

APPENDIX D: Public Participation Documents

Environmental Impact Assessment (12/12/20/978) for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's

Groot Letaba Water Development Project (GLWaP) Infrastructure Components BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

Invitation to register and comment, July 2007 – First document for comment

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to afford stakeholders the opportunity to register as interested and affected parties (I&AP) in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and to obtain their initial comments on and contributions to the proposed construction of a dam at the Nwamitwa site, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River, bulk water distribution infrastructure and the raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall as Components of the Groot Letaba Water Development Project.

The purpose of the EIA is to identify and evaluate potential impacts, to recommend measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts.

The EIA decision-making authority is the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) in accordance with section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998. The EIA will be conducted according to the DEAT's EIA Guidelines (copies are available from the public participation office). The Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism is also an important authority in this process.

Please register by 31 July 2007. You will be included on the stakeholder database and receive further documents for comment when they are available. Your comment will ensure that all relevant issues are taken up in the EIA. Either complete and submit the enclosed registration sheet, write a letter, call or e-mail the public participation office.

All EIA documents will be available on www.dwaf.gov.za/proj/GrootLetaba.

Public participation office

Anelle Odendaal or
Wilhemina Mosupye
Zitholele Consulting
P O Box 6002, Halfway House
1685
Tel: (011) 254-4855/4905
Fax: (011) 805 2100
Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za
wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

BACKGROUND

In 1998, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) completed an assessment of various options to improve the management of water available for social and economic development in the Groot Letaba catchment.

Since it was recognized that the water resources of the Groot Letaba River were already heavily committed, a wide range of strategic alternatives were considered to improve the water availability situation in the face of growing needs in the domestic water use sector, deterioration in the conservation status of the river ecology and increasing shortages in the irrigation sector. Some of the alternatives are unusual or controversial but deserved attention. Consideration was given to the following options at a feasibility level of detail and reliability:

- Replacing commercial afforestation with natural vegetation.
- Ceasing the export of water to the Sand River catchment.
- Improving the utilization efficiency of water used for irrigation.
- Decreasing the water allocated for irrigation use.
- Water loss management in the reticulation systems for domestic and industrial water users.
- Creation of additional storage in the river system to further regulate the riverflow.
- Improved water management in all user sectors.

Various alternative storage sites were examined, namely a site at Hobson's Choice in the Letsitele River, sites in the Groot Letaba River of which only that at Nwamitwa was found to be reasonable (but not good), and the raising of Tzaneen Dam.

The outcome of the earlier investigations led to the recommendations that construction of a new major dam at Nwamitwa be considered together with improved water management interventions. The raising of Tzaneen Dam, with the objective of minimizing the intensity and consequences of shortages in the irrigation sector, was found to deserve sympathetic consideration. DWAF is now reviewing and updating the needs of this area and post-feasibility bridging studies are conducted to confirm whether the recommendations made previously are still relevant and how they should be taken forward.

Options to be investigated include the construction of a large dam on the Groot Letaba River at the Nwamitwa site, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River, realignment of the roads to accommodate the dam, construction of water treatment works, bulk water pipelines and pump stations from the dam site to communities in the area and the raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall.

Environmental authorisation in terms of section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998 and other legislation is required before the infrastructure components of the project can be implemented. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process commenced in June 2007 and is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2008.

MOTIVATION FOR THE PROJECT

The Groot Letaba catchment falls within the Luvubu-Letaba Water Management Area (WMA), one of the 19 WMAs into which South Africa is divided. Human settlement, agricultural production and tourism between the Drakensberg escarpment and the Kruger National Park have placed demands on the water resources of the Groot Letaba River which can no longer be met within reasonable risks of shortages from the existing infrastructure.

Faced with water shortages of increasing severity and frequency, the main consumptive users of water have from time to time had to compete for limited supplies by taking extraordinary measures to survive. This has resulted in serious degradation of the riverine ecosystems. Historically the environment was not considered a water user and was not allocated any water from available resources. However, in the Letaba River catchment 14.8 million m³/annum was allocated, on an ad hoc basis, for release from Tzaneen Dam to the Kruger National Park but little if any of these releases reached the Park with real beneficial effect.

With the advent of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998 NWA), a water allocation or Reserve for basic human needs and for sustaining ecological functioning, has placed a new perspective on water resource management in the Groot Letaba River. The emphasis in the past has been on the augmentation of supplies to mitigate shortages in the Groot Letaba River. This approach must be complemented by a strategy for managing the water resources in a sustainable manner. Proposals for augmenting reliable water supplies from the Groot Letaba

River include the construction of a dam on the Groot Letaba River at Nwamitwa just downstream of the Nwanedzi River as well as the possibility of the raising of Tzaneen Dam. Bulk infrastructure for the treatment, conveyance and storage of potable water for primary use forms an integral part of the development proposals. Attention is focused on water needs for the increasing human population, for downstream riverine ecosystems (including those in the Kruger National Park) as well as for stabilising commercial irrigation, including the settlement of resource poor farmers.

The catchment area of the proposed Nwamitwa Dam is 1 400 km² and the Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) is approximately 122,6 million m³ under natural undeveloped conditions. For a dam with a storage capacity of 143,8 million m³ the estimated increase in system yield is 47 million m³/a after providing for the instream flow requirements as was estimated at the time.

The agricultural sector (fruit orchards dependant on irrigation) and the associated agro-industries provide the most employment opportunities in the area. Competition for the limited jobs is fierce, unemployment in the area is high and many people rely on income from family members working in the cities. Many communities do not have reasonable access to safe reliable water supplies. Furthermore, the ecosystems which rely on flow in the river system are subject to increasing stress and degradation. Further socio-economic development, in which tourism is expected to play an important role, is hampered by the limited availability of adequate water supplies.

OVERVIEW: GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP) is a major initiative by the DWAF in support of the Limpopo Provincial Government's development strategy. The project will have a positive impact on the regional economics and on eradicating poverty, this will mainly be achieved through:

- Increasing the safe, reliable water supplies for domestic and industrial use;
- Minimizing the frequency, intensity and duration of restriction on the use of water allocated for irrigation of high value crops;
- An increase in total household income through stabilising the job market;
- Providing leverage for the equitable distribution of resources.

The proposed infrastructure will make it possible to improve the management of water resources so as to stop degradation of the conservation status of the riverine ecosystem.

The GLeWaP includes a number of infrastructure components, as well as a range of other initiatives.

Non-infrastructure options to make more water available

The Department is pursuing the following non-infrastructure options to make more water available:

- **Water conservation and demand management, as well as water recycling and re-use**

The aim is to ensure that increased efficiency and effectiveness of water use will help address some of the short- and long-term water requirements of the area.

- **Local groundwater resources**

During the feasibility studies in the 1990s and from recent investigations, it was found that although groundwater cannot be considered as the only source of water to satisfy increasing needs, it can be used to good effect for small-scale domestic water supplies and food plot irrigation. In this area with limited water resources the conjunctive use of ground and surface water should be promoted. Groundwater resources should be developed incrementally to increase yields, but with ongoing monitoring to ensure good water quality. The Department will make recommendations to local authorities in this regard.

- **Removal of invading alien vegetation**

DWAF's Working for Water Programme is actively removing invasive alien vegetation in the Groot Letaba Valley as a means of improving the yield in the river system.

Regional economic assessment

This assessment would consider the developmental impact that construction of the project infrastructure and making additional water available will have on the economy of the region and of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and to which sectors water would best be allocated. It will also evaluate potential benefits to Mozambique as a spin-off from the economic development plans for the project area.

Managing the system as a whole

The Department is reassessing how best to manage the supply of water from the Groot Letaba River system. The system includes Dap Naude Dam, Ebenhaezer Dam Tzaneen Dam and the proposed new dam at the Nwamitwa site together with other smaller dams. Practical implementation of water releases for the Reserve in the Groot Letaba River system as a whole is being investigated.

Investigations will include an assessment of the yield characteristics of all available resources in the river system serving the wide variety of user sectors and abstraction points.

Irrigation efficiencies

Irrigators in the river system, and particularly those reliant on Tzaneen Dam, are regularly subject to restrictions on the water available. Allocations are currently set at 50% of the annual quota as a result of the current drought conditions and low levels of water in storage. This has a significant impact on fruit production and on the socio-economy of the region. The irrigation sector already relies on modern technology and has invested heavily in management and sophisticated equipment to improve water use efficiency.

Reserve determination

In accordance with the National Water Act, the Reserve is that portion of water required to meet basic human needs, and the needs of the aquatic ecosystem. The DWAF undertook a preliminary Reserve determination for the Groot Letaba River in 2006, and the resulting requirements will be taken into account in both the yield analysis and technical design of the project.

Institutional arrangements

It is foreseen that the DWAF will be the owner of the water resource components of the project. This will be revisited as and when new institutions such as the proposed National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency and the Catchment Management Agency (CMA) have been established. After completion, a regional water supply entity would be considered for the management of the new bulk distribution infrastructure. Any potable

water supply systems that will be served by the bulk distribution system will be the responsibility of the relevant municipalities.

A high-level Project Steering Committee has been established by the DWAF, and includes the Limpopo Provincial Government, Mopani District Municipality, local municipalities, traditional authorities, sectors such as conservation, agriculture and industry to steer the post feasibility bridging studies.

Cooperative governance

Investigating and implementing such a major infrastructure project to improve water management in the area is likely to give rise to many development opportunities, lead to change in socio-economic circumstances, cause changes in land use and have other beneficial effects.

Numerous other government authorities thus need to be consulted and participate so to accommodate these proposed developments in their planning and future activities. This includes the local authorities who will be required to include these proposals in their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) in order to ensure access to potable water for their communities.

Together with the DWAF, they will assist in ensuring that all the projects and developments resulting from this initiative are sustainable, and that as many people as possible benefit from infrastructure development now being investigated.

Capacity for community water supply

Although this project will not be directly responsible for community water supply, it will make more water available for this purpose to local water service providers, such as municipalities. Provision will be made for off-takes from the bulk water distribution system. Alternatively water will be delivered into reservoirs at agreed locations.

International liaison

The DWAF will continue to liaise with the country's neighbours during the planning and implementation of the GLeWaP in line with international protocols and agreements. The infrastructure components that will be covered by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are summarised below, and are shown on the enclosed maps (Figures 1 and 2).

Dam at Nwamitwa site

The main component of the proposed project comprises a new major storage dam at a site in the Groot Letaba, River referred to as the Nwamitwa site, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River. The proposed dam wall

could be 36m high and comprise a concrete structure in the river section accommodating a spillway and outlet works, with earth embankments on both flanks. With a storage capacity of 144 million m³ it would increase the system yield by about 47 million m³ per year. (By comparison, the capacity of Tzaneen Dam is 157,5 million m³).

The final size of the dam will be determined in a series of technical and financial investigations, informed by the findings of the EIA. The dam will be designed to enable the requirements of the Reserve in the Groot Letaba River, particularly in the river reach downstream of the dam.

Local road alignments

The R529 and other important roads in the area will have to be re-aligned to accommodate the dam. Local alignments will be determined in consultation with landowners and the provincial road authorities and will take cognisance of the impacts investigated during the EIA.

Raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall

It was also proposed to increase the capacity of Tzaneen Dam to approximately 203 million m³ by raising the dam wall. This could increase the firm yield of the dam by about 6% from 60 million m³/a to 64 million m³/a, but more importantly, the dam could then be operated so as to minimize the frequency and intensity of restrictions on water allocations for the irrigation of permanent fruit orchards.

Other infrastructure

Bulk water supply infrastructure including pipelines, a water treatment plant, various pump stations and reservoirs will be investigated.

The various reservoirs will be located so that local authorities will be able to obtain water for reticulation to individual users.

All infrastructure will be fenced off with security fencing. Final sizing is still to be completed but pump stations and reservoirs could each occupy an area of about half a football field.

Electricity requirements for the project will be assessed separately by Eskom.

Construction

Construction activities will take approximately five years, with several construction teams working concurrently in different areas at the proposed dam site and along the pipeline routes. Residential accommodation for construction staff will be established in the vicinity of the proposed dam or in established towns. Housing, internal roads, water and electricity supply, waste water treatment, solid waste disposal, emergency facilities and recreational amenities will be provided.

Funding of the GLeWaP

The construction cost of the infrastructure components of the project is estimated to be in excess of R1 500 million. Funding sources are likely to include a private sector and a public sector component funded by the National Treasury.

Construction sites will include offices, internal roads, water and electricity supply, waste water treatment, solid waste disposal, emergency facilities, areas for the handling of hazardous substances, workshops, washbays, areas for the safe storage of explosives, and communication infrastructure.

The sites will also include facilities for the bulk storage and dispensing of fuel for construction vehicles and working areas for stockpiling construction materials and concrete batching and bitumen plants.

Borrow pits

Running concurrently with the EIA investigations is the process to obtain authorisation from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, to use various quarry and borrow pits to provide gravel and sand for construction.

Location of the borrow pits will be determined during the study and local landowners are invited to contribute information about the occurrence of material suitable for this purpose.

Scheduling

The target is to commence with the supply of water from the new dam by 2012, with full yield by around 2013, should environmental authorisation be obtained. For this to be achieved construction of some of the infrastructure must start in late 2009. The possibility of starting to abstract water from the dam during the filling period is also being considered.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

What is an EIA?

An EIA is a good planning and decision-making tool. It identifies the potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project or development at an early stage, and recommends ways to enhance positive impacts and to avoid or reduce or mitigate negative impacts.

The findings of the EIA will also inform the technical and financial investigations. For example, the dam wall, currently estimated at around 36 metres high, could be a few metres lower or higher, depending on the outcome of the social impact assessment that will be conducted during the EIA. The EIA is undertaken in terms of section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No 107 of 1998.

Public participation is the cornerstone of any EIA. Its key objective is to assist stakeholders to table issues of concern and suggestions for enhanced benefits, and to comment on the findings of the EIA. The EIA regulations require that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed in order to explain how to operate and implement environmental protection recommendations from the EIA for construction and operational phases. The provisions of the EMP will become legally binding on the DWAF and on its contractors.

It should be noted that negotiations with landowners for servitudes and compensation do not form part of the public participation process for the EIA. The DWAF will negotiate

servitudes or the acquisition of land directly with landowners. The findings of the EIA will assist landowners to determine the extent of local impacts in support of their negotiations.

The public participation process is designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to I&APs in an objective manner to assist them to:

- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge;
- Verify that their issues have been captured and considered by the technical investigations;
- Comment on the findings of the impact assessment.

Important considerations for the EIA

Apart from the specialist studies, particular attention will be paid to the following during the EIA:

- The key principle underpinning South Africa's Water Policy and National Water Act, namely sustainability, by finding the best balance between economic, social and ecological considerations;
- The strategic priorities arising from the World Commission on Dams;
- International considerations i.e. the potential impact on Mozambique;
- Integrated planning, i.e. Integrated Development Plans, Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and the principles and practice of co-operative governance between the various government departments as well as the private sector;
- Downstream considerations, particularly as related to biodiversity, tourism and the economics of the Kruger National Park;
- South Africa's legal requirements, specifically the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, the Environment Conservation Act, 1989, the National Water Act, 1998, and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2000, as well as important international treaties, accords and agreements;
- The responsibilities linked to the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems and the new SADC Water Policy that will shortly be signed and ratified by SADC countries;
- Heritage resources including archaeological sites, graves, and cultural sites.

The EIA will also take due cognisance of the findings and of the various other studies and initiatives outlined in the document. These studies are not required in terms of the Regulations of NEMA, but they inform the EIA on alternatives and help define the assessment framework. This will ensure that the EIA considers the full context of the GLeWaP.

The EIA in summary

The DWAF, the Limpopo Provincial Government, various other authorities, environmental and other technical specialists, and stakeholders will work together in the EIA process. The EIA process will include:

- Early consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, landowners and communities in the vicinity of the dam site and along the pipeline routes;
- Technical consultation with local experts and specialists based in the project area;
- Consultation with provincial and local government on integrated planning and provincial development strategies;
- Several specialist studies during the Impact Assessment Phase to assess the potential negative and positive impacts arising from a range of issues identified as being relevant;
- Authority and stakeholder comment at each milestone during the EIA process;
- Authority decision-making.

PHASES OF THE EIA

An EIA is completed in phases, as outlined below. The provisional scheduling of these phases for the GLeWaP is also indicated.

Scoping Phase of the EIA

July 2007

- Meetings with authorities to agree on process and study requirements;

- Distribution of this Background Information Document and invitation to contribute to the EIA process to more than 1 000 stakeholders in the project area and beyond;
- Advertisements in selected local and regional newspapers to announce opportunities to participate.

July/early August 2007

- Issues-based focus group meetings with relevant representatives of groups of stakeholders;
- Community meetings will be held throughout the study area, in consultation with traditional leaders, community leaders and ward councillors;
- Progress feedback letter to be issued and announcements made of the availability of Draft Scoping Report and Issues and Response Report.

September and October 2007

- Distribution of a Draft Scoping Report, including Issues and Response Report, for comment;
- Convening public meetings and open houses in Tzaneen and another venue in the project area to obtain comment on the Draft Scoping Report.

November 2007

- Submission of a Final Scoping Report, capturing all issues raised for the impact assessment, to the DEAT;
- Distribution of the Final Scoping Report for information;
- Progress feedback letter to stakeholders.

Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA

January 2008

- Further issues-based focus group meetings and community meetings where necessary whilst specialist studies are being done;
- Further meetings with the authorities;
- Specialist studies focussed on outcomes of the scoping phase and issues raised by stakeholders;
- Progress feedback to stakeholders.

March 2008

- Compilation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report indicating the potential positive and negative impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts, and to reduce or avoid negative impacts;
- Advertise the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Report in selected local and regional newspapers;
- Distribution of the Draft Environmental Impact Report, including Issues and Response Report, for comment.

April and May 2008

- Public meetings and open houses in Tzaneen and another venue in the project area to present the findings of the EIA for stakeholder comment.

Decision-Making Phase

July and August 2009

- Finalise the Environmental Impact Report based on comment received, for submission to the DEAT.

October 2008

- After obtaining environmental authorization for the project in the form of a record of decision (ROD), advise stakeholders of the decision as well as of ways to appeal the decision.

Permission to enter properties

Members of Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's (DWAF's) investigation teams will be visiting the project area over the coming months. Private and communal landowners are requested to kindly grant permission to enter their land. Team members will carry certificates of appointment by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as a means of identification.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
Invitation to register and comment, July 2007**

Please complete and return to the Public Participation Office for the GLWaP Infrastructure EIA by 31 July 2007

Feel free to use the language of your choice

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Fax: (011) 805-2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za/wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TITLE		FIRST NAME	
INITIALS		SURNAME	
ORGANISATION/FARM NAME			
POSTAL ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	
TEL NO		FAX NO	
CELL PHONE		EMAIL (please write clearly)	

Yes, I would like to participate in this EIA ☐ YES

No, I am not interested ☐ NO

COMMENTS: *(Please use separate sheets if you wish)*

1. My interest in the project is as follows:

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.....

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2. The following issues must be considered by the EIA):

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3. My comment on the proposed public participation and technical environmental processes for the EIA is as follows:

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4. Any other comments:

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5. Please add the following of my colleagues/friends to your mailing list:

.....

.....

We thank you for your participation

Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Seemo sa Tikologo (12/12/20/978) Ya Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse le Dithokgwa ya

Projeke Ya Tlhabollo Ya Meetse A Nokakgolo Ya Letaba (Glewap) **SENGWALWA SA TSHEDIMOŠO YA MATSENO**

Taletšo ya go ingwadiša le ditshwao, Agosetose 2007

MAIKEMIŠETŠO A ŠENGWALWA

Maikemišetšo a tokomane ye ke go nea batšeakarolo sebaka sa go ingwadiša balo ka bao ba amegago go seemo sa tikologo gore ba kgone go fa maele go letamo leo le ukangwago go agwa motseng wa Nwamitwa tlase nokeng ya Nwanwdzi, lego aga tshpetšo ya meets gammogo le go rotošwa ga boemo bja letamo la Tzaneen. Se se akaretša tšohle tše di amanago le tlhabollo ya tšohle tše di sepedišanago le meago.

Bohlokwa bja tshekatsheko ye ya tikologo ke go utulla le go lekola tshenyo ya tlhago le go bona gore tlhago e ka šireletšwa bjang ka mokgwa wa maleba.

Bammušo wag are wa kgoro ya tikologo le tša boeti bao ban ago le maswanedi a diphetho go ya ka molawana wa 24(5) go ya le ka paballo ya tlhago le taolo, molao wa 107 wa 1988; ba laetša gore tshpetišo e swanetše ke go latelwa ka melao e hlomilwego. Kgoro ya Limpopo ya tsošološo ya ekonomi, tikologo le boeti le yona ke yengwe ya bao ban ago le maatla taolong.

O kgopelwa go ingwadiša pele ga di 31 July 2007 gore o kgone go ba e mongwe wa batšeakarolo ebile o kgone go tšwelela lenaneong la batšeakarolo ba bat la romelwago matlakala a go fa maele ao a tla thušago ba EIA go sekaseka maemo a tikologo ka botlalo. Tlatša o romele letlakala leo o neilwego; o ka ngwala lengwalo; wa letša mogala goba wa e-meila go ofisi ya setšhaba ya batšeakarolo.

Matlakala a EIA a gona ofising tša kgoro ya meets le dithokgwa go www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba.

OFISI YA GO KGATHA TEMA GA SETŠHABA

Onelle Odendaal / Wilhemina
Mosupye
Zitholele Consulting
P.O. Box 6002, Halfway House,
1685
Tel: (011) 254 4855 / 4905
Fax: (011) 805 2100
Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za or
wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TUMELELO GO TSENA MEFELONG:

Banyakišiši ba Kgoro Ya Merero ya Meetse Le Kagodithokgwa ba etela tikologo e e mabapi le moo projeke e yago go dirwa go thoma kgwedding tše di latelago. Bahlankedi ba tša lenaneo la tshekatsheko, batla be ba swere mangwalo a go thwawa bjalo ka bašomedi ba tša tekolo ao batla itsibišago ka ona.

TEBELEDIŠO

Ka ngwaga wa 1998 kgoro ya Meetse le Dithokgwa e ile ya dira dinyakišišo ka go lebelela mekgwa e mengwe yeo go ka laolwago meets le go hlabbolla maemo a bophelo le ekonomi tlhabollong ya nokakgolo ya Letaba go ya le tikologo ya yona.

Ka morago ga go bona gore methopo ya nokakgolo ya Letaba e swaragane go šiišago, mekgwa ya maleba ya go kaonafatša go hwetšagala ga meetse e ile ya lekodišišwa gore go kgonege phihlello ya dinyakwa tša meetse malapeng tše di golago; go ya fase ga maemo a tlhago ao a hlalago ke tlhaelelo gammogo le go gola ga tirišo ya meets go banošetši. E mengwe ya mekgwa ya tlhabollo e tswala kgakanego efela e nyaka go šetšwa. Šedi e ile ya fiwa go lebelela kgonagalo tše latelago go ya ka botlalo bja tšona le dipelo tše kaone.

- Go se hlwe go bjalwa mehlare ya kgwebo eupša mehlare e be ya go mela ya tlhago
- Go se hlwe go išwa meetse botamong bja meetse nokeng ya Santa
- Kaonafatšo ya tšhomišo ya meetse ge go nošetšwa temo
- Phokotšo ya kabelo ya meetse a nošetšo temong
- Kaonafatšo ya taolo meetse mo tshpetšong ya meetse go ya malapeng le intastering
- Go dira dišego tša meetse mo lenaneong la dinoka go oketša tše di lego gona
- Kaonafatšo ya taolo meetse kamoka moo a dirišwago.

Go ile gwa lebedišišwa mafelo a meetse go seketšwago gona ago swana le Hobson'sChoice nokeng ya Letsitele, mafelong a fapanego nokengkgolo ya Letaba. Go ile gwa hwetšwa gore kago ya letamo lefolog la Nwamitwa, le ge e se tsela e kaone-kaone, le go rotošwa ga lebota la Letamo laTzaneen, ke tšona tsela tše kaone dika thušago.

Dipelo tša dinyakišišo tša pejana, e bile gore keletšo yeo e ka thekgwago, ke kago ya letamo le legolo kua Nwamitwa mmogo le magato a go laola tšhomišo ya meetse a makaone. Tlhatlhošo ya letamo la Tzaneen, ka kgopolo ya phokotšo ya kgatelelo le ditlamorago tša go tlišwa ke tlhaelo ya meetse go tša temo ke legato leo leka elwago šedi ya goya ka maikutlo ge go lebeletšwe seemo.

Kgoro ye, e boetše e lebedišiša lego kaonafatša tsebo ya ditloko tša lefelo le Ditekolo tša ka morago ga tšela tša mathomo dia dirwa go kgonthišiša le go tlišetša gore dintlha tšela tša mathomo di sa le tlhokogeng ya lenaneo le gore di tla tšwetšwa bjang pele.

Dikgato tše di farologanego tše, di ka nyakišišwago diakaretša kago ya letamo le legolo mo nokengkgolo ya Letaba mo lifelong la Nwamitwa, ka tlase goba go latela makopano a noka ya Nwamanzi le ya meetse, karošo ya ditsela go tšhrogela kago ya letamo, kago ya tša go rwalla meetse ka bontši le mafelo a tlhatlhello.

Ya meetse go tloga letamong go ya baaging ba kgauswi le gogola letamo la Tzaneen.

Tumelelo ya tikologo go ya ka karolo 24(5) ya molao wa Taolo ya tša Tikologo wa setšhaba, molao 107 wa 1998 le melao e mengwe, e ya nyakega pele go ka thongwa ka karolo ya dikago. Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo e thomiile ka Juni 2007 mme e letetšwe go fela ka mafelelong a 2008.

MABAKA A PROTŠEKE

Naga-mabapi le Nokakgolo ya Letaba e wela sehlopheng sa mafelo a ka tlase Luvubu – Letaba ye e lego lekgotla la tša taolo tša ya meetse. Karolo ye, ke ye ngwe ya makgotla taolo a tša meetse a a lesomesenyane mo Afrika Borwa. Mafelo ao go dulago batho, tšweletšo ya tša temo le tša boeti go ya Serapeng sa diphofole sa Kruger National Park le meedi ka mafelong a ka Drakensburg, tšona di tliša kgateello ye kgolo go kabo ya meetse go tšwa go Nokakgolo ya Letaba. Kabo ya meetse moo ga e sa kgonega ntle le tlhaelelo le go matlafetšwa.

Ka baka la go lebagana le hlokego ya meetse eo e thatafalago ka mehla, bao ba šomišago meetse ka mehla [ba tša temo, dithokgwa, malapa le diintasteri ba dula ba phadišana go humana meetse pele ga ba bangwe gore ba phele. Bona ba tšea magato ao e sego a tlwaelo go phomelela. Se se dirile gore lenaneo-tlhago la dinoka le fokotšege ka mehla.

Go ya ka histori ya naga ye ya Letaba, e be e se naga yeo go bego go lebeletšwe gore e tlabe e abela mafelo a mangwe meetse. Naga e be e se ya abelwa meetse go tšwa go tša kabo tša meetse tše di lego gona. Sešego sa meetse sa Letaba se ile sa dirwa gore e tšwe e le thušo ya nakwana go tlhokego. Bontši bja meetse a dimillione tše 14,8 m3 ka ngwaga a be a etšwa letamong la Tzaneen, go ya serapeng sa diphofole sa Kruger National Park. Eupša meetse ao ga se a fihla le go ya ka thulaganyo.

Ka morago ga molao wa Tša Meetse a Šetšhaba (Molao 36 wa 1998 NWA), Kabelo goba tsheketošo ya meetse gore a dirišwe ke batho le go seketša tlhago, e dirile gore tirišo ya meetse e lebelelwe ka leswa le yona taolo ya wona mo Nokengkgolo ya Letaba. Mathomong go be go gatelelwa mekgwa yeo e bego e ka imolla hlaelo ya Nokakgolo ya Letaba. Kgato ye e hloka gore e okeletšwe ka leano la go thuša gore dikagwa tša kabo ya meetse di laolwe ka tsela ya gore di thuše go

ya ka tsela ye e bolokegilego. Dikgato tše tša tlatšeletšo ya meetse ao a tšwago nokeng ya Letaba, di akaretša kago ya letamo mo Nokengkgolo ya Letaba lefelong la Nwamitwa ka tlase ga fao noka ya Nwanedzi e gahlanago le Nokakgolo ya Letaba ka lehlakoreng la ka fao meetse a elelago le go godišwa ga Letamo La Tzaneen go ya godimo. Dikago tše ntšhi tša go hlwekiša meetse go a sepediša le go a seketša, gore a tle a šomišwe malapeng, ke karolo kgolo ya ditšhišinyo tša hlabollo. Kudu go lebeletšwe tlhokego ya meetse setšhabeng seo se

golago/atago, tšošološo le tšhireletšo ya tlhago ke seo se beakantšwego. Tše di akaretša serapa sa diphofoolo sa Kruger National Park le go thekga nošetšo ya temothui le balemi potlana.

Letamo leo la Nwamitwa le bogolo bja 1400 km². Lona le tlo tšhelela meetse a palomagareng ya tšhelelo ya dilitara (m³) tše dimillione tše 122,6 ka tlase ga maemo a tlwaelo. Letamo la bogolo bja go swara meetse a dimillione tša dilitara (m³) le tla kgonagatša koketšego ya dilitara tše e ka bago dimillione tše 47 m³ ka ngwaga. Še ke ge go akaretšwa kelelo ya meetse ka nako yeo ya ditekolo tša mathomo.

Tša temo ya dienywa (tše di phelago ka nošetšo) le dikgwebo tše di amanago le tšona

tša temo di nea batho mešomo. Dikgoba tša mešomo tše e lego tše nnyane ka palo di phegišana kudu. Bontšhi bja batho ga bo šome gomme bao ba nago le meloko dinaga makgoweng ba tshepile bona. Badudi ba metsana ye mentšhi ye e mabapi ga ba na phihlelelo ya meetse a a hlwekilwego. Bona ba tshepile meetse a a sego a hlweka gomme a šorofala ka mehla le malwetši a a ba hlasela. Godimo ga tšohle tše, tlhabologo ya setšhaba le ikonomi di gatellega ka baka la tša boeti tše di ithekgilego ka go ba gona –ga-meetse go a sego gona, ka lebaka la hloko ya dikabo tša meetse tše di se nago maatla.

KAKARETŠO: PROTŠEKE YA TLHABOLLO YA MEETŠE A NOKAKGOLO YA LETABA

Protšeke ya tlhabollo ya meetse a nokakgolo ya Letaba, ke kgato e kgolo ye tliilego ka ba Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa go thekga leano la tlhabollo la Mmušo wa Profense ya Limpopo la wona la tlhabollo ya porofense. Protšeke ye e tloba le ditlamorago tše di botse le go raloka karolo ye e bohlokwa ikonoming ya selete le go fedišweng ga bohloki, se se tla kgonego ka:

- Go oketša meetse a a bolokegilego goya malapeng le diintastering.
- Go fokotša kiletšo ya tšhomišo ya meetse ye e bago kgafetša, sebaka le gona ka maatla.
- Go tlatlola letseno malapeng ka godira gore tlhokego ya mešomo e kaonafale.
- Go oketšega ga kgonagolo ya gore moruo wa naga o fitlhelle batho ka tshwanelo.

Dikago tša kabo ya meetse ditlo dira kgonagalo ya polokego ya lenaneo-tlhago la dinoka. Se se tla kgonagala ka go kaonafatša taolo ya dikago tša meetse. Tlhabollo ya Nokakgolo ya Letaba e akaretša dikarolo tša dikagwa le diponelo pele tše dingwe.

Dikgetho tše di sego tša methopo go dira meetse a mantšhi a hwetšagale

Kgoro e latedišiša maano a mangwe gore meetse a mpšhafale:

- **Pabalelo ya meetse le taolo ya nyakego, mmogo le go bušeletša tirišo ya meetse le tšhomišo gape.**

Se se tla dira gore tšhomišo ya meetse ka šedi eya oketšega gomme tšhomišo ya nakwana ya meetse mo nageng le yona e a kaonafala.

- **Methopo ya didiba tša ka gae**

Ge gobe go nyakišišwa mengwageng ya bo-masomesenyane le ditshekatshekong tše disa tšogo go dirwa, go hweditšwe gore meetse a gotšwa mobung ga se ona fela aka kgotsofatšago tlhokego ye e oketšegago ka metlha. Ona aka dirišwa ka malapeng –go nošetša dirapana, go tlatšwa le ga apeya. Mo nageng tlhotlholetšo ya go šomiša meetse a ka godimo le a a ka fase ga mobu sa mmaletee e swanetše go gatellwa.

Koketšego ya didiba le dipetse le meetse e swanetše go gola. Go swanetše gwa gatellwa tlhweko ya meetse ka go hlapetša. Kgoro e tla fa maele go ba taolo bo tikologong ye.

- **Go hlagola dimela tše e sego tša tlhago**

Tikologo yeo lekgotla la tša meetše le dithokwa, le gare ka lenaneo la go hlagola dimela tše e sego tša Letaba gore meetše a kgone ata.

Tekolo ya Ekonomi ya Selete

Tshekatsheko ye, e tlo ela hloko gore phetogo, ye e tlogo latela go aga dikagwa lego phetagatša khwetšego ya meetse, e ama bjang ikonomi ya selete le kakaretšo kagare ga Afrika Borwa. Go tla lebelelwa intasteri yeo e šwanelwago ke go abelwa meetse ka bontšhi. Go tla lekolwa dipolelo tša ikonomi tše dika hlagago ka go abela Mozambiki go tšwa go Tlhabollo.

Taolo ya Tšhepedišo ka Moka

Kgoro e nyakišiša ka moo e ka laolago kabo ya meetse a go tšwa lenaneong la Letaba. Lenaneo le le akaretša matamo a Dap Naude, Ebenhaezen le la Tzaneen mmogo leo le akanywago laNwamazi le amangwe a manyenyane.

Tiragatšo ya pulelo ya meetse go tšwa mo lenaneong la Letaba e ya nyakišišwa. Go ya ka molao wa meetse wa Setšhaba, meetse a bolokwago ke ao a latago tlhoko ya batho le lenaneotlhago leo itšhetlegilego ka meetse go phela.

Dinyakišišo di tla akaretša tshekatsheko ya dika tša tšwaletšo ya meetse go tšohle lenaneong-noka leo lefepago magoro a šomišaga meetse ka go farologana le fao meetse a lobegago gona.

Nošetšo ya Maleba

Bašomiši ba meetse mo lenaneong-noka le, bogologolo bao ba holago ke letamo la Tzaneen, ba laetšwe go šomisa meetse ka go seketša ka mehla. Nakong ya bjale, kabelo ye e ileditšwe go fihla go diperesente tše 50 ka baka la komelelo

ya meetse ao a lego tlase go a o a šwanetšego. Taba e tliša kgatelelo tlhagišong ya dienywa le ikonomi ya batho seleteng se. Ba tsa temo ba thušwa ke thekenolotši yeo go yona ba beyeleditšego tšelete ye ntšhi. E bile ba thušwa le ke baloodi bao ba lefago kudu. Še ke gore ba kaonafetše tšhomišo ya meetse le dipolelo.

Go laola Mothopo wa Meetše

Go ya ka molao wa meetše a šetšhaba, meetše-peo ke karolo ya meetše yeo e beyetšwego tšhomišo ya batho le tšohle tše dilego lenaneo-tlhagong la meetše gore di phele. Kgoro ya merero ya meetše le kagodithokgwa e ile ya dira dinyakišišo ka ga meetše-peo a Nokakgolo ya Letaba ka 2006. Dipolelo tše nyaretšego dilaeditše dithokego tše bohlokwa. Dintlha tše ditlo tšeelwa šedi ge, gašekašekwa tšweletšo ya meetše le beakanywa šebopego šeteginiki sa projeke.

Dithulaganyo tša Dihlongwa

Go nale poneplopele ya gore Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa e tla ba mong wa dikarolo tša tšweletšo ya meetše tsa porojeke šee mo šedi, še tla boela sa lebedišišwa ge mafapha a mangwe ao akanywago, go etsa: Kontoro ya ditšweletšo tsa meetše a šetšhaba le kantoro ya taolo ya tsa tšheketšo ya meetše, a bopilwe ka morago ga pheto ya porojeke go tla lebelelwa gobela šetho šeo šetlogo laola tsa kabo ya meetše mo šeteng se. Meetše ao a tlogo abelwa dipompi a tla ba ka tlaše ga taolo ya Makgotla-motše.

Komiti ya maemo agodimo yeo e tlogo šepedisa projeke e beilwe ke Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa. Yona ekaretša –mmušo wa porofentše ya Limpopo, Lekgotla toropo la sedika sa Mopani, makgotla-motše amangwe, baetapele ba šetšo, ba tsa tšhereletšo yatlhago, tsa temo le idašeteri ya tšona. Komiti ye e dira ditšhekatšheko tsa kgontišišo tše latelago le go gakagana le tše didirilwego.

Pušo ya Tirisano

Go dira ditsheksheko ebile di diragatšwa ga porojeke ya diagwa ya bogolo bja mohuta wo, go nyaretša dikgoba tsa

mešomo, phetogo go seemo sa ikonomi ya batho, phethogo tšhomišong ya naga goba le menyetla e mengwe ya go hola šetšhaba.

Go swanetše go boledišana le bao ba bušago ba bangwe gore ba tšee karolo legore ba kgone gore ba dire dipeakanyo tšeo di akaretšago protšeke ye dithulaganyo le dipeakanyo tša bona tšeo di sa tlogo. Se se akaretša mebušo-selegae yeo e tla botšwago gore ba swanetše go akaretša tlhabollo ye, ge ba rulaganya mananeo a Tlhabollo-kakaretšo gore ba tle ba kgone go abelwa meetse ao a yago dipomping tša metseng ya bao ba bušago.

Bona, ka tšhomišano le Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa ba tla mohola wa go kgonthiše gore, mo tshepelong ya nako, ka moka doporojeke tšeo ditlogo tšwelela ka baka la go tšwetša pele porotšeke ye, di tla še phuhlame le gore bontšhi bja batho bo tla bona thušo go protšeke ye e šekašekwago ya go aga letamo le tše dingwe.

Go thuša Protšeke ya Tlhabollo ya Meetše a Nokakgolo ya Letaba

Diagwa di tla tšea tšhelete ya go feta dimilione tše R1500 tša diranta. Matlotlo a tla tšwa go dikgwebo tša thoko le gotšwa go lefapha la matlotlo.

Dikamano tša Boditšhabatšhaba

Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa e tla rerišana dinaga mabapi, go ya ka melao ye bušago ditšhaba-tšhaba.

Bokgoni bja Kabo ya Meetše Setšhabeng

Le ge porojeke ye e ka sa iše meetse setšhabeng ka go otloga, yona e tla oketša bontšhi bja meetse tikologong. Bao ba abago meetše, bjalo ka bo makgotla-motše, ba tla seemong še se kaone. Le dišego tša meetše di ka abelwa.

Letamo la Nwamitwa

Sethokgolo sa protšeke ke letamo leo le tlogo agiwa kua Nwamitwa magahlanong a nokakgolo ya Letaba le ya Nwamedzi. Lona le tla ba ka tlase ga makopano a

donoka ka thokong ya kelelo ya Nwamedzi. Lebota le akanywago le tloba bogodimo bja dimithara tše 36, le agiwa ka khonkhorite ka thoko ya noka moo go tlobago pulelo ya meetse le go ka dira gore a kgone goka fallela ka ntle ga lebota leo ge ale a mantši. Mathoko a tlo ageletšwa ka mabu. Tamo le, ka ge le kgona go swara meetse a dilitara tše dimilione tše 144 (Tzaneen dilitara tše 157,5) le tla kaonafatša seemo ka dilitara tše dimilione tše 47ka ngwaga.

Bogolo bja letamo mafelelong, bo tla ya ka dinyakišišo tša setegeniki le bja matlotlo go ya ka dintla tša dinyakišišo sa Lekgotla la tšhekatšheko. Letamo le tla agiwa gore go kgonagale dinyakwa tša kgonagatša peo-meetše Nokengkgolo ya Letaba, kudu ka tlhakoring la kellelo ya meetše.

Peakanyo ya tšela ya Tikologo

Tšela ya R529 le tše dingwe ditlo šuthiwa go kgonagatša kago ya letamo. Ditšhuthišo tša ditšela ditla dirwa ka tšhomišano le beng naga le ba taolo ya ditšela tša porofentše. Go tla tšewa šedi dikamego tša naga tšeo di nyakišišwego ke tekolo ya šeabe go tikologo.

Kgodišo ya leboto la Letamo la Tzaneen

Go bile le tšhišinyo ya gorotošwa ga lebota la letamo la Tzaneen go fihla go peo-meetse yadilitara tšeo di kabago dimilione tše 203. Še, še tla oketša kelelo ya meetše ka diporešente tše 6, gotloga go dilitara tše 60 milione goya go 64 milione ka ngwaga. Še bohlokwa kudu ke gore letamo le tlo šomišwa gore go be le phokotšego ya dikiletšo tša tšhomišo ya meetse ya kgafetša le kgalefo go balemi ba dienywa.

Methopo e Mengwe

Nyakišišo e tla dirwa ka ga diagwa tša go hola ka meetse a mantši, go swana le dipeipi, lefelo la go hlwekiša meetse le fao a pompiwago le šeketšwa. Dišego tša meetse di tla agwa go kgontšha ba taolo ya meetse go aba meetši go batho le dikgwebo. (Lebele seswantšho sa 5 mo mmapeng).

Dikagwa ka moka di tla kampelwa ka legora la tšhireletšo. Ditekanyo tša mafelelo di satlo dirwa, lege mafelo ago

pompa meetse le dišego di akanywa go kaba bogolo bja šeripa sa le patlalo la kgwele ya maoto. Tlhokego ya mohlakgase e tla nyakišišwa ke Eskom.

Kago

Go aga go tla tšea nako yeo ekabago beke tše 5 baagi ba tla ba aga tšeo di farologanego ka nako ye tee mafelong a farologaneng moo go tlo bago letamo le dipeipi. Baagi batla direlwa madulo kgaušwi le letamo goba ditoropo tša kagušwi. Dintlo, ditšela tša gohlokega, mohlagaše, tšhepidišo ya digweregwere bolahlelo bja tšhila, tša thušo ya tšhoganetšo le b oitapološo, ditla rulaganywa.

Mafelo a tša kago a tla akaretša diofiši, ditšejana, meetše le mohlagaše, hlwekišo ya meetše a šomišitšwego, bolahlela tšhila, tša thušo-ya-tšhoganetšo, lefelo la tšhomišo ya tšeo dilego kotši, diphaphoši-tšhomelo, bohlapelo, bobeyo bja polokego bja dithuthupi le tša kgokagano-go swana le difoune.

Go tla ba le bobeyo le boabo bja dipeterole letše swanago natšo tša dišipidi. Go tla ba le bobeyo bja tša go aga.

Melete Yeo Go Epilwego Go Ntšha Diminirala

Lenaneo la tšhekatšheka le tla tšwela pele samale tee le kgopelo ya thota mabu meleteng yeo go epilwego diminirala le tše dingwe go yona. Tumelelo e swanetše go humanwa go ba kgoro ya Diepšwa le tšweletšwa tša oli mafelo ao melete e lego gona a tla tsebega go ntše go dirwa dinyakišišo. Beng mabu a balaletšwa go ka tliša tšhedimošo ya gore mabu le tšedingwe a ka hwetšwa kae.

Thulaganyo

Maikemišetšo ke gore letamo le lešwa le hole ka meetše ka ngwaga wa 2012 mme ka 2013 le tšweletše meetše ka botlalo, ge fela go ka hwetšwa tumelelo ya tikologong ya Letaba. Gore lenaneo-kago le dirwe ka nako, kago ya tše dingwe e swanetše go thoma ka 2009. Kgonagalo ya gore go dirwe dinyakišišo ka ga meetse go ka dirwa ka nako □ age a tlatša letama.

TEKOLO YA SEABE GO TIKOLOGO (EIA)

Naa Tekolo ya Seabe go tikologo ke eng?

Tshekatsheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] ke peakanyo ye botse ya thulaganyo ya šepheho. E bontšha bokgoni bjo lokišitšwego ga botše goba gampe ka bo nakwana dile disoba tsa senyege gomme e tliše tharollo ya bothata pele dilo di šinyega go ya pele.

Di poelo tša tshekatsheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] etlo hlahle dinyakišišo tša setegeniki le tša matlotlo. Mohlala, lebota la letamo, le akantšwe gore le tla ba dimetara tše 36 go ya godimo, gape le kaba dimetara tše malwa go ya fase go lebeletšwe di poelo tša ka mego ya setšhaba yeo e tla tšweletšwago ka nako ya tshekatsheko. Tshekatsheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] e tšhwere ka tlase ga karolo 24[5] wa taolo ya tša tikologo, Molao wa 107 wa 1998.

Go tšea karolo ga setšhaba ke kgatho ye bohlokwa ya tekolo ya kamego ya seemo tikologo. Maikemišetšo a [EIA] ke go thuša ba tšea karolo gore ba holege porojeke ye, gape le go fahlela ka dipoele tša tekolo ya seabe go tokologo. Tshekatsheko e tšweletša thulaganyo ya tikologo yeo etla tlemago Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa go ya ka molao gammogo le bo radikonteraka ba bona.

Go swanetšwe go e le liloko gore ditherišano le beng mabu ka tša tefo ya naga ya bona ga se mošomo wa tekolo ya seemo. Mošomo wa ditherišano le beng mabu o tla dirwa ke Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa.

Tekolo ya seemo e tla thekga ditherišano tšeo ditšweletšego poledišanong ya lefapa la meetse le beng mabu. Lenanego la therišano le setšhaba le dirilwe gore le tšweletše diitha tše di nyakegago go I&AP's ka tsela ya maleba go thuša bona gore:

- Tliša ditaba tša dingongorego le go tliša ditšhišinyo tša dikholego tša boikgethelo;
- Go ba le seabe seabeng go tsebo ya gae;
- Netefatša gore ditaba tša bona di swerwe le go le go amogelwa ke dinyakišišo tša setegeniki;
- Fa tshwayatshwayo ka ga dikhwetšo le seabe sa tekolo.

BOTLHOKWA BJA TEKOLLO YA SEABE TIKOLOGONG

Ka ntle ga dinyakišišo tša ditsbi tlakaleng la 4, go tla hlokomedišišwa tše di latelago:

- Ntlhakgolo yeo molao-tlhahlo wa Afrika Borwa wa meetše le molao wa meetše wa šetšhaba di itšetlegilego go yona ke go šefe le go meetše ka leka gore gobe tekatekanyo go kakanyo tša ikonomi, botho lenaneo –tlhago;
- Dintlathulaganyo tšeo ditšweletšego khomišining ya matamo ya lefaše;
- Go gopolela kamego ya dinagagwerano eg. Kamego ya Mozambiki;
- Ma-ano ao a gahlantšwego-ona ke: Ma-ano a tlhahlo a kopantšwego, ma-ano a tlhabollo ya ikonomi ya porofentše le tlhahlo ya tšhomišano magareng ga mafapha a farologanego a mmušo le dikgwebo tša poraebete;
- Go šetša tšeo di amegago keelong ya meetše. Gagolo mabapi le pharologano ya tša tlhago, boeti le tša ikonomi ya šerapa sa šetšhaba sa Kruger National Park;
- Dinyakwa tša molao tša Afrika Borwa, -Gagolo: Molao wa taolo ya tša tikologo wa 1998; Molao wa tšhereletšo ya tlhago, wa 1989; Molao wa meetše a šetšhaba wa 1998 le molao wa Diepšwa le Ditšweletšwa tša oli wa tlhabollo, wa 2000; mmogo le ditumellano, dikwano le dikwišišano tša ditšhabatšhaba;
- Maikarabelo a bapi le tšepidišo-ditaba ya Dinaga tšeo di sa tlhabologago tša Afrika [SADC] ka kabagano ya mananeo a tšhepidišo ya meetše le lenaneo le lešwa leo letlogo šieniwa ke naga tša SADC;
- Mafelo bohwa go akaretša le moo go rafiwago didirišwa le dilo tša kgale, mabitla le a tša setšo;
- Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo etla tšea šedi ye e hlokegago go kamoka tšeo di bolelwago letlaleng la bobedi (2). Dinyakišišo ga nyakege goya ka melawana ya Kgoro ya taolo ya Tikologo eupša di hlahlile Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo ya kamego ya tikologo ka ga ditsela tšeo farologanego ba ka dilatelago le go kgona go se aroge go tshekatsheko. Se se tla kgonthišiša gore Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo e latedišiša boteng bja protšeke ya Letaba.

Tshekatsheko Ka Bokopana

Kgoro ya Meetse le Kagodithokgwa, mmušo wa porofente ya Limpopo, balaodi ba bangwe, ditsebi tša tikologo le tše dingwe le batšeakarolo ba bangwe batla šoma mmogo lenaneong le. Lenaneo le akaretša:

- Ditherišano ka bonako le batšea-karolo ba farologanego beng naga le badudi ba dinaga mabapi le tsela ya diphaephe;
- Dikgologano tša setegeniki le ditsebi tša mo tikologong le nagakgauswi;
- Kgolagano le mebušo ya profense le ya selegae mabapi le ma-ano a gohlagantšwego a tlhabollo ya profense;
- Ditekolo tše farologanego ka ditsebi nakong ya tšhekotšheko ya kamego ya tikologo, go lebelela kamego ye botše goba e ka bagempe;
- Balaodi le batšeakarolo ba šwanetše go fela ba ntšha maikutlo kgatong engwe le engwe e fetšwago;
- Go tšea sephetho ke balaodi le baetapele.

DIKGATO TŠA TEKOLLO

Tekolo e tšea dikgato goya le tlhalošo ye e latelago. Thulaganyo ya nakwana ya tshekatsheko ya projeke ya Nokagolo ya Letaba e laeditšwe.

Karolo ya Dikgato goya kaga nako

Julae 2007

- Kopano le balaodi go kwana ka lenane le dinyakwa tša tekolo;
- Go phatlalatša ga tokomane ye ya tšebišo ka lemorago [šeemo] le go laletša ba botšeakarolo go tekolo bathong ba fetago 1000 [sekete] mo tikologo ya projeke le go feta;
- Papatšo dikuranteng tša kgole le kgauswi go bontha monyetla wa go tšea karolo.

Julae le mathomong a Agostose 2007

- Dikopano le bao ba ka bego bana le ditletlebo –kopano le baemedi ba bona;
- Dikopano le badudi ba tikologo ka bophara ka tirišano le baetapele ba setšo, baetapele ba badudi le ba lekgotla ba meetse;
- Lengwalo la go tšebiša ka tšwelopele le swanetše go phatlalatša. Le ditšebišo ka goba gona ga temošo ya nakwana ya thulaganyo; ditletlebo le tšebišo ya phetolo.

Setemere le Oktoboro 2007

- Phatlalatšo ya Pego ya Bogomo bja Šethalwa, go akaretšwa Pego ya Ditaba tše amegago le ya Phetolo, go tla go fiwa tšhwayotšhwayo;
- Go bitša dikopano tša Šetšhaba le tša mang le mang ka Tzaneen le lefelo le lengwe lefelong la protšeke;
- Go hwetša tshwayotshwayoka ga Pego ya Bogomo bja Sethawa.

Nofemere 2007

- Go iša ga lengwalo la tšebišo ka ga peakanyo ya dikgato goya kanako. Le ngwalo le swanetše go akaretša ditletlebo ka ga tekolo go kgoro ya tša tikologo le boeti;
- Phatlalatšo ya tšebišo ya mafelelo;
- Lengwalo la kgatelopele go batšeakarolo.

Kgato Ya Tekolo Ya Nyakišišo Ya Kamego Ya Tikologo (EIA)

Janeware 2008

- Dikopano leboa bego ngongorega gape le badudi mola dinyakišišo tša ditšibi di tšhwela pele;
- Dikopano le baetapele gape;
- Dinyakišišo tša ditsebi di lebedišiša dipolelo tša thulaganyo goya ka nako ditletlebo tša batšeakarolo;
- Batšeakarolo ba begelwa ka kgatelopele.

Matšhe 2008

- Tlhopišo ya pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo ya nakwana ye e laetšago kamego ye botše le ye mpe le dikgato tša go fokotša kamego ye mpe le dikgato tša go fokotša kamego ye mpe le go kaonafatša ye botše;
- Go phatlalatša goba gona ga pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo dikuranteng tše kgethelwego kgauswi le tikologo;
- Phatlalatšo pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo yeo akaretšago pego ka ditletlebo le diphetolo tša tšona gore go ntšhwe maikutlo.

Aporele le Mei 2008

- Dikopano tšeo di akaretšago bohle, le tša go se iletše kua Tzaneen, le lefelong le lengwe dinageng mabapi le projeke go bega ka dipolelo tša Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo [EIA] go kwa maikutlo a batšea karolo.

Kgato Ya Sephetho

Julae le Agostose 2009

- Go feleletša pego ya Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo go ya ka maikutlo a amogetšwego, go iša go Kgoro ya Tokologo le Boeti;

Oktoboro 2008

- Ka morago ga amogela tumelelo ya tikologo ya projeke e lego lengwalo la go tšea sephetho [ROC] batšeakarolo ba swanetše go tšebišwa ka sephetho le ka moo ba ka ipelaetšago kgahlanong le sephetho seo.

**TSHEKATSHEKO YA KAMEGO YA SEEMO SA TIKOLOGO (12/12/20/978) YA
Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse le Kagodithokgwa ya
PROTŠEKE YA TLHABOLLO YA MEETSE A NOKAKGOLO YA LETABA (GLeWaP)
YA DIKAROLO TŠA METHOPO
SENGWALWA SA TSHEDIMOŠO YA MATSENO
Taletšo ya go ingwadiša le go tshwayatshwayela, Julae 2007**

**Ka kgopelo tlatša o romele go kantoro ya botšeakarolo bja Setšhaba ya Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo Hlabollong ya
Nokakgolo ya Letaba le Dikagwa pele ga 31 Julae 2007**

Šomiša polelo yeo o e ratago

Zitholele Consulting [Pty] Ltd P.O. Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: [011] 254 4855 / 4905 Fax: [011] 805 2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za or wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

SEFOKA		LEBITSO	
MALETERE A MATHOMO A MABITSO		SEFANE	
MOKGAHLO GOBA LEINA LA POLASE			
ATERESE YA MANGWALO			
		KHOUTO YA POSO	
NOMORO YA MOGALA/FOUNE		NOMORO YA FAX	
NOMORO YA SELEFOUNE		EMAIL	

Ee, ke rata go tšea karolo

☐ EE

Aowa, Ga ke na kgahlego

☐ AOWA

DIPHAHLELO: (O ka šomiša letlakala le lengwe)

1. Kgahlego ya ka mo projekeng e ke ye e latelago:

.....
.....

2. Dinhlā tše di latelago di ka elwa hloko ke lefapha la tshekatsheko:

.....
.....
.....

3. Phahlelo ya ka tshepetšong ya lenaneo la tšhišinyo ya botšeakarolo ga setšhaba le dikgato tša setegeniki go tikologo ke lefapha la tshekatsheko ke ye e latelago:

.....
.....

4. Diphahlelo tše dingwe ke:

.....
.....
.....

5. Ka kgopelo, akaretša meloko le badirišani ba ba latelago:

.....
.....

Re lebogela go tšea karolo ga gago

**Nxopanxopo wa ku khumbeka ka mbhangu (12/12/20/978) wa
Ndzawulo ya swa mati na swihlahla**

**Xiyenge Xa Mintirho Eka Projeke Ya Nhluvukiso Wa Swa Mati Wa Nambu Wa
Ritavi-Nkulu (GLEWaP)
VUXOKO-XOKO BYA PAPILA**

Xirhambo xo titsarisa no vana Rito, Mawuwana 2007 – papilla ro sungula

XIKONGOMELO XA PAPILA

Xikongomelo xa papilla leri i ku nyika nkarhi e ka lava swi tsakelaka na lava khumbekeka ku ti tsarisa eka Nxopanxopo wa ku Khumbeka ka Mbhangu (EIA) na marito ya vona mayelana no akiwa ka damu eka Nwamitwa emahlanganweni ya nambu wa Nwanedzi, na hoxiwa ka tiphayiphi, na ku kurisiwa ka damura Tzaneen tani hi nhlanguano wa Projeke ya Nhluvukiso wa swa Mati ya Ritavi-Nkulu.

Xikongomelo xa EIA i ku lava swilo leswi nga khumbeka ntirho lowu hi ndlela yo biha na leswaku swi nga siveriwa njhani.

EIA yi le hansi ka ndzawulo ya mbango na vuphumba ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Huvo ya Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) wa vu 107 wa 1998. EIA yi ta tirha ku ya hi papilla ra makombandlela ra ndzawulo ya mbango na vuphumba leri kumekaka etihofisini ta mfumo. Tindzawulo ta nhluvukiso wa ekonomi naya mbango na vuphumba ta mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo na tona tina ndzima ya nkoka eka ntirho lowu.

Titsarisi ku nga si fika 31 Mawuwani 2007, leswaku u ta va kona eka nxaxamelo wa mavito na leswaku u ta rhumeriwa mapapila. Mavonele ya wena ya ta rhumeriwa eka EIA. U nga hi rhumela hi ku tata fomo, kumbe u hi tsalela papilla, kumbe u hi bela rigingo, kumbe u emale ka Hofisi ya Nkunguhato wa Vaaka tiko.

Hinkwabyo vuxoko-xoko bya EIA byi ta kumeka eka
www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/grootletaba.

**Hofisi ya Nkunguhato ya
Vaaka tiko**

**Anelle Odendaal kumbe
Wilhemina Mosupye**

Zitholele Consulting
P.O. Box 6002, Halfway House,
1685
Tel: (011) 254 4855 / 4905
Fax: (011) 805 2100
Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za
or
wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

VUXOKO-XOKO

Hi lembe ra 1998, ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla yi hetise ndzavisiso wo antswisa mphekelo wa mati emakaya na mabindzu eGroot Letaba Valley.

Ndzawulo sweswi yi le ku langutisiseni ka swi buma-bumelo leswi nga kumeka eka ndzavisiso leswaku swi nga tirheka hi ndlela yini.

Swi tiveka leswaku swi tirhisi swo koka mati eGroot Letaba River swi le ka ntshikilelo wo tika swinene. Hikwalaho ku lavisisiwa tindlela to antswisa xiyimo xo laveka ka mati yo tirhisa emakaya na le mabindzwini tinwana tindlela ta kona ati tolovelekanga kambe swa laveka leswaku ti langutisisiwa:

- Kuyimisiwa ko rhumela mati eka tindhawu tinwana;
- Ku sivela ku byariwa ra mirhi (Makwhati) ya bindzula. Ku sala ya ndhavuko ntsena;
- Ku tlakusa matirhiselo ya mati ya ncheleto;
- Ku hungu tiwa ko nyika mati ya;
- ncheleto;
- Vulawuri byo lahleka ka mati eka nongonoko wa lava tirhisaka mati emakaya na le ka mabindzu;
- Ku tumbuluxa ya vuhlayiselo enambyeni leswaku ku ta lawuleka makhulukelo ya nambu;
- Ku tlakusa vulawuri bya mati eka vatirhisi hinkwavo va mati.

Tindhawu to hlaya ta vuhlayiselo ti kamberiwile. Tindhawu to fana na va Hobson's Choice eLetsitele, Nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu, eka Nwamitwa ku kumeke leswaku vuhlayiselo bya kona bya antswa, kambe a byi Ringananga. Ku tlele ku kamberiya mhaka yo kurisa damu ra Tzaneen.

Mbuyelo wa vulavisisi byo sungula byi endle leswaku ku buma-bumeriwa leswaku ku akiwa damu lerikulu eka Nwamitwa, na leswaku ku antswisiwa vulawuri bya mati. Ku kurisiwa ka damu ra Tzaneen leswi nga ta hunguta nkayivelo wa mati ya ncheleto, swi kumeke swi ri leswinene.

Ku akiwa ka damu eka Nwamitwa emahlanganweni ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu na Nwanedzi, ku lunghisa mapatu leswaku damu ri ta akiwa kahle, mbbasiso wa mati, tiphayiphi to phakela mati, na muchini wo pompa mati na ku kurisa damu ra Tzaneen hiswona swi nga kumeka eka ndzavisiso.

Ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) nawu wa vu 107 wa 1998, mpfumelelo wava swa mbango wa laveka ntirho wu nga sisungula. EIA yi sungule hi nwheti ya Khotavuxika 2007 naswona wu ta hela hi kotara yo hetelela ya 2008.

NHLOHLOTELO WA NTIRHO

Groot Letaba Valley yi wela ehansi ka Luvubu-Letaba Water Management Area (WMA) hi yinwana ya tindhawu ta 19 leti Afrika Dzonga ri nga ti avanyisa. Ntshamiseko wa vanhu, ntshovelo wa le mapurasini na vuphumba xikarhi ka Drakensburg na Kruger National Park, swi vange leswaku mati ya kayivela. Hikwalaho ka ku kayivela ka mati, swi endla leswaku vatirhisa mati hi ku pimeriwa. Khale ti mhaka Ta mbango a

tinga tekeriwi enhlokweni. Letaba a wu pfumeleriwe ku pfulela 14.8 million m³ hi lembe ku suka eTzaneen Dam ku ya fika eKruger National Park, swi nga ri na mhaka ku mati lawa ya fika evanwhini. Hi kwalaho ka nawu wa National Water Act (Nawuwa vu 36 wa 1998 NWA) mati ya hlayiseriwa vanhu na swamabindzu, swi fanele leswaku vurhangeri nyi va kona eGroot Letaba River.

Maendlele lawa ya fanele ya sivela nkayivelo wa mati. Hikokwalaho ku nga ta akiwa damu eka nwamitwa enambyeni waGroot Letaba emahlanganweni ya Nwanedzi, ku ta kurisiwa damu ra Tzaneen, ku akiwa na ndhawu yo basisa mati. Hi languta ngopfu ku laveka ka mati eka nhlayo leyi kulaka ya vanhu.

Ku kunguhatiwe leswaku damu ra ka Nwamitwa ri ta phakela ndhawu yo ringana 1400km² na Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) ya kwalamu ka 122,6 million m³ ya xiyimo

xa ntumbuluko xo ka xi nga hlukukisiwanga. Damu ri ta amukela 143,8 million m³, 47 million m³ yi ta tlakusa ntalo wa damu hi lembe. Vanhu va ndhawu leyi va kuma nitirho emapurasini ya kona. Mitirho ya kona yakala, leswi swi endla leswaku nhlayo ya vanhu lava nga tirheki yi va henhla. Vanhu lavo talava tshembeke ka maxaka lava tirhaka emadorobeni. Vanhu vo tala va kayivela mati. Na nhluvuko wa ta vuphumba wu kula hi ku nonoka hikwalaho ko kala mati.

KUXIYA-XIYA: PROJEKE YA NHLUVUKISO WA SWA MATI YA NAMBU WA RITAVI-NKULU

Projeke ya Nhluvukiso wa swa Mati ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu i ntirho lowukulu lowu nga sungula hi ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi ku tirhisana na mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo.

Ntirho wuta pfuna ku kurisa I khonomi na ku hunguta vusiwana. Leswi swi ta endliwa xi leswi:

- Ku tlakusa mphakelo wa mati yo tenga eka vanhu na mabindzu;
- Ku hunguta swipimeko swa ncheleto emapurasini;
- Ku engeteleleka ka miholo hi kwalaho ka mitirho leyo tala;
- Ku tirhisa switirhisiwa hi ku ringana.

Ntirho lowu nga kunguhatiwa wu ta swi kota ku antswisa vulawuri bya mati.

GLEWaP yi katse ku sungula mitirho yo tala.

Ndlela Yinwana yo kuma mati

Ndzawulo yi lava ndlela yinwana yo kuma mati lamo tala:

- **Vulawuri bya mati, na njhikiso-njhikiso na ku tirhisa u vuyelela**

Xikongomelo I ku endla leswaku mati ya tirhisiwa kahle, leswi swi ta pfuna eka nkarhi wo koma na nkarhiwo leha.

- **Mati ya le hansi**

Ku ya hindzavisiso wavo 1990's na wa sweswi, swi kumeke leswaku mati ya le hansi a ma nge swikoti ku fikelela swilaveko swavaaki kambe mati lawa ma nga tirhisiwa eka manwani makaya naku cheleta mapurasi lama tsongo. Ndzawulo yi ta endla swibuma-bumelo eka mfumo wa muganga.

- **Ku susa swimilana leswi nga lavekiki**

Ndzawulo yi karhi ku susa swimilana leswi nga lavekiki e Groot Letaba Valley, tani hi ndlela yo tlakusa nkhluluko wa nambu.

Ku lavisisa ikhonomi ya xifundza

Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta languta loko mphakelo wa mati wu ta swi kota ku tlakusa ikhonomi ya xifundza naya tiko hikwaro. Yi ta languta na loko tikofa Mozambique ri ta vuyeriwa.

Vulawuri bya nongonoko hinkwawo

Ndzawulo yi tlhela yi lavisisa ndlela yo a ntswa yo lawula mphakelo wa mati ku suka eka nongonoko wa Groot Letaba River. Nongonoko wu katsa damu ra Dap Naude, damu ra Ebenhaezer, damu ra Tzaneen na damu leri ntswha ra le ka Nwamitwa na manwana madamu la matsongo. Maendlele yo pfulela mati ya Reserve e Groot Letaba River swi le ku lavisisiweni ku ya hi nawu Reserve yi fanele ku vana mati yo ringana ku phakela va aki.

Ncheleto hi ndlela leyinene

Vacheleti eka nxaxamelo wa nambu, ngopfu lava tshembeleke eka damu ra tzaneen mikarhi yo tala va vakeriwa swipimelo eka mati lama nga kona. Sweswi va nyikiwa 50% ya kota ya lembe, hikwala ho ka dyandza na madamu ya tswile. Leswi swi na mbuyelo wo biha eka vanwa mapurasi. Hikwalaho ka swona vanwa mapurasi va xava michini yo durha yo cheleta hi yona.

Xiboho hi Reserve

Ku ya hi nawu, Reserve yi fanele yi kota ku hlangana na swilaveko swa mphakelo wa mati swa vanhu. Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi teke xiboho hi Reserve ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu hi 2006. Hinkwaswo swilaveko swi ta tekeriwa enhlokweni eka malungiselelo ya ntirho.

Maendlelo ya vufambisi

Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla ku tava yona nwini wa ntirho lowu wa mati. Leswi swi ta tlhela swi langutisiwa loko se ku tumbuluxiwe "National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency na Catchment Management Agency (CMA) va masipala hi vona vanga ta teka vuti hlamuleri eka mphakelo wa mati.

Ndzawulo yi veke komiti ya xiyimo xa le henhla leyi katsaka mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo, masipala wa Mopani, va Masipala wa Miganga, mi mfumo swivongo, va swa vurimi, va mabindzu na swa mbangu.

Ntirhisano wa mfumo

Ku lavisisa na ku endla ntirho lowu swi tlakusa xiyimo xa mafambiselo ya mphakelo wa mati eka ndhawu ya kona. Swa laveka leswaku ku vulavuriwa na tindzawulo tinwana ta mfumo, ku fana na va Masipala leswaku vat a katsa ntirho lowu eka IDP ya vona.

Swinwe na ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla vata swi kota ku endla leswaku ntirho lowu pfuna vanhu nkarhi wo leha swinene.

Matimba yo Phakela mati eka va aka tiko

Project leyi a ku vi yona yi nga ta phakela va aka tiko mati, kambe yi ta swi kota ku endla leswaku mati ma va kona eka lava nga na vutihramuleri bya ku phakela va aka tiko mati, ku fana na Masipala.

Tihakelo ta GLeWaP

Ntirho hinkwawo wu ta durha kwalamu ka R1 500 million. Mali ya tihakelo yi ta huma eka ndzawulo ya ti mali.

Ku tivisa matiko mambe

Ndzawulo yi ta ya Mahlweni yi tivisa mitiko akelana hi ta ntirho wa GLeWaP ku ya hi ntwanano wa misava hinkwayo. Ntirho lowu nga ta endliwa hi Nxopanxopo waku khumbheka ka mbhangu (EIA) wu katsakanyiwile laha hansi, wu kombisiwile eka mepe (Figures 1 and 2).

Damu ra ka Nwamitwa

Ntirho lowukulu eka project leyi ya le Groot Letaba i ku aka damu lerikulu leri nga ta tiviwa hi vito ra Nwamitwa site. Khumbi ra damu ri ta va 36m ku ya ehenhla, ri ta akiwa hi maribye ya semendhe. Ri ta kota ku amukela mati yo ringana 144 million m³, ri tava hansi nyana ka damu ra le Tzaneen, leri nga 157,5 milliom m³.

Ku lunghisiwa kamapatu

Patu ra R529 na manwana mapatu ya nkoka yata lunghisiwa leswaku damu ri ta akiwa kahle. Kambe leswi ta endliwa hi ku twanana na vini va ndhawu na va ndzawulo ya swa mapatu ya mfumo wa xifundza.

Ku kurisa damu ra Tzaneen

Damu ra Tzaneen ri ta kurisiwa ku fika eka 203 million m³, hi ku engetelela khumbi ra kona. Leswi swi ta hunguta swipimelo swa mati eka lava cheletaka.

Mintirho Yinwana

Leswi swi ta katsa tiphayiphi, mbhasisowa mati, michini yo pompa mati, vuhlayiselo bya mati.

Vuhlayiselobya mati byi ta akiwa laha mimfumo ya miganga yi nga ta kota ku yi fikelela leswaku vata kota ku phakela va aka tiko.

Ndhawu yi ta biyeriwa hi darata, leswaku yi ta hlayiseka. Rivala ro rhurhela muchini wo pompa mati ri ta ringana na hafu ya rivala ra bolo ya milenge.

Swilaveko swa gezi swi ta lavisisiwa hi va ka Eskom.

Ku aka

Ku aka damu leri swi ta teka kwalomu ka ntlhanu wa malembe. Ku ta tirha ti kontiraka to hambana hinkarhi wunwe. Ku ta va na ndhawu yo tshaama vatirhi, na mapatu, mati na gezi na swa vuhungasi swi ta endleriwa vatirhi.

Ndhawu leyi ya vatirhi yi ta katsa tihofisi, ti workshop, washbays, ndhawu ya swibuluki, na swa vuhlanganisi. Na tipompo ta petrol ya tigolonyi to tirha hi tona.

ku cela migodi

Ku ya hi nawu wa migodi ku ta lavela leswaku ku kumeka mpfumelelo wo cela-cela migodi loko ku laveka sava na misava yo aka hi yona, mpfumelelo lowu wu kumeka eka ndzawulo ya swicelwa na eneji.

Xiboho xa laha ku nga ta ceriwa kona xi ta tekiwa loko vulavisisi byi fike makumu. Hikwalaho vini va tindhawu leti nga ku suhi vakomberiwa ku tisa vuxoko-xoko bya tindhawu leti va vonaka leswaku ti nga ceriwa.

Nkarhi wo sungula no heta ntirho

Nkarhi wo sungula ku Phakela mati ku suka edanwini leri ntswha i 2012, loko va swa mbangu vo nyika mpfumelelo. Loko leswi swi ta humelela ku laveka ntirho wu sungula hi va 2009.

NXOPANXOPO WAKU KHUMBHEKA KA MBHANGU (EIA)

I yini EIA?

EIA i vu pulani bya kahle no va tlharhi ro teka xiboho. Yi kota ku boxa xobiha wa swo saseka eka projeke leyi tirhiwaka ka ha ri na nkarhi, na swona ku buma-bumeriwa tirhelo ra kahle ku papalata leswo biha.

Leswi kumiwaka hi ndzavisiso wa EIA i makomba-ndlela eka xiyenge xa vuthekiniki na xa timali. EIA yiendliwa ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) nawu wa vu 107 wa 1998.

Ku ngenela ka va aka tiko eka EIA swi na nkoka swinene. Xikongomelo xa EIA i ku pfuna va aka tiko ku vana rito na swibuma-bunelo eka projeke leyi taka eka ndhawu ya vona. Ku ta tumbuluxiwa Environmental Management Plan (EMP) leyi nga ta hlamusela matirhelo na swibuma-bumelo swo huma eka EIA. EMP yi ta va enawini eka ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla na le ka ti kontiraka ta vona.

EIA a yi ngeni etimhakeni to hakela timali eka vini va misava. Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi yona yi tirhanaka na swona. Kambe ndzavisiso wa EIA wu pfuna vini va misava ku vona swilaveko swo hakeriwa ka timali.

Leswi swi endleriwa ya aka tiko leswaku va fikelele vuxoko-xoko hindlela yo pfuna vona ku endla leswi landzelaka:

- Ku hoxa rito eka leswi va khumbaka na ku languta tindlela leti nga va vuyerisaka ;
- Ku pfuna hi vutivi;
- Ku tiyisisa loko swirilo swa vona swi ri kona eka nxaxamelo;
- Ku vana rito eka mbuyelo wa vulavisisi.

Nkoka wo langutisa eka EIA

Handle ko languta leswi ngaka page 4 ku fanele ku langutiwa na leswi landzelaka hi nkarhi wa EIA:

- Ku landzelela leswi nga huma eka khomixini ya misava ya madamu;
- Ku langutisa ta matiko mambe ku fana na Mozambique;
- Ku hlanganisa vupulani, ku fana na IDP, Provincial Economic Development Strategies, na ku laveka ka ntirhisano xikarhi ka tindzawulo ta mfumo;
- Nkhululuko wu ta fanele ku langutisiwa, ngopfu ta vuendzi na ta ikhonomi eKruger National Park;
- Swilaveko swa milawu ya tiko ra Afrika dzonga, ngopfu nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko wa 1998 nawu wa Nwangulano wa mbhango wa 1998, nawu wa National Water wa 1998 na nawu wa Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development wa 2000, xikanwe na mintwanano ya matiko mambe;
- Vutihlamuleri byi fanele ku fambelana na Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse System na SADC Water Policy leyi nga ta sayiniwa hi matiko ya SADC;
- Matimu lawa ya katsaka masirha na tindhawu ta ndhavuko.

Nkatsakanyo wa EIA

Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla, mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo, na varhangeri vanwana, va swa mbangu na vativi nkulu va xi thekiniki na lava khumbekaka vata tirha swinwe eka ndzima leyi ya EIA Mafambisele ya EIA swi ta katsa leswi landzelaka:

- Ku burisana na vini va misava, na vaaka tiko lava nga ku suhi na laha damu ri nga ta akiwa kona ka hari na nkarhi;
- Ku burisana na va swa vuthekiniki na va tivi nkulu va ndhawu;
- Ku burisana na mfumo wa xifundza na wa miganga mayelana na nkatsakanyo wa vu pulani na nhluvukiso wa xifundza;
- Vurhangeri na lava khumbekaka va vana rito hinkarhi wa EIA;
- Vurhangeri byi teka xiboho.

SWIPHEMU SWA EIA

EIA yi avanyisiwe hi swiphemu, tani hi leswi nga kombisiwa laha hansi. Na swiphemu swa GLeWaP swi kombisiwile.

Maendlelele ya xiphemu xa EIA

Mawuwani 2007

- Nhlengeletano na Vurhangeri Leswaku ku ta pfumelelana hi swilaveko na mafambisele ya ndzavisiso;
- Hangalasa papilla ra vuxoko-xoko naku rhamba vanhu vo tlula 1000 va laha Projeke yin nga ta va kona na va le kule nyana;
- Swiitiviso swa xirhambo eka swiyanamoya.

Mawuwani/ e ku sunguleni ka Mhawuri 2007

- Nhlengeletano ni vayimeri va mitlawu ya lava khumbekaka;
- Nhlengeletano ya va aka tiko yi ta khomiwa hi ku vulavurisana na tihosi, varhangeri va vaaki na tikhansela ta ndhawu ya kona;
- Papilla ra mbuyelo ri humesiwa.

Ndzhati na Nhlangu 2007

- Ku hangalasiwa papilla ra ku sungula ra mpapfanito wa xiviko xa Nxoponxopo;
- Ku vitaniwa nhlengeletano ya vaaka tiko, ku pfuriwa tiyindlu eTzaneen na le ka tinwana tindhawu.

Hukuri 2007

- Ku rhumela final scoping report, ku xaxamerisa swi vilelo hinkwaswo, swi rhumeriwa eka DEAT;
- Ku hangalasiwa ka Mpapfanito wa xiviko xa Nxoponxopo;
- Ku rhumeriwa papilla ra mbuyelo eka lava khumbekaka.

XIPHEMU XA VUKAMBERI XA EIA

Sunguti 2008

- Tindhengeletano ti ya mahlweni na va aka tiko loko swi laveka;
- Tindhengeletano ti ya mahlweni na varhangeri;
- Mbuyelo wu rhumeriwa eka lava khumbekaka.

Nyanya-nkulu 2008

- Kutsariwa mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu leyi nga ta khombisa swiphiko na swilo leswinene;
- Xitiviso xa vukona bya mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu eka maphephahangu ya ndhawu;
- Ku hangalasiwa ka mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu, ku katsa na Response report.

Dzwamisoko na Mudya-Xihi 2008

- Ku vana nhlengeletano ya va aka tiko, eTzaneen na le ka tinwani tindhawu.

XIPHEMU XO TEKA XIBOHO

Mawuwani/Mhawuri 2008

- Ku hetisiwa ka Environmental Impact Report, ku ya hiswibuma-bumelo leswi nga amukeriwa, leswaku swi ta rhumeriwa eka DEAT.

Nhlangu 2008

- Loko ku kumekile mpfumelelo ku ta tivisa lava khumbekaka.

Mpfumelelo wo nghena emakaya

Swirho swa vulavisisi swa ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla swi ta endzela ndzhawu ya laha ntirho wu nga tava kona eka tinwehete leti taka. Vini va makaya mikomberiwa ku va pfumelela ku nghena emakaya ya nwina. Swirho swa vulavisisi swi ta humesa mapapilo yo ti tivisa yo huma eka ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla.

**NXOPANXOPO WAKU KHUMBHEKA KA MBHAGU (12/12/20/978) WA
Ndzawulo ya swa Mati na Swihlahla
XIYENG E XA MINTIRHO EKA PROJEKE YA NHLUVUKISO WA SWA MATI YA
Nambu e Ritavi -NKULU (GLEWaP)**

**VUXOKO-XOKO BYA PAPILA
Xirhambo xo tsarisa no vana Rito ku nga sifika, 31 Mawuwani 2007**

**Tsala kumbe u rhumela eka Hofisi ya Nkunguhato wa Vaaka tiko hi ku Kambisisa Xiyimo xa Ndhawu hi Vu-enti bya
GLEWaP lebyi nga laha henhla. Ku nga si fika siku ra ti 31 Mawuwani 2007.**

Tirisa ririmi leri uri tsakeleka

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Fax: (011) 805-2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za/wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

VU N'WINI		VITO	
MALETRE YO SUNGULA		XIVONGO	
NHLANGANO/VITO RA PURASI			
BOKISI RA POSO		KHODI YA POSO	
NOMBORO YA RINQINGO		NOMBORO YA FAX	
NOMBORO YA SELULA		EMAIL (tsala swinvonaka)	

Hi swona, ndzi ta lava ku nghenelela eka projeke leyi ☐ HI SWONA

Ee, ndzi nge swikoti ☐ EE

KU VA NA RITO: (Tsalela eka phepha rinwana loko u swi tsakela)

- Ku navela ka mina hi projeke hi leswi landzelaka):
.....
.....
.....
- Leswi landzelaka swi tekeriwe enhlokweni hi vu kambisiso bya xiyimo xa ndhawu hi Vu-enti):
.....
.....
.....
- Rito ra mina eka nkunguhato wa ku vulavula na vaaka tiko hi vuthikiniki bya ndhawu hi lebyi landzelaku :)
.....
.....
.....
- Swinwana na swinwana:
.....
.....
.....
- Ndzi katsa vanghana / vatirhi kulorhi eka nxanxamelo:
.....
.....
.....

Hi khensa vukona bya nwina

Omgewingsinvloedevaluering (12/12/20/978) vir die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou se

Groot Letaba-Waterontwikkelingsprojek (GLEWaP) Infrastruktuur Komponente

AGTERGROND-INLICHTINGS-DOKUMENT

Uitnodiging om te registreer en kommentaar te lewer, Julie 2007 – Eerste dokument vir kommentaar

DOEL VAN HIERDIE DOKUMENT

Die doel van hierdie dokument is om rolspelers die geleentheid te gee om as belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GPe) van die Omgewingsinvloedevaluering (OIE) te registreer, en om hulle aanvanklike kommentaar en bydraes in te win oor die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein, stroomaf van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier, die grootmaat waterverspreidings-infrastruktuur, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal as komponente van die Groot Letaba-waterontwikkelingsprojek.

Die doel van die OIE is om potensiële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om maatreëls vir die vermyding of vermindering van negatiewe impakte te ondersoek en om stappe vir die verbetering van positiewe impakte aan te beveel.

Die OIE-besluitnemingsowerheid is die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DEAT), ingevolge artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), Nr 107 van 1998. Die OIE sal ingevolge DEAT se OIE-riglyne uitgevoer word (afskrifte by die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname beskikbaar). Die Limpopo provinsie se Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme is ook 'n belangrike owerheid in hierdie proses.

Registreer asseblief voor of op 31 Julie 2007. U sal dan by die databasis van belanghebbendes ingesluit word, en verdere dokumente vir kommentaar ontvang soos en wanneer dit beskikbaar raak. U kommentaar sal verseker dat alle tersaaklike kwessies in die OIE opgeneem word. U kan die ingeslote registrasieblad voltooi, 'n brief skryf, die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname skakel of 'n e-pos aan laasgenoemde stuur.

Alle OIE-dokumente sal by www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba beskikbaar wees.

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

Anelle Odendaal / Wilhemina Mosupye
Zitholele Consulting
Posbus 6002, Halfweghuis, 1685
Tel: (011) 254-4855/4905
Faks: (011) 805 2100
E-pos: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za of
wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

Betreding van eiendom

Lede van DWAF se ondersoekspanne sal gedurende die komende maande die projekgebied besoek. Private en gemeenskaplike grondeienaars word vriendelik versoek om toestemming te verleen dat hulle grond betree mag word. Spanlede sal aanstelling-sertifikate uitgereik deur die DWAF as identifikasiedokumente dra.

AGTERGROND

Die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou (DWAF) het in 1998 'n evaluering van verskeie alternatiewe ter verbetering van die bestuur van beskikbare water vir sosiale en ekonomiese ontwikkeling in die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied voltooi.

Die Departement het besef dat die watertoedelings van die Groot Letaba-rivier reeds die waterbronne oorskry en derhalwe is strategiese alternatiewe oorweeg om waterbeskikbaarheid te verbeter; veral gegewe die groeiende gebruiksheffes in die huishoudelike sektor, die agteruitgang van die bewaringstatus van die rivier se ekologie en toenemende tekorte in die besproeiingssektor. Sommige alternatiewe was ongewoon of omstrede, maar het aandag geniet. Die volgende alternatiewe is in detail oorweeg ten opsigte van lewensvatbaarheid en uitvoerbaarheid:

- Vervanging van kommersiële bosaanplantings met natuurlike plantegroei;
- Staking van oordrag van water na die Sandrivier-opvangsgebied;
- Verbetering van die doeltreffendheid van die gebruik van water wat vir besproeiing aangewend word;
- Vermindering van die water wat vir besproeiingsgebruik toegewys word;
- Watervliesbestuur in die verspreidingsstelsels vir huishoudelike en industriële watergebruikers;
- Skepping van bykomende opgaarstelsels in die rivierstelsel om riviervloei beter te reguleer;
- Verbeterde waterbestuur in alle gebruikersektore.

Verskeie alternatiewe damterreine is ondersoek, insluitende 'n terrein by Hobson's Choice in die Letsitele-rivier en ander terreine in die Groot Letabarivier, waarvan slegs die terrein by Nwamitwa as redelik (maar nie goed nie) bevind is. Die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal is ook ondersoek.

Op grond van die ondersoeke is aanbeveel dat 'n nuwe groot dam by Nwamitwa tesame met verbeterde waterbestuur-maatreëls oorweeg word. Daar is ook bevind dat verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal oorweeg moet word, met die doel om die intensiteit en frekwensie van tekorte in die besproeiingssektor te verminder. DWAF is tans besig om die behoeftes van hierdie gebied te ondersoek en op te weeg, en oorbruggingstudies word tans uitgevoer om vas te stel of die aanbevelings van die uitvoerbaarheidstudies nog relevant is, en hoe dit toegepas kan word.

Opsies wat nou ondersoek word, is onder meer die konstruksie van 'n groot dam op die Groot Letaba-rivier by die Nwamitwa-terrein stroom af van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier, die herbelyning van paaie om die dam te akkommodeer, die konstruksie van watersuiweringswerke, waterpylyne en pompstasies van die damterrein na gemeenskappe in die gebied, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal.

Omgewingsmagtiging word ingevolge artikel 24 (5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), No. 107 van 1998, en ander wetgewing vereis voordat die infrastruktuur-komponente van die projek geïmplementeer kan word. 'n Omgewingsinvloedevalueringproses (OIE-proses) is in Junie 2007 begin en sal na verwagting in die laaste kwartaal van 2008 afgehandel word.

MOTIVERING VIR DIE PROJEK

Die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied val binne die Luvubu-Letaba-waterbestuursarea (WBA), een van die 19 WBAs waarin Suid-Afrika verdeel is. Die instroming van mense, die toename in landbouproduksie en toerisme tussen die Drakensberg-platorand en die Krugerwildtuin stel eise op die waterbronne van die Groot Letaba-rivier waar bestaande infrastruktuur nie meer voldoende is nie, veral as die redelike risiko van tekorte in ag geneem word.

Weens toenemende watertekorte, beide in hoeveelheid en frekwensie, moes die groot watergebruikers (besproeiings-, bosbou-, huishoudelike en industriële gebruikers) van tyd tot tyd meeding vir beperkte bronne deur buitengewone maatreëls te tref om te kan oorleef. Dit het ernstige agteruitgang van die rivier se ekosistels tot gevolg gehad. In die verlede is die omgewing nie as 'n watergebruiker geklassifiseer nie en gevolglik is geen water uit beskikbare bronne daarvoor toegewys nie. In die Letaba-rivier-opvangsgebied is 14,8 miljoen m³/per jaar egter op 'n ad hoc-grondslag vir vrylating uit die Tzaneen-dam aan die Krugerwildtuin toegewys, maar min, indien enige, van hierdie vrylatings het die Park bereik.

Met die afkondiging van die Nasionale Waterwet, Nr 36 van 1998 (NWA), het 'n watertoewysing of "Reserwe" vir basiese menslike behoeftes en die handhawing van ekologiese funksionering 'n nuwe perspektief geplaas op die bestuur van waterbronne afkomstig van die Groot Letaba-rivier. In die verlede het die klem geval op die aanvulling van

watertekorte in die Groot Letaba-rivier. Hierdie benadering moet egter aangevul word deur 'n strategie vir die volhoubare bestuur van waterbronne. Voorstelle vir die vermeerdering van betroubare watervoorrade afkomstig van die Groot Letaba-rivier is, onder meer, die konstruksie van 'n dam op die Groot Letaba-rivier by Nwamitwa, stroom af van die Nwanedzi-rivier, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal. 'n Grootmaat-infrastruktuur vir die behandeling, verspreiding en opgaring van drinkwater vir primêre gebruik, maak 'n integrale deel uit van die ontwikkelingsvoorstelle. Die aandag word gefokus op die waterbehoefte van groeiende bevolkingsgetalle, die rivier-ekostelsels stroomaf (insluitende riviere in die Krugerwildtuin), asook vir die stabilisering van kommersiële besproeiing, insluitende die vestiging van boere met watertekorte.

Die opvangsgebied van die voorgestelde Nwamitwa-dam is 1 400 km² en die Gemiddelde Jaarlikse Afvloei (GJA) is ongeveer 122,6 miljoen m³ onder natuurlike onontwikkelde toestande. Vir 'n dam met 'n opgaarkapasiteit van 143,8 miljoen m³ is die beraamde verhoging van die stelselopbrengs 47 miljoen m³/j, nadat voorsiening gemaak is vir rivier-vloei vereistes soos beraam.

Die landbousector (vrugteboorde afhanklik van besproeiing) en die verwante landbou-bedrywigede verskaf die meeste werksgeleenthede in die gebied.

Mededinging vir die beperkte aantal werkseleenthede is groot en werkloosheid in die gebied is hoog. Baie inwoners maak staat op die inkomste van familieleden wat in die

stede werkzaam is. Talle gemeenskappe het nie redelike toegang tot veilige en betroubare watervoorrade nie, en die ekosistels wat afhanklik is van die vloei in die rivierstelsel word al hoe meer onderwerp aan stres en

agteruitgang. Verdere sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling, waarin toerisme na verwagting 'n belangrike rol sal speel, word aan bande gelê deur die beperkte beskikbaarheid van toereikende watervoorrade.

OORSIG: GROOT LETABA-RIVIERWATERONTWIKKELINGSPROJEK

Die Groot Letabarivier-waterontwikkelingsprojek (GLEWaP) is 'n belangrike inisiatief deur die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, ter ondersteuning van die Limpopo Provinsiale Regering se ontwikkelingsstrategie. Die projek sal 'n positiewe invloed hê op die ekonomie van die streek, en bydra tot die uitwissing van armoede. Dit sal hoofsaaklik bereik word deur:

- Die vermeerdering van veilige, betroubare watervoorrade vir huishoudelike en industriële gebruik;
- Vermindering van die frekwensie, intensiteit en duur van beperkings op besproeiingswatertoewysings vir waardevolle landbougewasse;
- 'n Toename in huishoudelike inkomste deur stabilisering van die werksmark;
- Voorsiening vir die kapasiteit benodig vir die regverdige verdeling van hulpbronne.

Die voorgestelde infrastruktuur gaan die bestuurbaarheid van waterbronne verbeter, sodat die agteruitgang van die bewaringstatus van die rivier se ekosistels beperk kan word.

Die GLEWaP sluit 'n aantal infrastruktuur-komponente in, asook 'n reeks ander inisiatiewe.

Nie-infrastruktuur-opsies om meer water beskikbaar te maak

Die Departement voer tans die volgende nie-infrastruktuur-opsies uit om die beskikbaarheid van water te verbeter:

- **Waternutverliesbestuur en die bestuur van die aanvraag, asook die herwinning en hergebruik van water**

Die doel is om toenemende doeltreffendheid in watergebruik te verseker om die kort- en lang-termynbehoefes van die gebied aan te spreek.

- **Ontwikkeling van plaaslike grondwaterbronne**

Tydens uitvoerbaarheidstudies wat in die 1990s uitgevoer is, asook onlangse ondersoeke, is bevind dat, alhoewel grondwater nie die enigste bron van water ter bevrediging van toenemende behoeftes is nie, dit wel met welslae aangewend kan word vir kleinskaalse huishoudelike voorsiening en bestaansboerdery besproeiing. In hierdie gebied met sy beperkte waterbronne moet die optimale gebruik van grond- en oppervlaktwater bevorder word. Grondwaterbronne moet verder ontwikkel word om lewering te verbeter, maar met volgehoue monitoring om goeie watergehalte te verseker. Die Departement

sal in hierdie opsig voorstelle aan plaaslike owerhede maak.

- **Verwydering van indringer uitheemse plantegroei**

DWAF se Werk-vir-waterprogram is aktief besig om die uitheemse plantegroei in die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied te verwyder, as 'n metode om die afloop en opbrengs van die rivierstelsels te verbeter.

Streek-ekonomiese evaluering

Hierdie evalueringproses sal oorweging skenk aan die impak wat konstruksie van die projekinfrastruktuur en die beskikbaarstelling van addisionele water sou hê op die ontwikkeling en ekonomie van die streek en op die nasionale BBP. Die proses sal ook ondersoek aan watter sektore water ten beste toegewys behoort te word. Verder sal die potensiele voordele vir Mosambiek evalueer word, as 'n addisionele voordeel van die ekonomiese ontwikkelingsplanne vir die projekgebied.

Bestuur van die stelsel in sy geheel

Die Departement is besig met 'n herevaluering van die beste bestuursmetodes vir watervoorsiening uit die Groot Letaba-rivierstelsel. Die stelsel sluit die Dap Naude-dam, Ebenhaezer-dam, Tzaneen-dam en die voorgestelde nuwe dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein in, tesame met ander kleiner damme. Ondersoek word ingestel na die praktiese implementering van watervrylatings vir die Reserwe in die Groot Letaba-rivierstelsel in sy geheel. Ondersoeke sal evaluering insluit van die opbrengskenmerke van alle beskikbare bronne in die rivierstelsel, wat 'n wye verskeidenheid gebruiksektore en onttrekkingspunte bedien.

Besproeiingsverbeterings

Besproeiers in die rivierstelsel, en veral diegene wat op die Tzaneen-dam staatmaak, word gereeld onderwerp aan beperkings van beskikbare water. Toewysings is tans op 50% van die jaarlikse kwota gestel, as gevolg van die huidige droogtetoestande en lae vlakke van water in damme. Dit het 'n aansienlike negatiewe invloed op vrugteproduksie en op die sosio-ekonomie van die streek. Die besproeiingsektor maak reeds staat op moderne tegnologie en het baie belê in bestuur en gesofistikeerde toerusting, om die doeltreffendheid van watergebruik te verbeter.

Bepaling van Reserwe

Ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet is die Reserwe daardie gedeelte van water wat vereis word om aan die basiese behoeftes van mense en die ekosistels te voldoen. Die Departement het in 2006 'n voorlopige bepaling van die Reserwe vir die Groot Letaba-rivier gemaak en hierdie vereistes sal in beide die ontleding van opbrengste en die tegniese ontwerp van die projek in berekening gebring word.

Institusionele reëlins

Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel dat DWAF die eienaar van die waterbronne-komponente van die projek sal wees. Dit sal hersien word soos en wanneer nuwe instellings soos die voorgestelde Nasionale Waterbronne-infrastruktuuragentskap en die Opvangbestuursagentskap (CMA) tot stand kom. Na voltooiing van die projek sal 'n streekwatervoorsieningseentiteit vir die bestuur van die nuwe grootmaat verspreidingsinfrastruktuur oorweeg word. Enige drinkwatervoorsieningstelsels wat deur die rouwater grootmaat verspreidingstelsel voorsien sal word, sal die verantwoordelikheid van die betrokke munisipaliteite wees.

'n Hoëvlak projekbestuurskomitee is deur die Departement ingestel en sluit verteenwoordigers van die Limpopo Provinsiale Regering, Mopani Distriksmunisipaliteit, plaaslike munisipaliteite, tradisionele owerhede, en sektore soos bewaring, landbou en nywerheid in om die oorbruggingstudies te bestuur.

Gesamentlike beheer

Die ondersoek na en implementering van so 'n groot infrastruktuurprojek om waterbestuur in die gebied te verbeter, gaan waarskynlik talle ontwikkelingsgeleenthede tot gevolg hê. Dit sal aanleiding gee tot veranderde sosio-ekonomiese omstandighede, veranderings in grondgebruik veroorsaak en ook ander voordele tot gevolg hê.

Etlike ander regeringsinstansies moet dus geraadpleeg word en ook deelneem aan die projek, sodat hierdie voorgestelde ontwikkelings in hulle eie beplanning en toekomstige aktiwiteite in ag geneem kan word. Dit sluit die plaaslike owerhede in, van wie vereis sal word om hierdie voorstelle by hulle geïntegreerde ontwikkelingsplanne (IDPs) in te sluit, om drinkwater vir die gemeenskappe wat hulle bedien te verseker.

Daardeur sal verseker word dat al die projekte en voorspruitende ontwikkelings volhoubaar is en dat soveel mense as moontlik baat by die infrastruktuurontwikkeling wat nou ondersoek word.

Kapasiteit vir watervoorsiening aan gemeenskappe

Alhoewel hierdie projek nie regstreeks vir die voorsiening van water aan gemeenskappe verantwoordelik sal wees nie, sal dit meer rouwater vir hierdie doel aan plaaslike waterdiensverskaffers, soos munisipaliteite, beskikbaar maak. Voorsiening sal gemaak word vir onttrekking uit die rouwater grootmaat verspreidingsstelsel, of andersins sal water gelewer word soos met die owerhede ooreengekom sal word.

Befondsing van die GLeWaP

Die koste van die infrastruktuur-komponente van die projek sal na beraming meer as R1 500 miljoen beloop. Befondsing sal waarskynlik uit die privaatsektor en die openbare sektor (Nasionale Tesourie) bekom word.

Internasionale skakeling

Die Departement sal gedurende die beplanning en implementering van die GLeWaP voortgaan om volgens internasionale protokol en ooreenkomste met buurlande te skakel. Die infrastruktuur komponente wat deur die Omgewings-invloedevaluering (OIE) ondersoek word, word hieronder opgesom en op die ingeslote kaart aangedui.

Dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein

Die hoofkomponent van die voorgestelde projek bestaan uit 'n groot nuwe opgaardam in die Groot Letaba, die sogenaamde Nwamitwa-terrein, stroomaf van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier. Die voorgestelde damwal kan tot 36 meter hoog wees en sal bestaan uit 'n betonstruktuur in die riversnit met 'n oorloop- en uitlooppaanleg en grondwalles aan albei kante. Met 'n opgaarkapasiteit van 144 miljoen m³, sal dit die opbrengs van die stelsel met sowat 47 miljoen m³ per jaar verhoog.

(Die opbrengs van die Tzaneen-dam is 157,5 miljoen m³ per jaar).

Die finale grootte van die dam sal bepaal word deur 'n reeks tegniese en finansiële ondersoeke, tesame met inligting afkomstig van die bevindings van die OIE. Die dam sal ontwerp word om te voldoen aan die behoeftes van die Reserwe in die Groot Letaba-rivier, veral in die rivier stroomaf van die dam.

Plaaslike padbelynings

Die R529 en ander belangrike paaie in die gebied sal herbelyn moet word om die dam te akkommodeer. Plaaslike roetes sal bepaal word in konsultasie met grondeienaars en die provinsiale padowerhede, met inagneming van die bevindings van die OIE.

Verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal

Daar is ook voorgestel dat die opbrengs van die Tzaneen-dam tot ongeveer 203 miljoen m³ verhoog word deur die damwal te verhoog. Dit sal die opbrengs van die dam met omtrent 6% (tussen 60 en 64 miljoen m³ per jaar verhoog. Dit sal ook die voordeel bied dat die dam dan bedryf kan word om die frekwensie en intensiteit van besproeiingsbeperkings vir vrugte-boorde te verminder.

Ander infrastruktuur

Grootmaat watervoorsieningsinfrastruktuur, met inbegrip van pyplyne, 'n watersuiweringsaanleg, verskeie pompstasies en reservoirs sal verder ondersoek word.

Reservoirs sal so geleë wees dat plaaslike owerhede water kan bekom vir voorsiening aan individuele gebruikers.

Alle infrastruktuur sal met 'n sekuriteitsheining omhein word. Die finale groottes moet nog bepaal word, maar pompstasies en reservoirs kan elkeen 'n grootte van 'n halwe voetbalveld be-slaan.

Elektrisiteitsvereistes vir die projek sal afsonderlik deur Eskom geëvalueer word.

Konstruksie

Konstruksiebedrywighede sal ongeveer vyf jaar duur, met etlike konstruksie-spanne wat tegelykertyd in verskillende gebiede by die voorgestelde damterrein en langs die roetes van die pyplyne werk. Konstruksiepersoneel sal in die omgewing van die voorgestelde dam of in gevestigde dorpe gehuisves word.

Konstruksiepersele sal kantore, diens-paaie, water- en elektrisiteitsvoorsiening, afvalwater-behandeling, die afvoer van soliede afval, noodfasiliteite, gebiede vir die hantering van gevaarlike stowwe, werkswinkels, wasgeriewe, gebiede vir die veilige berging van plofstowwe en kommunikasie-infrastruktuur insluit.

Die persele sal ook fasiliteite vir die grootmaat-berging en voorsiening van brandstof vir konstruksievoertuie insluit, asook werksgebiede vir die berging van konstruksiemateriale en betonmeng- en bitumenaanlegte.

Leengroewe

Die aansoek vir magtiging deur Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake (DME), ingevolge die Wet op Minerale en Brandstofhup-bronontwikkeling, vir die gebruik van verskeie klip- en sandgroewe vir die konstruksie, sal terselfdertyd as die OIE-ondersoek geskied.

Die ligging van klipgroewe sal gedurende die studie bepaal word, en grondeienaars word genooi om inligting oor die voorkoms van materiaal wat vir hierdie doel geskik is, te voorsien.

DIE OMGEWINGSINVLOEDEVALUERING (OIE)

Wat is 'n OIE?

'n OIE is 'n goeie beplanning en besluitnemings-instrument. Dit identifiseer die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe gevolge van 'n voorgestelde projek of ontwikkeling op 'n vroeë stadium, en kan aanbevelings maak om positiewe invloede te verbeter en negatiewe invloede te versag of uit te skakel.

Die bevindings van die OIE sal ook inligting verskaf vir die tegniese en finansiële ondersoeke. Die damwal wat byvoorbeeld tans op 'n hoogte van 36 meter beraam word, kan enkele meter hoër of laer gebou word, afhangende van die uitslag van die sosiale invloedevaluering wat gedurende die OIE uitgevoer word. Die OIE word ingevolge artikel 24 (5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), Nr. 107 van 1998, uitgevoer.

Openbare deelname is die hoeksteen van enige OIE. Die belangrikste doelwit is om belanghebbendes by te staan om kwellinge en voorstelle vir verbeterde voordele ter tafel te lê, en om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindings van die OIE. Die OIE-regulasies vereis dat 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) ontwikkel word. Die plan sal aandui hoe die aanbevelings ter beskerming van die omgewing, voortspruitend uit die OIE, tydens die konstruksie- en operasionele fases toegepas sal word.

Die bepalinge van die OBP sal wetlik bindend wees op die Departement en sy kontrakteurs.

Let daarop dat die onderhandelinge met grondeienaars rakende servitute en vergoeding nie deel van die proses van openbare deelname vir die OIE uitmaak nie. Die Departement sal servitute of die verkryging van grond regstreeks met grondeienaars onderhandel. Die bevindings van die OIE sal grondeienaars help om die omvang van plaaslike invloede te bepaal, ter ondersteuning van hulle onderhandelinge.

Die proses van openbare deelname is ontwerp om genoegsame en toeganklike inligting op 'n onpartydige manier aan B&GPe te voorsien, om hulle te help om:

- Sake van kommer te opper en voorstelle te maak vir alternatiewe en verbeterde voordele;
- Plaaslike kennis by te dra;
- Te verifieer dat hulle kwellinge op skrif gestel en deur die tegniese ondersoeke in ag geneem word;
- die bevindings van die invloedevaluering.

Belangrike oorwegings vir die OIE

Afgesien van die spesialisstudies sal besondere aandag gedurende die OIE aan die volgende geskenk word:

- Die sleutelbeginsel wat die grondslag is van Suid-Afrikaanse Waterbeleid en die Nasionale Waterwet, naamlik volhoubaarheid, deur bepaling van die beste balans tussen ekonomiese, sosiale en ekologiese oorwegings;
- Die strategiese prioriteite voortspruitend uit die Wêreldkommissie oor Damme;
- Internasionale oorwegings, d.w.s. die potensiele invloed op Mosambiek;
- Geïntegreerde beplanning, d.w.s. Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplanne, Provinsiale Groei en Ontwikkelingsstrategieë en die beginsels en praktyk van gesamentlike beheer tussen die verskeie regeringsdepartemente en die privaatsektor;
- Oorwegings met betrekking tot invloede stroomaf, veral wat te doen het met biodiversiteit, toerisme en die ekonomie van die Krugerwildtuin;
- Suid-Afrika se regsvereistes, met spesifieke verwysing na die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet, 1998, die Omgewingsbewaringswet, 1989, die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998, en die Wet op Minerale en Brandstofontwikkeling, 2000, asook belangrike internasionale verdragte en ooreenkomste;
- Die verantwoordelikhede verbonde aan die Hersiene SADC-protokol oor Gedeelte Waterstelsels en die nuwe SADC-waterbeleid wat binnekort deur SADC-lande onderteken en bekragtig sal word;
- Erfenisbronne, insluitend argeologiese persele, grafte en kulturele plekke.

Die OIE sal ook die bevindings van die verskeie ander studies en inisiatiewe behoorlik in aanmerking neem. Hierdie studies word nie ingevolge die Regulasies van NEMA vereis nie, maar sal die OIE inlig oor alternatiewe en help om die evalueringsraamwerk te definieer. Dit sal verseker dat die OIE die volle omvang van die GLeWaP in oorweging neem.

Opsomming van die OIE

Die Departement, Limpopo se Provinsiale Regering, verskeie ander owerhede, omgewings- en ander tegniese spesialiste en belanghebbendes sal in die OIE-proses saamwerk. Die OIE-proses sal die volgende insluit:

- Vroeë konsultasie met 'n breë reeks belanghebbendes, grondeienaars en gemeenskappe in die omgewing van die damperseel en langs die roetes van die pyplyne;
- Tegniese konsultasie met plaaslike deskundiges en spesialiste in die projekgebied;
- Konsultasie met provinsiale en plaaslike regering oor geïntegreerde beplanning en provinsiale ontwikkelingstrategieë;
- Etlke gespesialiseerde studies gedurende die Invloedevalueringsfase om die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe invloede voortspruitend uit 'n wye reeks kwessies wat as tersaaklik geïdentifiseer is, te evalueer;
- Kommentaar deur owerhede en belanghebbendes tydens elke mylpaal gedurende OIE-proses;
- Besluitneming deur owerhede.

FASES VAN DIE OIE

'n OIE word in fases afgehandel. Die voorlopige skedulering van hierdie fases vir die GLeWaP word hieronder aangedui.

Trefwydtefase van die OIE

Julie 2007

- Vergaderings met owerhede om te besluit op proses- en studievereistes;

- Verspreiding van die Agtergrond-inligtingsdokument aan meer as 1 000 belanghebbendes in die projekgebied en verder, met 'n uitnodiging om aan die proses deel te neem;
- Advertensies in uitgesoekte plaaslike en streekskoerante om die geleentheid vir deelname aan te kondig.

Julie/vroeg Augustus 2007

- Fokusgroep-byeenkomste met verteenwoordigers van relevante groepe belanghebbendes;
- Gemeenskapsvergaderings dwarsdeur die studiegebied in konsultasie met tradisionele leiers, gemeenskapsleiers en raadslede van wyke;
- Brief met terugvoer oor vordering en aankondiging van die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-trefwydteverslag en die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag.

September en Oktober 2007

- Verspreiding van 'n Konsep-trefwydteverslag, met inbegrip van die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag, vir kommentaar;
- Openbare vergaderings en opedag-byeenkomste in die projekgebied om kommentaar oor die Konsep-trefwydteverslag in te win.

November 2007

- Voorlegging van 'n Finale Trefwydteverslag aan die DEAT, waarin alle kwessies wat tydens die invloedevaluering geopper is, vervat word;
- Verspreiding van die Finale Trefwydteverslag ter inligting;
- Terugvoerbrief oor vordering aan belanghebbendes.

Invloedevalueringsfase van die OIE

Januarie 2008

- Verdere groepbyeenkomste, vergaderings met owerhede en gemeenskappe waar nodig, terwyl spesialisstudies uitgevoer word;
- Spesialisstudies gerig op die trefwydtefase en kwessies wat deur belanghebbendes geopper is;
- Terugvoer oor vordering aan belanghebbendes.

Maart 2008

- Samestelling van 'n Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag, waarin die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe invloede uiteengesit word en maatreëls ter verbetering van positiewe invloede en versagting van negatiewe invloede;
- Advertensies in uitgesoekte plaaslike en streekskoerante om die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag aan te kondig;
- Verspreiding van die Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag, en die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag vir kommentaar.

April en Mei 2008

- Openbare vergaderings en opedag-byeenkomste om die bevindings van die OIE vir kommentaar voor te hou.

Besluitnemingsfase

Julie en Augustus 2009

- Finaliseer die Omgewingsinvloedverslag, gebasseer op die kommentaar wat ontvang is, vir voorlegging aan die DEAT.

Oktober 2008

- Nadat omgewingsmagtiging vir die projek bekom is, in die vorm van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging (OM), kennisgewing aan belanghebbendes oor die besluit en besonderhede oor die appèlprosedure.

Skedulering

Die teikendatum vir die aanvang van watervoorsiening uit die nuwe dam is 2012, met volle opbrengs teen 2013, indien omgewingsmagtiging verkry sou word. Om dit te bereik, moet konstruksie van gedeeltes van die infrastruktuur teen láát 2009 'n aanvang neem. Die moontlikheid dat water reeds gedurende die opvul tydperk uit die dam onttrek sal kan word, word ook in ag geneem.

OMGEWINGSINVLOEDEVALUERING (12/12/20/978) VIR DIE
Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou se
GROOT LETABA-RIVIER-WATERONTWIKKELINGSPROJEK (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUKTUUR-KOMPONENTE

AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT
Uitnodiging om te registreer en kommentaar te lewer, Julie 2007

Vul asseblief in en stuur voor 31 Julie 2007 terug aan die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname van die GLeWaP-infrastruktuur-OIE
Gebruik gerus die taal van u keuse.

Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk, Posbus 6002, Halfweghuis, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Faks: (011) 805-2100
E-pos: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TITEL		VOORNAAM	
VOORLETTERS		VAN	
ORGANISASIE/ NAAM VAN PLAAS			
POSADRES			
		POSKODE	
TELnr.		FAKSnr.	
SELFOON		E-POS (skryf asseblief baie duidelik)	

Ja, ek wil graag aan hierdie OIE deelneem. ☐ JA

Nee, ek stel nie belang nie. ☐ NEE

KOMMENTAAR: *(Gebruik asseblief ekstra blaaie indien nodig.)*

1. Ek stel om die volgende redes belang in die projek:

.....

.....

2. Die volgende kwessies moet deur die OIE in oorweging geneem word:

.....

.....

.....

3. My kommentaar oor die voorgestelde openbare deelname en tegniese omgewingsprosesse vir die OIE is:

.....

.....

4. Enige ander kommentaar:

.....

.....

.....

5. Voeg asseblief die volgende van my kollegas/vriende by u poslys:

.....

.....

Baie dankie vir u deelname.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS**

EIA Public Participation Office
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
Tel (011) 254-4855 / 4905 Fax (011) 805-2100
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za
www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba
10 July 2007

Dear Stakeholder

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978): PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS OF THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(GLeWaP)**

- **Invitation to register as an interested and affected party**
- **Invitation to provide initial comment**

For many years the Groot Letaba River Valley has experienced growing water needs for domestic, industrial and irrigation use. The degradation in the conservation status of the river has also been a concern. A Feasibility Study, to investigate these needs was conducted in 1998. The recommendations made during these feasibility studies took stakeholder contributions into account.

As a result of the study, it was proposed that the following be undertaken: construction of a large dam on the Groot Letaba River at the Nwamitwa site, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River, realignment of the roads to accommodate the dam, and construction of bulk water pipelines and pump stations from the dam for water supply for domestic and industrial use in the area. The raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall was also proposed.

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) is reviewing the water supply needs of this area and post feasibility bridging studies are being conducted to confirm whether the recommendations made previously are still relevant and how they should be taken forward. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) aimed at obtaining environmental authorization for the proposed recommendations is being undertaken.

With the positive support of the Limpopo Provincial Government and the recognition of the importance of the proposed project by the Minister of Finance, Mr Trevor Manuel, in a recent budget speech, the Post Feasibility Bridging Studies phase in the project lifecycle is firmly on its way.

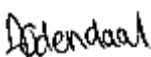
Recommendations included construction of infrastructure components, as well as non-infrastructure interventions. These are outlined in the **enclosed** Background Information Document.

Environmental authorization in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), (Act No 107 of 1998) and other legislation is required before the infrastructure components of the project may be implemented. Therefore, an environmental authorization process commenced in May 2007 and will continue until the last quarter of 2008. The environmental decision-making authority is the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), in close collaboration with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism. Scoping and the Environmental Impact Assessment will be conducted according to the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act and its associated Regulations (copies are available from the public participation office).

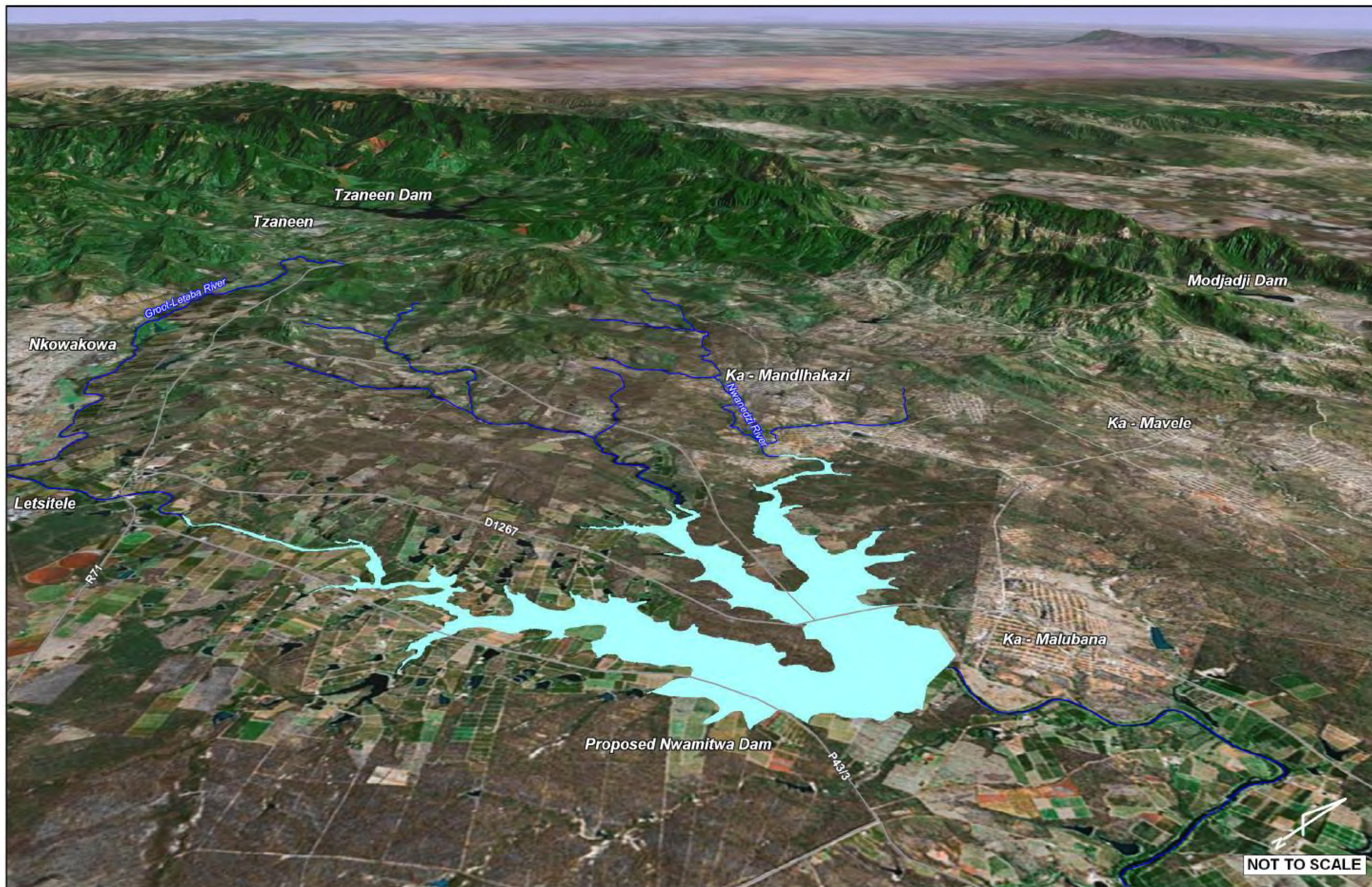
We welcome you to become involved in this process. We would appreciate receiving your registration as an interested and affected party and your initial comments by 31 July 2007. Please feel free to distribute the information to friends, colleagues or other people whom you think may be interested in participating in this EIA.

Please call either myself or Wilhemina Mosupye at telephone (012) 254-4855/4905, facsimile (012) 805 2100 or email aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za should you require any further information.

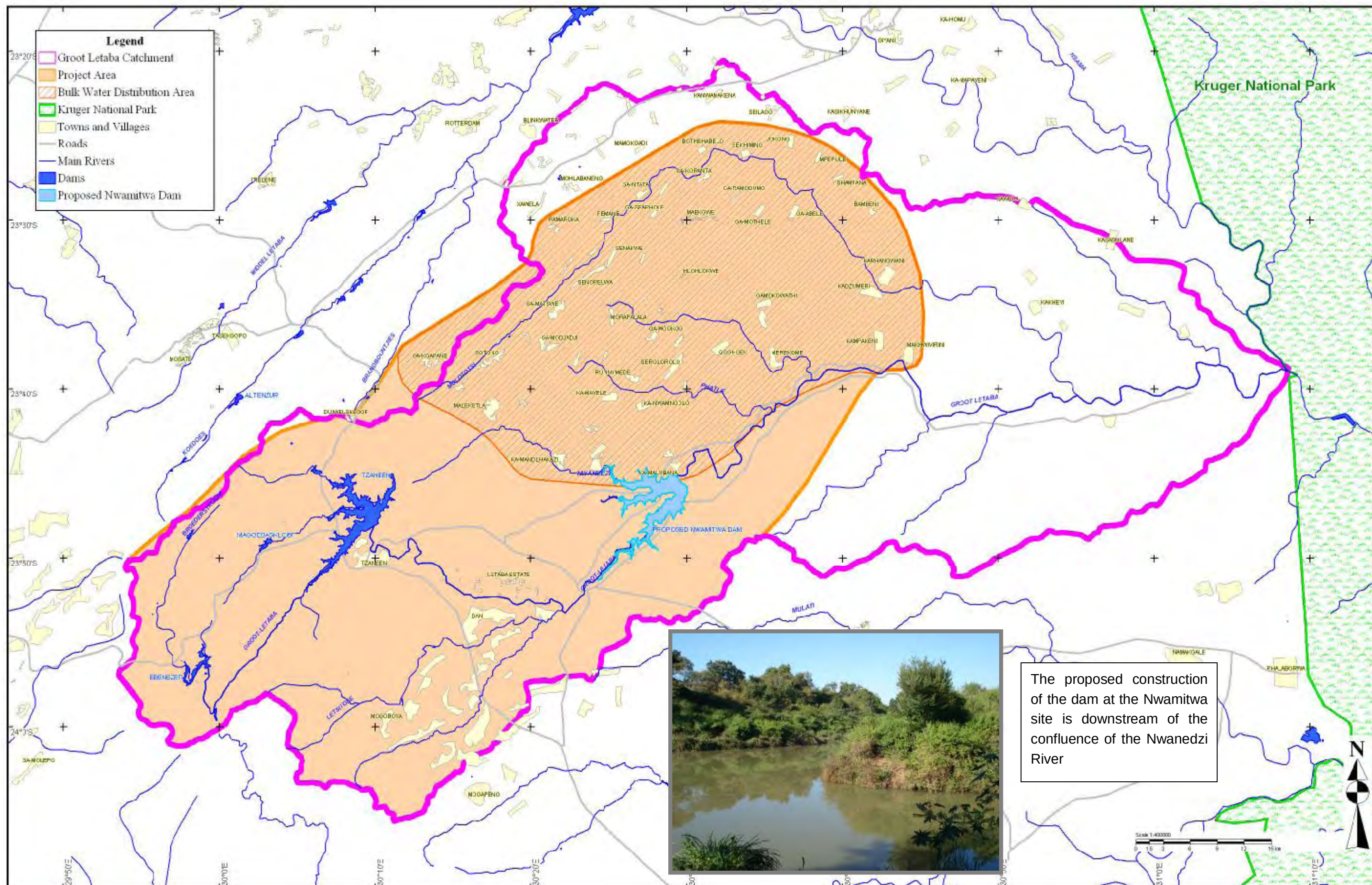
Sincerely



ANELLE ODENDAAL,
Public Participation Office for the GLeWaP Infrastructure EIA



 BKS (Pty Ltd) Engineering and Management	CLIENT  water & forestry Department: Water Affairs and Forestry REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	PROJECT GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)	DRAWING TITLE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED NWAMITWA DAM	FIGURE 1 Date: May 2007 Map Ref: P/Letaba map System: WGS 84 Lat/Long COPYRIGHT RESERVED
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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

EIA Public Participation Office
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 6002, Halfway House
1685

Tel (011) 254-4905/4855 Fax (011) 805-2100

Email: wmosupye@zitholele.co.za or
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za

Dear Mr/Ms

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) (12/12/20/978): PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INFRA-STRUCTURE COMPONENTS FOR THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)

- **Draft Scoping Report and its Summary Report available for comment from Wednesday, 3 October to Wednesday, 31 October 2007**
- **Invitation to public meetings**

The Background Information Document and our letter of invitation to contribute to the EIA for the construction of infrastructure for the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP) were distributed in late June 2007.

We trust that you received the documents and we wish to extend our sincere thanks to those stakeholders who have submitted contributions. Please be assured that the issues you have raised have already been passed on to the EIA technical specialists. Your issues will appear, linked to your name, in the Draft Scoping Report, which will be available for comment shortly – (see below).

Draft Scoping Report and its Summary Report available for public comment

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the purpose of the Draft Scoping Report is for interested and affected parties to verify that their contributions have been captured, and correctly understood. Issues raised, along with issues identified by the environmental technical specialists have been used to define the terms of reference for the Specialist Studies that will be conducted during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.

The Draft Scoping Report will be available for public review for a period of four weeks (from Wednesday 3 October to Wednesday 31 October 2007). Thereafter, the report will be updated and submitted to the lead authority for the EIA, the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). DEAT will, in consultation with the environmental authority of Limpopo Province, consider the scope to be covered by the specialist studies, after which the studies will proceed.

Please use the **enclosed** form to request your own copy of the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary Report if you intend to comment. The Summary Report is available in English, Afrikaans, XiTsonga and Sepedi. In addition, the Draft Scoping Report and the Summary Report will be available at the public places listed in the appendix to this letter.

Your comment is important, please

You can comment on the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary in any of the following ways:

- By completing the comment sheet enclosed with the reports
- By writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions
- By email or telephone to the public participation office
- By attending one of three public meetings (see below).

Public meetings

The purpose of the public meetings will be to assist interested and affected parties to comment on the Draft Scoping Report and to add additional issues. The contents of the report will be presented verbally during the meetings. Each meeting will also have an open house, visual component during which small-group discussions with members of the EIA team will take place in the language of choice of participants.

It is important that you register for the public meetings/open houses in advance - please use the **enclosed form and return it by Friday, 5 October 2007**. This will allow us to send you a copy of the report in advance of the meetings. The public meetings/open houses will be held as follows:

TZANEEN

Date: Friday, 12 October 2007
Venue: Tzaneen Lodge (map attached)
Time: Open house with visual displays: 09:00 – 09:30
Public meeting: 09:30 – 13:00

NWAMITWA VILLAGE

Date: Saturday, 13 October 2007
Venue: Runnymede Thusong Centre, Nwamitwa village
Time: Open house with visual displays: 09:00 – 09:30
Public meeting: 09:30 – 13:00

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

It is important to note that the Draft Scoping Report will not be the last opportunity for stakeholders to comment. The findings of the EIA will be captured in a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR), which will be available for public comment, in the first quarter of 2008.

In closing, we would like to thank again the many people and organizations who have thus far contributed to the EIA and who have set aside time to meet with the EIA team. Please contact either myself or Wilheminah Mosupye if you require further information at this stage, or wish to suggest someone else to be consulted. We look forward to receiving your reply form at the latest by Friday, 5 October 2007.

Yours sincerely

ANELLE ODENDAAL

EIA Public Participation Office

Enclosed: *List of public places where reports will be available*
Reply form to request a copy of the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary Report and to register to attend the public meetings/open houses

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR THE
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
 GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP)
 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

REPLY SHEET FOR

- **Draft Scoping Report and / or Summary Report**
- **Public meetings / open houses**

*Please complete and return by **5 October 2007**, to:*

Wilminah Mosupye or Anelle Odendaal, EIA Public Participation Office, Zitholele Consulting,
 P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685

Tel: (011) 254-4905/4855 Fax: (011) 805-2100 E-mail: wmosupye@zitholele.co.za or
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za

TITLE		FIRST NAME	
INITIALS		SURNAME	
ORGANISATION			
ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	
TEL NO		FAX NO	
EMAIL			CELL NO
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT			
I would like to receive a copy of the Draft Scoping Report (please circle the appropriate block)			
By mail			YES NO
By email			YES NO
SUMMARY REPORT			
I would like to receive a copy of the Summary Report in the following language (please circle the appropriate blocks)			
Eng	By mail	Email	Afr
	By mail	Email	Sepedi
	By mail	Email	XiTsonga
	By mail	Email	
PUBLIC MEETINGS / OPEN HOUSES			
I would like to attend the following public meeting / open house (please circle the appropriate block)			
If you have indicated yes, you will receive a Summary Draft Scoping Report and map to the venue before the meeting.			
TZANEEN PUBLIC MEETING / OPEN HOUSE			YES NO
I will attend the public meeting on Friday, 12 October 2007, at the Tzaneen Lodge			
NWAMITWA PUBLIC MEETING / OPEN HOUSE			YES NO
I will attend the public meeting on Saturday, 13 October 2007, at the Runnymede Thusong Centre, Nwamitwa Village			

COMMENTS (Please use separate sheets if necessary)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSE AND COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR THE
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLEWaP)
LIST OF PUBLIC PLACES WHERE THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT
WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC SCRUTINY FROM
Wednesday 3 October to Wednesday 31 October 2007

Town/area/district	Locality	Contact person	Telephone
Mokwakwaela area, Letaba	Mokwakwaela Multi Purpose Community Centre	Mr Shilubane	082-453 3774
Sekgosese area, Duiwelskloof, Letaba	Sekgosese Multi Purpose Community Centre	Mr MC Tshamamo	083 289 7955
Modjadjiskloof area, Letaba	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	Mrs H Kruger	(015) 309-9246/7
Letaba region	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Ms Morongwa Mbhalati	(076) 931 6177
Tzaneen area, City Centre	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality Agatha Street, Civic Centre, Tzaneen	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Shilubane village, Tzaneen	Vula Mehlo Multi Purpose Community-Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Tzaneen	Tzaneen Public Library	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Letsitele area	Letsitele Public Library	HOD Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Haenertzburg	Haenertzburg Public Library, Mare Street, Community Centre	Ms Minnie de Villiers	(015) 276 4707
Tzaneen area, Letsitele	Agri Letaba	Mr Louis van Rooyen	(015) 345 1817
Tzaneen	Groot Letaba Water Users Association Offices	Mr Jurg Venter	(015) 307 2651
Tzaneen	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Mr Jakkie Venter/ Mr Isaac Nyatlo	(015) 307 3627/ 8600
Khopo village, Tzaneen	Lesedi Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Xihoko village, Tzaneen	Xihoko Multi Purpose Community Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nwamitwa village, Tzaneen	Valoyi Traditional office	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nwamitwa village, Tzaneen	Nwamitwa Traditional office	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nkowankowa, Tzaneen	Nkowankowa Multi Purpose Community Centre, Nkowankowa	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Relela village, Tzaneen	Relela Multi Purpose Community Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Dzumeri village, Giyani	Dzumeri Community Centre	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 812 5233
Giyani	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 812 5233
Giyani, Mopani District	Mopani District Municipality	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 811 5500
Giyani, Mopani District	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Mrs Matsie Molapisane	(015) 812 0090
Phalaborwa	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	Ms Riana Smit	(015) 780 6302
Namakgale, Phalaborwa	Namakgale Police Station Calvin Ngobeni Street, opposite Sediba Accommodation and next to magistrate offices	Station Commissioner	(015) 769 1530
Polokwane	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Ms Sarah Mamabolo/ Mrs Leah Matlala	(015) 290 1444