

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

CGG Services SAS (CGG), a geophysical survey company, is applying for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) to undertake a speculative three dimensional (3D) seismic survey within an area of interest in the Algoa/Outeniqua Basin off the Southeast Coast of South Africa.

CGG is proposing to undertake the seismic survey under a Reconnaissance Permit for which it has also submitted an application to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Any activities undertaken under a Reconnaissance Permit also requires an EA from DMRE. As part of the process of applying for an EA, a Basic Assessment process must be undertaken. SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) has been appointed to undertake and manage the required Basic Assessment and related public participation process.

2. LOCATION OF SURVEY AREA OF INTEREST

The Reconnaissance Permit area/area of interest for the proposed survey is 12 750 km² in extent and is located roughly between Gqeberha in the east and a point approximately 120 km southeast of Plettenberg Bay in the west. The area is located between 45 km and 120 km

offshore at its closest point and in water depths ranging between 200 m and more than 4 000 m (Figure 1).

3. HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS?

SLR has compiled a draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR), which is currently available for review and comment. This Non-Technical Summary is being distributed as a basis for notification and to facilitate your comment on the proposed project, impact assessment and proposed mitigation.

You can be involved by:

- Reading this Non-Technical Summary (which is available via email or WhatsApp). Full report is also available for review on the SLR website and at public venues.
- Attending public meetings. Please contact SLR for the specific details.
- Sending comments, questions or concerns to SLR. For comments to be included in the final BAR, they should reach SLR by **no later than 15 May 2023**.

SLR's contact details (including Tel., WhatsApp and website details) are provided at the end of this document.

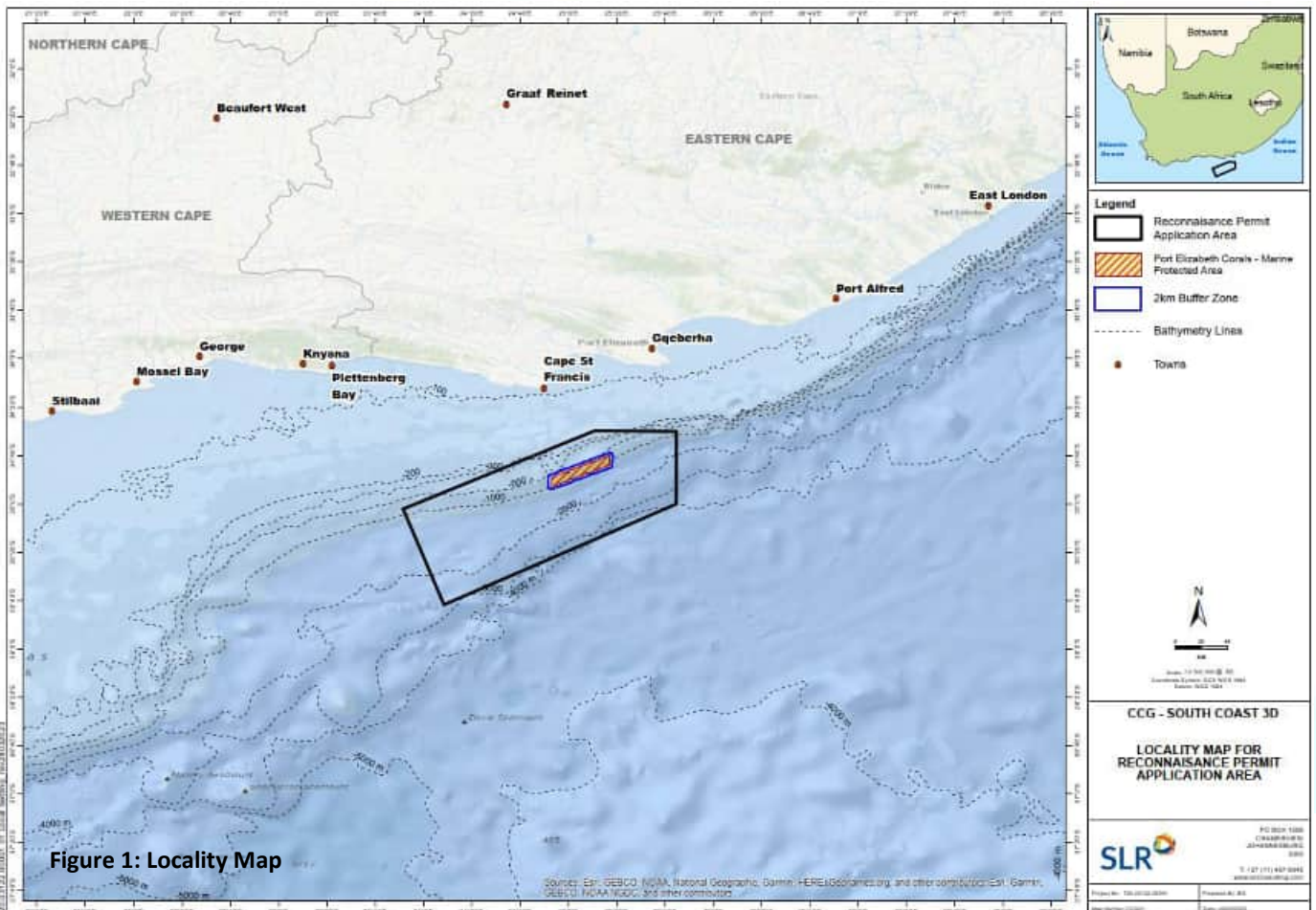


Figure 1: Locality Map

Sources: Esri, GEBCO, NOAA, National Geographic, Garmin, HERE, DeLorme, and other contributors. Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA, NOAA, and other contributors.

4. PROJECT'S NEED AND DESIRABILITY

South Africa, like the rest of the world, is vulnerable to climate change. There is thus global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. However, the rapid transition to carbon neutrality presents a potential risk to economic growth and sustainable development. South Africa is committed to a just transition to a net-zero emission and a climate resilient society, whereby the need to reduce emissions is balanced with the need to grow the economy and create jobs. In this regard, the South African Government policy currently supports the use of natural gas as part of the energy mix.

The proposed project would contribute to the current knowledge on potential resources off the Southeast Coast, but has no direct influence on South Africa's reliance on hydrocarbons and their contribution to the countries' energy mix. These aspects are influenced by South Africa's energy and climate change related policy, the financial costs of the various energy sources and consumer choices in this regard. These National strategic policy issues relating to energy and climate change fall beyond the scope of this exploration project Basic Assessment.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SURVEY

5.1 Size, Timing and Duration

- *Size of survey area:* Up to 9 000 km² with no data acquisition in Marine Protected Areas or within 45 km of the coast.
- *Anticipated commencement:* January 2024, depending on authorisation.
- *Duration of survey:* 4 to 5 months.

5.2 Type of survey

Marine seismic surveys are an essential part of exploring for hydrocarbons. They provide information on the depth, position and shape of underground geological formations. The principles of marine seismic acquisition are illustrated in Figure 2.

During seismic surveys, high-level, low frequency sounds are directed towards the seabed from near-surface sound sources towed by a seismic vessel. The acoustic signal emitted into the water column penetrates the seabed, then is reflected by the rock formations encountered. The reflected signals are recorded by multiple receivers (or hydrophones) towed by the survey vessel and then analysed.

CGG is proposing to undertake a 3D survey which provides a more detailed 3D image of the geology of the seabed.

5.3 Main components of a seismic survey

- *Seismic survey vessel:* A purpose-built vessel towing a seismic source (airguns) and hydrophone receiver streamers.
- *Safety Exclusion Zone:* A seismic vessel is restricted in its ability to manoeuvre and is protected by a 500 m safety exclusion zone. In terms of the Marine Traffic Act, 1981, other marine vessels must give way to such a survey vessel.
- *Support and escort vessel:* The survey would be supported by two vessels for logistic support and alerting other vessels of the location of the survey vessel.
- *Onshore supply base:* The onshore supply base for crew changes, refuelling and other provisions would likely be at the Port of Gqeberha.

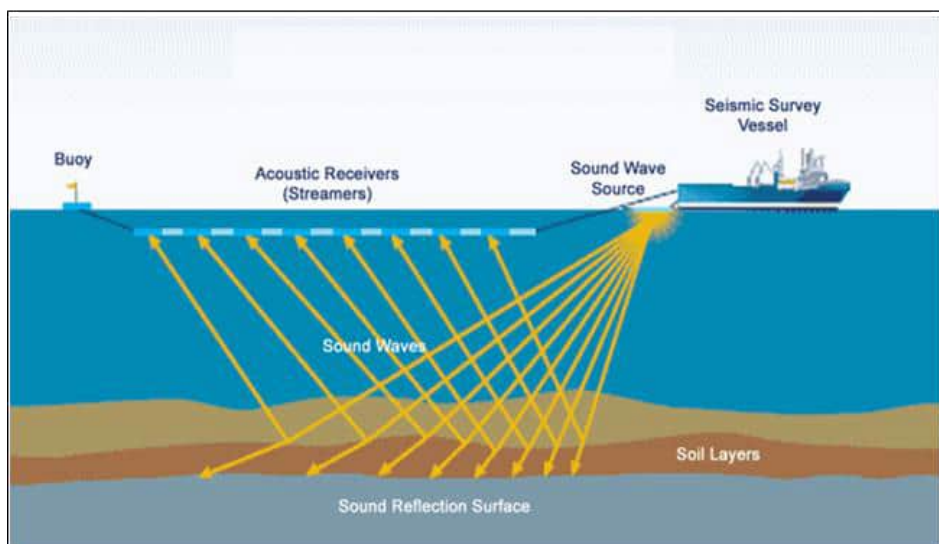


Figure 2: Principles of a seismic survey

6. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SENSITIVITIES

6.1 Physical Environment

A major bathymetric feature within the area of interest is Kingklip Ridge, situated on the slope between Gqeberha and Cape St Francis, a unique 40 km long, 500 m wide feature that rises from a depth of more than 700 m to as shallow as 350 m (Figure 3).

6.2 Biological Environment

The survey area of interest falls into the Southwest Indian Deep Ocean ecoregion, with only the inshore portions falling into the Agulhas ecoregion. It is located beyond the 200 m depth contour, comprising primarily deepwater seabed habitats and the water body. When considering ecosystem threat status, the seabed and pelagic (water body) communities across the majority of the survey area of interest is rated as of “Least Concern”, while the extreme inshore portion is rated as “Vulnerable” and Kingklip Ridge as “Endangered” (Figure 4).

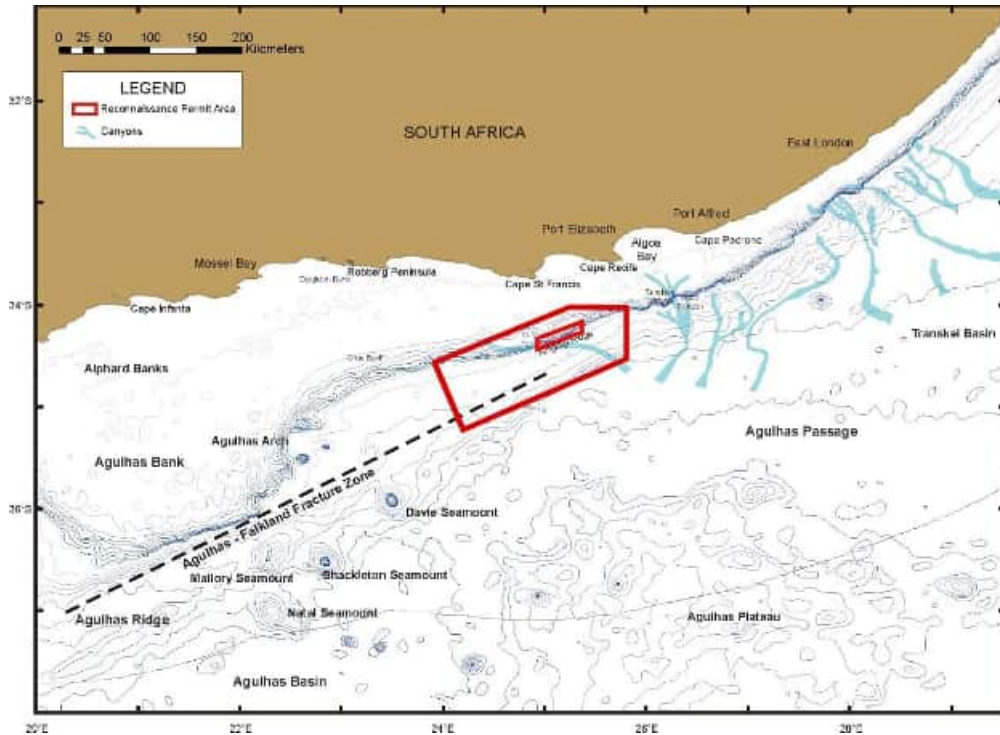


Figure 3: Seabed Features (Source: Pisces)

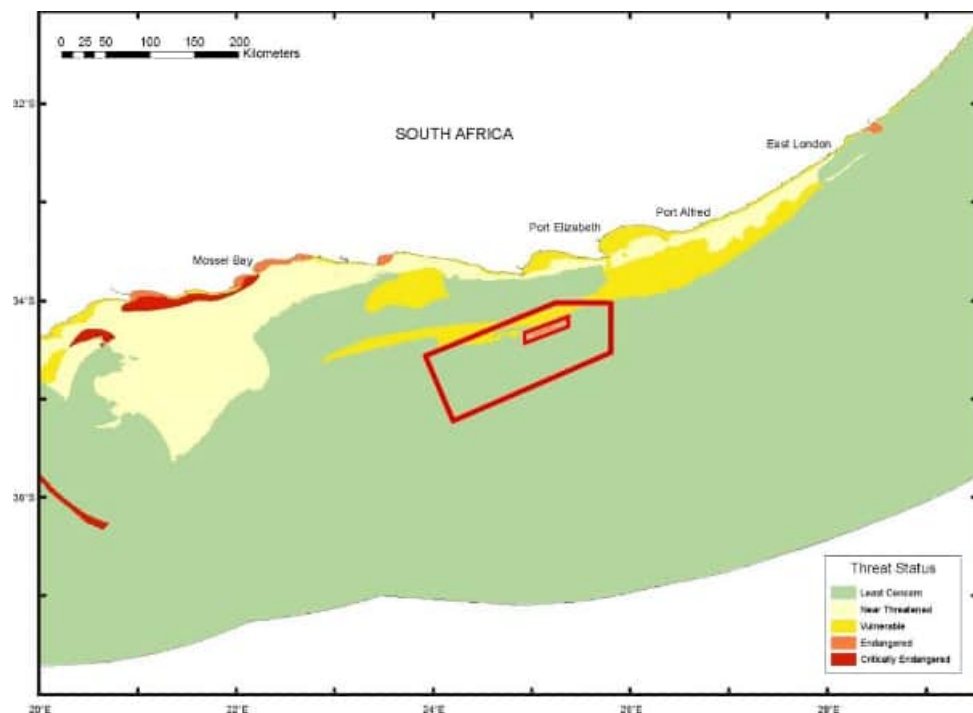


Figure 4: Ecosystem Threat Status
(Adapted from Holness *et al.* 2014 and Sink *et al.* 2019)

Approved Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) within the broad project area are shown in Figure 6. One offshore MPA, Port Elizabeth Corals MPA, is located within the area of interest, with three coastal MPAs located inshore of the survey area of interest, namely the Tsitsikamma, Sardinia Bay and Addo Elephant MPAs. No seismic survey operations would be undertaken within these MPAs. The survey area of interest also overlaps areas mapped as Critical Biodiversity Area 1 (CBA 1) Critical Biodiversity Area 2 (CBA 2) and Ecological Support Area (Figure 5).

6.3 Socio-Economic Environment

The project’s area of influence encompasses the survey operational areas within the proposed survey area of interest, the Port of Gqeberha for logistical support and the marine traffic route between Gqeberha and the survey area.

Domestic and international tourism is a central economic activity for towns along the South Coast, including the coastal town of Jeffrey’s Bay which is a world renowned surf destination. Much of the tourism is based on the scenic beauty of the coastline and variety of outdoor activities on offer.

Several fishing sectors operate off the Southeast Coast, most of which fish inshore of the shelf break and thus largely inshore of the survey area of interest. The survey area of interest, however, overlaps with the fishing grounds of five fishing sectors, namely demersal trawl, mid-water trawl, hake-directed demersal longline, large pelagic longline and South Coast rock lobster. **Table 1** shows the percentage of national catch taking place within the area of overlap.

Table 1: Fisheries overlap with the survey area of interest

Fishing sector	Percentage of national catch in area of overlap
Overlap	
Demersal Trawl (Figure 6)	6.4%
Mid-Water Trawl (Figure 7)	16.2%
Hake-directed Demersal Longline (Figure 8)	6.7%
Large Pelagic Longline (Figure 9)	3.3%
South Coast Rock Lobster (Figure 10)	1.9%
No Overlap	
Shark-directed Demersal Longline	0%
Small Pelagic Purse-Seine	0%
Traditional Line-Fish	0%
Squid Jig (Figure 11)	0%
Small-scale Fisheries	0%

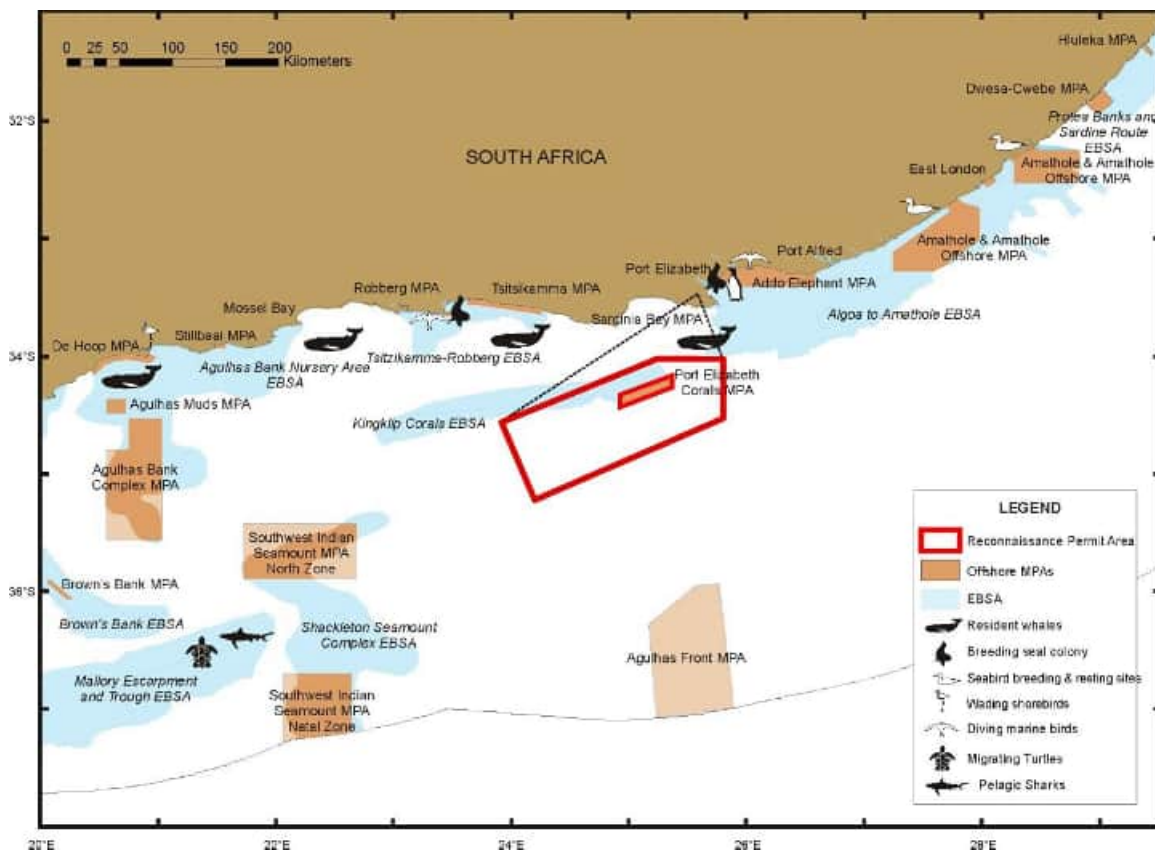


Figure 5: Survey area of interest in relation to EBSAs and MPAs
(Source: Pisces)

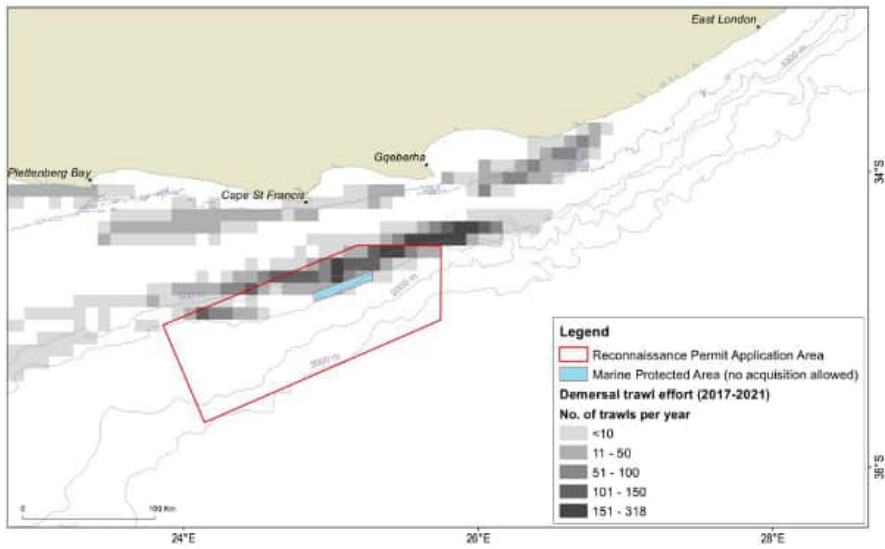


Figure 6: Demersal Trawl effort (2017-2021) (Source: CapMarine)

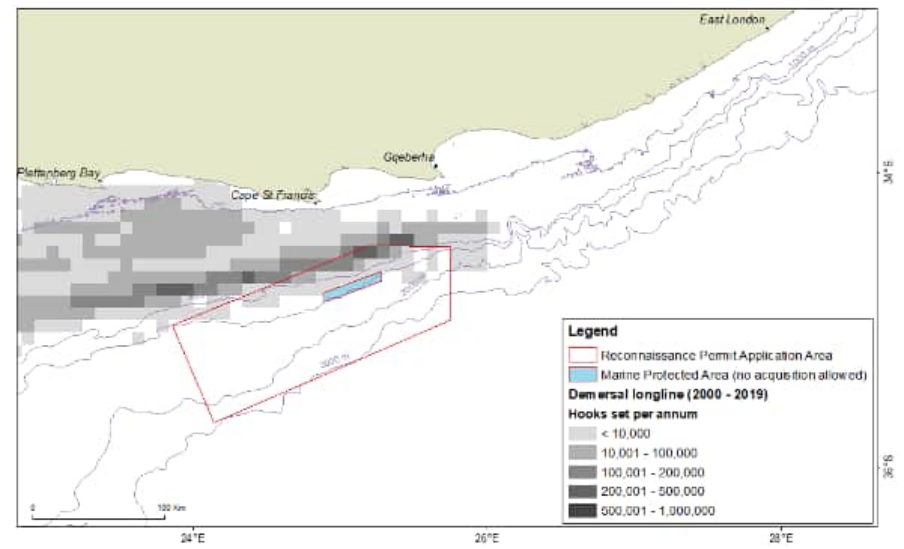


Figure 8: Demersal Longline effort (2000-2019) (Source: CapMarine)

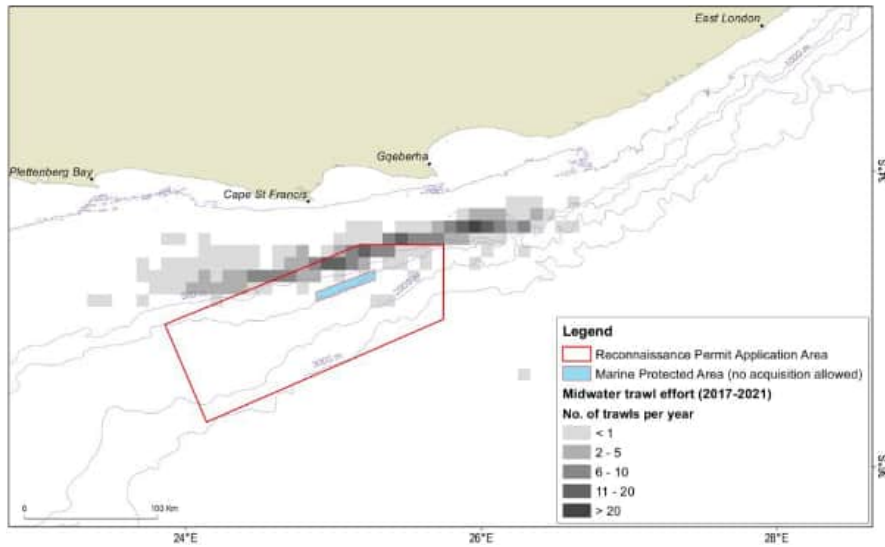


Figure 7: Midwater Trawl effort (2017-2021) (Source: CapMarine)

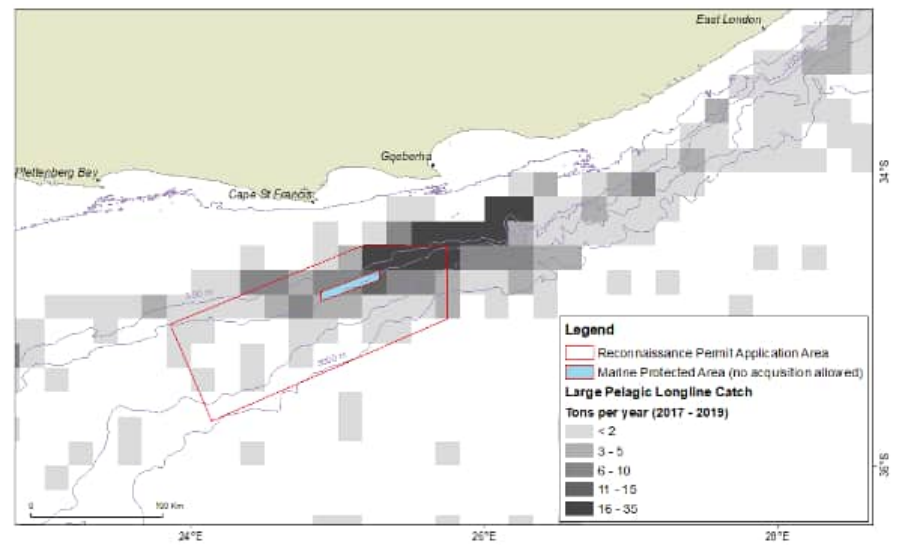


Figure 9: Large Pelagic Longline catch (2017-2019) (Source: CapMarine)

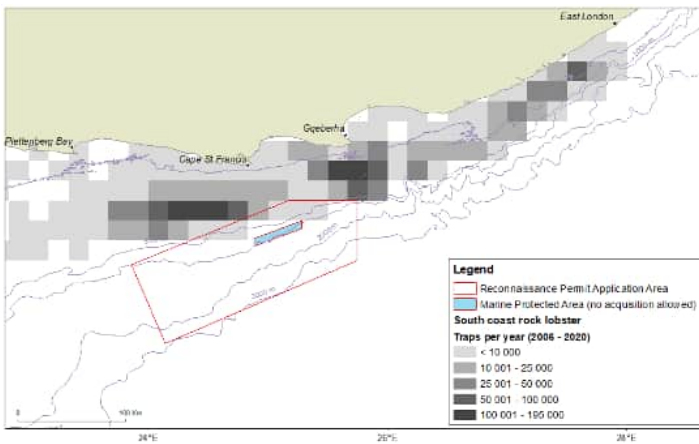


Figure 10: South Coast rock lobster catch (2004-2020) (Source: CapMarine)

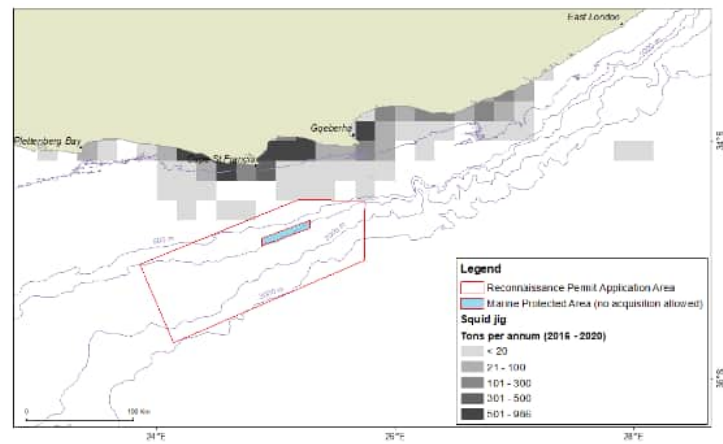


Figure 11: Squid Jig catch (2016-2020) – no overlap (Source: CapMarine)

7. KEY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Normal Operations

Routine vessel emissions and discharges: These routine emissions and discharges include air emissions from fuel combustion, galley waste and sewage discharges, as is standard for other marine vessels traveling through the South African offshore. The survey area of interest is located more than 45 km from shore and in a main marine traffic route that passes around the southern coast (see Figure 12), thus most of the impacts related to routine emissions and discharges are not unique to the project vessels, but common to the numerous vessels that pass through South African waters on a daily basis. The dominant wind and current direction will ensure that any emissions and discharges move mainly in a south-westerly direction away from the coast. Impacts are assessed as being of **VERY LOW** to **NEGLIGIBLE** significance.

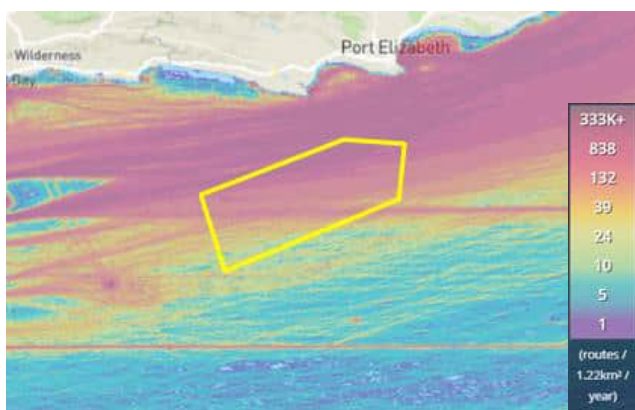


Figure 12: Major shipping routes along the Southeast coast (Source: www.marinetraffic.com)

Seismic Noise Impacts on Marine Animals: Seismic noise could impact marine animals in a number of different ways, including physiological injury, disturbance and/or behavioural changes, masking of environmental sounds

and communication, and effects on predator-prey relationships. Any impacts on fish and fish behaviour could, in turn, impact on fisheries that operate in the area through reduction in catch rates and/or increase in fishing effort.

With the implementation of mitigation measures, the impact on marine animals ranges from **LOW** (whales and dolphins, turtles and fish) to **VERY LOW** (diving seabirds, seals and plankton) significance and **NEGLIGIBLE** (invertebrates) significance. Key mitigation measures include the following internationally recognised standard procedures:

- ensuring that the seismic survey avoids the key whale migration period from June to November (inclusive) and key spring fish and squid spawning periods (September to December);
- -implementing a 60-minute pre-watch period before commencement and a “soft-start” procedure;
- monitoring animal activity within an 800 m mitigation zone when the seismic source is active; and
- terminating shooting when animals enter the mitigation zone.

Impacts on Fisheries and Commercial Shipping: Proposed seismic operations would overlap with five fishing sectors (% national catch indicated in brackets), including demersal trawl (6.4%), midwater trawl (16.2%), demersal longline (6.7%), large pelagic longline (3.3%) and South Coast rock lobster (1.9%). There is no overlap with any other fishing sector grounds. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the impact on the above five fishing sectors is assessed as of **LOW** significance. There is **no anticipated impact** on the traditional linefish, small pelagic purse-seine, squid jig or small-scale fishery, as there is no overlap with these fishing grounds. Key mitigation measures to

ensure good communication and coordination with the fishing sectors include:

- the distribution of survey notifications to fisheries;
- issuing navigational warnings and 24-hour survey forecasts;
- having a Fisheries Liaison Officer on the survey vessel; and
- implementing a grievance mechanism.

The above mitigation measures would also result in the impact related to potential disruption of commercial shipping through the area being assessed as of **LOW** significance.

Cultural Heritage: Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact the intangible cultural heritage of people who have a close spiritual link to the sea. The sea is described as ‘living’ waters and is believed to play a critical role in spiritual and health management in indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni). With appropriate and substantive public participation efforts and the possible implementation of ritual events the potential impact is assessed as being of **LOW** significance.

Jobs and business opportunities: The majority of the workforce will comprise highly specialised skilled staff that will be provided by the company contracted to undertake the survey. The demand for local content and local employment will be related to the use of local service providers for logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, and waste management. Due to the short-term duration of the project, the benefits related to jobs and business opportunities is assessed as being of **NEGLIGIBLE** positive significance.

7.2 Unplanned Events

Unplanned events relate to accidental ship strikes and entanglement with seismic gear, the accidental release of fuel during bunkering or equipment damage and accidental loss of equipment that could cause a marine hazard.

Impacts from unplanned events could affect the marine environment, offshore fisheries, nearshore mariculture or

coastal recreational activities, depending on where an accident might occur.

With the implementation of the following measures, the potential impacts would be kept at a **LOW** significance:

- implement emergency and spill response plans;
- undertake routine equipment maintenance;
- use ‘turtle-friendly’ tail buoys on streamers;
- reduce transit speed between the coast and survey area; and
- retrieve lost equipment and send notification of incidents to the appropriate maritime authorities.

7.3 No-Go Alternative

The No-Go alternative represents the option not to proceed with the seismic survey, which leaves the project area of influence in its current state, except for variation by natural causes and other human activities (e.g. fishing, commercial shipping, etc.). The South African Government policy currently promotes the use of natural gas as part of the energy mix of the country up to 2030 to serve as a transition or bridge on the path to a carbon-neutral goal. The no-go option would limit seismic data acquisition from the Southeast Coast and thus determination of whether further gas resources are likely to be located off this coastline.

8. WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

- Please register on the Project Database and submit comments by **no later than 15 May 2023**, using the below contact details.
- All comments received will be addressed in the final Basic Assessment Report.
- The final Basic Assessment Report will be submitted to the Petroleum Agency of South Africa and DMRE for decision-making where the application will either be approved or rejected.
- **If you are registered on the project database, you will be notified of the decision and legislated appeal period.**

SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY) LTD

Attention: CGG Algoa Stakeholder Engagement Team

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Data Free Website: <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/cgg-algoa>



1. PROJEKAGTERGROND EN OORSIG

CGG Services SAS (CGG), 'n geofisiese navorsingsmaatskappy, doen aansoek om Omgewingsmagtiging om 'n spekulatiewe drie-dimensionele (3D) seismiese opname te onderneem in 'n area van belang binne die Algoa/Outeniqua Kom, langs die Suidooskus van Suid-Afrika.

CGG stel voor om die seismiese opname onder 'n Verkenningpermit te onderneem waarvoor aansoek ook ingedien is by die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie (DMRE). Enige aktiwiteite wat onder 'n Verkenningpermit onderneem word benodig ook Omgewingsmagtiging vanaf DMRE. As deel van die proses om vir Omgewingsmagtiging aansoek te doen moet 'n Basiese Evalueringsproses onderneem word. SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) is aangestel om die vereiste Basiese Evaluering en gepaardgaande publieke deelnameproses te onderneem en te bestuur.

2. LIGGING VAN OPNAME AREA VAN BELANG

Die Verkenningpermit area/area van belang vir die voorgestelde opname is 12 750 km² groot en rofweg tussen Gqeberha in die ooste en 'n punt ongeveer 120 km suidoos van Plettenbergbaai in die weste geleë. Die area is afluandig

geleë tussen 45 km en 120 km vanaf die kus by die naaste punt en in waterdieptes van tussen 200 m en meer as 4 000 m (Figuur 1).

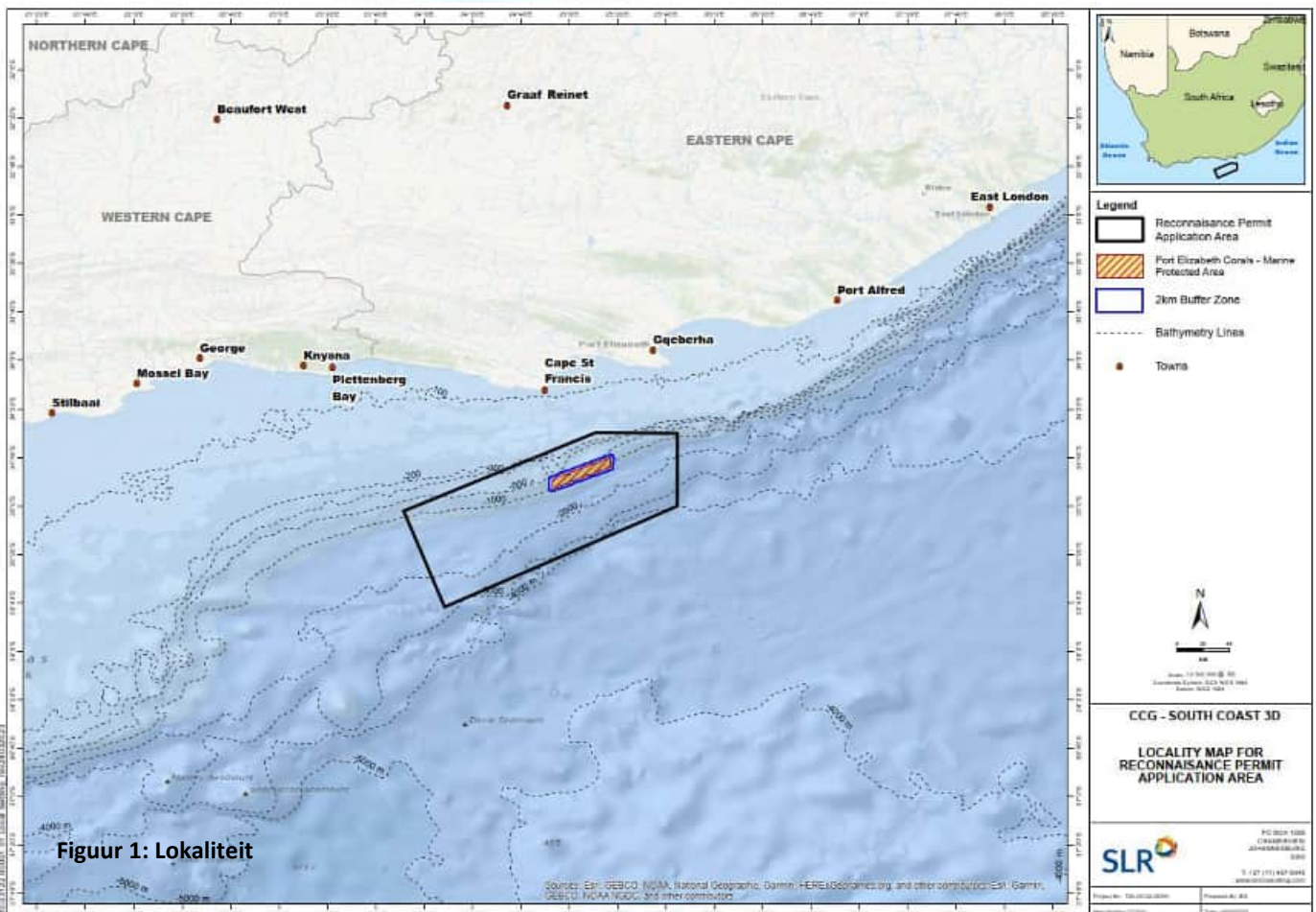
3. HOE KAN U DEELNEEM AAN DIE PROSES?

SLR het 'n Basiese Evalueringsverslag saamgestel wat tans vir oorsig en kommentaar beskikbaar is. Hierdie Nie-Tegniese Opsomming word versprei as 'n basis vir kennisgewing en om u kommentaar op die voorgestelde projek, impakstudie en voorgestelde versagtingsmaatreëls te fasiliteer.

U kan betrokke wees deur:

- Hierdie Nie-Tegniese Opsomming (beskikbaar via e-pos of WhatsApp) te lees. Die volle verslag is ook vir oorsig beskikbaar op die SLR webblad en in openbare biblioteke.
- Publieke vergaderings by te woon. Skakel asseblief met SLR vir besonderhede.
- Kommentaar, vrae of kwessies aan SLR te stuur. Vir kommentaar om ingesluit te word by die finale Basiese Evalueringsverslag moet dit SLR **teen 15 Mei 2023** bereik.

Sien SLR se kontakbesonderhede (insluitende webadres, Tel. en WhatsApp) aan die einde van hierdie dokument.



4. BEHOEFTE EN WENSLIKHEID VAN DIE PROJEK

Suid-Afrika is, soos die res van die wêreld, kwesbaar vir klimaatsverandering. Daar is dus globale kommer oor die behoefte daaraan om koolstofvrystelling te verminder en om teen 2050 koolstofneutraliteit te bereik. Die vinnige oorgang na koolstofneutraliteit skep egter 'n potensiële risiko vir ekonomiese groei en volhoubare ontwikkeling. Suid-Afrika is verbind tot 'n regverdige oorgang om "net-zero" vrystellings te bereik en 'n samelewing met 'n sterk klimaatsaanpasbaarheid te skep, waarbinne die behoefte om vrystellings te verminder gebalanseer word met die behoefte om die ekonomie te groei en werk te skep. In hierdie verband, steun die beleid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering tans die gebruik van aardgas as deel van die energiemengsel.

Die voorgestelde projek sal bydra tot die huidige kennis oor moontlike hulpbronne langs die Suidooskus, maar het geen direkte invloed op Suid-Afrika se staatmaak op koolwaterstowwe en die bydrae daarvan tot die land se energiemengsel nie. Hierdie aspekte word beïnvloed deur Suid-Afrika se beleid aangaande energie en klimaatsverandering, die finansiële koste van die verskeie energiebronne en verbruikerskeuses in hierdie verband. Hierdie Nasionale strategiese beleidskewissies oor energie en klimaatsverandering val buite die omvang van die Basiese Evaluering vir hierdie eksplorasieprojek.

5. BESKRYWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE OPNAME

5.1 Omvang en Program

- *Omvang van die opname:* Tot 9 000 km² met geen data invordering in Mariene Bewaringsareas of binne 45 km van die kus nie.
- *Beoogde aanvang:* Januarie 2024, afhangende van magtiging.
- *Tydsduur van die opname:* 4 tot 5 maande.

5.2 Tipe opname

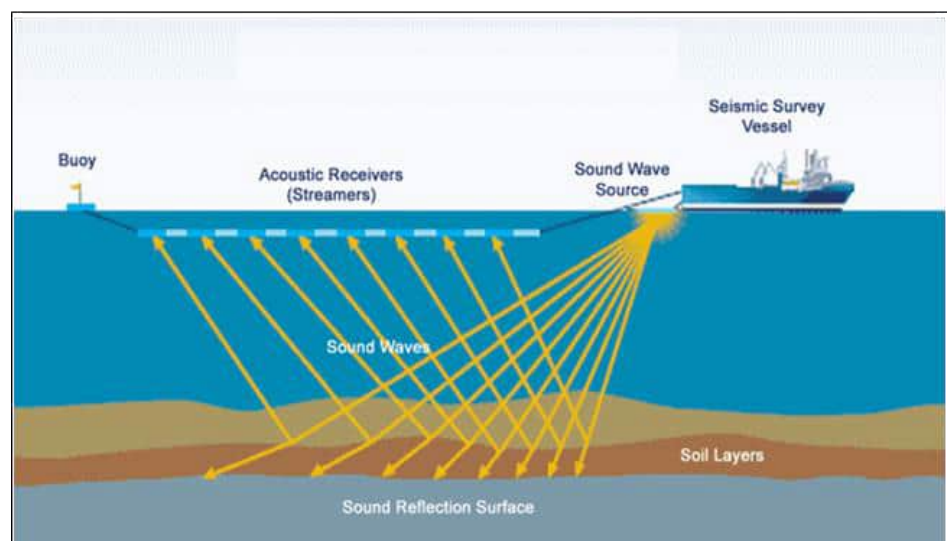
Mariene seismiese opnames is 'n noodsaaklike deel van verkenning vir olie- en gasbronne. Dit verskaf inligting aangaande die diepte, posisie en vorm van ondergrondse geologiese formasies. Die hoofkenmerke van 'n mariene seismiese opname word in Figuur 2 geïllustreer.

Gedurende seismiese opnames word hoëvlak, lae frekwensie klankgolwe na die seebodem gestuur vanaf 'n klankbron wat deur 'n seismiese skip naby die see oppervlak gesleep word. Die klanksein wat in die waterkolom afgestuurd word dring die seebodemlae binne en word dan gereflekteer (teruggekaats) deur die aanwesige rotsformasies. Die gereflekteerde klankseine word deur 'n aantal ontvangers (of hidrofone), wat agter die seismiese skip gesleep word, opgeneem en dan ontleed.

CGG stel voor om 'n 3D opname te onderneem wat 'n meer gedetailleerde beeld van die seebodemgeologie verskaf.

5.3 Hoofkomponente van 'n seismiese opname

- *Seismiese skip:* 'n Gespesialiseerde skip wat 'n seismiese klankbron ("airguns") en hidrofoonkabels sleep.
- *Veiligheidsone:* 'n Seismiese skip is beperk in vermoë om te manoeuver en word dus beskerm deur 'n 500 m veiligheidsone. In terme van die Mariene Verkeerswet, 1981, moet ander vaartuie uit die pad bly van so 'n opnameskip en die veiligheidsone respekteer.
- *Ondersteuningskepe:* Die opname sal ondersteun word deur twee ander skepe vir logistieke ondersteuning en om ander vaartuie attent te maak op die posisie van die seismiese skip.
- *Aanlandige basis:* Die aanlandige basis vir ruil van bemanning, brandstof en ander voorraad sal heel moontlik by die Gqeberha hawe wees.



Figuur 2: Kenmerke van 'n seismiese opname

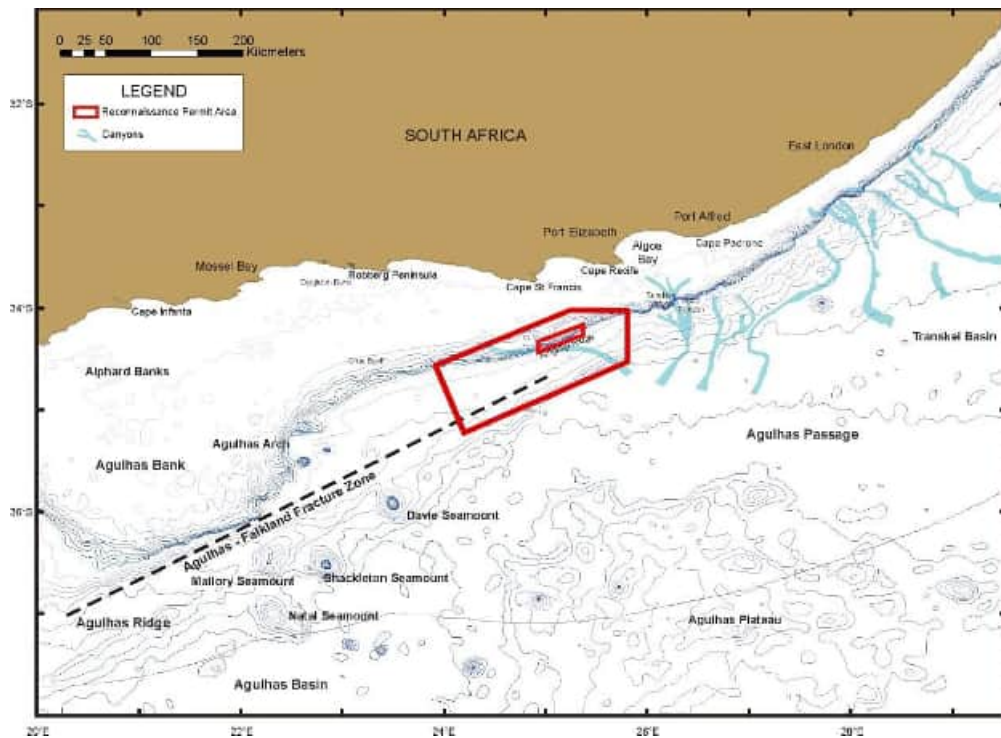
6. OMGEWINGS – EN SOSIO-EKONOMIESE SENSITIWITEITE

6.1 Fisiese Omgewing

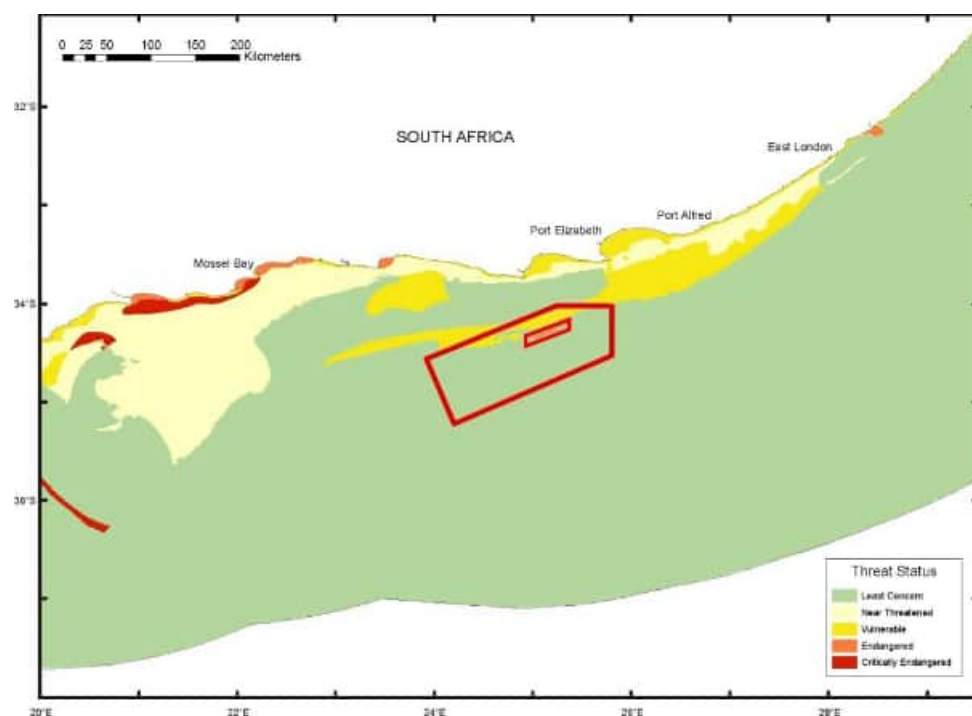
'n Beduidende seabodemkenmerk binne die aansoekarea is die Kingklip Ridge wat op die helling tussen Gqeberha en Kaap St Francis geleë is. Dit is 'n unieke struktuur wat 40 km lank en 500 wyd is en tussen 700 m en 350 m diepte strek (**Figuur 3**).

6.2 Biologiese Omgewing

Die area van belang vir die opname is geleë binne die Suidwes Diep Oseaan ekostreek met slegs die gedeeltes naaste aan die kus wat binne die Agulhas ekostreek val. Die area is dieper as die 200 m dieptekontoer geleë en bestaan primêr uit diepwater seabodem habitate en die waterkolom. Die seabodem en waterkolom ekosisteme oor die grootste gedeelte van die area van belang word beskou as “Minste Belang”, terwyl die gedeeltes naaste aan die kus as “Kwesbaar” en die Kingklip Ridge as “Bedreigd” beskou word (**Figuur 4**).



Figuur 3: Seabodemstruktuur (Bron: Pisces)



Figuur 4: Ekosisteme Bedreigingstatus (Aangepas vanaf Holness *et al.* 2014 and Sink *et al.* 2019)

Goedgekeurde Mariene Beskermd Areas (MPAs) en Ekologies of Biologies Belangrike Areas (EBSAs) binne die wyer projekarea word in Figuur 6 gewys. Een afluende MPA, die Port Elizabeth Corals MPA val binne die aansoekarea vir die seismiese opname, met drie verdere MPAs langs die kus buite die aansoekarea, naamlik die Tsitsikamma, Sardiniabaai en Addo Olifant MPAs. Geen seismiese opname aktiwiteite sal binne hierdie MPAs onderneem word nie. Die voorgestelde opname area oorvleuel ook met areas wat geïdentifiseer is as Kritiese Biodiversiteitsarea 1 (CBA 1), Kritiese Biodiversiteitsarea 2 (CBA 2) en Ekologiese Ondersteuningsarea (Figuur 5).

6.3 Sosio-Ekonomiese Omgewing

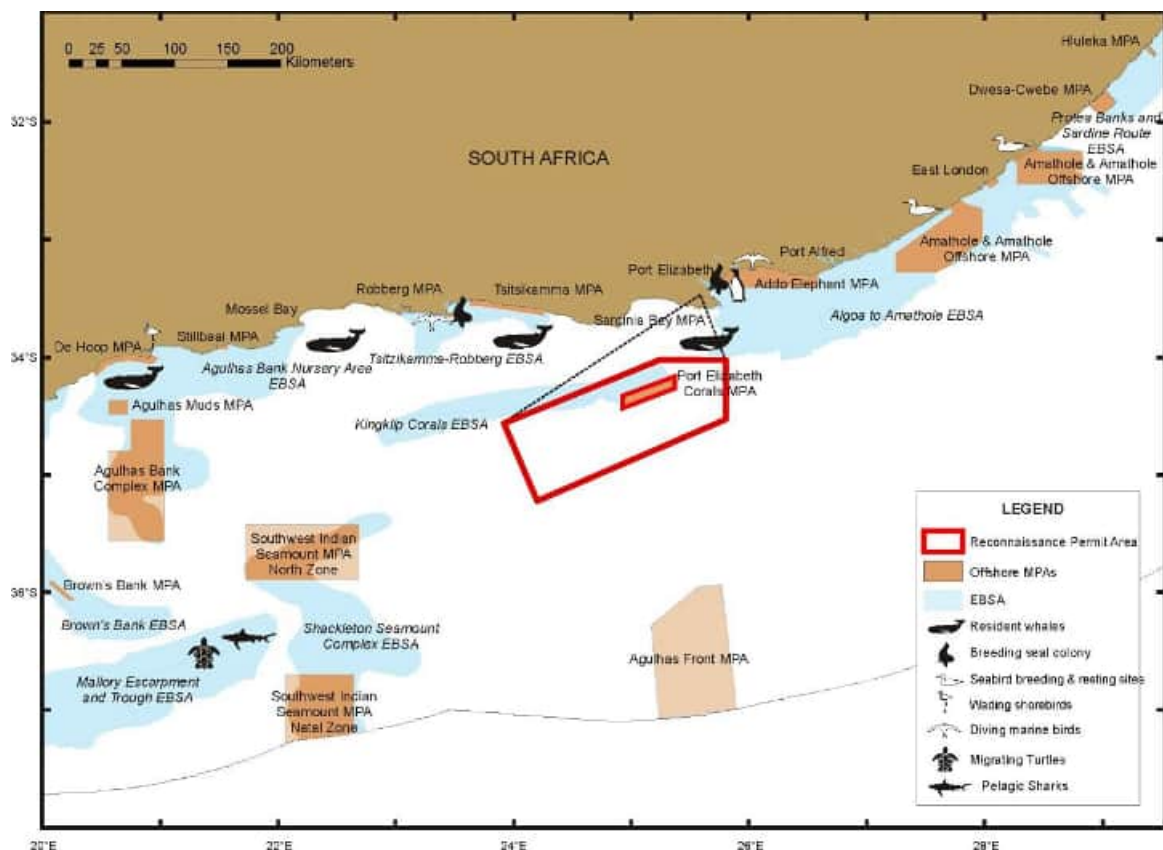
Die projek se area van involved sluit die opname se operasionele area binne die voorgestelde opname area in, die Gqeberha hawe vir logistieke ondersteuning en die mariene verkeersroete tussen Gqeberha en die opname area.

Plaaslike en internasionale toerisme is 'n sentrale ekonomiese aktiwiteit vir dorpe langs die Suidooskus, insluitende die kusedorp van Jeffriesbaai, 'n wêreldbekende branderplank bestemming. Baie van die toerisme is verwant aan die natuurskoon van die kuslyn en 'n verskeidenheid van buitelig aktiwiteite.

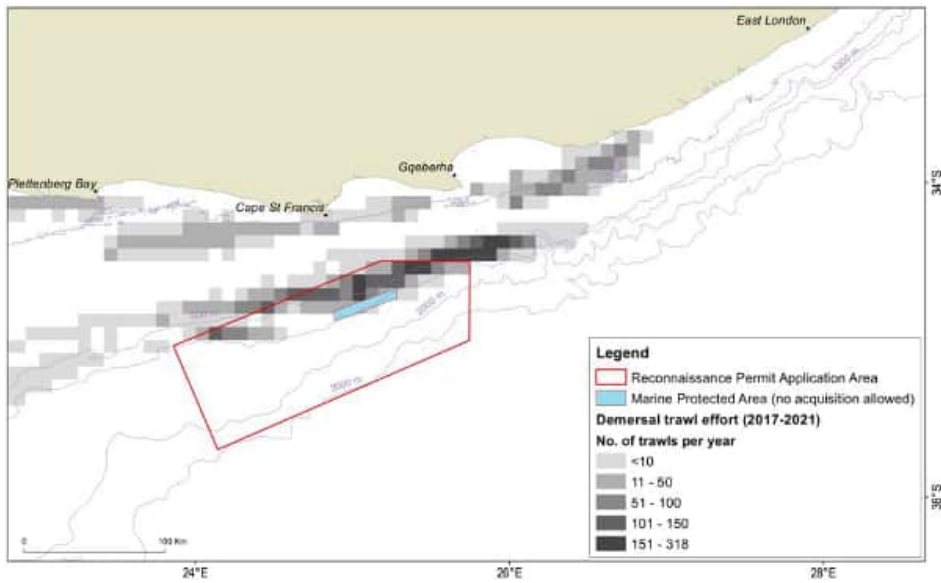
Verskeie visvangsektore is bedrywig langs die Suidooskus, waarvan die meeste tussen die kus en die bankrant visvang en dus grootliks nader aan die kus as die voorgestelde opname area. Die voorgestelde opname area oorvleuel egter met die visvanggronde van vyf visvangsektore, naamlik bodemtreil, midwatertreil, bodemlanglyn vir stokvis, groot pelagiese langlyn en Suidkus klipkreef. Die persentasie van die nasionale vangste van die verskeie sektore wat met die area oorvleuel word in Tabel 1 weergegee.

Tabel 1: Oorvleueling van visvanggronde met die aansoekarea

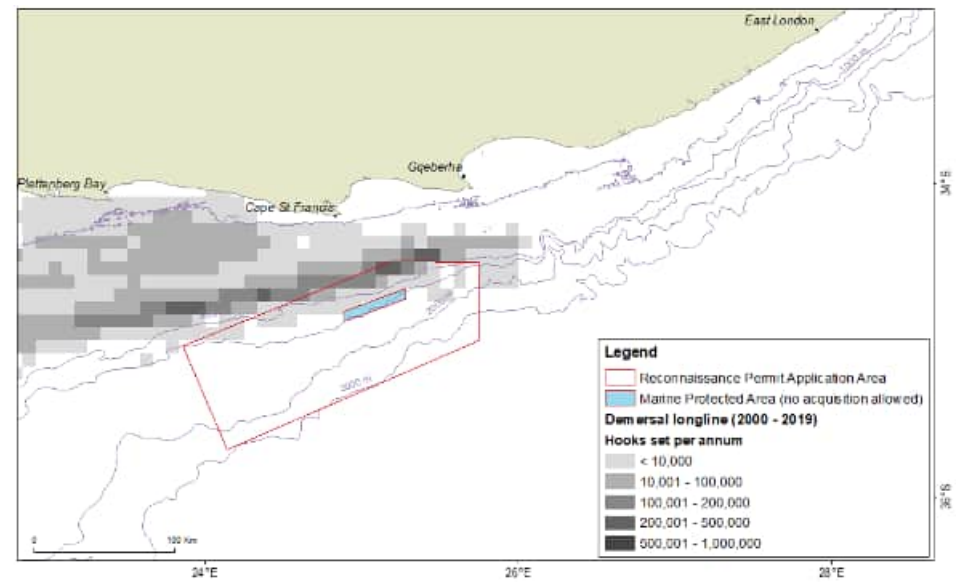
Visvangsektor	Persentasie van nasionale vangste binne die area
Oorvleuel	
Bodemtreil (Figuur 6)	6.4%
Midwatertreil (Figuur 7)	16.2%
Bodemlanglyn vir stokvis (Figuur 8)	6.7%
Groot Pelagiese Langlyn (Figuur 9)	3.3%
Suidkus Klipkreef (Figuur 10)	1.9%
Geen Oorvleueling	
Bodemlanglyn vir haaie	0%
Klein Pelagiese Omringnet	0%
Tradisionele Lynvis	0%
Tjokka (Figure 11)	0%
Kleinskaalse Visbedryf	0%



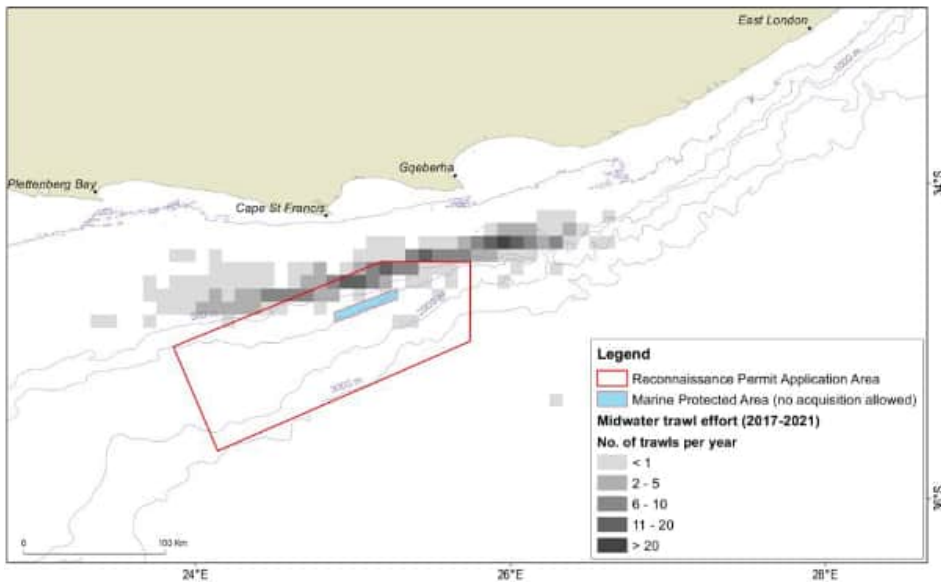
Figuur 5: Area van belang vir opname in verhouding tot EBSAs en MPAs (Bron: Pisces)



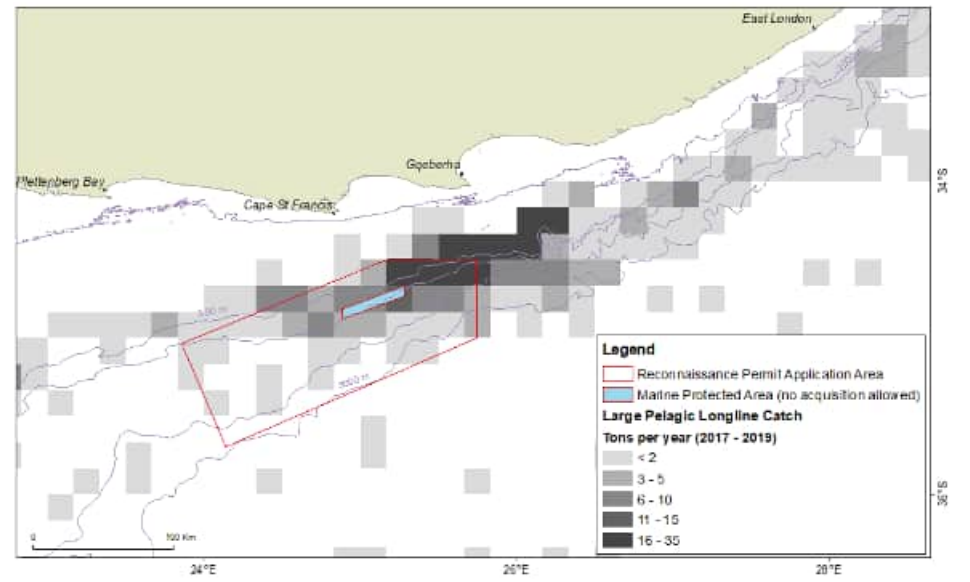
Figuur 6: Bodemtreil ywer (2017-2021) (Bron: CapMarine)



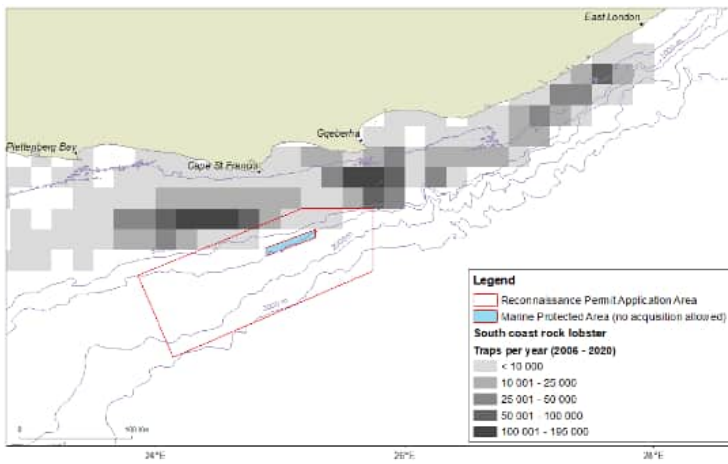
Figuur 8: Bodemlanglyn ywer (2000-2019) (Bron: CapMarine)



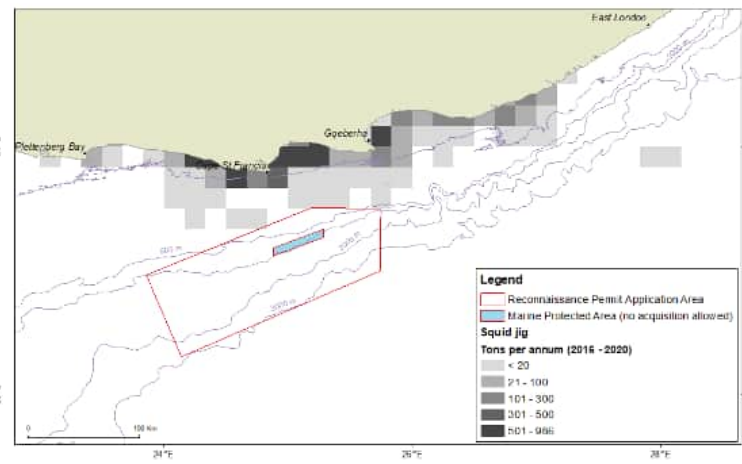
Figuur 7: Midwatertreil ywer (2017-2021) (Bron: CapMarine)



Figuur 9: Groot Pelagiese Langlyn vangste (2017-2019) (Bron: CapMarine)



Figuur 10: Suidkus klipkreef (2004-2020)
(Bron: CapMarine)

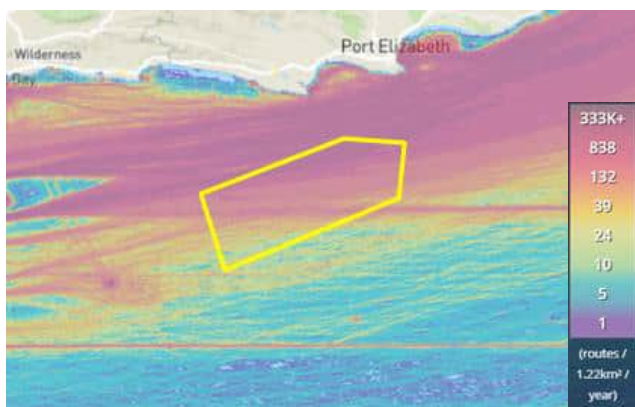


Figuur 11: Tjokka vangste (2016-2020) – geen oorvleueling
(Bron: CapMarine)

7. HOOF IMPAKBEPALING BEVINDINGE

7.1 Normale Aktiwiteite

Roetine vrystellings en stortings van skepe: Die roetine vrystellings en stortings sluit atmosferiese emissies van brandstofverbranding, kombuisafval en rioolstorting in, wat standaard en soortgelyk is aan ander mariene vaartuie wat deur Suid-Afrikaanse waters vaar. Die area van belang vir die opname is meer as 45 km vanaf die kus geleë en in 'n hoof mariene verkeersroete wat om die suidelike kus strek (Figuur 12). Meeste van die impakte verwant aan roetiene vrystellings en stortings is dus nie uniek tot die projekskepe nie, maar algemeen vir etlike skepe wat daaglik langs die kus vaar. Die dominante wind en stroomrigtings sal verseker dat enige vrystellings en stortings hoofsaaklik in 'n suidwestelike rigting weg van die kus beweeg. Impakte word beskou as van **BAIE LAE** tot **NIE-BEDUIDENDE** belang.



Figuur 12: Hoof skeepsroetes langs die Suidooskus
(Bron: www.marinetraffic.com)

Seismiese Geraas Impakte op Mariene Dierelewe:

Seismiese geraas kan mariene dierelewe op 'n aantal verskillende maniere beïnvloed, insluitende fisiologiese besering, steuring en/of gedragsveranderinge, verbloem

van omgewingsklanke en kommunikasie, en effekte op predator-prooi verhoudings. Enige impakte op vis en hul gedrag kan ook impakte veroorsaak op die visvangsektore wat in die area bedrywig is deur potensiële afname in vangste en/of toename in ywer.

Met die toepassing van versagtingsmaatreëls wissel die impakbelang vanaf **LAAG** (walvisse en dolfyne, seeskilpaaie en vis) tot **BAIE LAAG** (seevoëls, robbe en plankton) en **NIE VAN BELANG NIE** (invertebrate). Hoof versagtingsmaatreëls sluit die volgende internasionaal-aanvaarde standaard prosedures in:

- Verseker dat die seismiese opname die hoof migrasieperiode vir walvisse (vanaf Junie tot einde November) en hoof vis- en tjokka broeityd (September tot Desember) vermy;
- -implementeer 'n 60-minuut soekperiode vir mariene diere voor aanvang van aktiwiteite sowel as 'n "soft-start" prosedure;
- monitor aktiwiteit van diere binne 'n 800 m moniteringsone wanneer die seismiese klankbron aktief is; n
- tydelike staking van die opname wanneer diere in die moniteringsone inbeweeg.

Impak op Visvang en Kommersiële Skeepsvaart:

Voorgestelde seismiese aktiwiteite sal met die vyf vissektore oorvleuel (% nasionale vangste in hakies), insluitende bodemtreil (6.4%), midwatertreil (16.2%), bodemlanglyn (6.7%), groot pelagiese langlyn (3.3%) en Suidkus klipkreef (1.9%). Daar is geen oorvleueling met die gronde van ander vissektore nie. Met die implementering van versagtingsmaatreëls kan die impak op die bogenoemde vissektore beskou word as van LAE belang. Daar word geen impak verwag op die tradisionele lynvis, klein pelagiese omringnet, tjokka of kleinskaalse visbedryf

nie, aangesien daar geen oorvleueling met hierdie visgronde is nie. Belangrike versagtingsmaatreëls om goeie kommunikasie en koördinasie met die vissektore te verseker sluit die volgende in:

- die uitstuur van kennisgewings aan visserye;
- uitstuur van 'n navigasiewaarskuwing en 24-uur opname vooruitsig;
- aanstel van 'n "Fisheries Liaison Officer" op die seismiese skip; en
- implementering van 'n prosedure om griewe/klagtes te hanteer.

Die bostaande versagtingsmaatreëls sal ook tot gevolg hê dat die moontlike ontwrigting van kommersiële skeepsvaart deur die area van LAE belang geag word.

Impak op Kulturele erfenis: Enige impakte op die mariene omgewing kan ook 'n impak hê op die ontasbare kulturele erfenis van mense wat 'n nou spirituele band met die see het. Vir sekere groeperings (Eerste Mense en Nguni) word die see as 'lewende' waters beskou wat 'n kritiese spirituele en gesondheidsrol speel. As daar gepaste konsultasie gedoen word met sulke groeperings en hul behoeftes in ag geneem word vir moontlike rituele geleenthede, kan die impak van LAE belang wees.

Werks- en besigheidsgelentehede: Die bemanning van die seismiese skip is hoogs gespesialiseerd en word deur die maatskappy verskaf wat gekontrakteur word om die opname te onderneem. Die behoefte aan plaaslike bydraes en werksgeleenthede sal verwant wees aan die gebruik van plaaslike diensteverskaffers vir voorraad, helikopters, brandstof, spyseniering, goedere, akkommodasie en afvalbestuur. As gevolg van die korte duur van die projek sal die voordele van werks- en besigheidsgelentehede van 'n GERINGE positiewe belang wees.

7.2 Onbeplande Gebeurtenisse/Ongelukke

Onbeplande gebeurtenisse hou verband met 'n ongeluk waar die skip diere tref of waar diere verstrengel raak in seismiese toerusting, die toevallige storting van brandstof gedurende oortapping of skade aan toerusting en die verlies van toerusting oorboord wat 'n mariene gevaar kan wees.

Impakte van onbeplande gebeurtenisse/ongelukke kan die mariene omgewing, visvangbedryf, marikultuur naby die kus of rekreasie aktiwiteite beïnvloed, afhangende van waar 'n ongeluk plaasvind.

Met die toepassing van die volgende maatreëls sal die potensiële impakte van LAE belang bly:

- implementeer nood- en stortingsresponspanne;
- onderneem roetine onderhoud van toerusting;
- gebruik 'skilpadvriendelike' boeie op die hidrofoonkabels;
- verminder spoed tussen die kus en opname area; en
- vorder verlore toerusting in en stuur kennisgewings van insidente aan die gepaste maritieme owerhede.

7.3 "No-Go" Alternatief

Die "No-Go" alternatief is die opsie om nie met die seismiese opname voort te gaan nie. Dit sal die projek se area van invloed in die huidige toestand laat, behalwe vir veranderinge verwant aan natuurlike oorsake en ander menslike aktiwiteite (b.v. visvang, kommersiële skeepsvaart, ens.). Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering se beleid steun tans die gebruik van aardgas as deel van die energiemengsel vir die land tot 2030 om as 'n oorgang te dien vir die pad na koolstofneutraliteit. Die "no-go" opsie sal die invordering van seismiese data langs die Suidooskus beperk en dus ook die bepaling van of daar verdere gasbronne langs die kus teenwoordig mag wees.

8. WAT GEBEUR VOLGENDE?

- Registreer asseblief op die projekdatabasis en dien kommentaar **teen 15 Mei 2023** in by die onderstaande kontakbesonderhede.
- Alle kommentaar wat ontvang word sal in die finale Basiese Evalueeringsverslag aangespreek word.
- Die finale Basiese Evalueeringsverslag sal by die Petroleumagentskap van Suid-Afrika en DMRE ingedien word vir besluitneming, waar die aansoek goedgekeur of geweier mag word.
- **As u op die projekdatabasis geregistreer is sal u kennisgewing van die besluit en wetlike appèlperiode ontvang.**

SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY) LTD

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Verniet Data Skakel: <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/cgg-algoa>



Eyilwayo Ingxelo Esisiseko Yophononongo Olucetywayo Lokuhlola Ukunyikima Nge-3D, Kunxweme Okumzantsi Mpuma, eMzantsi Afrika

1. IMVELAPHI NESISHWANKATHELO SALE PROJEKTHI

I-CGG Services SAS (CGG), inkamphani ehlola ubume bomhlaba, ifaka isicelo sesiGunyaziso seNdalo esiNgqongileyo (EA) ukuze yenzae umsebenzi oqikelelwayo we-three dimensional (3D) seismic survey phakathi kwindawo enomdla kuyo kwi-Algoa/Outeniqua Basin cebu kuhle kuNcweme Olukumzantsi Mpuma woMzantsi Afrika.

I-CGG iceba ukwenza umsebenzi wokuhlola ukunyikima phantsi kwe-Reconnaissance Permit eye yathi ngokuhambisana nayo yafaka isicelo kwiSebe loBuncwane beziMbiwa naMandla (DMRE). Nayiphina imisebenzi eyenziwa phantsi kwe-Reconnaissance Permit sikwafuna i-EA evela kwi-DMRE. Njengenxalenye yenkqubo yokufaka isicelo se-EA, kumele kwenziwe inkqubo yoHlolo olusisiSeko. I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) kuchongwe yona ukuba yenze ize yalathise olu Hlolo Lulusiseko kwakunye nenkqubo yokuthatha inxaxheba kawonke wonke.

2. INDAWO YOHLOLO LWENDAWO YOMDLA

Indawo ye-Reconnaissance Permit okanye indawo esinomdla kuyo ubukhulu bayo buzii-12 750 km² kwaye imi phantse phakathi kweGqeberha empuma kwaye ikummandla omalunga ne-120 km kumzantsi mpuma we-Plettenberg Bay ngasentshona. Lo mmandla uphakathi kwe-45 km ne-120 km cebu kuhle kunxweme ololona lusondeleyo kule ndawo kwaye kubunzulu bamanzi

obuphakathi kwe-200 m nangaphezu kwe-4 000 m (Umfanekiso 1).

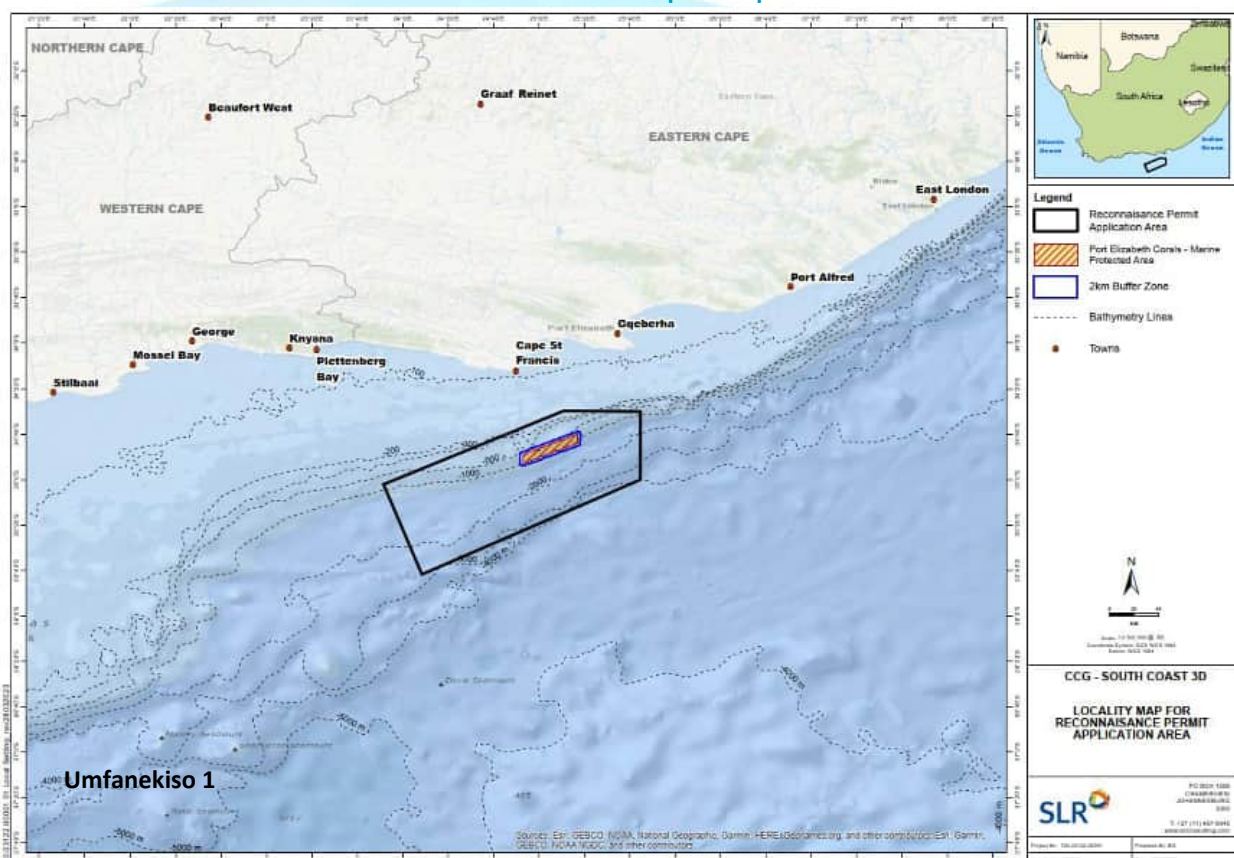
3. UNGABANDAKANYEKA NJANI KULE NKQUBO?

I-SLR iqulunqe i-Basic Assessment Report (BAR), ngoku sithethayo efumanekayo ukuze iholisisewe kuze kuphemfumle ngayo. Esi siShwankathelo esingenaNgcombolo yezobuGcisa siyasasazwa ukwenzela ukuba waziswe kwakunye nokulungiselela ukuba ukwazi ukuphemfumla ngale projekthi icetywayo, uphononongo lwefuthe kunye nezinto ezithetheleleyo ezicetywayo.

Ungathi ubandakanyeke ngokuthi:

- Ufunde esi siShwankathelo esingenaNgcombolo yezobuGcisa (esifumanekayo nge-email okanye nge-WhatsApp). Ingxelo epheleleyo ikwafumaneka ukuze ihlolwe kwiwebhusayithi ye-SLR nakwiindawo zikawonke wonke.
- Ukuya kwiintlanganisano zikawonke wonke. Nceda uqhagamshelane ne-SLR ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezingakumbi.
- Ukuthumela amagqabaza, imibuzo okanye izinto ezikuxhalabisayo kwi-SLR. Ukuze ugqabaze ukuze uqokwe kwi-BAR yokugqibela, bafanele baqhagamshelane ne-SLR okanye ingekadluli i-15 kuCanzibe 2023.

linkcukacha zokuqhagamshelane nee-SLR (kuquka ifowuni, i-WhatsApp neenkukacha ze-website) zikhona apha ekupheleni kolu xwebhu.



4. IZINTO EZIDINGEKAYO KWIPROJKETHI NEZINQWENELWAYO

UMzantsi Afrika, ngokufanayo nehlabathi liphela, uchanabekile kutshintsho lwemozulu. Ngenxa yoko kukho ukuxhalaba emhlabeni wonke wokuba kufuneka kuncitshiswe ukukhutshwa kwekhaboni kuze kumiwe kwindawo engathathi cala lithile ngo-2050. Kodwa ke, utshintsho olukhawulezayo oluya ekungathathini cala kwikhaboni kuza nomngcipheko osenokubakho ekukhuleni koqoqosho nakuphuhliso oluzinzileyo. UMzantsi Afrika uzibophelele kutshintsho oluwubeka kuziro okukhutshwayo uze ube nabahlali abayimelayo imozulu, apho kunokuth ukuncitshiswa koko kukhutshwayo kubhalansiswe nentswelo ekhoyo yokukhulisa uqoqosho kuze kudalwe amathuba emisebenzi. Kulo mba, umgaqo-nkqubo kaRhulumente woMzantsi Afrika sithetha nje uxhasa ukusetyenziswa kwerhasi yemveli yokuxutywa kwezamandla.

Le projekthi icetywayo iza kufak' isandla ekufakeni ulwazi ngobuncwane obusenokufumanka kuNxweme loMzantsi mpuma, kodwa ke ayinafuthe lithe ngqo kumba waseMzantsi Afrika wokuxhomekeka kwii-hydrocarbon nakwigalelo lawo ekuxutyweni kwamandla kweli lizwe. Ezi zinto zona ziphenjelelwa yimigaqo-nkqubo yoMzantsi Afrika yamandla notshintsho lwemozulu, ziindleko zezimali zemithombo yezamandla eyahlukahlukeneyo kunye noko kukhethwa ngabo basebenzisa ezi zinto. Le miba iphathelele imigaqo-nkqubo enokuthanani namandla nokutshintsha kwemozulu ingaphaya kwemida yale projekthi yokukhangela yoHlolo olusisiSeko.

5. INGCACISO YOHLOLO OLUCETYWAYO

5.1 Isayizi, Ixesha Nobude Bexesha

Isayizi yommandla ohlolwayo: Ukuya kutsho kwi-9 000 km² kungekho kufunyanwa kwedatha kwimiMandla eKhuselwa yiMarine okanye phakathi kwi-45 km yonxweme.

- *Ixesha elilindelweyo lokuqalisa:* KweyoMqungu ngo-2024, kuxhomekeka kwisigunyaziso.
- *Ubude bexesha lohlolo:* iinyanga ezi-4 ukuya kwezi-5.

5.2 Uhlobo lohlolo

Uhlolo lonyikimo lwaselwandle luyinxalenye ebalulekileyo yokuphonononga ii-hydrocarbons. Lubonelela ngenkcazelo ephathelele ubunzulu, indawo into ekuyo nobume bendlela umhlaba owakheke ngayo phantsi komhlaba. Le migaqo yokufumana ukuhlolwa kokunyikima phantsi kolondle iboniswe kakuhle kuMfanekiso 2.

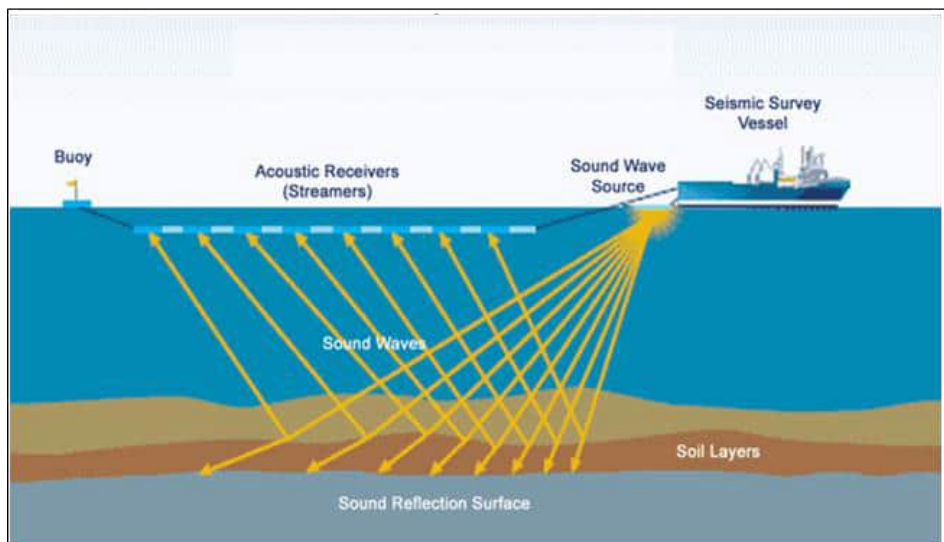
Ebudeni bexesha lokuhlolwa konyikimo, amazing aphezulu, izandi zokushukuma ezisezanti zithunyelwa ngqo ezinzulwini zolwandle zivela kwizandi eziphuma ngaselunxwemeni lwezinto ezitsalwa ziinqanawa zohlolo. Imiqondiso ephuma kuzo eya emanzini iye igqobhozele kwiinzulu zolwandle, ize ke ibetheke kumathe alapho edibanan nawo. Imiqondiso eboniswa apho irekhodwa zizinto ezahlukeneyo eziyifumanayo (okanye ii-hydrophones) ezitsalwa ziinqanawa ezenza uhlobo lwe-3D olunika iinkcukacha ezingakumbi ze-3D kumazantsi eenzulu zokuma komhlaba ongaphansi kolwandle.

I-CGG iceba ukwenza uhlobo lwe-3D olunika iinkcukacha ezingakumbi ze-3D kumazantsi eenzulu zokuma komhlaba ongaphansi kolwandle.

5.3 Iikhomponenti ezingundoqo zohlolo lokunyikima

- *Iinqanawa zohlolo lokunyikima:* Inqanawa eyakhelwe injongo ethile etsala izinto ezingumthombo wohlobo (ii-airgun) nezinto ezikhongozela izidluliseli ze-hydrophone.
- *Izowuni Yokhuseleko Engahanjwayo:* Inqanawa yohlolo inemiqathango eyibekelweyo ukuze ingakwazi ukuhamba kwiindawo ezithile kwaye ibekelwe izowuni engahanjwayo ye-500 m.

Umfanekiso 2: Imigaqo yohlolo lokunyikima



Ngokuvisisana noMthetho weziThuthi zaseLwandle, 1981, ezinye iinqanawa zaselwandle zimele ziyishenxele loo nqanawa yenza uhlolo.

Inqanawa Exhasayo nekhaphayo: Olu hlolo luza kuxhaswa ziinqanawa ezimbini ukwenzela ukuncedisa kwindlela yokusebenza nokwazisa ezinye iinqanawa ukuba indawoni inqanawa yohlolo.

- *Indawo eselunxwemeni yezibonelelo:* Indawo yezibonelelo eselunxwemeni yenzelwe ukutshintsha amaqela abasebenzi, ukufaka amafutha nezinye izibonelelo mhlawumbi iya kuba kwiZibuko laseGqeberha.

6. IZINTO EZINOCUKU ZENDALO ESINGQONGILEYO NEZOQOQOSHO LWEZENTLALO

6.1 Indalo Esiqingongileyo Yomhlaba

Eyona nkalo iyintloko yohlolo lwezemetriki lwangaphantsi kolwande kummandla ophakathi kwi-Kingklip Ridge, omi kumathambeka phakathi kweGqeberha neCape St Francis, ekhethekileyo enomgama we-40 km ubude, i-500 m ububanzi onyuka usuka kubunzulu be-700 m uye kwindawo engekho nzulu kangakao engama-350 m (Umfanekiso 3).

6.2 Indalo Esiqingongileyo Yezinto Eziphilayo

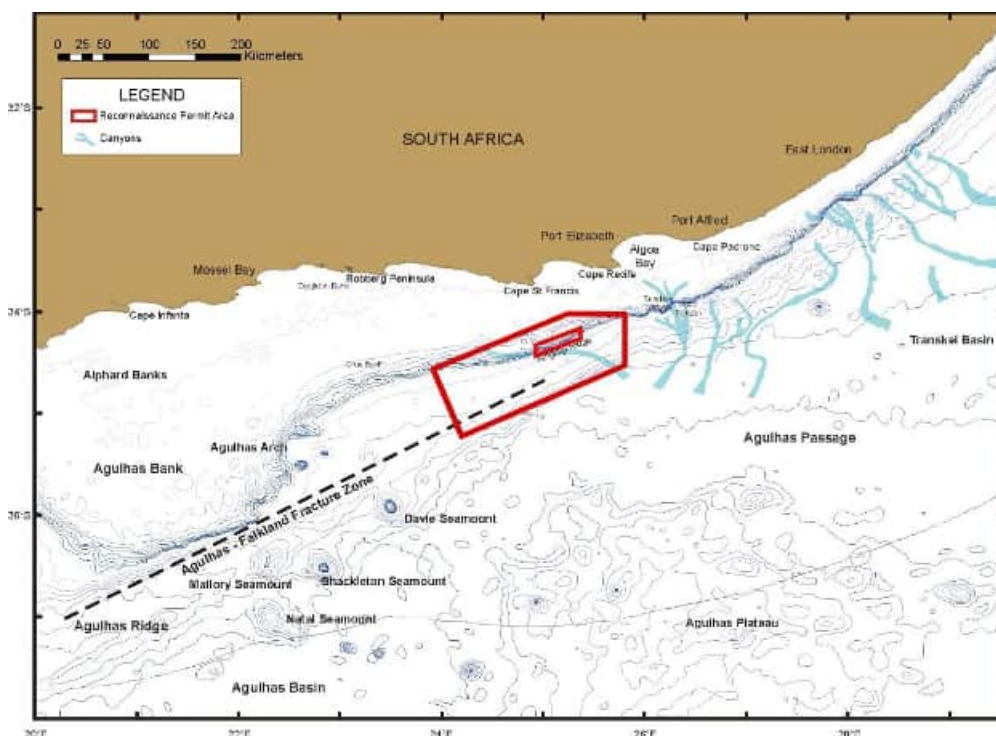
Uhlolo lwendawo esinomdla kuyo luwela kuMzantsi ntshona weNzulu yoLwandle lwe-Indian yezidalwa eziphila kunye, apho kukho iinxalenye eziselunxwemeni eziwela kwindawo yezinto eziphila kunye yase-Agulhas.

obuhla bunyuka, obudibanisa ngokuyintloko izinto ezihlala ezinzulwini zolwandle nezisemanzini. Xa ujonge imeko enokuba yingozi kwizinto eziphilakunye, ezisezinzulwini zolwandle nezisemanzi (amanzi amaninzi) kuzo zonke iindawo indawo ekwenziwa uhlolo kuzo kwindawo esinomdla kuyo ireyithwe ngokuthi zezona “zingeyoNkxalabo Kangako”, ngoxa ezona ziselunxwemeni olukude zireyithwe ngokuthi “ziChanabekile” kwaye i-Kingklip Ridge yona “iseNgezini” (Umfanekiso 4).

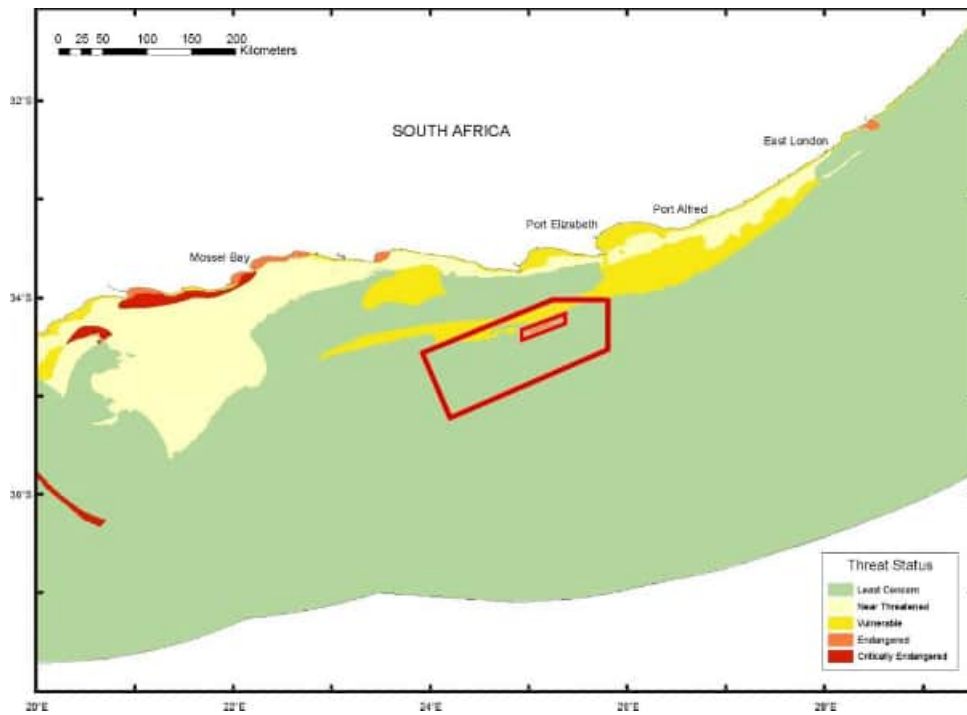
Ezivunyiweyo zona ii-Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) kunye nee-Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) eziphakathi kwiprojekthi enatyisiweyo ziboniswa phakathi kuMfanekiso 6. Izibuko elinye elingaphandle konxweme le-MPA

I-Elizabeth Corals MPA, imi phakathi kummandla womdla, ekukho ii-MPAs zaselunxwemeni ezikwindawo esinomdla kuyo eselunxwemeni, oko kukuthi iiMPA zeTsitsikamma, iSardinia Bay neAddo Elephant. Akukho hlolo lokunyikima oluya kwenziwa phakathi kwezi MPA. Ummandla esinomdla kuwo wohlolo uye waphumela nakwiindawo ezikwimephu ebonisa i-Critical Biodiversity Area 1 (CBA 1) ne-Critical Biodiversity Area 2 (CBA 2) ne-Ecological Support Area (Umfanekiso 5).

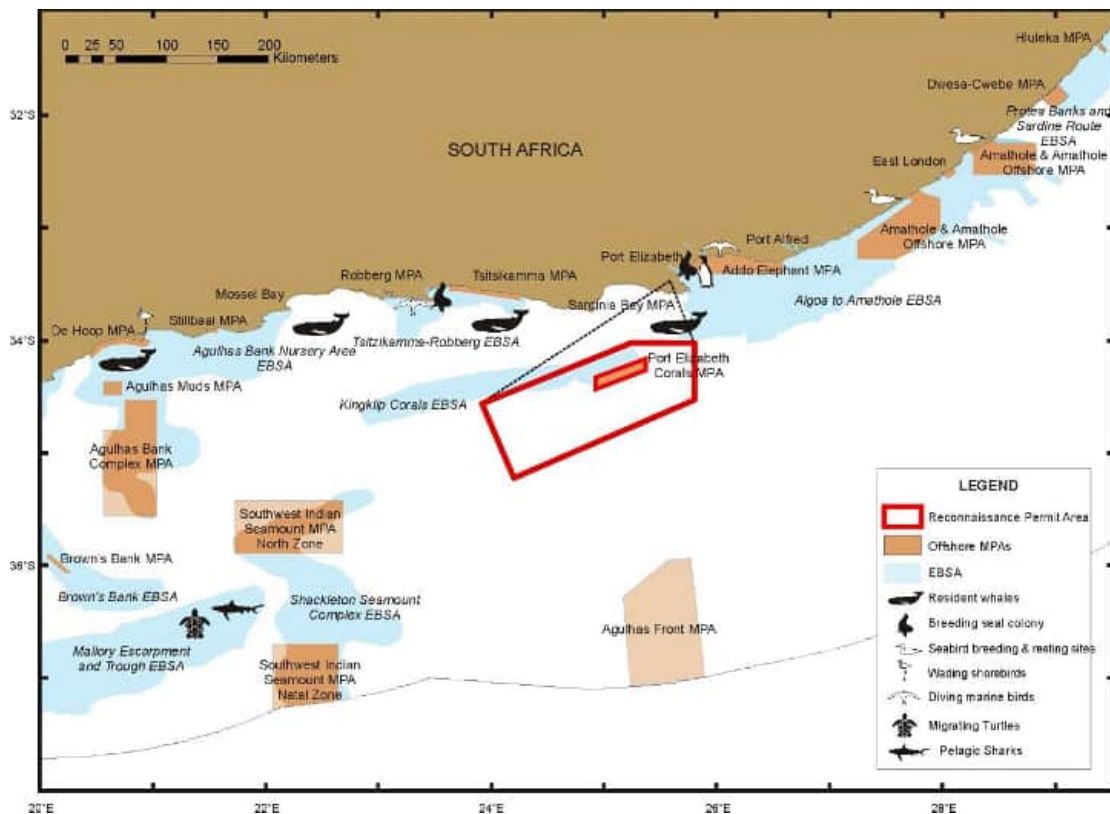
Imi kwii-200 m zobunzulu



wohlolo lwendawo esinomdla kuyo, iZibuko laseGqeberha ukwenzela inkxaso yezinto zokusebenza kunye nendlela



Umfanekiso 4: Imeko Yengozi Kwindawo Esebenzelanayo (Itshintshwe isuka kwi Holness *et al.* 2014 and Sink *et al.* 2019)



Umfanekiso 5: Ummandla wohlolo esinomdla kuwo unokuthanani ne-EBSAs nee-MPA (Umthombo: Pisces)

6.3 Indalo Esingqongileyo Yezentlalo Noqoqosho

Lo mmandla weprojekthi onempembelelo uquka iindawo ekusetyenzwa kuzo ezihlolwayo eziphakathi kommandla

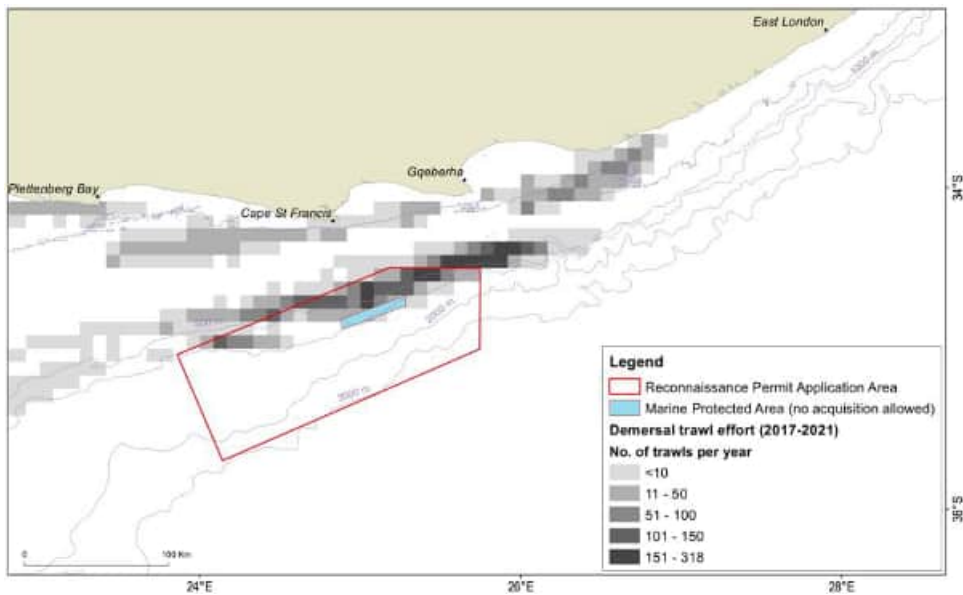
ezihamba kuyo izithuthi zaselwandle phakathe kweGqeberha nommandla ohlolwayo.

Ukhenketho lwangaphakathi nolwamazwe ngamazwe ngumsebenzi ongundoqo wezoqoqosho kwiidolophu ezikunxweme oluseMazantsi eNxweme, ukuquka nedolophu eselunxwemeni iJeffrey’s Bay edume kwihlabathi liphela njengedawo yokuSefa. Uninzi lokhenketho lusekwe kubuhle bembonakalo yonxweme kunye neentlobo ngeentlobo zemisebenzi yangaphandle ekhoyo.

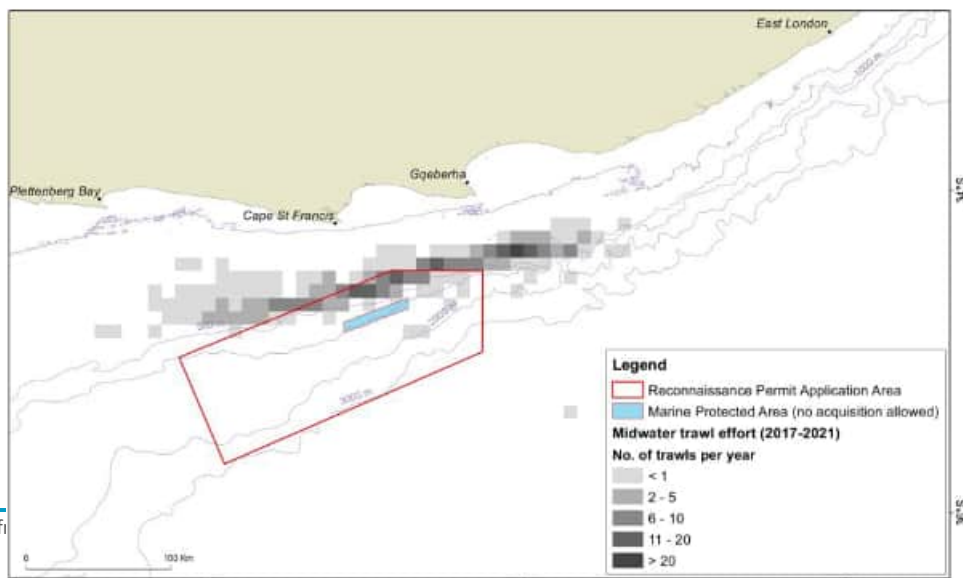
Amacandelo aliqela okuloba asebenzela cebu kuhle kuNxweme olukuMzantsi-mpuma, ubukhulu becala ekulotywa elunxwemeni kulo kwindawo engumda kwaye ngaloo ndlela ilapha kulo mmandla kuza kwenziwa uhlobo kuyo esinomdla kuyo. Ummandla wohlobo esinomdla kuwo, ke kambe, uyanqumla ufike kwiindawo zokuloba zamacandelo amahlanu okuloba, oko kukuthi i-demersal trawl, i-mid-water trawl, i-hake-directed demersal longline, i-large pelagic longline ne-South Coast rock lobster. **Isicangca 1** sibonisa ipesenti yokubambisa kazwelonke phakathi kwindawo le kunqunyulwa kuyo.

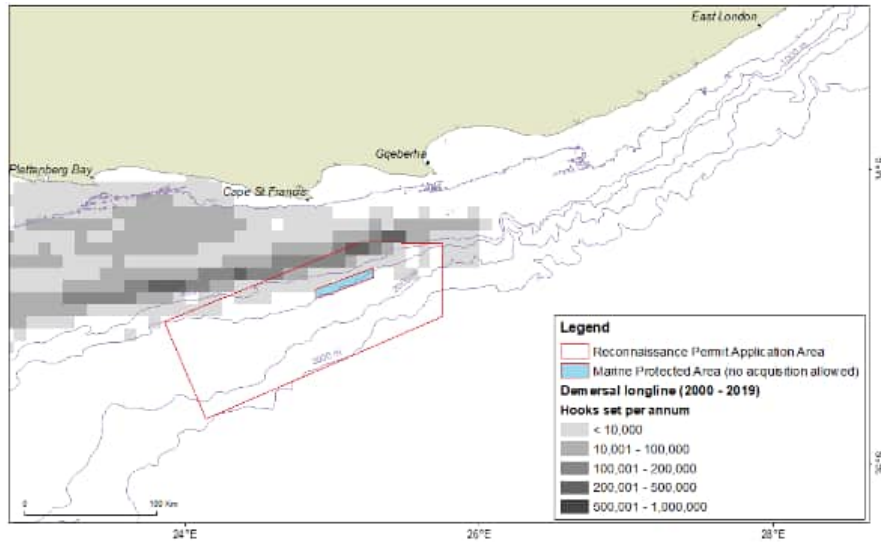
Isicangca 1: Abalobi abanqumelela kwindawo yohlolo esinomdla kuyo

Icandelo lokulobo	Umfankiso 7: Umzamo we-Midwater Trawl ipesenti yokubambisa kazwelonke enqumlayo
Ukunqumlela	
I-Demersal Trawl (Umfanekiso 6)	6.4%
I-Mid-Water Trawl (Umfanekiso 7)	16.2%
I-Hake-directed Demersal Longline (Umfanekiso 8)	6.7%
I-Large Pelagic Longline (Umfanekiso 9)	3.3%
I-South Coast Rock Lobster (Umfanekiso 10)	1.9%
Akukho Kunqumla	
I-Shark-directed Demersal Longline	0%
I-Small Pelagic Purse-Seine	0%
I-Traditional Line-Fish	0%
I-Squid Jig (Umfanekiso 11)	0%
I-Small-scale Fisheries	0%

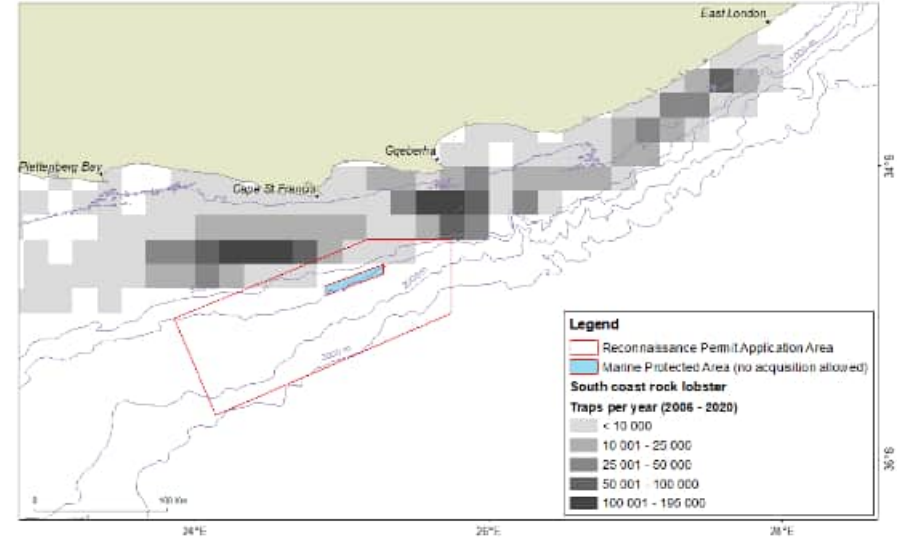


Umfanekiso 6: Umzamo we-Demersal Trawl (2017-2021) (Umthombo: CapMarine)

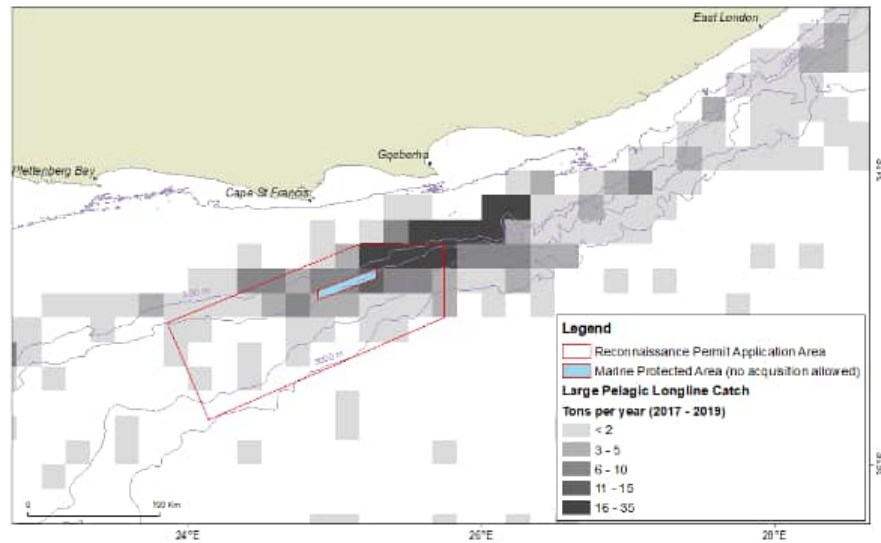




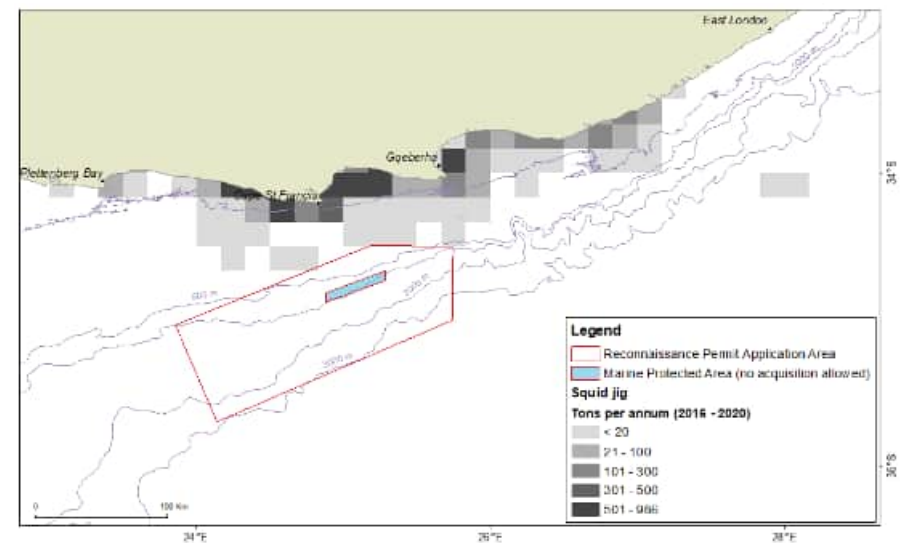
Umfanekiso 8: Umzamo we-Demersal Longline (2000-2019)
(Umthombo: CapMarine)



Umfanekiso 10: I-South Coast rock lobster catch (2004-2020)
(Umthombo: CapMarine)



Umfanekiso 9: Ukubambisa kwe-Large Pelagic Longline (2017-2019)
(Umthombo: CapMarine)

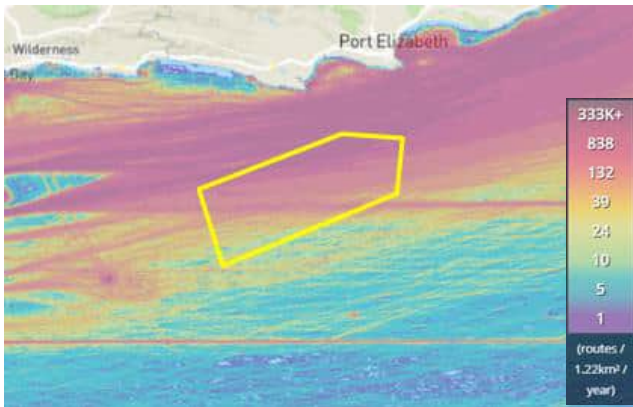


Umfanekiso 11: I-Squid Jig catch (2016-2020) – akukho kunqumla
(Source: CapMarine)

7. IZINTO EZIFUNYENWEYO EZINEFUTHE ELINGUNDOQO

7.1 Imisebenzi Eqhelekileyo

Izinto eziqhelekileyo ezikhutshwa ziinqanawa neziphumayo: Ezi zinto zikhutshwayo ziqhelekileyo neziphumayo ziquka izinto eziphuma emoyeni ezivela kumoya weenqanawa, kwinkunkuma ye-galley nezinto eziphuma kugutyulo, ekubeni iyeyona isisigxina kwiiveseli zaselwandle ezihamba kunxweme lwaseMzantsi Afrika. Indawo yohlolo esinomdla kuyo imi kummandla ongaphezu kwama-45 km ukusuka elunxwemeni nakwindawo eyintloko ekuhamba kuyo izithuthi zaselwandle ezidluladlulayo nakunxweme lwasemazantsi (bona uMfanekiso 12), ngaloo ndlela inkoliso yefuthe enokuthanani nokukhutshwa kwezinto okuqhelekileyo kunye nezinto eziphumayo azikhethekanga kwiinqanawa ezithile kuphela, kodwa ezixhaphake kwiinqanawa eziliqela ezidlula kumanzi aseMzantsi Afrika yonke imihla. Umoya ogqubayo kunye necala oya ngakulo ziya kuqinisekisa ukuba nayiphina into ekhutshwayo nephumayo zihamba ubukhulu beala zisiya kwicala lasemazantsi asentshona kude nonxweme. Ifuthe lihlolewa njengelithi **LISEZANTSI KAKHULU ukuya EKUNGAKHATHALINI** liyaphawuleka.



Umfanekiso 12: Umzila oyintloko omkhulu wezothutho malunga nonxweme lwasemaZantsi
(Umthombo: www.marinetraffic.com)

Ifuthe Lengxolo Yokunyikima Kwizilwanyana Eziphila

Elwandle: Ingxolo yokunyikima inganefuthe kwizilwanyana eziphila elwandle ngenani leendlela ezahlukahlukeneyo, kuquka umenzakalo ochaphazela ezengqondo, ukuphazamiseka kunye/okanye umahluko wendlela eziziphatha ngayo, iphawula izandi zendalo esingqongileyo kunye nokunxibelelana, kwakunye neziphumo kwindlela yezidalwa ezitya amaxhoba namaxhoba ngokwayo. Naliphina ifuthe kwiintlanzi nendlela iintlanzi eziphila ngayo ingathi, ke yona, ibe

nefuthe ekulobeni okusebenza ngexesha ngokuthi kuncitshiswe amazing okubambisa kunye/okanye ukwanda kwemigudu yokuloba.

Xa kusetyenziswa imilinganiselo yezinto ezithethelayo, ifuthe lezilwanyana eziselwandle zisusela kwelithi **EZANTSI** (iminenga nee-dolphin, amafudo neentlanzi) ukuya **KWELISEZANTSI KAKHULU** (iintaka zolwandle ezidayivayo, ii-seals nee-plankton) izinga kunye nelithi **AYIKHATHALELWE** (ezingenathambo lomqolo). Izinto eziyintloko ezingundoqo ezithethelelayo ziquka ezi zinto zamkelwe ngokusesikweni kumazwe ngamazwe njengeenkqubo:

- Ukuqinisekisa ukuba uhlolo lokunyikima kuyaziphepha iindawo eziyintloko zeminenga kwixesha elisusela kuJuni ukuya kuNovemba (eziqakayo) kunye nentlanzi eyintloko kunye nezihlandlo ze-squid spawning (eyoMsintsi ukuya kweyoMnga);
- -ukuqalisa ixesha lokujonga izinto kwangaphambili kwemizuzu engama-60 yokuqalisa kwiinkqubo zokuthi “kuqalwe ngokulula”;
- ukubekesweni izilwanyana nezinto ezizenzayo phakathi kwi-800 m kwizowuni yezinto ezithethelelayo xa kukho izinto ezibangela unyikimo zisebenza; kunye
- nokuphelisa ukudubula xa izilwanyana zingena kwizowuni yezinto ezithethelelayo.

Ifuthe Lezokuloba Nokuthutha Izinto Ngokwezoqoqosho:

Umsebenzi ocetywayo wokunyikiam uza kunqumla kumacandelo amahlanu okuloba (i-% yokubanjiswa kukazwelonke eziboniswe kwiibhrakethi), kuquka i-including demersal trawl (6.4%), i-midwater trawl (16.2%), i-demersal longline (6.7%), i-large pelagic longline (3.3%) ne-South Coast rock lobster (1.9%). Akukho kunqumla kuwo onke amacandelo okuloba. Ngokusetyenziswa kwezinto ezithethelelayo, ifuthe lamacandelo amahlanu okuloba ziye zijongwen njengezithi **ZIPHANTSI**. Akukho **ifuthe lilindelweyo** kuhlobo lokuloba lwe-linefish, i-small pelagic purse-seine, i-squid jig okanye i-small-scale fishery, ekubeni kungekho kunqumla kwezi ndawo zokuloba. Izinto ezingundoqo ezithethelelayo ukuqinisekisa ukuba kuthethwana kakuhle kwaye izinto zilungelelaniswa kakuhle kumacandelo ziquka:

- ukusasazwa kwezaziso zohlolo kubalobi;
- ukukhupha izilumkiso ezichaza kwangaphambili ukuba kuzakukhangela nokumana kuchazwa uhlolo kwixesha leeyure ezingama-24;
- Ukuba neGosa loNxibelelwano lezokuLoba kwinqanawa yokuhlola; kuny
- nokusebenzisa ubugcisa bezikhalazo.

Le milinganiselo ithethelelayo iza kunceda nakwifuthe lokuphazamiseka okusenokwenzeka kwiinqanawa eziloba kwezoshishino kwindawo ehlolelwayo njengejongwa njengegathi **INGEZANTSI** ngezinga.

Ilifa leNkcubeko: Nayiphi na impembelelo kwinkqubo yendalo yolwandle inokuba nefuthe kwilifa lenkcubeko elingaphathekiyo labantu abanoxibelelwano olusondeleyo lwasemoyeni nolwandle. Ulwandle luchazwa njengamanzi “aphilayo” kwaye kukholelwa ukuba ludlala indima ebalulekileyo kulawulo lomoya kunye nempilo ingakumbi kumaqela emveli (Abantu bokuqala kunye namaNguni). Ngeenzame zokukhuthaza uluntu ukuba luthabathe inxaxheba kwakunye nokuqhutywa kwemisitho yesithethe edingekayo ngaphambi kokuqala umsebenzi, kungathi **KUTHOMALALISE NGAMANDLA** iimpembelelo ezinokubakho.”

Amathuba emisebenzi noshishino: Inkoliso yabasebenzi iza kuba ngabantu abanobugcisa obukhethekileyo abaza kuza nemkampani ekwenziwe ikontraka nayo ukuba yenza olu hlolo. Imfuneko yokuba kubekho abantu basekuhlaleni nokuqeshwa kwabantu basekuhlaleni iya kuhambisana nesibonelelo sokusetyenziswa kwababoneleli baekuhlaleni ukwenzela amalungiselelo, ukubonelelwa ngezinto zokusebenza, iihelicopter, ukufaka amafutha, amalungiselelo okutya, iimpahla, indawo yokuhlala nokulawulwa kwenkunkuma. Ngenxa yokuba le projekti iza kuba yeyokwexeshana, iinzuzo ezinokuthanani namathuba omsebenzi noshishino zijongwa njengezo zinokuthi **ZINGAKHATHALELWA** ngendlela efanelekileyo.

7.2 Iziganeko ezingacetywanga

Iziganeko ezingacetywanga zinokuthanani neziganeko nokugilwa kwezinto yinqanawa nokubambeka kwegiyara yokuhlola, kunye nokuphuma ngempazamo kwamafutha ngexesha le-bunkering okanye ukonakala kwezixhobo kunye nokulahleka kwesixhobo esithile ngengozi nto leyo engonzakalisa izinto elwandle.

Ifuthe elivela kwiziganeko ezingacetywanga lingachaphazela imeko bume yezinto eziselwandle, ukuloba elunxwemeni, izinto ezenziwa elwandle ngaselunxwemeni okanye izinto zokuzonwabisa ezingaselunxwemeni, kuxhomekeka ekubeni yenzeke phi loo ngozi.

- kusetyenziswe iiplani zokusabela zikaxakeka nezokuchitheka;
- kwenziwe ulungiso rhoqo kwizixhobo;
- kusetyenziswa izinto ‘ezibanayo namafudo’ emisileni yezinto ezihambayo;
- ukunciphisa isantya phakathi konxweme nommandla ohlolwayo; kunye
- nokukhawuleza ufumane izixhobo ezilahlekileyo kuze kuthunyelwe isaziso zesehlo kwabasemagunyeni abafanelekileyo bezaselwandle.

7.3 Iindawo Ekungamele Kungenwe Kuyo

I-No-Go eyindawo ekungayiwa kuyo njengokhetho ukwenzela ukuba kungaqhutyelwa nohlolo lonyikimo, nto leyo eshiya ummandla weprojekthi ukwimeko ubukuyo, ngaphandle nje kokuba kuza kubakho umahluko obangelwe yimveli kunye nezinye izinto ezenziwa ngabantu (umz. ukuloba, ukuthuthwa kwezinto ngokwezoqoqo, njl.). Umgaqo-nkqubo kaRhulumente WaseMzantsi Afrika sithetha nje ukhuthaza ukuba kusetyenziswe irhasi yemveli njengexalenye yomxube wamandla welizwe ukuya kutsho ngo-2030 ukuze ube ngumahluko okanye ibhlorho evula indlela eya kumgomo wokungathathi cala kwikhabhoni. Olu khetho lokuba kubekho indawo ekungayiwa kuyo kuza kubeka umda ekufumaneni icala elikuNxweme oluMzantsi-mpuma ize ke loo nto igqibe enoba eminye imithombo.

8. YINTONI EZA KWENZKA EMVA KOKU?

- Nceda ubhalise kwi-Project Database uze ufake amagqabaza **engekadluli owe-15 kuCanzibe 2023**, usebenzisa ezi nkukacha zoqhagamshelwano zingezantsi.
- Onke amagqabaza afunyenweyo aza kusingathwa kwi-Basic Assessment Report.
- I-Basic Assessment Report yokugqibela iza kufakwa kwi-Petroleum Agency of South Africa ne-DMRE ukuze kwenziwe isigqibo apho kuyimfuneko khona enoba iza kwamkelwa okanye iza kukhatywa.
- **Ukuba ubhalisiwe kuvimba wedatha weprojekthi, uya kwaziswa ngesigqibo eso kwakunye nexesha elibekiweyo ngumthetho lokufaka isibheni.**

Xa kusetyenzisa ezi zinto **SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY) LTD**

elisenokubakho liyakugcinwa likwizinga esithi **LIPHANTSI** ngokuthi:

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