock farmers and producers.
- Promote economic growth and development in the region.
- Contribute to food security in Namibia.
- Provide offering at affordable prices the local and marginalised communities can afford.
- Ensure the highest standards of animal welfare, food safety, and environmental sustainability are met as required by the Abattoir Industry Act No 54 of 1976 for the siting, erection, use, alteration, closing, management and conduct of, and the performance of services at, abattoirs.

**Economic benefits** – The construction and operational phase of this project will contribute to the existing local economic activities in the area. Direct and indirect job opportunities will be created for semi-skilled & skilled workers, technicians, labourer, and transporters (the exact number is not known yet). An indirect positive impact will also be felt through increased spending on services of local business such as banking, general retail, transport companies, property etc.

**Social benefits** – In alignment with the national development priorities this project bring forth some positive impacts. The project will contribute towards social equity and poverty alleviation through job creation and development of local skills.

The benefits and acceptability of this project will be fair and reasonable to stakeholders. As indicated before the project will bring about economic, social, and environmental benefits that are in line with Namibia's development goals, programmes, and vision.

### **2.3 Scope of Works**

The ESA will involve the consultations process with the local, regional authorities in the Otjozondjupa region, and the public.

The scope of work entails the activities to be undertaken for the ESA leading to the issuance of the ECC to the Proponent.

The main tasks of this ESA will be to:

- Notify the public of the ESA process.



- Assess the environmental baseline of the site, suitability for the intended use and identify sensitive areas (if any).
- Identify and assess potential negative impacts associated with the proposed activity.
- Provide recommendations to avoid or minimize the potential negative impacts.
- Compile an ESA Report and draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and submit to the competent authorities and DEA for the consideration of an ECC; and
- Recommend future assessments and studies required (if deemed necessary).

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

An abattoir, also known as a slaughterhouse, is a facility where animals are killed and processed for human consumption.

The specific process flow in an abattoir may vary depending on the type of animal being processed and the specific practices of the facility. However, a general process flow in an abattoir typically involves the following stages:

- **Arrival and Unloading:** Animals are transported to the abattoir in trucks and are unloaded into holding pens.

- **Stunning:** The animals are then moved to the stunning area where they are rendered unconscious by either electrical stunning, mechanical stunning, or gas stunning.
- **Bleeding:** Once the animals are stunned, they are moved to the bleeding area where their throats are cut to drain blood from the body.
- **Evisceration:** After bleeding, the carcass is hung and moved to the evisceration area. Here, the organs and viscera are removed, and the carcass is split into halves or quarters.
- **Carcass Cleaning:** The carcass is then washed to remove any remaining blood or debris.
- **Cooling:** The carcass is then moved to a cooling area where it is chilled to reduce the growth of bacteria.
- **Carcass Grading and Inspection:** After cooling, the carcass is graded and inspected for quality and safety by trained personnel.
- **Further Processing:** The carcass may then be further processed into different cuts of meat, ground meat, or other products.

- **Packaging:** Finally, the meat is packaged and shipped to retailers or other food processing facilities for further distribution.

Throughout the process, strict hygiene and safety measures are taken to ensure that the meat is safe for human consumption.

### **3.1. Services infrastructure**

The following services infrastructure will be required for the facility/plant construction, operational and eventual operations.

**3.1.1. Roads:** For administrative purposes the site will be accessed from the Otjiwarongo-Otavi B1 road and at the existing D2430 road at the turnoff point from the B1 road. This road is a gravel road that leads to the property.

For the transportation of livestock, the gravel road that branches off left from the D2440 northeast of the Otjiwarongo bridge behind Shell Otjiwarongo Service Station will be used to travel to the site for offloading of live animals.

**3.1.2. Water:** There is a well onsite, but this will not be used in the processing facilities for hygiene purposes. Permission will be sought from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and the Otjiwarongo for water abstraction from the well on the NIDA Industrial Park premises for washdowns and animal hygiene purposes. Freshwater will be supplied by the Otjiwarongo Municipality as part of the services supplied to the Industrial Park as it lies within the Otjiwarongo Townlands. Services are currently disconnected but the landlord the Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA) will be responsible to ensure services are reconnected and supplied to Portion 1 for use in the abattoir to abide to health and hygiene requirements and regulations.

To augment the abstraction of water from the well and supplement supply, water storage Tanks will be stationed onsite to harvest rainwater from the abattoir roof surface to be used for washdowns etc.

At this point, the amount of water required for the operational phases is minimal due to the nature of the process. A water drainage system will be constructed to enable the capture of effluents from cleaning purposes within the various process platforms does not pollute the environment.

**3.1.3. Power supply:** The electricity for the operations phases will be supplied by a transformer, powered by NamPower overhead line as services are available at Portion 15 the NIDA Industrial Park. Electricity supply will be the responsibility of CENORED and not directly from NamPower. As a backup plan, diesel generators will be kept on site and used in cases of power emergencies.

#### **3.1.4. Sewerage**

Since it is an industrial park located on a plot there are French drain systems for sewerage in place.

These will be rehabilitated, and new ones constructed where required and, services will be rendered by the Otjiwarongo Municipality to empty these and deposit the effluent at the Otjiwarongo Municipal sewerage and effluent ponds.

### **3.2. Construction Phase**

During the construction phase, the operations machinery will be brought to site by heavy mobile equipment to be offloaded into position on the warehouse floors.

New ablution blocks, office blocks, compartmentalized abattoir, cold storage rooms, offloading pens, holding pens, sanitizing pens and bleeding area will be constructed.

All areas outside the abattoir facilities will be interlocked to reduce particulate dust from being blown into the facility.

The construction phase will only be restricted to the following activities:

- Installation of the Plant equipment and machinery according to locally and internationally approved standards.

The area has an already existing pre-cast boundary fence and close circuit television (CCTV) will be installed at various points to keep intruders out and most importantly protect the public from inadvertently straying into a potentially dangerous and hygiene sensitive areas.

All construction waste and building rubble that is collected onsite will be disposed of on a regular basis following the Otjiwarongo Town Solid Waste Management Policy and regulations.

Solid waste such as face masks, empty cement bags, old gloves etc. will be carefully collected and stored onsite in skips until they are ready to be disposed of at the Municipal waste landfill site.

### **3.3. Operational Phase**

The operational phase of this project will involve a full functional abattoir with its ancillary infrastructure (holding pens, sanitizing ponds, bleeding area) with typical warehouse structure which will comprise of a floor slab, steel supporting structures with cladding, tiled dirty and clean slaughtering area, cold storage facilities, packaging area, ablutions and an office and administration block.

The plant/abattoir will be operated and maintained by the proponent and regular health, safety and environmental checks will be done by the plant's Health, Safety and Environmental Officer and the Municipality of Otjiwarongo's Environmental Health Officer.

The Proponent will also be responsible for ensuring that the facility operators (employees) are well-trained and qualify for their respective works on site and have been tested periodically and have the necessary health certificates in place.

#### **3.4. Abattoir Factory processing flow**

The proposed abattoir slaughtering process will specifically be undertaken as briefly presented below:

- Step 1 – Offloading and Examination of animals/ Reception and lairage.
- Step 2 – Resting of Animals
- Step 3 – Cleaning and Sanitizing of animals.
- Step 4 – Stunning of animals
- Step 5 – Slaughtering of animals.
- Step 6 – Bleeding of animals
- Step 7 - Hide removal (cattle, sheep, goats)
- Step 8 - Head and hoof removal (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs)
- Step 9 - Scalding (pigs)
- Step 10 - Rind treatment (pigs)
- Step 11 – Evisceration
- Step 12 - Casing cleaning (pigs)

- Step 13 – Meat Ageing - Chilling, freezing.
- Step 14 - Portioning, trimming.
- Step 15 - Cleaning
- Step 16 – Final product is packed in plastic lined boxes and transported to clients.

#### **3.5. Process Inputs**

- Trucks with livestock, bedding material, water, disinfectants
- Electricity, water, (CO<sub>2</sub>), (citrate)
- Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- Electricity, compressed air, salt, water (hot/cold)
- Steam, electricity, diesel/oil
- Gust sets, Refrigerant
- Packaging, Detergents, and sanitizers
- Salt

#### **3.6. Process Outputs**

- Manure, used bedding, cleaned trucks, waste water.
- (CO<sub>2</sub>), wastewater, blood, fat, and waste heat
- Hide, skins and salt.
- Noise, vibration
- Tongue, hooves, water, category 1 Animal by-products (ABP)
- Scalding water, sludge

- Category 3 ABPs (hair, nails, scrapings), waste heat, wastewater, combustion gases
- Edible ABPs (offal and fats), categories 2 and 3 ABPs, category 1 ABPs (cattle/sheep), organs for pharmaceutical use, gut sets,
- Casings, stomachs, gut content, categories 2 and 3 ABPs
- Fugitive refrigerant
- Meats, trimmings, bones, category 3 ABPs, waste packaging materials
- Meat and fat scraps, wastewater with sanitizers and detergents
- Effluent disposal. Solid waste and blood disposal. Hide and skin processing.
- Dust – Fugitive dust can be emitted at the offloading pens from trucks.
- Potential surface and ground water pollution can occur from the abattoir operational activities. However, this will be handled through mitigation measures to be highlighted in the Environmental management Plan.

### **3.7. Waste Management**

All waste generated on site will be classified and stored according to type. As required, the waste will be transported to their respective nearby Municipal waste landfill sites.

Waste collected onsite will be dumped at the Otjiwarongo landfill, sewerage, and effluent treatment ponds upon the issuance of dumping permit by Municipality of Otjiwarongo.

A waste collection system will be constructed onsite to collect all industrial effluent and prevent it from running off into the environment.

### **3.8. Health, Safety and Hygiene**

Emergency procedures are essential to the operation of the abattoir. Therefore, a qualified Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) professional will be deployed on site to ensure a safe working environment and prevent animal borne diseases and animal to human disease transmission.

The responsibilities of the OHS professional will include ensuring that all employees (involved in operational and maintenance) are well equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) while operating or maintaining Plant machinery and/or equipment. The meat processing activity emits localised foul odours that can cause irritation and health hazards to employees and immediate third parties. As such, mitigation and control measures will be in place throughout the processing operations to minimize hazards by implementing engineering designs.

### **3.9. Decommissioning Phase**

It is envisaged that the proposed abattoir will continue and is expected to grow from a Class C to a Class B abattoir in the distant future, thus decommissioning is not anticipated in the near term.

However, if the Proponent will consider the closure of the facility, recommendations of the potential impacts will be provided in the draft EMP.

## **4 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE**

It is vital to review the pre-activity baseline environment (of the site) to determine baseline sensitivity, impact pathways and receptors. These environmental features are briefly described under the following sub-chapters. The full baseline description will be presented in the environmental scoping assessment report.

### **4.1 Climate and biophysical environment**

Otjiwarongo is a town located in the north-central region of Namibia, with a population of approximately 28,000 people. The climate of Otjiwarongo is classified as arid, with hot summers and mild winters. The average annual temperature is around 22°C, with temperatures ranging from 30°C during the summer months (October to March) to around 15°C during the winter months (April to September).

The biophysical environment of Otjiwarongo is characterized by semi-arid savannah, with scattered trees and grassland vegetation.

The town is in the midst of a relatively flat plateau, with an elevation of around 1,200 meters above sea level. The area is home to a diverse range of wildlife, including large

mammals such as elephants, lions, and giraffes.

Otjiwarongo is in an area that is prone to droughts, with low and erratic rainfall patterns. The rainy season typically lasts from November to April, with most of the rainfall occurring in January and February. The annual rainfall in the region is around 400mm, which is not sufficient to support agriculture without irrigation. As a result, the economy of the area is mainly based on livestock farming, which is adapted to the arid conditions.

Overall, Otjiwarongo's climate and biophysical environment are characteristic of the semi-arid savannah regions of southern Africa, with hot temperatures, low rainfall, and scattered vegetation.

## **4.2 Socio-economic Environment**

Otjiwarongo serves as an important hub for commercial and agricultural activities in the region. The town's economy is largely based on agriculture and livestock farming, with the production of beef and dairy products being the mainstay of the local economy.

The Otjikoto Gold Mine located approximately 70km north of Otjiwarongo and owned and operated by B2Gold Corp has contributed immensely to the socio-economic upliftment of Otjiwarongo and in terms of employment and spin off industries.

In addition to agriculture, the town has several small-scale industries, including manufacturing, construction, and retail. The retail sector is particularly important, with numerous shops and markets catering to both residents and visitors.

The town is also an important transport hub, with a major highway the B1 passing through the town that connects it to other parts of the country.

As a result, the town has become an important centre for logistics and transportation, with several businesses and warehouses located in the area.

In terms of infrastructure, the town has a relatively well-developed network of roads and telecommunications, with access to high-speed internet and mobile phone networks.

The town also has a small airport that serves domestic flights to other parts of Namibia.

The population of Otjiwarongo is relatively diverse, with people from different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds living in the area. The town has a mix of traditional and modern lifestyles, with many residents practicing traditional agricultural practices while also engaging in modern commercial activities.

Overall, the socio-economic environment of Otjiwarongo is characterized by a mix of traditional and modern economic activities, with a strong focus on agriculture and livestock farming.

The town's infrastructure and transport links make it an important centre for logistics and transportation in the region, while its diverse population adds to its cultural richness.

### **4.3 Land Ownership and Use**

The proposed land for the factory falls within the Otjiwarongo Townlands and owned by the Namibia Industrial Development Agency (NIDA). The property earmarked for the proposed factory is on an Industrial Park, and it was previously used for industrial related activities. The project site and surrounding areas are owned by the Otjiwarongo Municipality and on long terms leases with individuals and entities.

#### **3.10. Neighbouring Land Uses**

The current closest neighbours are Namib Green Processing Pty Ltd located 143 metres away to the West on Portion 2. They have envisaged to put up a feed mill and biochar manufacturing plant but, this project has not taken off yet.

The second closest current neighbour are located 380 metres away to the North are a small holding of subsistence farmers.

The third closest neighbour is the Otjiwarongo Airport which are located 765 metres to the West across the B1 highway.

The fourth and last closest neighbour is the Whale Rock Cement plant located 1,46 kilometres to the Northwest of the proposed site.

These are the only neighbours found to be near the proposed project area.

The rest of the surrounding land is rich with biodiversity and undisturbed.

## **5 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

### **5.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007**

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides a list of activities, the development or execution of which require an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: Department of Environmental Affairs (MET: DEA) prior to construction. In this regard, due to the nature of the proposed project, an ECC will be required prior to project commencement.

Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as per the requirements of EMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (18 January 2012) must be conducted to inform the ECC decision.



## **5.2 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

The EMA defines EIA as a process of identifying, predicting, and evaluating the significant effects of activities on the environment, as well as the risks and consequences of activities and their alternatives and options for mitigation, with a view to minimizing negative impacts, maximizing benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management.

## **5.3 Competent Authority**

The competent authority administering over the EIA process and deciding on whether an ECC would be issued is the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism' Department of Environmental Affairs. In this regard, application for an ECC and all reports and documentation associated with the EIA process will be submitted to the DEA.

Furthermore, according to MEFT's public announcement in March 2017, an application for an ECC needs to be submitted to the competent / relevant authority for the proposed project or activity. The subsequent environmental reports are to be submitted to the DEA. The competent authority for this ESA process will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF).

## **5.4 Public Consultation**

Public involvement is an essential part of any environmental assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the proposed activity.

You have been identified as an IAP who may want to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the environmental scoping assessment process.

To be recognized as an IAP and to be kept informed of the proposed project and Environmental Assessment process going forward, one must register as an IAP with the Consultant to be added to the Stakeholder Database for the project.

Registered IAPs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the ESA process, will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the ESA reports and will receive feedback on how comments have been considered and the outcome of the ESA. All comments will be recorded and presented to the competent authority by means of the Comments and Responses Register (CRR) in the ESA report.

## 5.5 Steps of the ESA

The following steps are followed for this Environmental Scoping Assessment process:

- **Step 1: Project initiation** - ECC application & project registration at the DEA, development of stakeholders list and compilation of Background Information Document (BID) **We are here**
- **Step 2: Baseline assessment** - Literature and legal review (desktop study) of applicable data sources.
- **Step 3: Ongoing Public Consultation and facilitation (throughout the process)**. This entails the pre-identification of and consultation with key stakeholders or interested and affected parties (IAPs). Announcement of ESA notifications for two consecutive weeks will be placed in the two widely read newspapers in the town and region. These newspapers are either, The Namibian, New Era, Namibian Sun, and The Villager. The Constituency Councillor's office will be notified to inform the local community on the proposed abattoir and announce the public meeting via the radio.
- **Step 4: Information sharing** - Circulation of the Background Information Document (BID) to pre-identified IAPs and members of the public who have requested for ESA registration.
- **Step 5: Site visit / assessment and public meeting** - A public meeting will be held at Orwetoveni Community Hall and consultations with the Municipality and Otjozondjupa regional authorities will be done.
- **Step 6: Reporting** - Compilation of the draft Environmental Scoping Assessment Report and draft EMP and other relevant documents.
- **Step 7: Public Review** - Circulating the draft ESA report and EMP to the IAPs for review and comments.
- **Step 8: Final Reporting and Submission** - Finalization of the Environmental Scoping Report and Draft EMP and submission of the final ESA report and draft EMP to the competent authority for evaluation and consideration of ECC issuance.
- **Stage 9: Follow-Up with the Competent Authorities** - follow-up on ESA report evaluation with the DEA until such time that the ECC is issued.

## 5.6 Potential impacts

The development of an abattoir is usually associated with some impacts, both positive and negative. The proposed facility will have some potential impacts on the surrounding environment, and these are listed below.

### 5.6.1. Positive:

- Socio-economic development through job (employment) creation in the area.
- Organic, sustainable, and affordable supply of meat to the local community
- Support to local livestock producers.
- Local empowerment through skills development and skills transfers through on-the-job training.

### 5.6.2. Negative:

The following potential negative impacts may be anticipated:

- **Surface and ground water pollution:** improper handling of wastewater from processing facility may lead to surrounding surface water and ground water pollution.
- **General environmental pollution** through mishandling of site waste leads to environmental pollution.
- **Minimal loss of biodiversity** through the removal of vegetation that may be found within the site footprints.

- **Noise (nuisance):** noise generated by machinery and vehicles may lead to nuisance to employees and immediate community.
- **Air pollution** from fugitive and dust, emissions from construction and operational activities and from the use of the dirt road
- **Vehicular traffic:** potential increase in local traffic due to construction activities on site and subsequent operational activities.
- **Health and safety:** improper handling of site materials and equipment, animal borne diseases may cause health and safety risks.
- **Archaeological or cultural heritage** impact through uncovering of unknown objects on site (when doing earthworks).

## 5.7 Public Meeting and ESA Comments/Concerns

As Interested & Affected Party (I&AP), you are hereby invited to an environmental assessment public meeting that will be held at Orwetoveni Community Hall in Otjiwarongo, Otjozondjupa Region according to the following details:

- **Date: Saturday, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2023**
- **Time: oghoo**
- **Venue: Orwetoveni Community Hall**

Should you wish to send us your input and/or comments to be considered for this ESA, please send these in writing to the following details before or on (31 May 2023)

- **Email:**  
[quintessentialtrading@gmail.com](mailto:quintessentialtrading@gmail.com)
- **Post to:** Quintessential Trading and Consultancy  
P.O. Box 2112, Swakopmund, Namibia  
Contact @ +264814815077