

PROPOSED DEVIATIONS OF ± 14 KM OF THE PLUTO-MAHIKENG 400 KV POWERLINE WITHIN THE JB MARKS LOCAL MUNICIPALITY UNDER DR KENNETH KAUNDA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND MAHIKENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTH WEST PROVINCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

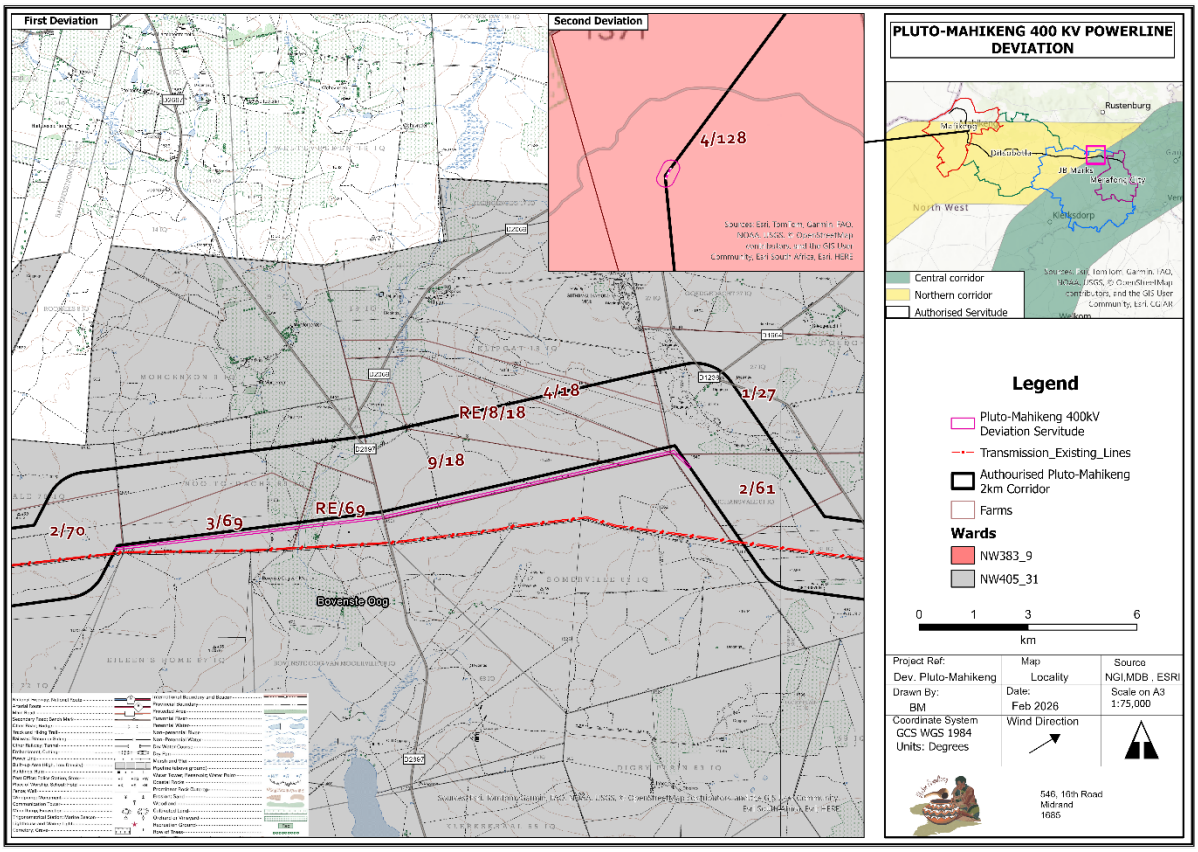
A. BACKGROUND

The Pluto–Mahikeng powerline and the associated Mahikeng Main Transmission Substation (MTS) are identified in NTCSA's Transmission Development Plans (2016–2025, 2019–2028 and 2025–2034) as strategic transmission infrastructure required to increase network capacity, improve voltage regulation, and strengthen the reliability and security of electricity supply in the Province. The powerline further forms part of NTCSA's Botswana–South Africa (BOSA) Transmission Interconnection Project, a 210 km link extending from the Mahikeng MTS to Isang in Botswana that is required to strengthen regional transmission infrastructure and support cross-border energy security. The infrastructure was assessed through a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment culminating in Environmental Authorisation 14/12/16/3/3/2/1051, issued on 4 February 2019 and extended to 2029. During detailed engineering and line design, two sections of the required 55 m servitude were found to fall outside the approved 2 km corridor and were therefore not assessed under the original EIA, necessitating this application, since the Environmental Authorisation permits no deviation from the approved project description without the prior written approval of the competent authority.

Vhubvo Consultancy cc has been appointed by National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA) to undertake the Basic Assessment for the proposed deviations of the Pluto-Mahikeng 400kV powerline within the North West Province.

B. LOCATION

The proposed deviations spans across several farms of the two local municipalities, JB Marks and Mahikeng under the jurisdiction of two District Municipalities; Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Ngaka Modiri Molema of North West Province. The first deviation which is approximately 14km is 24 km North West of Pluto MTS while the second deviation, the second deviation, comprises a short lateral shift of approximately ± 45 m between Towers 110 and 111. It is approximately 15 km south east of Mahikeng and 3 km east of Mafikeng Nature Reserve. The proposed powerline deviations traverses various land-uses such as residential built-up (farmsteads), agricultural and borders conservation areas. Villages such as Mahikeng, Klerkskraal, Merindol, Rentse and Roodepoort are the closest settlements to the proposed deviation. Refer to the map below.



Project Location

C. THE PROCESS

The proposed activities, along with the provided infrastructure, are listed as having negative environmental impacts, necessitating a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment. However, the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Government Notice 113 of 16 February 2018, as amended, indicates that where the greater part of the project occur in one or more Strategic Transmission Corridors, a Basic Assessment (BA) procedure contemplated in Regulation 19 and 20 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Government Notice R982 of 2014, as amended (hereinafter EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended)) must be followed to obtain Environmental Authorisation (EA), as required in terms of the Act. The proposed project falls within the Central and Northern Strategic Transmission Infrastructure Corridors; hence, a Basic Assessment (BA) is being undertaken for this project.

D. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

In undertaking this Basic Assessment (BA), the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) has considered the following assumptions:

i. The EAP compiled the BAR using information sourced from multiple inputs, including specialist studies. The EAP relied on the specialist reports on the basis that the respective specialists are knowledgeable and suitably qualified in their fields of expertise. Accordingly, the EAP has relied on the accuracy and professional integrity of their findings, and no independent review or verification of the specialist information has been undertaken.

ii. This report is based on a short-term investigation using the available information and data related to the site to be affected. No long-term investigation or monitoring was conducted.

E. SPECIALIST STUDIES

Considering the proposed development and the nature of the environment, potential environmental impacts were identified through an internal process based on similar developments, site visits, and the Screening Tool Report (STR). Specialist studies were therefore commissioned to gain an in-depth understanding of the status quo of various aspects of the environment and how development will impact these environmental aspects. The results of these studies serve as a basis for identifying the potentially significant impacts expected should the development be undertaken. The summaries of the Avifauna, Archaeology, Palaeontology, Terrestrial Biodiversity (including flora and fauna), Aquatic, Civil Aviation, Soil and Land Capability and Visual Assessment are below:

(i) **Archaeology:** The Archaeological Impact Assessment determined that the proposed deviated alignments are located within an area of low archaeological and cultural heritage sensitivity. No archaeological or cultural heritage resources of significance were identified within the surveyed development footprint. Consequently, no significant heritage-related constraints to the proposed development were identified, and the project may proceed subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

(ii) **Avifauna:** The Avifaunal Impact Assessment determined that the proposed route deviations traverse habitat of medium to high avifaunal sensitivity, reflecting the presence of diverse habitats and the confirmed or potential occurrence of several Species of Conservation Concern (SCC), including collision-prone and disturbance-sensitive species. The primary impacts are associated with an increased risk of bird collisions with the transmission line, together with disturbance and limited habitat transformation during construction. Although the unmitigated impacts range from medium to high significance, the implementation of targeted mitigation measures, including the installation of bird flight diverters and appropriate construction management practices, is expected to reduce the residual impacts to acceptable levels.

(iii) **Aquatic Biodiversity:** The freshwater assessment identified the Mooi River crossing and an adjacent seasonal wetland within Deviation 1 as the primary aquatic sensitivity features. Following the freshwater walkdown, the alignment was refined through micro-siting to avoid direct impacts on these aquatic features and their associated buffer areas. Deviation 2 is located entirely within dryland habitat and does not intersect any wetlands, watercourses, riparian habitat, or drainage features. Consequently, anticipated impacts are limited to temporary, localised construction-related disturbance adjacent to regulated areas. With the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, including the establishment of aquatic buffers and erosion and sediment control measures, residual freshwater impacts are expected to be low. Based on the desktop assessment, field verification and revised tower placement, the specialist concluded that the proposed deviation alignments are environmentally acceptable from a freshwater perspective.

(iv) **Civil Aviation:** The Civil Aviation Site Sensitivity Verification (CASSV) concluded that the proposed transmission line deviations present a low civil aviation sensitivity and are unlikely to result in significant impacts on aviation operations or infrastructure. No aerodromes, obstacle limitation surfaces, or significant ground-based aviation infrastructure will be affected, and the only nearby aviation feature is the Magalies-Orient Glider advisory area, where the proposed infrastructure will not penetrate the applicable advisory airspace. The assessment also confirmed that the deviations will not affect civil aviation radar, navigation aids, communication systems, or established flight routes, with all aviation infrastructure located well beyond the minimum separation distances recommended by the SACAA and international guidelines. Overall, the operational and safety risks are considered low and tolerable, subject to compliance with SACAA requirements for obstacle approval, marking, and illumination during the detailed design and construction phases.

(v) **Palaeontology:** The Palaeontological Impact Assessment identified Deviation 1 as having a high palaeontological sensitivity due to the underlying Malmani Subgroup dolomites, which have the potential to contain scientifically important fossil deposits. Although no fossil sites were identified during the field assessment or are known from the immediate area, there remains a low possibility of uncovering previously unknown fossil material during excavation. Deviation 2 is underlain by Tertiary calcrete and Quaternary soils and sands, which have a very low fossil potential. Overall, the palaeontological impacts are considered manageable, provided that a chance-find procedure is implemented during construction.

(vi) **Soil and Agricultural Potential:** The Agricultural Impact Assessment concluded that the proposed powerline deviations are unlikely to significantly affect agricultural productivity. The study area is dominated by shallow soils suitable primarily for grazing, while only a small proportion comprises arable land. Agricultural activities are expected to continue beneath the powerline, with only minor, localised impacts anticipated, including temporary disturbance during construction and the placement of pylons within cultivated fields. These impacts can be effectively mitigated through appropriate engineering

design, implementation of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), and the application of best construction practices.

(vii) **Terrestrial Biodiversity, Animal and Plant Species:** The proposed deviations are characterised by Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas, the Mooi River, National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy priority areas as well as transformed areas. The assessment concludes that the proposed deviation alignments are environmentally acceptable, with residual impacts on terrestrial biodiversity expected to be low to moderate following the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. Where residual impacts remain significant, these should be addressed through the implementation of a biodiversity offset, where required, in accordance with the National Biodiversity Offset Guideline (2023) and the requirements of the relevant provincial conservation authority

(viii) **Visual Assessment:** The Visual Impact Assessment found that the proposed powerline deviations will have varying visual impacts on nearby residents, motorists, and the limited number of tourists in the area. The gently sloping, open landscape has a low visual absorption capacity, making the infrastructure more noticeable. However, as the deviations are predominantly located within agricultural land with relatively few nearby residents or sensitive visual receptors, the overall visual impact is considered manageable. Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will further reduce the significance of visual impacts.

(ix) **Social:** The Social Impact Assessment found that the proposed deviation is compatible with the applicable legal, policy, and planning framework and supports the strategic strengthening of the national electricity transmission network. The study identified that the primary social impacts are associated with the construction phase and are largely confined to directly affected landowners and agricultural operations. Potential impacts include temporary disruption to farming activities, access and security concerns, damage to farm infrastructure, construction-related nuisance, and veldfire risk. These impacts are localised and can be effectively mitigated through appropriate landowner engagement, contractor management, and the implementation of project-specific mitigation measures. Positive impacts include short-term employment and local procurement opportunities during construction, as well as improved long-term electricity supply reliability during operation.

F. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

A reconnaissance site visit was undertaken to develop an understanding of the social context (representative structures, language, communication media, etc.). It was noted that the project area is characterised by sparse settlements associated with agricultural activities and conservation areas which are in close proximity to the deviations. The stakeholder database from the previous Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was updated and it is comprised of the following:

- National, Provincial and Local Government.

- Landowners.
- Neighboring landowners.
- Non-Governmental Organisations.
- Interested and Affected Parties.

A Background Information Document (BID) was sent along with the notifications to affected landowners, Government and Private stakeholders, and Interested and Affected Parties. In addition, site notices were placed at the property, neighbouring farm fences, and Municipal Offices. Public consultation meetings will be held with landowners, stakeholders, and Non-Governmental Organisations during the review of the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR).

G. PROCEDURE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE STUDY

The following activities will be conducted during the finalisation of the application:

- All comments received during the 30-day review period will be recorded, responded to, and addressed in the Final Basic Assessment Report (FBAR).
- The FBAR will be submitted to DFFE for review and decision-making.
- Stakeholders will get written notice of DFFE's decision and instructions on appealing it within the specified deadlines.

H. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The receiving environment governs the significance of the assessed impacts. The first deviation, 14 km in length and located approximately 24 km north-west of the Pluto MTS, traverses semi-arid vegetation showing evidence of grazing, is classified as Critical Biodiversity Area and Ecological Support Area, and crosses the Mooi River and its associated wetlands. The second deviation, a lateral movement of the span between towers 110 and 111, falls within the Klerksdorp Thornveld and is located approximately 3 km east of the Mafikeng Nature Reserve. The principal potential impacts arising from these sensitivities are avifaunal collision and electrocution, disturbance to the Mooi River and its wetland buffers, and the loss or disturbance of terrestrial biodiversity within the Critical Biodiversity and Ecological Support Areas, with the operational phase carrying the greatest residual risk for avifauna and visual.

Various specialist studies were commissioned to determine the significance of these impacts, as guided by the Screening Tool report. The assessment concluded that the deviations align with national, provincial, and local development plans, and that the identified impacts can be reduced to acceptable levels through the recommended mitigation, including the fitting of bird flight diverters along the whole deviation alignment, the fitting of bird guards, the placement of towers outside the freshwater buffers, and strict adherence to the

Environmental Management Programme. On this basis, all specialist assessments concluded that there are no fatal flaws provided the recommended mitigation measures are effectively implemented. Having considered the findings of the Basic Assessment, the specialist studies, the public participation process undertaken to date, the applicable legislation, the environmental management principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA, and the objectives of Section 24 of NEMA, it is the reasoned opinion of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner that the Competent Authority may grant Environmental Authorisation for the proposed deviations, subject to appropriate conditions of authorisation, implementation of the approved Environmental Management Programme, compliance with all applicable legislation, and any further conditions the Competent Authority considers necessary

UITVOERENDE OPSOMMING

A. AGTERGROND

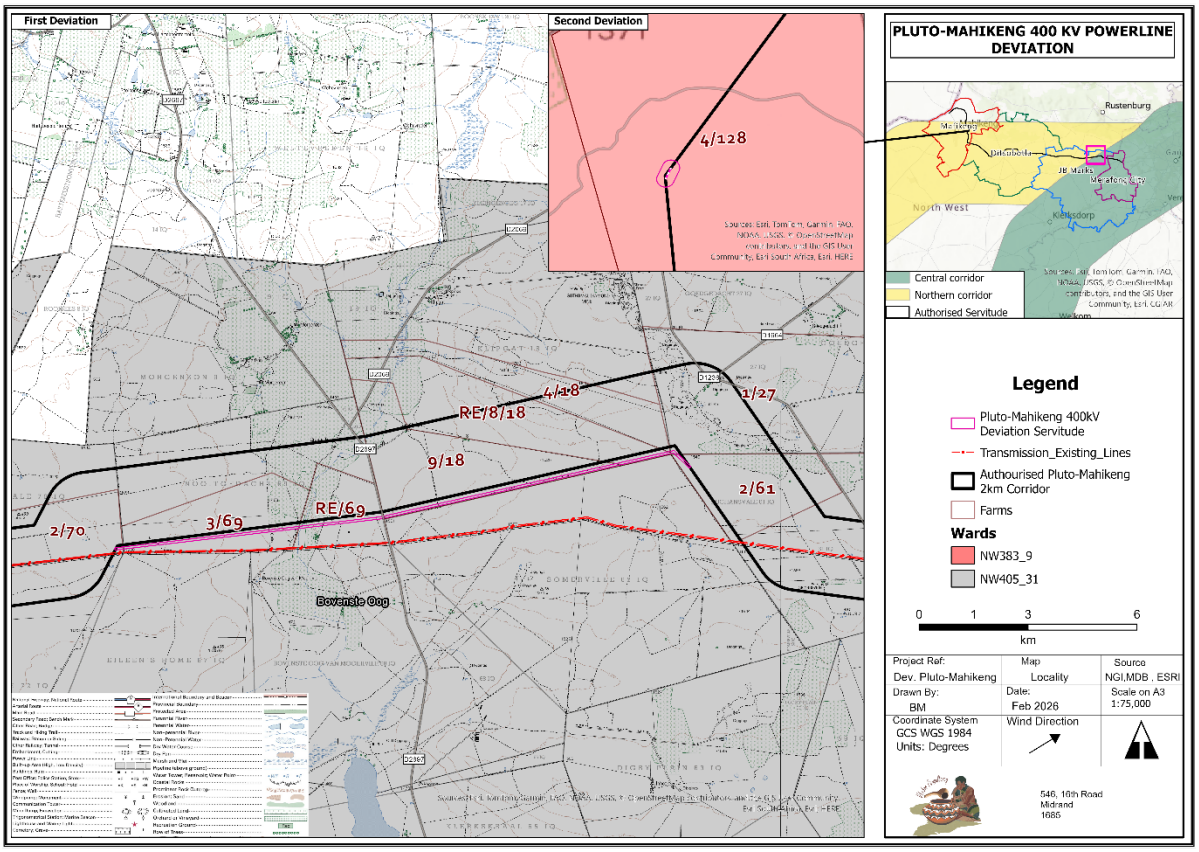
Die Pluto–Mahikeng-kraglyn en die geassosieerde Mahikeng-hooftransmissiesubstasie (MTS) word in NTCSA se Transmission Development Plans (2016–2025, 2019–2028 en 2025–2034) geïdentifiseer as strategiese transmissie-infrastruktuur wat benodig word om netwerkvermoë te verhoog, spanningregulering te verbeter en die betroubaarheid en sekerheid van elektrisiteitsvoorsiening in die Provinsie te versterk. Die kraglyn vorm verder deel van NTCSA se Botswana–Suid-Afrika (BOSA) Transmission Interconnection Project, 'n 210 km-skakel wat vanaf die Mahikeng MTS na Isang in Botswana strek en wat benodig word om streekstransmissie-infrastruktuur te versterk en oorgrens-energiesekerheid te ondersteun.

Die infrastruktuur is deur middel van 'n Omvangsbepaling- en Omgewingsimpakbepaling beoordeel, wat gelei het tot Omgewingsmagtiging 14/12/16/3/3/2/1051, uitgereik op 4 Februarie 2019 en verleng tot 2029. Tydens gedetailleerde ingenieursontwerp en lynontwerp is bevind dat twee gedeeltes van die vereiste 55 m-serwituut buite die goedgekeurde 2 km-korridor val en dus nie in die oorspronklike OIB beoordeel is nie. Dit noodsaak hierdie aansoek, aangesien die Omgewingsmagtiging geen afwyking van die goedgekeurde projekbeskrywing toelaat sonder die voorafgaande skriftelike goedkeuring van die bevoegde owerheid nie.

Vhubvo Consultancy cc is deur National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA) aangestel om die Basiese Assessering vir die voorgestelde afwykings van die Pluto-Mahikeng 400 kV-kraglyn in die Noordwes-provinsie uit te voer.

B. LIGGING

Die voorgestelde afwykings strek oor verskeie plase van die twee plaaslike munisipaliteite, JB Marks en Mahikeng, onder die jurisdiksie van twee distriksmunisipaliteite; Dr Kenneth Kaunda en Ngaka Modiri Molema van die Noordwes-provinsie. Die eerste afwyking, wat ongeveer 14 km lank is, is 24 km noordwes van Pluto MTS. Die tweede afwyking behels 'n kort laterale verskuiwing van ongeveer ±45 m tussen Torings 110 en 111. Dit is ongeveer 15 km suidoos van Mahikeng en 3 km oos van die Mafikeng-natuurreservaat. Die voorgestelde kraglyn-afwykings kruis verskeie grondgebruike, soos residensiële beboude gebiede (plaaswonings), landbougebiede en gebiede langs bewaringsgebiede. Dorpe soos Mahikeng, Klerkskraal, Merindol, Rentse en Roodepoort is die naaste nedersettings aan die voorgestelde afwykings.



Projekligging

C. DIE PROSES

Die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, tesame met die verskafde infrastruktuur, word gelys as aktiwiteite met negatiewe omgewingsimpakte, wat 'n Omvangsbepaling en Omgewingsimpakbepaling noodsaak. Die National Environmental Management Act, 1998, Staatskennisgewing 113 van 16 Februarie 2018, soos gewysig, bepaal egter dat waar die grootste gedeelte van die projek binne een of meer Strategiese Transmissiekorridors voorkom, 'n Basiese Assessering (BA)-prosedure ingevolge Regulasies 19 en 20 van die Omgewingsimpakbepalingsregulasies, Staatskennisgewing R982 van 2014, soos gewysig, gevolg moet word om Omgewingsmagtiging te verkry. Die voorgestelde projek val binne die Sentraalen Noordelike Strategiese Transmissie-infrastruktuurkorridors; daarom word 'n Basiese Assessering vir hierdie projek onderneem.

D. AANNAMES EN BEPERKINGS

By die uitvoering van hierdie Basiese Assessering (BA) het die Omgewingsassesseringspraktisyn (EAP) die volgende aannames oorweeg:

i. Die EAP het die Basiese Assesseringverslag (BAR) saamgestel met inligting uit verskeie bronne, insluitend spesialisstudies. Die EAP het op die spesialisverslae gesteun op grond daarvan dat die Uitvoerende onderskeie spesialiste kundig en toepaslik gekwalifiseerd in hul vakgebiede is. Gevolglik het die EAP op

die akkuraatheid en professionele integriteit van hul bevindings gesteun, en geen onafhanklike hersiening of verifikasie van die spesialisinligting is gedoen nie.

ii. Hierdie verslag is gebaseer op 'n korttermynondersoek met gebruikmaking van beskikbare inligting en data wat met die terrein wat geraak sal word verband hou. Geen langtermynondersoek of monitoring is uitgevoer.

E. SPESIALISSTUDIES

Met inagneming van die voorgestelde ontwikkeling en die aard van die omgewing, is potensiële omgewingsimpakte deur 'n interne proses geïdentifiseer wat op soortgelyke ontwikkelings, terreinbesoeke en die Screening Tool Report (STR) gebaseer is. Spesialisstudies is gevolglik in opdrag gegee om 'n diepgaande begrip te verkry van die huidige toestand van verskeie aspekte van die omgewing en hoe ontwikkeling hierdie omgewingsaspekte sal beïnvloed. Die resultate van hierdie studies dien as grondslag vir die identifisering van die potensieel beduidende impakte wat verwag word indien die ontwikkeling onderneem word.

i. **Argeologie:** Die Argeologiese Impakbepaling het bepaal dat die voorgestelde afgewykte belynings binne 'n gebied met lae argeologiese en kulturele erfenis-sensitiwiteit geleë is. Geen argeologiese of kulturele erfenishulpbronne van betekenis is binne die opgemete ontwikkelingsvoetspoor geïdentifiseer nie. Gevolglik is geen beduidende erfenisverwante beperkings op die voorgestelde ontwikkeling geïdentifiseer nie, en die projek kan voortgaan mits die aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls geïmplementeer word.

ii. **Avifauna:** Die Avifaunale Impakbepaling het bepaal dat die voorgestelde roete-afwykings habitat met medium tot hoë avifaunale sensitiwiteit kruis, wat die teenwoordigheid van uiteenlopende habitatte en die bevestigde of moontlike voorkoms van verskeie Bewaringsbelangrike Spesies (SCC) weerspieël, insluitend spesies wat geneig is tot botsings en versteuringssensitiewe spesies. Die primêre impakte hou verband met 'n verhoogde risiko van voëlbotsings met die transmissielyn, asook versteuring en beperkte habitattransformasie tydens konstruksie. Alhoewel die onversagte impakte van medium tot hoë betekenis wissel, sal geteikende versagtingsmaatreëls, insluitend die installering van voëlvlugafleiers en toepaslike konstruksiebestuurspraktyke, na verwagting die oorblywende impakte tot aanvaarbare vlakke verminder.

iii. **Akwatiese Biodiversiteit:** Die varswaterassessering het die Mooirivier-kruising en 'n aangrensende seisoenale vleiland binne Afwyking 1 as die primêre akwatiese sensitiwiteitskenmerke geïdentifiseer. Ná die varswater-terreininspeksie is die belyning deur mikroplasing verfyn om direkte impakte op hierdie akwatiese kenmerke en hul gepaardgaande buffergebiede te vermy. Afwyking 2 is geheel en al binne droëlandhabitat geleë en kruis geen vleilande, waterlope, oewerhabitat of dreineringskenmerke nie. Gevolglik is verwagte impakte beperk tot tydelike, gelokaliseerde konstruksieverwante versteuring langs gereguleerde gebiede. Met die implementering van aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls, insluitend die

instelling van akwatiese buffers en erosie- en sedimentbeheermaatreëls, sal die oorblywende varswaterimpakte na verwagting laag wees.

iv. **Burgerlugvaart:** Die Civil Aviation Site Sensitivity Verification (CASSV) het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die voorgestelde transmissielyn-afwykings lae burgerlugvaart-sensitiwiteit toon en waarskynlik nie beduidende impakte op lugvaartbedrywighede of infrastruktuur sal hê nie. Geen vliegvelde, hindernisbeperkingsoppervlakke of beduidende grondgebaseerde lugvaartinfrastruktuur sal geraak word nie. Die beoordeling het ook bevestig dat die afwykings nie burgerlugvaart-radar, navigasiehulpmiddels, kommunikasiestelsels of gevestigde vlugroetes sal beïnvloed nie. Die bedryfs- en veiligheidsrisiko's word oor die algemeen as laag en aanvaarbaar beskou, mits daar aan SACAA-vereistes vir hindernisgoedkeuring, merking en beligting voldoen word.

v. **Paleontologie:** Die Paleontologiese Impakbepaling het Afwyking 1 as 'n gebied met hoë paleontologiese sensitiwiteit geïdentifiseer weens die onderliggende Malmani-subgroepdolomiete, wat die potensiaal het om wetenskaplik belangrike fossielafsettings te bevat. Hoewel geen fossielterreine tydens die veldassessering geïdentifiseer is of uit die onmiddellike gebied bekend is nie, bestaan daar 'n lae moontlikheid dat voorheen onbekende fossielmateriaal tydens uitgrawings ontdek kan word. Afwyking 2 word deur Tersiêre kalkreet en Kwaternêre gronde en sand onderlê, wat 'n baie lae fossielpotensiaal het. Die paleontologiese impakte word oor die algemeen as hanteerbaar beskou mits 'n toevallige-vonds-prosedure tydens konstruksie geïmplementeer word.

vi. **Grond en Landboupotensiaal**: Die Landbou-impakbepaling het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die voorgestelde kraglyn-afwykings waarskynlik nie landbouproduktiwiteit beduidend sal beïnvloed nie. Die studiegebied word oorheers deur vlak gronde wat hoofsaaklik vir weiding geskik is, terwyl slegs 'n klein gedeelte uit bewerkbare grond bestaan. Landboubedrywighede sal na verwagting onder die kraglyn voortgaan, met slegs geringe, gelokaliseerde impakte, insluitend tydelike versteuring tydens konstruksie en die plasing van torings binne bewerkte lande. Hierdie impakte kan doeltreffend versag word deur toepaslike ingenieursontwerp, implementering van die Omgewingsbestuursprogram (EMPr) en die toepassing van beste konstruksiepraktyke.

vii. **Terrestriële Biodiversiteit**, Diere- en Plantspesies: Die voorgestelde afwykings word gekenmerk deur Kritieke Biodiversiteitsgebiede, Ekologiese Ondersteuningsgebiede, die Mooirivier, prioriteitsgebiede ingevolge die National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, asook getransformeerde gebiede. Die assessering kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat die voorgestelde afwykingsbelynings omgewingsaanvaarbaar is, met oorblywende impakte op terrestriële biodiversiteit wat na verwagting laag tot matig sal wees ná die implementering van die aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls. Waar oorblywende impakte beduidend bly, moet dit aangespreek word deur 'n biodiversiteitskompensasie, waar vereis, in ooreenstemming met die National Biodiversity Offset Guideline (2023) en die vereistes van die relevante provinsiale bewaringsowerheid.

viii. **Visuele Assessering:** Die Visuele Impakbepaling het bevind dat die voorgestelde kraglyn-afwykings wisselende visuele impakte op nabygeleë inwoners, motoriste en die beperkte aantal toeriste in die gebied sal hê. Die effens golwende, oop landskap het 'n lae visuele absorpsievermoë, wat die infrastruktuur meer opvallend maak. Aangesien die afwykings egter hoofsaaklik binne landbougrond geleë is met relatief min nabygeleë inwoners of sensitiewe visuele ontvangers, word die algehele visuele impak as hanteerbaar beskou. Implementering van die aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls sal die betekenis van visuele impakte verder verminder.

ix. **Sosiaal:** Die Sosiale Impakbepaling het bevind dat die voorgestelde afwyking versoenbaar is met die toepaslike wetlike, beleids- en beplanningsraamwerk en die strategiese versterking van die nasionale elektrisiteitstransmissienetwerk ondersteun. Die studie het bepaal dat die primêre sosiale impakte met die konstruksiefase verband hou en grootliks beperk is tot direk geraakte grondeienaars en landboubedrywighede. Potensiële impakte sluit tydelike ontwrigting van boerdery-aktiwiteite, toegangsen veiligheidskwessies, skade aan plaasinfrastruktuur, konstruksieverwante oorlas en veldbrandrisiko in. Hierdie impakte is gelokaliseer en kan doeltreffend versag word deur toepaslike betrokkenheid by grondeienaars, kontrakteurbestuur en die implementering van projekspesifieke versagtingsmaatreëls. Positiewe impakte sluit korttermyn-indiensneming en plaaslike verkrygingsgeleenthede tydens konstruksie, asook verbeterde langtermynbetroubaarheid van elektrisiteitsvoorsiening tydens bedryf, in.

F. OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES (PPP)

'n Verkenningsterreinbesoek is onderneem om 'n begrip van die sosiale konteks (verteenwoordigende strukture, taal, kommunikasiemedia, ens.) te ontwikkel. Daar is opgemerk dat die projekgebied gekenmerk word deur yl nedersettings wat met landbou-aktiwiteite en bewaringsgebiede geassosieer8 word en naby die afwykings geleë is. Die belanghebbendedatabasis van die vorige Omvangsbepalingen Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) is opgedateer en bestaan uit die volgende:

- Nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike regering.
- Grondeienaars.
- Aangrensende grondeienaars.
- Nie-regeringsorganisasies.
- Belanghebbende en Geraakte Partye.

'n Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (BID) is saam met kennisgewings aan geraakte grondeienaars, die regering en private belanghebbendes, asook Belanghebbende en Geraakte Partye, gestuur. Daarbenewens is terrein-kennisgewings by die eiendom, aangrensende plaasheinings en Munisipale Kantore aangebring. Openbare konsultasievergaderings sal met grondeienaars, belanghebbendes en Nie-regeringsorganisasies gehou word tydens die hersiening van die Konsep-Basiese Assesseringverslag (DBAR).

G. PROSEDURE VIR DIE RESTERENDE GEDEELTE VAN DIE STUDIE

Die volgende aktiwiteite sal tydens die finalisering van die aansoek uitgevoer word:

- Alle kommentaar wat gedurende die 30-dae-hersieningstydperk ontvang word, sal in die Finale Basiese Assesseringverslag (FBAR) aangeteken, beantwoord en aangespreek word.
- Die FBAR sal aan DFFE voorgelê word vir hersiening en besluitneming.
- Belanghebbendes sal skriftelik kennis gegee word van DFFE se besluit en instruksies oor die indiening van 'n appèl binne die voorgeskrewe spertye.

H. OMGEWINGSIMPAKVERKLARING

Die ontvangende omgewing bepaal die betekenis van die geassesseerde impakte. Die eerste afwyking, 14 km lank en ongeveer 24 km noordwes van Pluto MTS geleë, kruis semi-ariede plantegroei met tekens van beweiding, word as 'n Kritieke Biodiversiteitsgebied en Ekologiese Ondersteuningsgebied geklassifiseer en kruis die Mooirivier en sy geassosieerde vleilande. Die tweede afwyking, 'n laterale verskuiwing van die span tussen torings 110 en 111, val binne die Klerksdorp-doringveld en is ongeveer 3 km oos van die Mafikeng-natuurreservaat geleë. Die belangrikste potensiële impakte wat uit hierdie sensitiwiteite voortspruit, is avifaunale botsing en elektrokusie, versteuring van die Mooirivier en sy vleilandbuffers, asook die verlies of versteuring van terrestriële biodiversiteit binne die Kritieke Biodiversiteits- en Ekologiese Ondersteuningsgebiede, met die bedryfsfase wat die grootste oorblywende risiko vir avifauna en visuele impakte inhou. Verskeie spesialisstudies is in opdrag gegee om die betekenis van hierdie impakte te bepaal, soos deur die Screening Tool-verslag aangedui. Die assessering het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die afwykings met nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike ontwikkelingsplanne ooreenstem en dat die geïdentifiseerde impakte tot aanvaarbare vlakke verminder kan word deur die aanbevole versagting, insluitend die aanbring van voëlvlugafleiers oor die hele afwykingsbelyning, die aanbring van voëlbeskermers, die plasing van torings buite varswaterbuffers en streng nakoming van die Omgewingsbestuursprogram. Op hierdie grondslag het alle spesialisassesserings tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat daar geen noodlottige tekortkominge is nie, mits die aanbevole versagtingsmaatreëls doeltreffend geïmplementeer word.

Na oorweging van die bevindinge van die Basiese Evaluering, die spesialisstudies, die openbare deelnameproses wat tot dusver onderneem is, die toepaslike wetgewing, die omgewingsbestuursbeginsels soos uiteengesit in Artikel 2 van NEMA, en die doelwitte van Artikel 24 van NEMA, is dit die gemotiveerde mening van die Omgewingsevalueringspraktisyn dat die Bevoegde Gesag omgewingsmagtiging vir die voorgestelde afwykings kan toestaan, onderworpe aan toepaslike magtigingsvoorwaardes, die implementering van die goedgekeurde Omgewingsbestuursprogram, nakoming van alle toepaslike wetgewing, en enige verdere voorwaardes wat die Bevoegde Gesag nodig ag.

TSHOBOKANYO YA PEGO

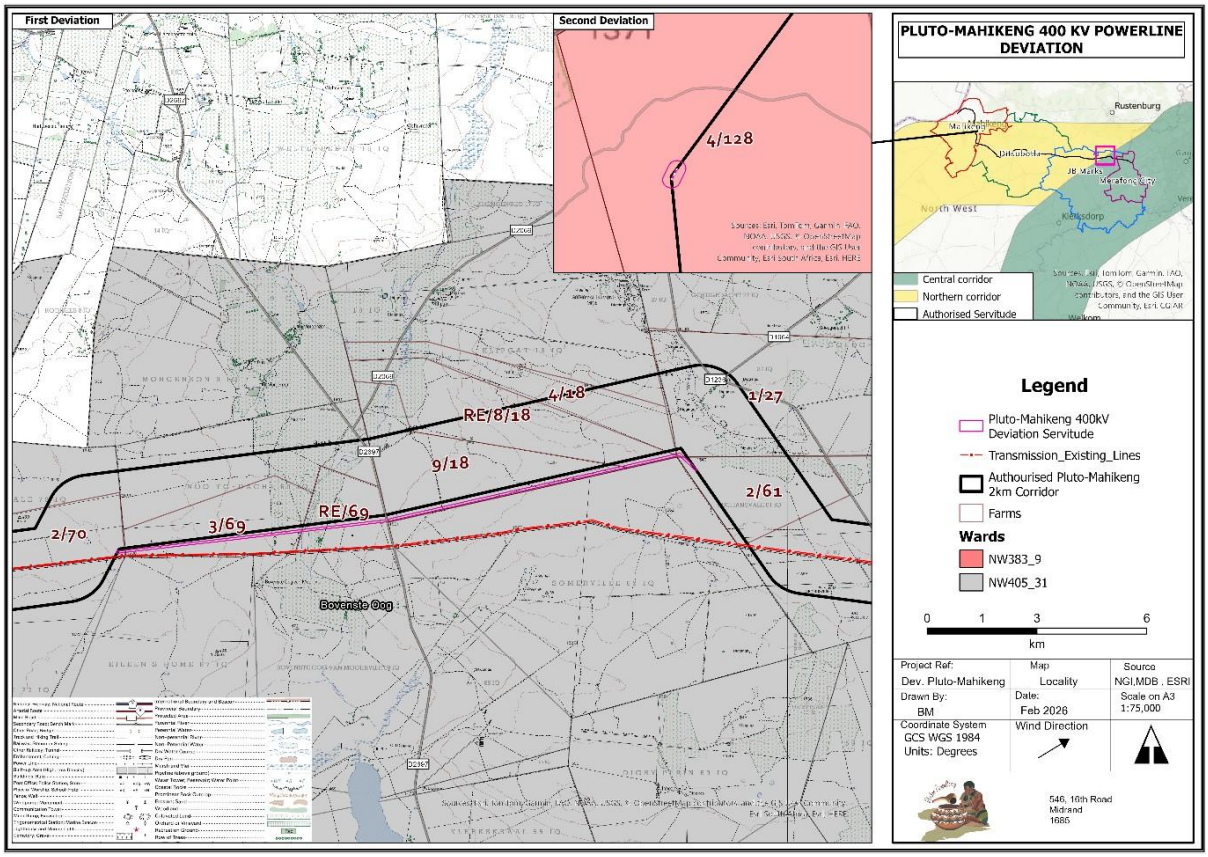
A. LEMORAGO

Thapo ya motlakase wa Pluto–Mahikeng le Seteišene se Segolo sa Motlakase sa Mahikeng (MTS) di gone mo NTCSA Dithulaganyong Tsa Tlhabololo ya Motlakase (2016–2025, 2019–2028 le 2025–2034) jaaka mafaratlhatlha a togamaano a phetiso ya motlakase a a tlhokegang go oketsa bokgoni jwa mafaratlhatlha, go tokafatsa taolo ya gagamalo ya motlakase, le go nonotsha boikanyego le pabalesego ya phepelo ya motlakase mo Porofenseng. Gape mogala wa motlakase ke karolo ya Porojeke Botswana–South Africa (BOSA) ya NTCSA, e leng kgokaganyo ya dikilometara di le 210 go tswa kwa Mahikeng MTS go ya kwa Isang kwa Botswana, e e tlhokegang go nonotsha phetisetso mo kgaolong le go tshegetsa pabalesego ya motlakase wa mo melelwaneng. Mafaratlhatlha ano a tlhatlhobilwe ka Tsamaiso ya Scoping le Tlhatlhobo ya Ditlamorago mo Tikologong (EIA) mme tsa felela ka Tumelelo ya Tikologo 14/12/16/3/3/2/1051, e e ntshitsweng ka di 4 February 2019 mme ya okediwa go fitlha ka 2029. Mo nakong ya boenjiniere jo bo tseneletseng le botaki, dikarolo tse pedi tsa servitude e e tlhokegang ya bophara jwa dimetara di le 55 (tshwanelo ya tiriso ya lefatshe la motho yo mongwe) di bonwe di wela kwa ntle ga koridoro ya dikilometara di le 2 e e dumelwang mme ka jalo ga di a sekasekiwa mo EIA ya pele, mme seo se dira gore kopo e nne botlhokwa, ka gonne Tumelelo ya Tikologo ga e letle diphetogo mo tlhalosong ya porojeke e e dumelwang ntle le tetla e e kwadilweng ya balaodi ba ba nang le bokgoni.

Vhubvo Consultancy cc e tlhophilwe ke National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA) go dira Tshekatsheko ya Motheo ya diphaposatsela tse di akantsitsweng tsa thapo ya motlakase ya Pluto-Mahikeng 400kV mo porofenseng ya Bokone Bophirima.

B. LEFELO

Diphaposatsela tse di akantsitsweng di feta mo masimong a le mmalwa a bommasepala ba le babedi, a JB Marks le Mahikeng, a a leng mo taolong ya bomasepala ba kgaolo ba babedi; Dr Kenneth Kaunda le Ngaka Modiri Molema mo Porofenseng ya Bokone Bophirima. Phetogo ya ntlha e e ka nnang dikilometara di le 14 ke dikilometara di le 24 ya Bokone Bophirima jwa Pluto MTS, mme phetogo ya bobedi e akaretsa motsamao wa thoko e khutshwane e e ka nnang 45 m fa gare ga Ditora 110 le 111. E ka nna dikilometara di ka nna 15 Borwa Botlhabatsatsi jwa Mahikeng le dikilometara di le 3 tsa Botlhabatsatsi jwa Mafikeng Nature Reserve. Diphaposatsela tse di akantshiwang tsa motlakase di feta mo mafelong a a farologaneng a tiriso ya lefatshe jaaka mafelo a bonno (magae a dipolase), temo, mme di bapile le mafelo a pabalesego ya tikologo. Metse e e jaaka Mahikeng, Klerkskraal, Merindol, Rentse le Roodepoort ke metse e e gaufi thata le diphetogo tse di akanyetsweng. Bona mmapa o o fa tlase.



Lefelo la Porojeke

C. TSAMAISO

Ditirwana tse di akantshitsweng, mmogo le ditlamelo tse di neilweng, di beilwe e le tse di nang le ditlamorago tse di sa siamang mo tikologong, ka jalo go tlhokega Tsamaiso ya Scoping le Tlhatlhobo ya Ditlamorago mo Tikologong (EIA). Le fa go ntse jalo, Molao wa Bosetšhaba wa Taolo ya Tikologo wa 1998, Kitsiso ya Puso 113 ya di 16 February 2018, jaaka e fetolotswe, o bontsha gore fa bontsi jwa porojeke bo diragala mo Koridoro e le nngwe kgotsa go feta ya Phetisetso ya Maano, Tsamaiso ya Tshekatsheko ya Motheo (BA) e e tlhalositsweng mo Melawaneng 19 le 20 ya Melawana ya Tshekatsheko ya Ditlamorago tsa Tikologo, Kitsiso ya Puso R982 ya 2014, jaaka e fetolotswe, e tshwanetse go latelwa go bona Tumelelo ya Tikologo (EA), jaaka go tlhokega ka fa molaong. Porojeke e e akantshitsweng e mo Koridoro ya Phetisetso ya Maano a Ditlamelo tsa Bogare le Bokone; ka jalo Tsamaiso ya Tshekatsheko ya Motheo (BA) e a dirwa mo porojekeng eno.

D. Dikakanyo le Dikgoreletsi

Fa go dirwa Tsamaiso ya Tshekatsheko ya Motheo (BA), Mokwadi wa Tlhatlhobo ya Tikologo (EAP) o akanyeditse dikakanyo tse di latelang:

i. Mokwadi wa Tlhatlhobo ya Tikologo (EAP) o kopantse Pegelo ya Motheo (BAR) ka go dirisa tshedimosetso e e tswang mo mekgweng e mentsi, go akaretsa dithuto tsa borraetse. EAP e ikantse dipego tsa borraetse ka ntlha ya gore borraetse bao ba na le kitso le bokgoni jo bo maleba mo mafapheng a bone a bokgoni. Ka jalo, EAP e ikantse go nepagala le boikanyego jwa seporofešenale jwa diphitlhelelo tsa borraetse, mme ga go na tlhatlhobo e e ikemetseng kgotsa netefatso ya tshedimosetso ya borraetse e e dirilweng.

ii. Pego eno e ikaegile mo patlisisong e khutshwane e e dirilweng ka tshedimosetso le data e e teng e e amanang le lefelo le le tla amiwang. Ga go a dirwa patlisiso e telele kgotsa go lekola nako e telele.

E. Dithuto tsa Borraetse

Go akanya ka tlhabololo e e akantsitsweng le tikologo, ditlamorago tse di ka nnang teng mo tikologong di ne tsa lemogiwa ka tshepetso ya ka fa gare e e ikaegileng mo ditlhabololong tse di tshwanang, diketelo tsa mafelo, le Pegelo ya Screening Tool Report (STR). Ka jalo, go ne ga laelwa dithuto tsa borraetse go bona tlhaloganyo e e tseneletseng ya maemo a tikologo mo mafapheng a a farologaneng le kafa tlhabololo e tla amang mafapha ao ka teng. Diphetho tsa dithuto tse di dirile motheo wa go lemoga ditlamorago tse di ka nnang botlhokwa fa tlhabololo e ka dirwa. Kakaretso ya dithuto tsa Dithuto tsa dinonyane, Thuto ya dilo tsa bogologolo, Thuto ya masalela a dilo tsa bogologolo, Mefuta ya ditshedi le dimela tse di mo lefatsheng (go akaretsa dimela le diphologolo), Mefuta e e farologaneng ya botshelo jwa mo metsing, Difofane tsa Bosetšhaba, Mmu le Bokgoni jwa go Lema le Tlhatlhobo ya Ponalo e fa tlase:

(i) **Thuto ya dilo tsa Bogologolo:** Tlhatlhobo ya Ditlamorago tsa Bogologolo e bontshitse gore diphetogo tse di akantsitsweng tsa tsela di mo lefelong le le sa amegeng motlhofo mo go tsa bogologolo le boswa jwa setso. Ga go a lemogiwa didiriswa tsa bogologolo kgotsa boswa jwa setso tse di nang le botlhokwa mo lefelong le le lekodiwang la porojeke. Ka jalo, ga go a lemogiwa dikgoreletsi tse di amanang le boswa tse di ka amang porojeke, mme porojeke e ka tswelela fa e dirwa ka go dirisiwa dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo tse di akantsitsweng.

(ii) **Dithuto tsa dinonyane:** Tlhatlhobo ya Ditlamorago tsa Dinonyane (Avifaunal Impact Assessment) e bontshitse gore diphaposatsela tse di akantsitsweng di feta mo mafelong a a amegang mo magareng go fitlha kwa godimo mo go tsa dinonyane, se se bontshang boteng jwa mafelo a a farologaneng le go netefadiwa kgotsa go ka nnang teng ga Species of Conservation Concern

(SCC), go akaretsa tse di amiwang thata ke go thulana le thapo ya motlakase le tse di amiwang ke pherekano. Ditlamorago tse dikgolo tse di amanang le kotsi e e oketsegileng ya go thulana ga dinonyane le thapo ya motlakase, mmogo le pherekano le diphetogo tse di lekanyeditsweng mo mafelong a dinonyane fa go agiwa. Le fa ditlamorago tse di sa thibelwang di le magareng go fitlha kwa godimo ka botlhokwa, tiriso ya dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo, go akaretsa go theme didirisiwa tsa go bontsha tsela ya dinonyane (bird flight diverters) le mekgwa e e maleba ya taolo ya kago, go solofelwa gore e tla fokotsa ditlamorago tse di setseng go nna mo maemong a a amogelesegang.

(iii) **Mefuta e e farologaneng ya botshelo jwa mo metsing:** Thuto ya metsi a a phepa e bontshitse gore Mooi River crossing le lefelo le le tletseng metsi la nakwana le le gaufi mo Phetogo ya 1 ke mafelo a botlhokwa a tikologo ya metsi. Morago ga tshekatsheko ya lefelo la metsi a a phepa ka go le tsamaya (freshwater walkdown), tsela e ne ya fetolwa ka micro-siting go tila ditlamorago tse di tobileng mo dikarolong tseno tsa metsi le mo mafelong a tshireletso (buffer areas) a a amanang le tsona. Phetogo ya 2 e mo lefelong le le omileng fela mme ga e kgabaganye mafelo ape a metsi a a emeletseng (wetlands), meela ya metsi, tikologo ya ditshedi e e bapileng le metsi kgotsa ditsela tsa tlholego tsa phallo ya metsi. Ka jalo, ditlamorago tse di solofelwang di lekanyeditswe mo pherekano ya nakwana ya tiro ya kago e e gaufi le mafelo a a laolwang. Ka tiriso ya dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo tse di akantsitsweng, jaaka go tlhoma mafelo a tshireletso ya metsi (aquatic buffers) le dikgato tsa taolo ya kgogolego ya mmu le sedimente, ditlamorago tse di setseng tsa metsi a a phepa di solofelwa go nna tse di kwa tlase. Go ikaegile ka tshekatsheko ya dikwalo le datha, netefatso ya mafelo le go fetolwa ga mafelo a ditora, borraetse ba tsopoditse gore diphetogo tse di akantsitsweng tsa tsela di amogelesega mo tikologong ya metsi a a phepa.

(iv) **Difofane tsa Bosetšhaba:** Civil Aviation Site Sensitivity Verification (CASSV) e bontshitse gore diphaposatsela tse di akantsitsweng tsa thapo ya motlakase di na le maemo a a kwa tlase a go ameega mo go tsa difofane tsa bosetšhaba mme ga di solofelwe go baka mathata a magolo mo tirisong ya sefofane kgotsa mo ditlamelong tsa sona. Ga go na mafelo a sefofane, mafelo a bogodimo a thibelo ya dikgoreletsi (obstacle limitation surfaces), kgotsa ditlamelo tse dikgolo tsa sefofane tse di tla amiwang, mme mafelo a sefofane a a gaufi ke sebaka sa kgakololo ya Magalies-Orient Glider, kwa porojeke e e akantsitsweng e sa tseneng mo lefelong la kgakololo ya sefofane. Tlhatlhobo e netefaditse gape gore diphaposatsela ga di kitla di ama radar ya sefofane, didirisiwa tsa go tsamaisa sefofane, tsamaiso ya puisano, kgotsa ditsela tsa sefofane tse di tlhomilweng, ka ditlamelo tsotlhe tsa sefofane di le kgakala le sekgala se se kwa tlase se se akantsitsweng ke SACAA le melao ya boditšhabatšhaba. Ka kakaretso, dikotsi tsa tiriso le tsa polokego di bonwa e le tse di kwa tlase le tse di amogelesegang, fa go latelwa ditlhokego tsa SACAA mabapi le tumello ya dithibelo, go tshwaya le go bonesa mo nakong ya moralo o o tseneletseng le tiro ya kago.

(v) **Thuto ya masalela a dilo tsa bogologolo:** Tlhatlhobo ya ditlamorago tsa masalela a bogologolo e bontshitse gore Phetogo ya 1 e na le boemo jo bo kwa godimo jwa go ameega mo go tsa masalela a bogologolo ka ntlha ya dolomite tsa Malmani Subgroup tse di ka fa tlase ga lefatshe, tse di ka nnang le dipolokelo tsa masalela a bogologolo tse di botlhokwa mo saenseng. Le fa mafelo a masalela a bogologolo a sa bonwa mo nakong ya tlhatlhobo ya mafelo kgotsa a sa itsiwe mo lefelong le le gaufi, go santse go na le tshono e nnye ya go bona masalela a bogologolo a a sa itsiwang pele fa go epololwa. Phetogo ya 2 e ikaegile mo calcrete ya Tertiary le mmu le motlhaba wa Quaternary, tse di nang le tshono e e kwa tlase thata ya masalela a bogologolo. Ka kakaretso, ditlamorago tsa masalela a bogologolo di bonwa e le tse di ka laolwang, fa mokgwa wa go bona masalela ka tshoganyetso o dirisiwa mo nakong ya tiro ya kago.

(vi) **Mmu le bokgoni jwa go lema:** Tlhatlhobo ya ditlamorago tsa temo e bontshitse gore diphaposatsela tse di akantsitsweng tsa thapo ya motlakase ga di solofelwe go ama bokgoni jwa temo ka tsela e kgolo. Lefelo la thuto le na le mmu o o sa tsenelelang o o maleba thata go fula, mme fela karolo e nnye e ka lemiwa. Ditiriso tsa temo di tla tswelela fa tlase ga thapo ya motlakase, ka ditlamorago tse dinnye tse di mo lefelong fela tse di solofelwang, jaaka pherekano ya nakwana mo nakong ya kago le go baya ditora mo masimong a a leng mo tirisong. Ditlamorago tse di ka fokodiwa ka tiriso ya moralo o o maleba wa boenjiniere, tiriso ya Lenaneo la Taolo ya Tikologo (EMPr), le tiriso ya mekgwa e e molemo ya tiro ya kago.

(vii) **Mefuta ya ditshedi le dimela tse di mo lefatsheng:** Diphaposatsela tse di akantshitsweng di bontsha mafelo a a botlhokwa a tikologo, mafelo a a tshegetsang tikologo, Mooi River, mafelo a a tlang pele mo leano la katoloso ya mafelo a sirelelditsweng a setšhaba le mafelo a a fetotsweng. Thuto e bontshitse gore diphetogo tse di akantshitsweng tsa tsela di amogelesega mo tikologong, ka ditlamorago tse di setseng mo botshelong jwa lefatshe di solofelwang go nna tse di kwa tlase go fitlha mo magareng fa dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo tse di akantshitsweng di dirisiwa. Fa ditlamorago tse di setseng di tswelela go nna botlhokwa, di tshwanetse go rarabololwa ka tiriso ya thulaganyo ya puseletso ya ditshedi le tikologo (biodiversity offset), fa go tlhokega, go ikaegile ka Kaelo ya Bosetšhaba ya Puseletso ya Ditshedi le Tikologo (2023) le ditlhokego tsa balaodi ba tshireletso ya tikologo ya porofense e e amegang.

(viii) **Go sekaseka kafa porojeke e tla bonalang ka teng:** Tlhatlhobo ya ditlamorago tsa ponalo e bontshitse gore diphaposatsela tse di akantshitsweng tsa thapo ya motlakase di tla ama baagi ba ba gaufi, bakgweetsi, le palo e nnye ya baeng ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. Lefelo le le bulegileng le le nang le mekgatlhana e e bonolo le na le bokgoni jo bo kwa tlase ba ponalo ba go tswakanya diphetogo, ka jalo ditlamelo di tla bonala thata. Le fa go ntse jalo, ka gonne diphaposatsela di le mo mafelong a temo a a nang le baagi ba ba nnye kgotsa mafelo le batho ba ba amegang motlhofo

mo ponalo, ditlamorago tsa kakaretso tsa ponalo di bonwa e le tse di ka laolwang. Fa dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo tse di akantshitsweng di dirisiwa, ditlamorago tsa ponalo di tla fokotsega le go nna tse di kwa tlase.

(ix) **Ditlamorago mo bathong le mo loagong:** Tlhatlhobo ya ditlamorago tsa loago e bontshitse gore phetogo e e akantshitsweng e tsamaisana le melao, dipholisi le moralo o o teng, mme e tshegetsa go nonotsha kgokagano ya motlakase wa setšhaba. Thuto e lemogile gore ditlamorago tse dikgolo tsa loago di tla nna mo nakong ya kago mme bontsi jwa tsona bo tla ama beng ba lefatshe ba ba amegang ka tlhamalalo le ditiro tsa temo. Ditlamorago tse di ka nnang teng di akaretsa go kgoreletsega ga nakwana ga ditiro tsa temo, mathata a phitlhelelo le tshireletso, go senyega ga ditlamelo tsa temo, pherekano e e amanang le kago, le kotsi ya molelo wa naga. Ditlamorago tse di mo lefelong fela mme di ka fokotswa ka puisano e e siameng le beng ba lefatshe, taolo e e siameng ya badirakago, le tiriso ya dikgato tsa go fokotsa tshenyo ya porojeke. Ditlamorago tse di siameng di akaretsa tiro ya nakwana le ditshono tsa go reka mo lefelong mo nakong ya kago, le go tokafatsa botshepegi ba nako e telele ba phatlalatso ya motlakase mo nakong ya tiriso.

F. Tsamaiso ya go akaretsa batho mo ditirong (PPP)

Go etetswe lefelo ka mokgwa wa patlisiso ya pele go tlhaloganya seemo sa loago (Mekgatlho ya boemedi, puo, mekgwa ya puisano, etc.). Go bonwe gore lefelo la porojeke le na le metse e se kae e e amanang le tiro ya temo le mafelo a tshireletso a tikologo a a gaufi le diphaposatsela. Databese ya baamegi e e tswang mo Scoping le Tlhatlhobo ya Ditlamorago mo Tikologong (EIA) e e dirilweng pele e ntšhafaditswe mme e akaretsa tse di latelang.:

- Puso ya Setšhaba, Porofense le Selegae.
- Beng ba Lefatshe.
- Beng ba lefatshe ba ba gaufi.
- Mekgatlho e e seng ya Puso.
- Batho ba ba nang le kgatlhego mo porojekeng le ba ba amiwang ke ditlamorago.

Dokumente ya tshedimosetso ya motheo (BID) e rometswe mmogo le dikitsiso go beng ba lefatshe ba ba amiwang, puso ya bosetšhaba, porofense le ya mo lefelong, beng ba dikgatlhego tsa poraefete, le batho ba ba nang le kgatlhego mo porojekeng le ba ba amiwang ke ditlamorago. Mo godimo ga moo, dikitsiso tsa lefelo di beilwe mo lefelong, mo diterateng tsa masimo a baagelani, le mo diofising tsa masepala. Dipuisano tsa setšhaba di tla tshwarwa le beng ba lefatshe, beng ba dikgatlhego, le Mekgatlho e e Seng ya Puso mo nakong ya go sekaseka Pegelo ya Sethalwa ya Tshekatsheko ya Motheo (DBAR).

G. Mokgwa o o tla dirisiwang mo thutong e e saletseng

Ditirwana tse di latelang di tla dirwa mo nakong ya go fetsa kopo:

- Maikutlo otlhe a a amogelwang mo nakong ya malatsi a le 30 a go sekaseka a tla kwalwa, a arabiwa, mme a akarediwa mo Pegelong ya Bofelo ya Tshekatsheko ya Motheo (FBAR).
- FBAR e tla romelwa kwa DFFE gore ba e sekaseke le go dira tshwetso.
- Beng ba dikgatlhego ba tla fiwa kitsiso e e kwadilweng ka tshwetso ya DFFE le ditaelo tsa go dira boikuelo mo nakong e e beilweng.

H. Polelo ya Ditlamorago mo Tikologong

Tikologo e e amogelang porojeke ke yone e e laolang botlhokwa jwa ditlamorago tse di sekasekilweng. Phetogo ya ntlha, e boleele jwa 14 km mme e le mo dikilometara tse di ka nnang 24 kwa bokone-bophirima jwa Pluto MTS, e feta mo dimela tsa naga tse di se nang metsi ka bontsi tse di bontshang bopaki jwa go fula, mme e beilwe mo lefelong la Critical Biodiversity Area le Ecological Support Area, gape e feta Mooi River le mafelo a metsi a a emeletseng a a amanang le yone. Phetogo ya bobedi, e leng motsamao wa thoko fa gare ga ditora 110 le 111, e mo Klerksdorp Thornveld mme e le mo dikilometara tse di ka nnang 3 kwa botlhabatsatsi jwa Mafikeng Nature Reserve. Ditlamorago tse dikgolo tse di bakwang ke go ameega ga tikologo ke go thulana ga dinonyane le motlakase, go tshwarwa ke motlakase, pherekano mo Mooi River le mo mafelong a tshireletso a metsi a a emeletseng a a amanang le yone, le go latlhega kgotsa go senyega ga dimela le diphologolo mo Critical Biodiversity Area le Ecological Support Area. Nako ya tiriso e tla nna le kotsi e kgolo e e salang mo dinonyaneng le mo ponong.

Ditlhatlhobo tse di kgethegileng di ne tsa dirwa go bona botlhokwa jwa ditlamorago tse, go latela pegelo ya Screening Tool. Tlhatlhobo e bontshitse gore diphaposatsela di tsamaisana le maano a tlhabololo a bosetšhaba, porofense le selegae, mme ditlamorago tse di lemogilweng di ka fokodiwa go nna mo maemong a a amogelesegang ka go dirisiwa ga dikgato tse di kgothalediwang tsa go fokotsa ditlamorago. Dikgato di akaretsa go tsenya didirisiwa tsa go faposa dinonyane mo tseleng yotlhe ya phetogo, ditshireletso tsa dinonyane, go baya ditora kwa ntle ga mafelo a tshireletso ya metsi a a phepa, le go ikobela ka thata Lenaneo la Taolo ya Tikologo. Dithuto tsotlhe di supa gore ga go na se se emisang porojeke fa dikgato tseno di dirisiwa sentle. Fa re sena go akanyetsa diphitlhelelo tsa Tlhatlhobo ya Motheo, dithutopatlisiso tsa baitseanape, thulaganyo ya go tsaya karolo ga setšhaba e e dirilweng go fitlha ga jaana, molao o o maleba, melawana ya taolo ya tikologo e e tlhalosiwang mo Karolong 2 ya NEMA, le maikaelelo a Karolo 24 ya NEMA, ke kakanyo e e nang le mabaka ya gore Environtial the Environti Bothati bo ka neelana ka Tumelelo ya Tikologo ya diphapogo tse di tshitshintsweng, go ikaegilwe ka maemo a a maleba a tetlelelo, go tsenngwa tirisong ga Lenaneo la Taolo ya Tikologo le le amogetsweng, kobamelo ya melao yotlhe e e maleba, le maemo ape a mangwe a Bothati jo bo Nang le

Bokgoni bo bonang go tlhokega .