



Proposed Development of the Kiara Photovoltaic (PV) 3 Solar Energy Facility – Avifauna Impact Assessment

Lichtenburg, North West Province, South Africa

December 2022

CLIENT

savannah
environmental

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Declaration	<p>The Biodiversity Company and its associates operate as independent consultants under the auspice of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. We declare that we have no affiliation with or vested financial interests in the proponent, other than for work performed under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017. We have no conflicting interests in the undertaking of this activity and have no interests in secondary developments resulting from the authorisation of this project. We have no vested interest in the project, other than to provide a professional service within the constraints of the project (timing, time and budget) based on the principals of science.</p>

DECLARATION

I, Leigh-Ann de Wet, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations, and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan, or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.



Leigh-Ann de Wet

Terrestrial Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

December 2022

DECLARATION

I, Andrew Husted, declare that:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations, and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan, or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.



Andrew Husted

Ecologist

The Biodiversity Company

December 2022

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Document Guide

“Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Avifauna” gazetted 20 March 2020, published in Government Notice No. 320 with the relevance to this project as per the Bird and Wind- Energy Best -Practice Guideline (Birdlife SA).

Item	Pages	Comment
The assessment must be prepared by a specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP)	ii	
Assessments are to be done in accordance with the Bird and Wind- Energy Best -Practice Guideline.	x	Regime 1 was needed
The project area and its characteristics which must be mapped including the extent, habitat, special features including topographical and water features, quarries, drainage lines, known breeding sites, existing uses of land, existing infrastructure such as powerlines and roads, and existing operational wind energy facilities within 30km of the site;	12-35	Section 3 from a desktop perspective
Target avifaunal species that are likely to occur on the preferred site and for which monitoring is required	27	Section 4 field assessment perspective
The location of monitoring points	9	Section 4.2, 4.3
Aspects to be monitored (for example, bird abundance and flight activity, presence of target species, proportion of flying time each target species spends at turbine rotor height, preferred flight paths, risk of identified target species to collision, areas for specific monitoring if any, etc.);	8	Section 2
Monitoring methodology for the abundance or activity monitoring and for direct observation or vantage point surveys, the latest version of the BirdLife South Africa Bird and Wind -Energy Best- Practice Guideline	8	Section 2.3
The assessment, as a minimum, must include the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on bird abundance and movement within the site; • Discussion on presence of target or threatened species and their occurrence on the site at heights which could pose risks to collision; • Assessment of risk of identified target species to collision including the expected fatality rates of the target species based on a suitable model commonly used for risk determination, per species and for the site; • Identification and mapping where relevant, of any migratory or Preferential bird routes or corridors; • Where relevant, discussion on the risk of displacement • Where relevant, areas identified within the site as having a very high sensitivity for bird collision or displacement and in which the development should be avoided. These areas are to be mapped; 	23-39	Section 2.3
A plan for post construction monitoring and reporting, which must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframes and intervals for monitoring; • Any specific area for monitoring; • Methodology for searcher efficiency and scavenger removal; • Method for monitoring, i.e. transects or radial as well as extent of monitoring area; • Results of monitoring compared against expected fatality rates per target species as well as general species; • Reporting requirements, including organisations for submission of reports; • Years and intervals for monitoring to occur; and • All methods used to estimate bird numbers and movements 	58	Section 4,5 and 6
Contact details of the specialist, their SACNASP registration number, their field of expertise and a curriculum vitae.	72	Section 9
A signed statement of independence by the specialist.	iii, iv	
A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment.	6	

A description of the methodology used to undertake the site verification and impact assessment and site inspection, including equipment and modelling used, where relevant.	6-11	
A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data as well as a statement of the timing and intensity of site inspection observations.	6	
A location of the areas not suitable for development, which are to be avoided during construction and operation (where relevant).	-	Not relevant
Additional environmental impacts expected from the proposed development.	39-55	
Any direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed development.	39-55	
The degree to which impacts and risks can be mitigated.	39-55, 56-57	
The degree to which the impacts and risks can be reversed.	39-55, 56-57	
The degree to which the impacts and risks can cause loss of irreplaceable resources.	42	
Proposed impact management actions and impact management outcomes proposed by the specialist for inclusion in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).	56-57	
A substantiated statement, based on the findings of the specialist assessment, regarding the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development, if it should receive approval or not;	59	
Any conditions to which this statement is subjected	59	

1 Introduction

The Biodiversity Company (TBC) was appointed to undertake an Avifauna Impact Assessment as part of the environmental authorisation (EA) process for the proposed Kiara Solar Photovoltaic (PV) 3 project. Kiara PV3 is one of seven (7) located within Portion 2 of the farm Hollaagte 8 and the Remaining Extent of the farm Hollaagte No. 8. A separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being prepared for each of the 7 facilities. The project is located approximately 16 km north east of Lichtenburg in the North-West Province within the Ditsobotla Local Municipality within the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (Figure 1-1).

The project area refers to the collection of 7 facilities being considered for the development, whereas a Project Area of Influence (PAOI) has been assigned for each individual facility.

The National Web based Environmental Screening Tool has characterised the Terrestrial Biodiversity Combined Sensitivity of the project area as “Low” and “Very High”, Animal Species Theme Sensitivity as “Low” and Avifauna Theme Sensitivity as “High”. Accordingly, this assessment was conducted in accordance with the amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (GNR 326, 7 April 2017) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The approach has taken cognisance of the recently published Government Notices (GN) 320 (20 March 2020) and GN 1150 (30 October 2020): “Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation” (Reporting Criteria).

This report, after taking into consideration the findings and recommendations provided by the specialist herein, should inform and guide the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and regulatory authorities, enabling informed decision making, as to the ecological viability of the proposed project.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed project is located north east of the town of Lichtenburg on the farm Hollaagte No. 8 and covers approximately 217 ha of undeveloped land (Figure 1-2). The infrastructure that will be established includes the following:

- PV modules and mounting structures;
- Inverters and transformers;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- Site and internal access roads (up to 8 m wide);
- Site offices and maintenance buildings, including workshop areas for maintenance and storage;
- Temporary and permanent laydown area; and
- Facility substation.

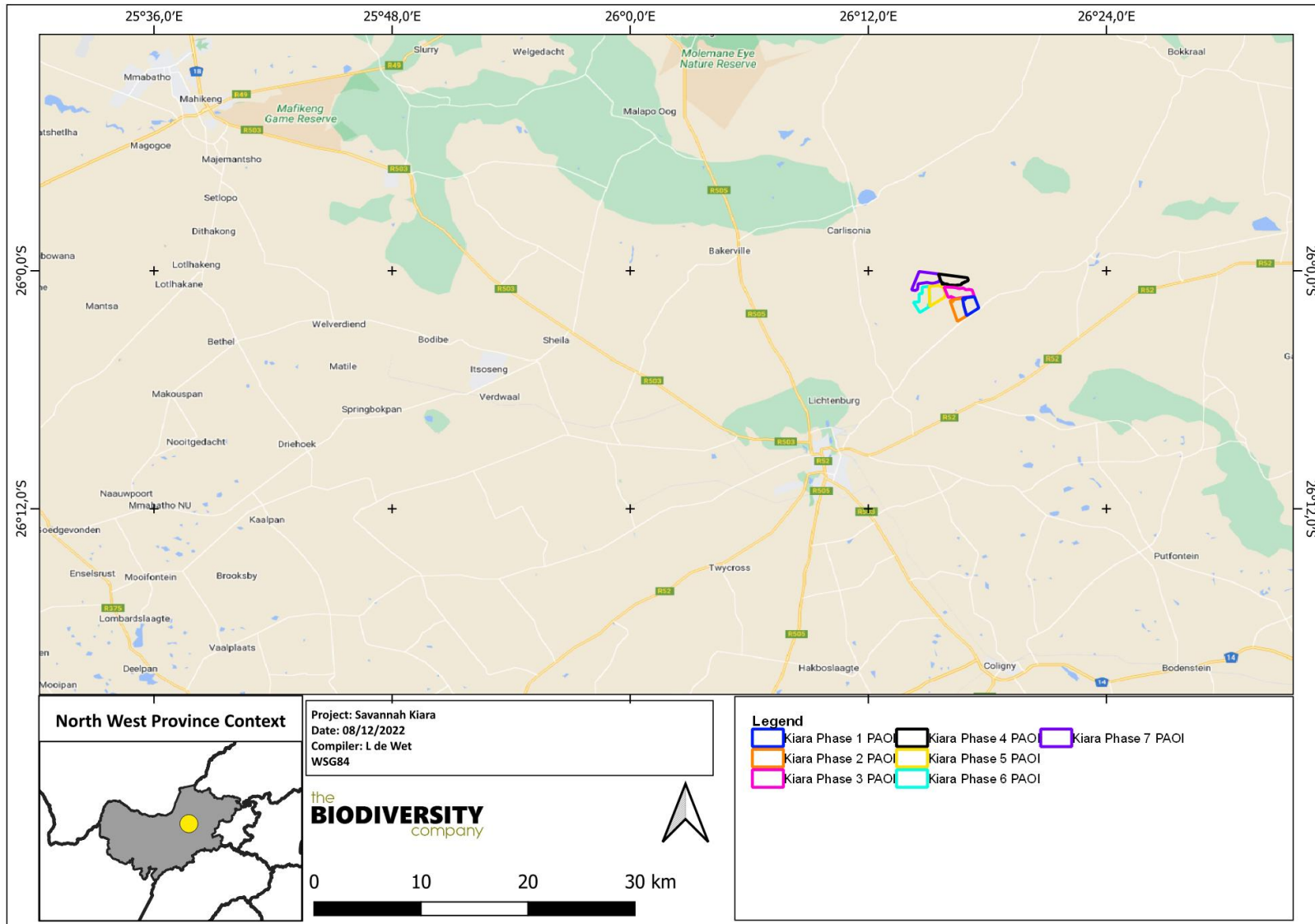


Figure 1-1 Map illustrating the location of the PAOI in relation to the six other projects.

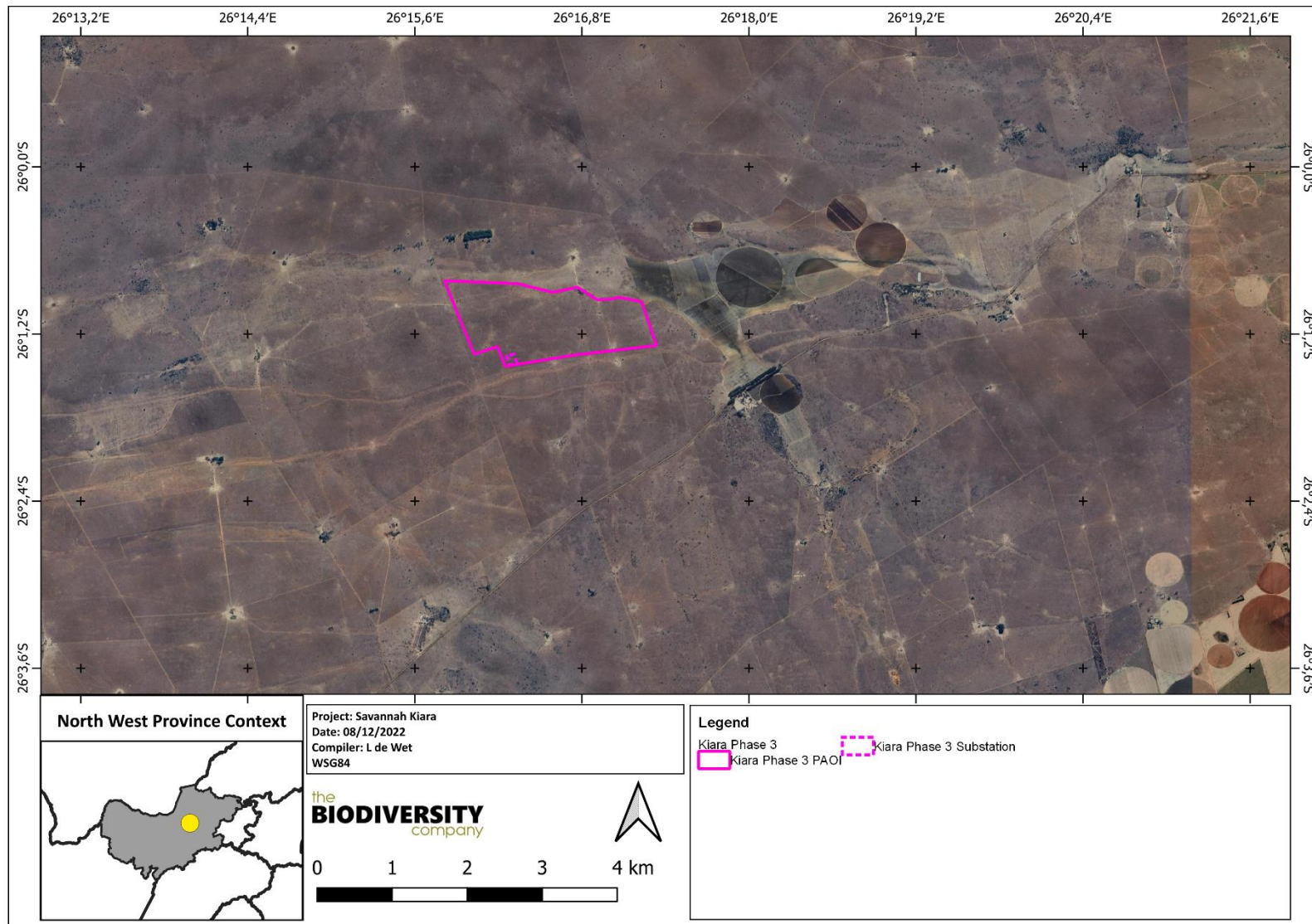


Figure 1-2 Map illustrating the layout of the PAOI

1.2 Terms of Reference

The assessment was achieved according to the 2014 EIA Regulations (Government Notice Regulation 982) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as amended (NEMA) (per the amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (No. 326, 7 April 2017) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as well as best-practice guidelines and principles for avifaunal assessment within solar energy facilities as outlined by Birdlife South Africa.

The scope of the Avifauna Impact Assessment included the following:

- Desktop assessment to identify the relevant ecologically important geographical features within the PAOI and surrounding landscape;
- Desktop assessment to compile an expected species list and possible avifauna Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) (Figure 1-3) that potentially occur within the PAOI;
- Description of the baseline avifauna species and Functional Feeding Guild (FFG) composition assemblage within the PAOI;
- Delineate site sensitivity or sensitivities i.e., the Site Ecological Importance (SEI) within the context of the avifauna species assemblage of the PAOI;
- Identify the manner that the proposed development impacts the avifauna community and evaluate the level of risk of these potential impacts; and
- Provide mitigation measures to prevent or reduce the possible impacts.

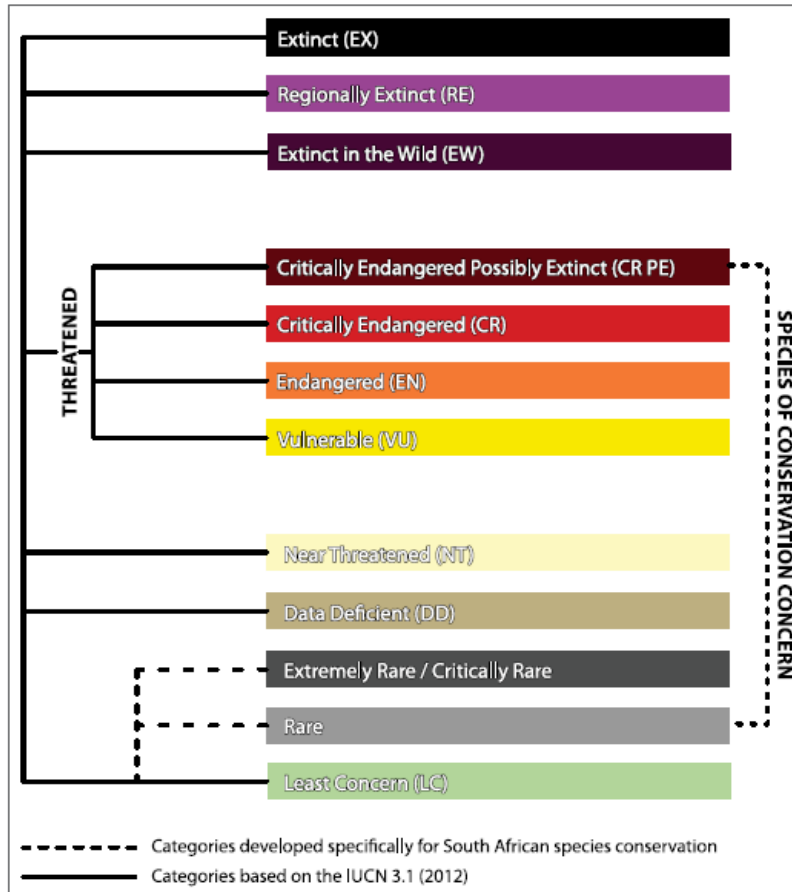


Figure 1-3 The different categories of Species of Conservation Concern modified from the IUCN’s extinction risk categories. Source: SANBI (2020)

1.3 Key Legislative Requirements

The legislation, policies and guidelines listed below are applicable to the current project in terms of biodiversity and ecological support systems. The list below, although extensive, is not exhaustive and other legislation, policies and guidelines may apply in addition to those listed below (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1 A list of key legislative requirements and guidelines

Region	Legislation and Guidelines
International	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1993)
	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1973)
	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention, 1979)
National	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
	<i>Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, GNR 320 of Government Gazette 43310 (March 2020)</i>
	<i>Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, GNR 1150 of Government Gazette 43855 (October 2020)</i>
	The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA), Threatened or Protected Species Regulations

	The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008);
	The Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989)
	National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
	Natural Scientific Professions Act (Act No. 27 of 2003)
	National Biodiversity Framework (NBF, 2009)
	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA)
	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
	Alien and Invasive Species Regulations and Alien and Invasive Species List 2020, published under NEMBA
	South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983)
	White Paper on Biodiversity
	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 2020. <i>Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa.</i> South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria. Version 1.2020.
	Best practice guidelines for avifaunal impact studies at solar developments, compiled by BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) in 2017 (Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2017)
Provincial	North-West Biodiversity Sector Plan of 2015 (READ,2015).

1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations should be noted for the assessment:

- Information relating to project activities, spatial data and infrastructure locations for the proposed development was obtained from information provided by the client. The potential impacts and recommendations described in this report apply specifically to the provided information;
- Although considerable time has been spent to ensure that information utilised in this report is verified. It is assumed that all third-party information utilised in the compilation of this report is correct at the time of compilation (e.g., spatial data, online databases, and species lists);
- The GPS used for the assessment is accurate to 5 metres and therefore any spatial features may be offset by this distance;
- The project area defined by the client was designated as the Project Area of Influence (PAOI); and
- The fieldwork component of the assessment comprised of a summer (wet season) survey conducted from the 30th November to the 3rd of December 2022.

2 Methods

The desktop assessment was principally undertaken using Geographic Information Software (GIS) to access the latest available spatial datasets in order to develop digital cartographs and species lists. These datasets and their date of publishing are provided below.

2.1 Ecologically Important Landscape Features

Existing ecologically relevant data layers were incorporated into a GIS to establish how the proposed development might interact with any ecologically important entities. Emphasis was placed around the following spatial datasets:

- National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (Skowno *et al*, 2019) - The purpose of the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) is to assess the state of South Africa's biodiversity based on best available science, with a view to understanding trends over time and informing policy and decision-making across a range of sectors. The NBA deals with all three components of biodiversity: genes, species and ecosystems; and assesses biodiversity and ecosystems across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments. The two headline indicators assessed in the NBA are:
 - Ecosystem Threat Status – indicator of an ecosystem's wellbeing, based on the level of change in structure, function or composition. Ecosystem types are categorised as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT) or Least Concern (LC), based on the proportion of the original extent of each ecosystem type that remains in good ecological condition.
 - Ecosystem Protection Level – indicator of the extent to which ecosystems are adequately protected or under-protected. Ecosystem types are categorised as Well Protected (WP), Moderately Protected (MP), Poorly Protected (PP), or Not Protected (NP), based on the proportion of the biodiversity target for each ecosystem type that is included within one or more protected areas. Not Protected, Poorly Protected or Moderately Protected ecosystem types are collectively referred to as under-protected ecosystems.
- Protected areas:
 - South Africa Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) and South Africa Conservation Areas Database (SACAD) (DEA, 2021) – The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) and South Africa Conservation Areas Database (SACAD) contains spatial data for the conservation of South Africa. It includes spatial and attribute information for both formally protected areas and areas that have less formal protection. The database is updated on a continuous basis and forms the basis for the Register of Protected Areas which is a legislative requirement under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003.
 - National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (SANBI, 2010) – The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) provides spatial information on areas that are suitable for terrestrial ecosystem protection. These focus areas are large, intact and unfragmented and are therefore, of high importance for biodiversity, climate resilience and freshwater protection.
 - North West Biodiversity Sector Plan - The spatial component of the Biodiversity Sector Plan is based on systematic biodiversity planning undertaken by North West Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT). The purpose of a Biodiversity Sector Plan is to inform land use planning, environmental assessments, land and water use authorisations, as well as natural resource management, undertaken by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity. This is done by providing a map of biodiversity priority areas, referred to as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), with accompanying land use planning and decision-making guidelines (READ, 2015).
 - Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (BirdLife South Africa, 2015) – Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) constitute a global network of over 13 500 sites, of which 112 sites are found in South Africa. IBAs are sites of global significance for bird conservation, identified through

multi-stakeholder processes using globally standardised, quantitative and scientifically agreed criteria; and

- Hydrological Setting:
 - South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) (Van Deventer *et al*, 2018) – A South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) was established during the National Biodiversity Assessment of 2018. It is a collection of data layers that represent the extent of river and inland wetland ecosystem types as well as pressures on these systems.
 - Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) (Le Maitre *et al*, 2018) – SWSAs are defined as areas of land that supply a quantity of mean annual surface water runoff in relation to their size and therefore, contribute considerably to the overall water supply of the country. These are key ecological infrastructure assets and the effective protection of surface water SWSAs areas is vital for national security because a lack of water security will compromise national security and human wellbeing.
 - National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (NFEPA) (Nel *et al.*, 2011) – The NFEPA database provides strategic spatial priorities for conserving the country's freshwater ecosystems and associated biodiversity as well as supporting sustainable use of water resources.

2.2 Species Lists

The following resources were consulted during the desktop assessment and for the compilation of the expected species list:

- Hockey *et al.* (2005), Roberts Birds of Southern Africa (seventh end.). The primary source for species identification, geographic range, and life history information;
- Sinclair and Ryan (2010), Birds of Africa. Secondary source for identification;
- South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP 2). Full protocol atlassing data from relevant pentads used to construct expected species list; and
- Taylor *et al.* (2015), Eskom Red Data Book of Birds of South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Used for conservation status, nomenclature, and taxonomical ordering.

2.3 Field Assessment

The fieldwork component of the assessment comprised of a summer (wet season) survey conducted from the 30th November to the 3rd of December 2022. Sampling consisted of standardized point counts as well as random diurnal incidental surveys. Standardised point counts (Buckland *et al*, 1993) were conducted to gather data on the species composition and relative abundance of species within the broad habitat types identified. The standardized point count technique was utilised as it was demonstrated to outperform line routes (Cumming & Henry, 2019). Each point count was run over a 10 min period. The horizontal detection limit was set at 150 m. At each point the observer would document the date, start time, and end time, habitat, numbers of each species, detection method (seen or heard), behaviour (perched or flying) and general notes on habitat and nesting suitability for conservation important species. To supplement the species inventory with cryptic and illusive species that may not be detected during the rigid point count protocol, diurnal and nocturnal incidental searches were conducted. This involved the opportunistic sampling of species between point count periods, random meandering and road cruising. Effort was made to cover all the different habitat types within the limits of time and access (Figure 2-1).

Areas outside of the PAOI at water sources were included in the point counts to ensure these species are taken into account.

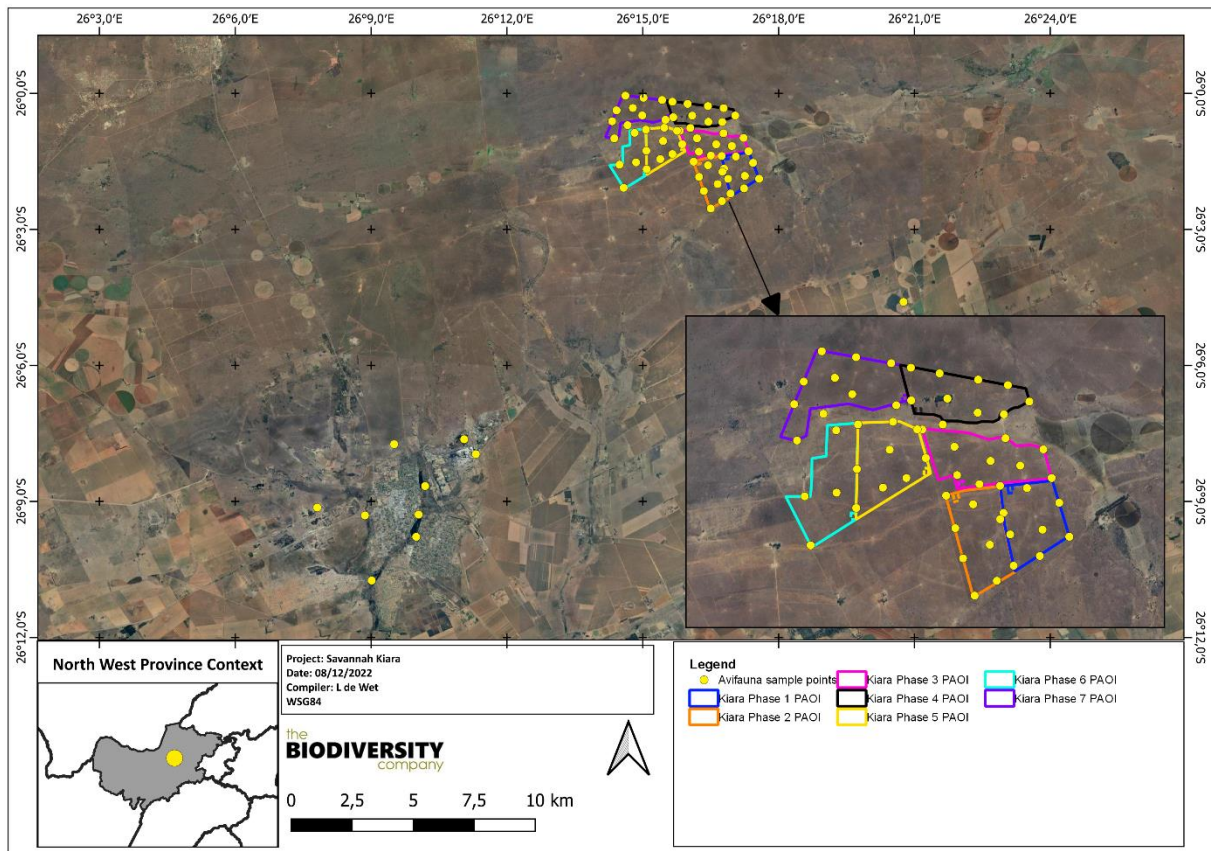


Figure 2-1 Map illustrating the field survey area and locations of standardised point counts for the PAOI.

2.3.1 Data Analysis

The analyses described below only used the data collected from the standardised point counts. See Appendix B for the point count data.

Point count data was arranged into a matrix with point count samples in rows and species in columns. The table formed the basis of the various subsequent statistical analyses. This data was first used to distinguish similarities / differences in the species composition between the two identified avifaunal habitats, the matrix was converted into a Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrix. The data was subject to fourth-root transformation to downscale the contribution of very abundant species while upscaling the influence of less abundant species. However, the effect was negligible and ultimately the raw data proved more informative. Thirdly, raw count data was converted to relative abundance values and used to establish dominant species and calculate the diversity of each habitat. The Shannon Diversity Index (H') was the metric used to estimate diversity. Lastly, present, and potentially occurring species were assigned to 13 major trophic guilds loosely based on the classification system developed by González-Salazar *et al.* (2014). Species were first classified by their dominant diet (carnivore, herbivore, granivore, frugivore, nectarivore, omnivore), then by the medium upon/within which they most frequently forage (ground, water, foliage, air) and lastly by their activity period (nocturnal or diurnal).

2.4 Site Ecological Importance

The different habitat types within the assessment area were delineated and identified based on observations during the field assessment as well as available satellite imagery. These habitat types were assigned Ecological Importance (EI) categories based on their ecological integrity, conservation value, the presence of species of conservation concern and their ecosystem processes.

Site Ecological Importance (SEI) is a function of the Biodiversity Importance (BI) of the receptor (e.g., SCC, the vegetation/fauna community or habitat type present on the site) and Receptor Resilience (RR) (its resilience to impacts) as follows.

BI is a function of Conservation Importance (CI) and the Functional Integrity (FI) of the receptor as follows. The criteria for the CI and FI ratings are provided in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2, respectively.

Table 2-1 Summary of Conservation Importance criteria

Conservation Importance	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of CR, EN, VU or Extremely Rare or Critically Rare species that have a global EOO of < 10 km ² .
	Any area of natural habitat of a CR ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of an EN ecosystem type. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 10% of global population).
High	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of CR, EN, VU species that have a global EOO of > 10 km ² . IUCN threatened species (CR, EN, VU) must be listed under any criterion other than A. If listed as threatened only under Criterion A, include if there are less than 10 locations or < 10 000 mature individuals remaining.
	Small area (> 0.01% but < 0.1% of the total ecosystem type extent) of natural habitat of EN ecosystem type or large area (> 0.1%) of natural habitat of VU ecosystem type. Presence of Rare species. Globally significant populations of congregatory species (> 1% but < 10% of global population).
Medium	Confirmed or highly likely occurrence of populations of NT species, threatened species (CR, EN, VU) listed under Criterion A only and which have more than 10 locations or more than 10 000 mature individuals. Any area of natural habitat of threatened ecosystem type with status of VU. Presence of range-restricted species.
	> 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with potential to support SCC. No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC.
Low	No confirmed or highly likely populations of range-restricted species. < 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with limited potential to support SCC.
	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC.
Very Low	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of range-restricted species. No natural habitat remaining.

Table 2-2 Summary of Functional Integrity criteria

Functional Integrity	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Very large (> 100 ha) intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 5 ha for CR ecosystem types. High habitat connectivity serving as functional ecological corridors, limited road network between intact habitat patches.
	No or minimal current negative ecological impacts with no signs of major past disturbance.
High	Large (> 20 ha but < 100 ha) intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 10 ha for EN

	ecosystem types. Good habitat connectivity with potentially functional ecological corridors and a regularly used road network between intact habitat patches. Only minor current negative ecological impacts with no signs of major past disturbance and good rehabilitation potential.
Medium	Medium (> 5 ha but < 20 ha) semi-intact area for any conservation status of ecosystem type or > 20 ha for VU ecosystem types. Only narrow corridors of good habitat connectivity or larger areas of poor habitat connectivity and a busy used road network between intact habitat patches. Mostly minor current negative ecological impacts with some major impacts and a few signs of minor past disturbance. Moderate rehabilitation potential.
Low	Small (> 1 ha but < 5 ha) area. Almost no habitat connectivity but migrations still possible across some modified or degraded natural habitat and a very busy used road network surrounds the area. Low rehabilitation potential. Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.
Very Low	Very small (< 1 ha) area. No habitat connectivity except for flying species or flora with wind-dispersed seeds. Several major current negative ecological impacts.

BI can be derived from a simple matrix of CI and FI as provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Matrix used to derive Biodiversity Importance from Functional Integrity and Conservation Importance

Biodiversity Importance (BI)		Conservation Importance (CI)				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Functional Integrity (FI)	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Low
	High	Very high	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very low
	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Very low
	Very low	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low

The fulfilling criteria to evaluate RR are based on the estimated recovery time required to restore an appreciable portion of functionality to the receptor as summarised in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Summary of Receptor Resilience criteria

Resilience	Fulfilling Criteria
Very High	Habitat that can recover rapidly (~ less than 5 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a very high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a very high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
High	Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~ 5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a high likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a high likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Medium	Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a moderate likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a moderate likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.

Low	Habitat that is unlikely to be able to recover fully after a relatively long period: > 15 years required to restore ~ less than 50% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality, or species that have a low likelihood of remaining at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that have a low likelihood of returning to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.
Very Low	Habitat that is unable to recover from major impacts, or species that are unlikely to remain at a site even when a disturbance or impact is occurring, or species that are unlikely to return to a site once the disturbance or impact has been removed.

Subsequent to the determination of the BI and RR, the SEI can be ascertained using the matrix as provided in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Matrix used to derive Site Ecological Importance from Receptor Resilience and Biodiversity Importance

Site Ecological Importance		Biodiversity Importance				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Receptor Resilience (RR)	Very Low	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Low
	Low	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Very low
	Medium	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
	High	High	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low
	Very High	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low

Interpretation of the SEI in the context of the proposed development activities is provided in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Guidelines for interpreting Site Ecological Importance in the context of the proposed development activities

Site Ecological Importance	Interpretation in relation to proposed development activities
Very High	Avoidance mitigation – no destructive development activities should be considered. Offset mitigation not acceptable/not possible (i.e., last remaining populations of species, last remaining good condition patches of ecosystems/unique species assemblages). Destructive impacts for species/ecosystems where persistence target remains.
High	Avoidance mitigation wherever possible. Minimisation mitigation – changes to project infrastructure design to limit the amount of habitat impacted, limited development activities of low impact acceptable. Offset mitigation may be required for high impact activities.
Medium	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Low	Minimisation and restoration mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
Very Low	Minimisation mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable and restoration activities may not be required.

The SEI evaluated for each taxon can be combined into a single multi-taxon evaluation of SEI for the assessment area. Either a combination of the maximum SEI for each receptor should be applied, or the SEI may be evaluated only once per receptor but for all necessary taxa simultaneously. For the latter, justification of the SEI for each receptor is based on the criteria that conforms to the highest CI and FI, and the lowest RR across all taxa.

3 Receiving Environment

3.1 Desktop Spatial Assessment

The following features describes the general area and habitat, this assessment is based on spatial data that are provided by various sources such as the provincial environmental authority and SANBI. The desktop analysis and their relevance to this project are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Desktop spatial features examined.

Desktop Information Considered	Relevance	Section
Conservation Plan	Relevant: The project area overlaps an ESA area.	0
Protected Areas (SAPAD & SACAD)	Relevant: The PAOI is located approximately 1.2 km from the Marico Biosphere Reserve and approximately 5 km from the Rall Broers Private Nature Reserve	3.1.2
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	Irrelevant: The PAOI is located approximately 80 km away from any IBA areas.	-
Coordinated Avifaunal Road count	Irrelevant: There are no CAR routes near to the project area	3.1.3
Coordinated Waterbird Count	Irrelevant: There are no Coordinated Waterbird Count Areas near to the project area	3.1.4
Aquatic habitat	Irrelevant: No water resources are present within the PAOI	3.1.5
Strategic Transmission Corridors	Relevant: The POAI lies within an EGI corridor	3.1.6
REDZ	Irrelevant: The project does not overlap with a REDZ zone.	3.1.7
Renewable energy projects in the area (REEA)	Relevant: There are several projects in progress in the nearby vicinity	3.1.7

3.1.1 Biodiversity Sector Plan

The North-West Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT), as custodian of the environment in the North West, is the primary implementing agent of the Biodiversity Sector Plan. The spatial component of the Biodiversity Sector Plan is based on systematic biodiversity planning undertaken by North-West Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT). The purpose of a Biodiversity Sector Plan is to inform land use planning, environmental assessments, land and water use authorisations, as well as natural resource management, undertaken by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity. This is done by providing a map of biodiversity priority areas, referred to as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), with accompanying land use planning and decision-making guidelines (READ, 2015).

Figure 3-1 shows the project area superimposed on the Terrestrial CBA map. The PAOI overlaps with an ESA area.

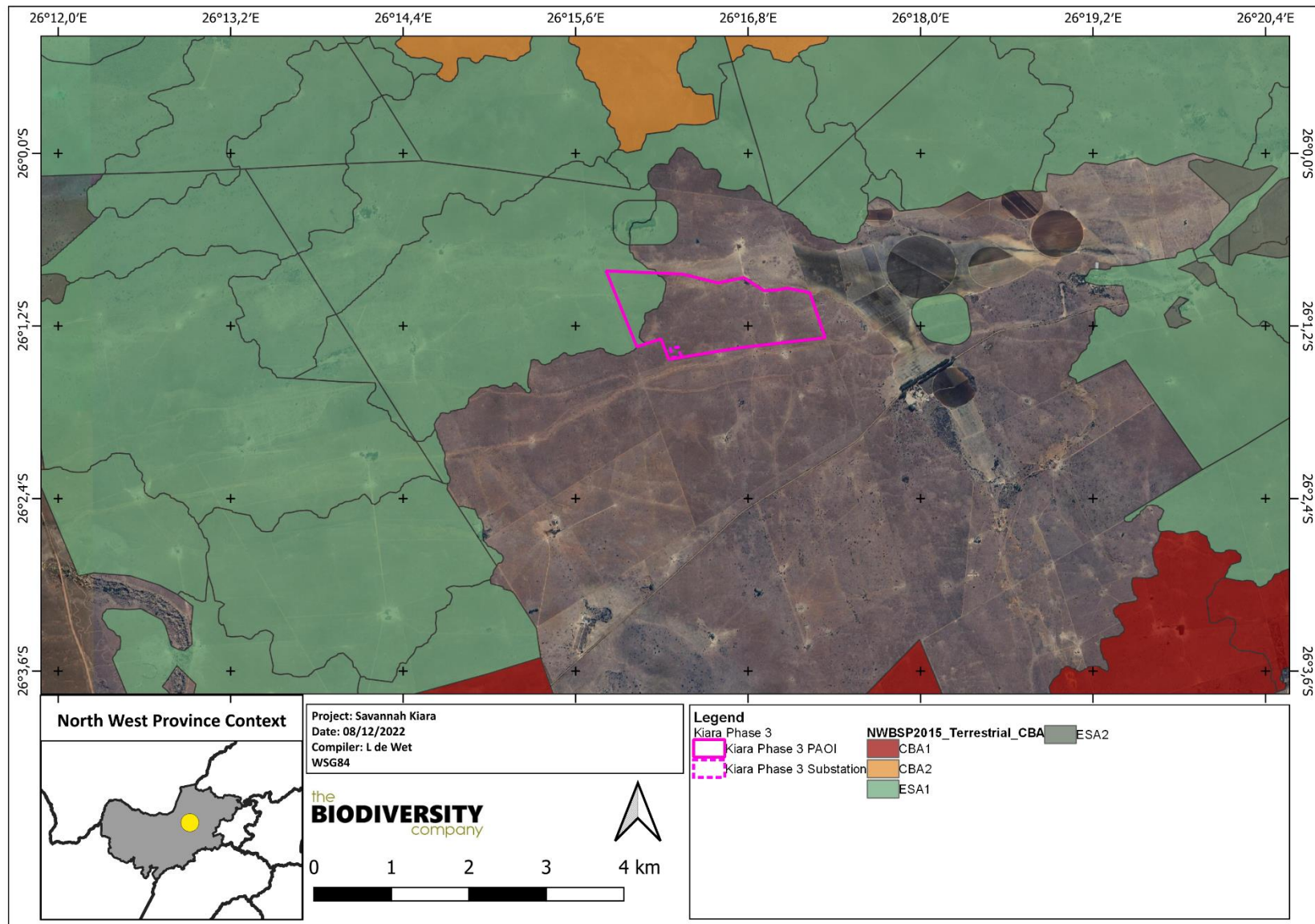


Figure 3-1 Map illustrating the location of Critical Biodiversity Areas proximal to the Area of Influence

3.1.2 Protected Areas

According to the protected area spatial datasets from SAPAD (2021), the proposed PV development is not located within any protected areas (Figure 3-2). However, the PAOI is located approximately 1.2 km from the Marico Biosphere Reserve and approximately 5 km from the Rall Broers Private Nature Reserve.

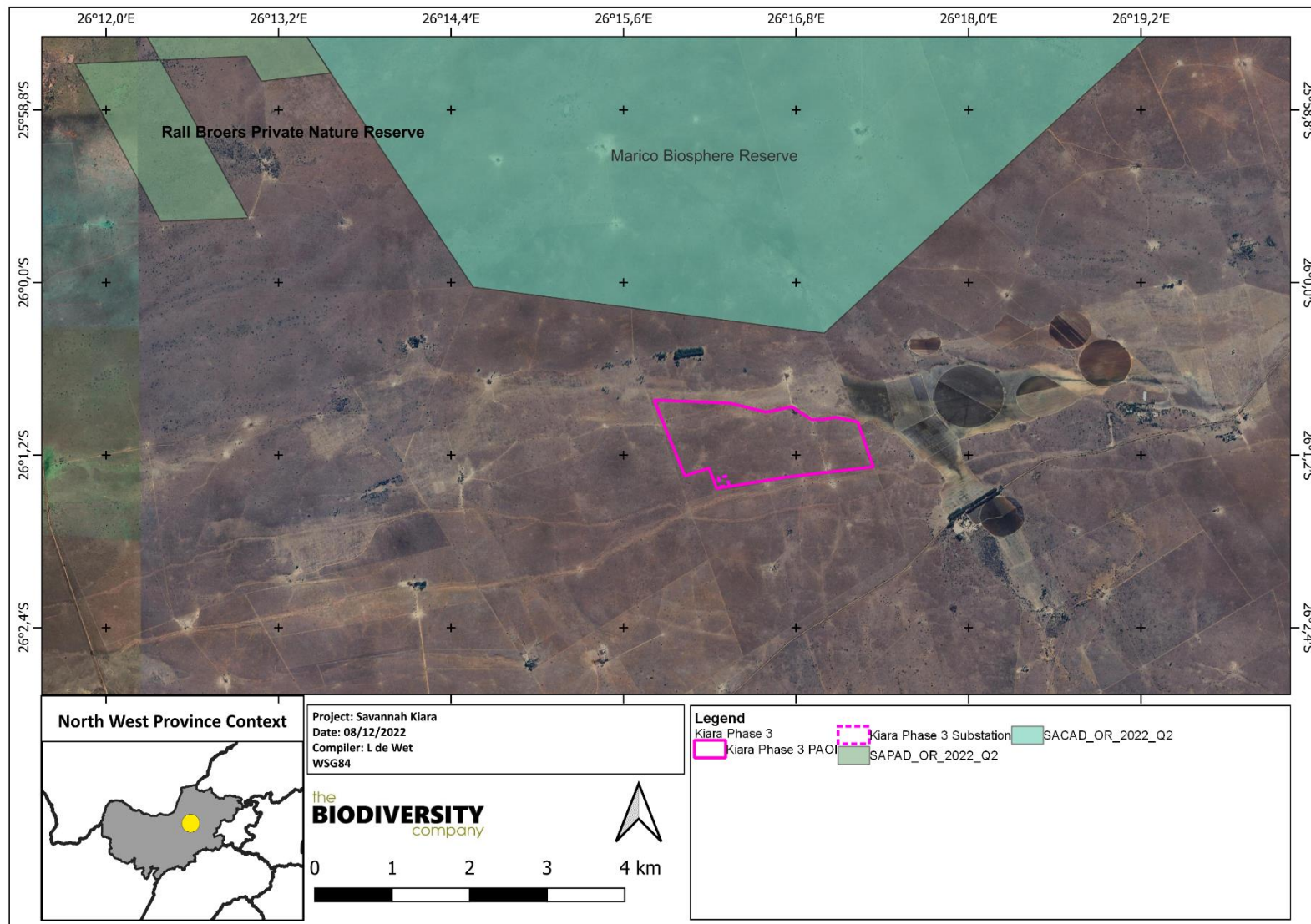


Figure 3-2 Map illustrating the location of Protected Areas proximal to the PAOI

3.1.3 Coordinated Avifaunal Roadcount (CAR)

The Animal Demographic Unit (ADU)/Cape bird club pioneered avifaunal roadcount of larger birds in 1993 in South Africa. Originally it was started to monitor the Blue Crane *Grus paradiseus* and Denham's/Stanley's Bustard *Neotis denhami*. Today it has been expanded to the monitoring of 36 species of large terrestrial birds (cranes, bustards, korhaans, storks, Secretarybird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) and Southern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus calvus*)) along 350 fixed routes covering over 19 000 km. Twice a year, in midsummer (the last Saturday in January) and midwinter (the last Saturday in July), roadcounts are carried out using this standardised method. These counts are important for the conservation of these larger species that are under threat due to loss of habitat through changes in land use, increases in crop agriculture and human population densities, poisoning as well as man-made structures like powerlines. With the prospect of wind and solar farms to increase the use of renewable energy sources monitoring of these species is most important (CAR, 2020). There are no CAR routes near the project area.

3.1.4 Coordinated Waterbird Count

The ADU launched the Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) project in 1992 as part South Africa's commitment to International waterbird conservation. Regular mid-summer and mid-winter censuses are done to determine the various features of water birds including population size, how waterbirds utilise water sources and determining the health of wetlands. For a full description of CWAC please refer to <http://cwac.birdmap.africa/about.php>. There are no Coordinated Waterbird Count Areas near to the project area.

3.1.5 Hydrological Context

The proposed development is not located within a SWSA.

The South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems (SAIIAE) was released with the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) 2018. Ecosystem threat status (ETS) of ecosystem types is based on the extent to which each river ecosystem type had been altered from its natural condition. Ecosystem types are categorised as CR, EN, VU or LT. Critically Endangered, EN and VU ecosystem types collectively referred to as 'threatened' (Van Deventer *et al.*, 2019; Skowno *et al.*, 2019). No wetlands or rivers are present within the study area (Figure 3-3).

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPAs) (Driver *et al.*, 2011) spatial data has been incorporated in the above mentioned SAIIAE spatial data set. They are included here as the database is intended to be conservation support tools and are envisioned to guide the effective implementation of measures to achieve the National Environment Management Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA) biodiversity goals (Nel *et al.*, 2011). The NFEPAs spatial layer indicates that there are no NFEPAs rivers or wetlands associated with the project site (Figure 3-4).

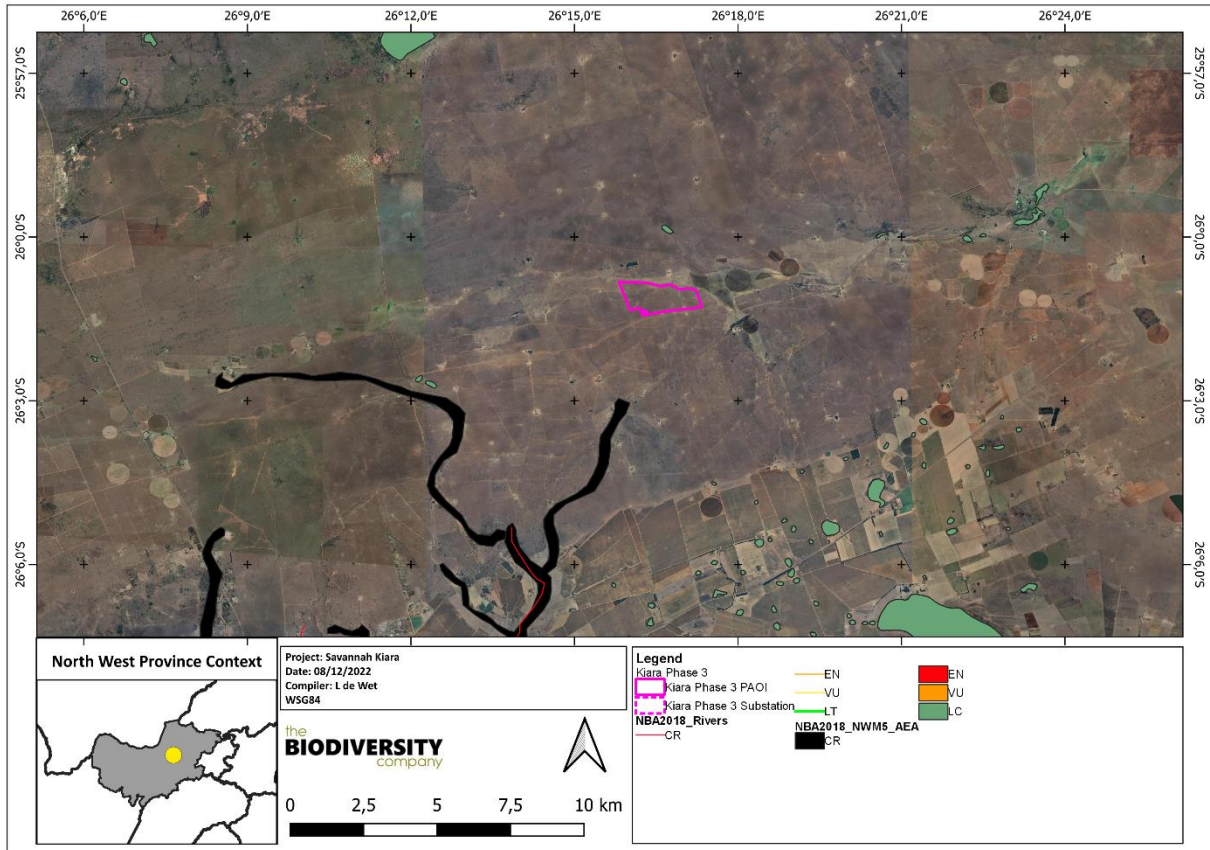


Figure 3-3 The PAOI in relation to the water resources (NBA 2018)

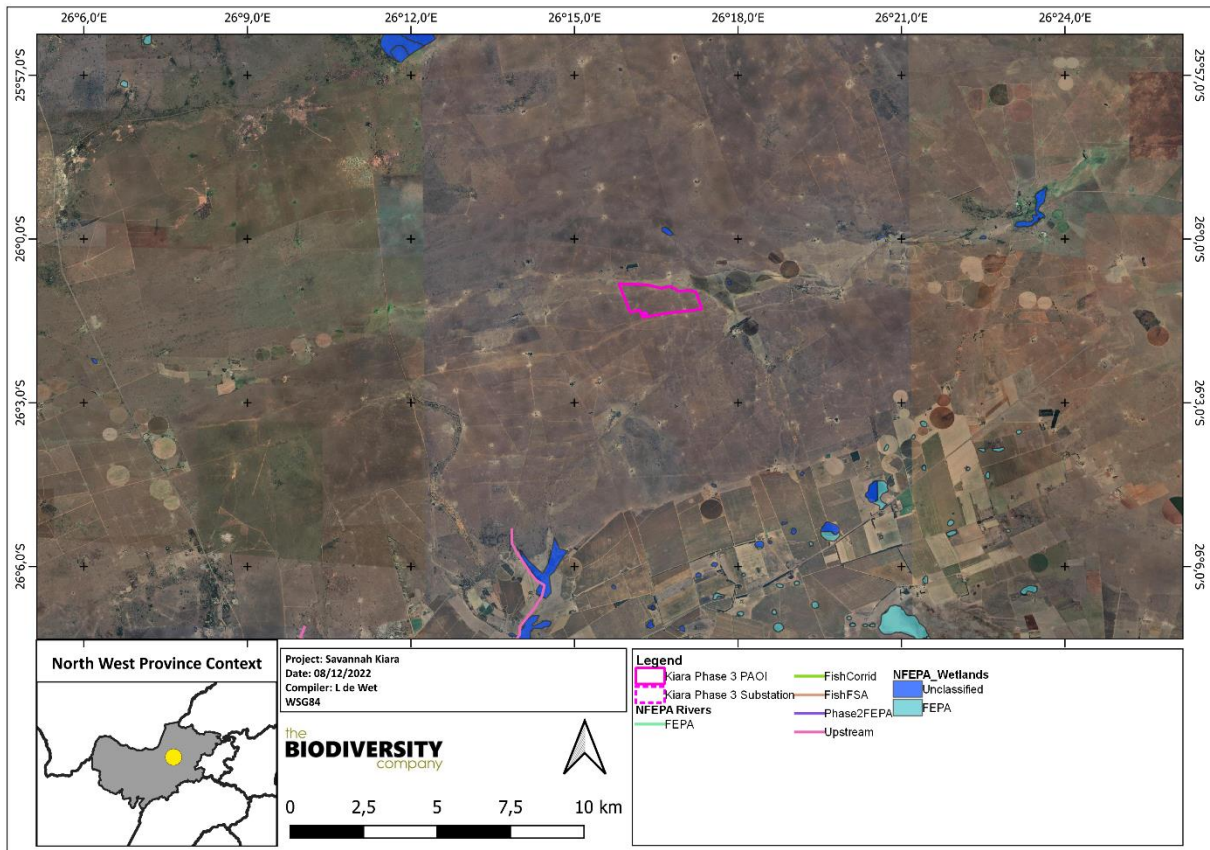


Figure 3-4 The PAOI in relation to the NFEPA wetlands and rivers

3.1.6 Strategic Transmission Corridors (EGI)

On the 16 February 2018 minister Edna Molewa published Government Notice No. 113 in Government Gazette No. 41445 which identified 5 strategic transmission corridors important for the planning of electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure as well as procedure to be followed when applying for environmental authorisation for electricity transmission and distribution expansion when occurring in these corridors.

On 29 April 2021, Minister Barbara Dallas Creecy published Government Notice No. 383 in Government Gazette No. 44504, which expanded the eastern and western transmission corridors and gave notice of the applicability of the application procedures identified in Government Notice No. 113, to these expanded corridors. More information on this can be obtained from <https://egis.environment.gov.za/egi>.

The PAOI is located within an EGI corridor (Figure 3-5).

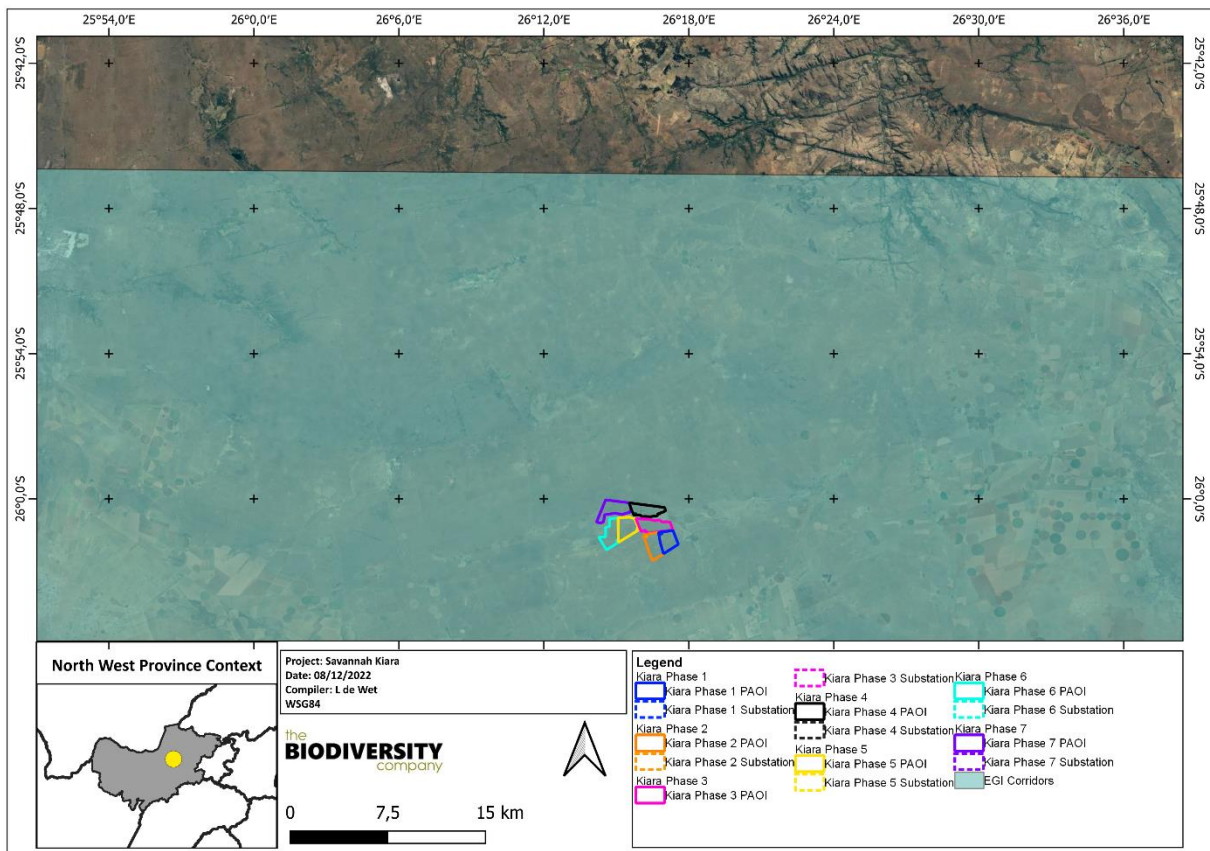


Figure 3-5 The PAOI in relation to EGI corridors

3.1.7 Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ)

In 2018 the Government Notice No. 114 in Government Gazette No. 41445 was published where 8 renewable energy development zones important for the development of large scale wind and solar photovoltaic facilities were identified. In 2021 an additional 3 sites were included. The REDZs were identified through the undertaking of 2 Strategic Environmental Assessments. More detailed information can be obtained from <https://egis.environment.gov.za/redz>. Information here includes the Government Notice No. 142, 144 and 145 in Government Gazette No. 44191 that specifies the procedures to be followed when applying for environmental authorisation for electricity transmission or distribution infrastructure for large-scale wind and solar photovoltaic energy facilities in these REDZs.

The project does not occur within a REDZ area.

The Renewable Energy Database (<http://egis.environment.gov.za/>), shows that there are several approved projects to the west of the project area and one to the south, another project to the west is in process (Figure 3-6). This increases the overall cumulative impact on the avifauna in the area.

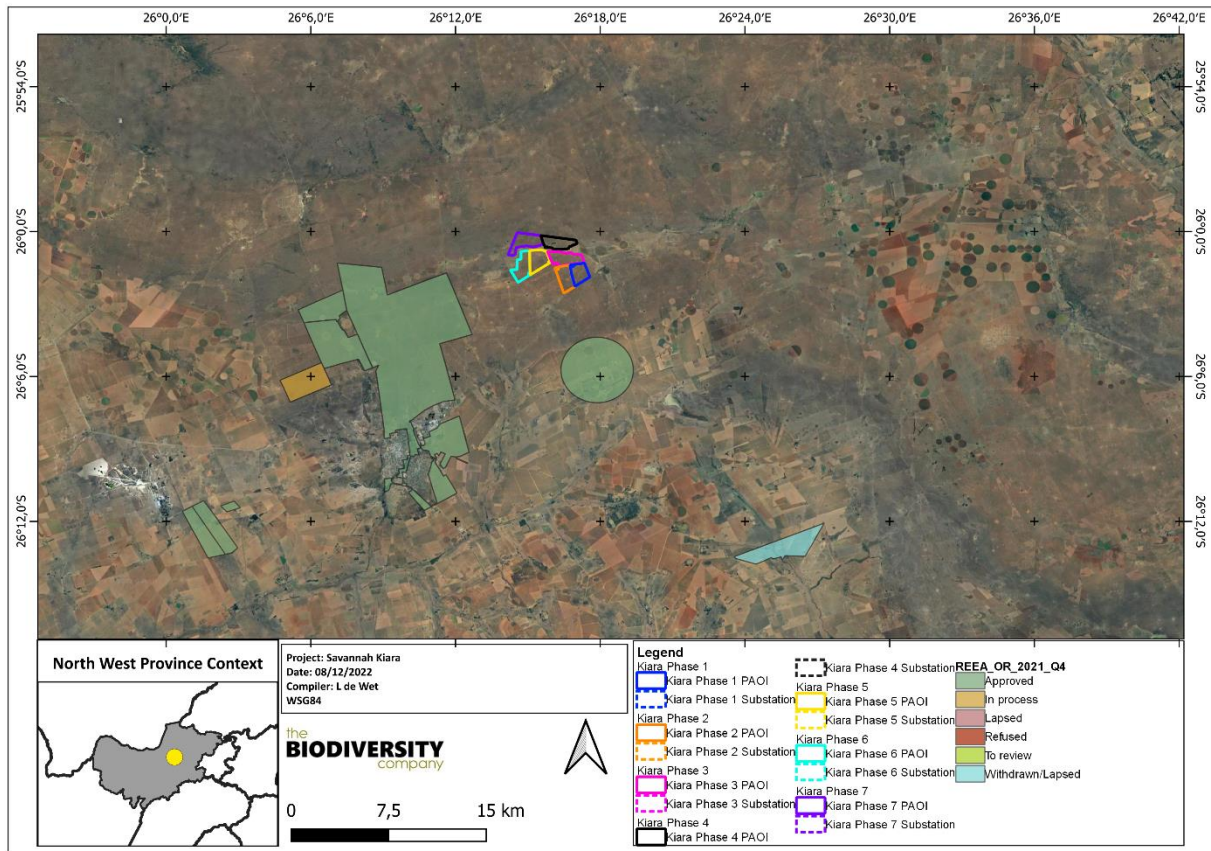


Figure 3-6 The Renewable Energy Development Zone and Database associated with the PAOI

3.2 South African Bird Atlas Project 2

Based on the South African Bird Atlas Project, Version 2 (SABAP2) database, 247 bird species have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the assessment area. The full list of potential bird species is provided in Appendix A, the list was compiled from all the pentads (12) along the project area (255_2605, 2550_2615, 2600_2605, 2555_2620, 2600_2620, 2555_2610, 2605_2605, 2605_2610, 2605_2620, 2600_2605, 2605_2605 and 2605_2610). Of the potential bird species, fourteen (14) species are listed as SCC either on a regional or global scale (Table 3-2). The risks of collisions with powerlines, fences, electrocutions and habitat loss for the species of conservation concern is also indicated below. These risks are based on literature by EWT and Eskom on the association between birds and powerlines, Jenkins *et al*, 2017 and Birdlife, 2015.

Table 3-2 List of bird SCC that are expected to occur in close vicinity to the assessment area and their risk rating.

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation Status		Likelihood of Occurrence	Collisions	Electrocutions	Disturbance/Habitat Loss
		Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2021)				
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Sandpiper, Curlew	LC	NT	Low			
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Roller, European	NT	LC	Moderate			
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Falcon, Lanner	VU	LC	High	X	X	
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Falcon, Red-footed	NT	NT	Moderate	X		
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Pratincole, Black-winged	NT	NT	Low			
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	Vulture, White-backed	CR	CR	High	X	X	X
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Vulture, Cape	EN	EN	Confirmed	X	X	X
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Duck, Maccoa	NT	VU	Low			
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Flamingo, Lesser	NT	NT	Low	X		X
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Flamingo, Greater	NT	LC	Confirmed	X		X
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Eagle, Martial	EN	EN	Moderate	X	X	X
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted-snipe, Greater	NT	LC	Low			
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	VU	EN	Moderate	X		X
<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Vulture, Lappet-faced	EN	EN	High	X	X	X

Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper) is migratory species which breeds on slightly elevated areas in the lowlands of the high Arctic, and may be seen in parts of South Africa during winter. During winter, the species occurs at the coast, but also inland on the muddy edges of marshes, large rivers and lakes (both saline and freshwater), irrigated land, flooded areas, dams and salt pans (IUCN, 2017). Due to the absence of these habitat types within the project area the likelihood of occurrence of this species was rated as low.

Coracias garrulous (European Roller) is a winter migrant from most of South-central Europe and Asia occurring throughout sub-Saharan Africa (IUCN, 2017). The European Roller has a preference for bushy plains and dry savannah areas (IUCN, 2017). There is habitat present for this species within the project area and the likelihood of occurrence is moderate.

Falco biarmicus (Lanner Falcon) is native to South Africa and inhabits a wide variety of habitats, from lowland deserts to forested mountains (IUCN, 2017). They may occur in groups up to 20 individuals but have also been observed solitary. Their diet is mainly composed of small birds such as pigeons and francolins. Due to the presence of suitable habitat in the area, the likelihood of occurrence is rated as high.

Falco vespertinus (Red-footed Falcon) is known to breed from eastern Europe and northern Asia to north-western China, heading south in the non-breeding season to southern Angola and southern Africa. Within southern Africa it is locally uncommon to common in Botswana, northern Namibia, central Zimbabwe and the area in and around Gauteng, South Africa (Hockey et al, 2005). The habitat it generally prefers is open habitats with scattered trees, such as open grassy woodland, wetlands, forest fringes and croplands. Many of these habitats are present in the project area and thus the likelihood of occurrence is rated as moderate.

Glareola nordmanni (Black-winged Pratincole) is a migratory species which is listed as NT both globally and regionally. This species has a very large range, breeding mostly in Europe and Russia, before migrating to southern Africa. Overall population declines of approximately 20% for this species are suspected (IUCN, 2017). This species generally occurs near water and damp meadows, or marshes overgrown with dense grass. Due to its migratory nature, this species will only be present in South Africa for a few months during the year and will not breed locally. Due to the lack of suitable habitat within the project area, the likelihood of occurrence for this species is low.

Gyps africanus (White-backed Vulture) is listed as CR both regionally and globally. It occurs in Africa south of the Sahel and is widespread in southern Africa. This is a resident bird with long distance movement and occurs in lightly wooded arid savanna including Mopane woodland and does not occur in forests, true deserts and usually absent within the karoo. This species roosts at night usually in tall acacias as well as on power pylons. It is a scavenger generally feeding on large carcasses. Likelihood of occurrence is considered high due to the presence of a vulture restaurant.

Gyps coprotheres (Cape Vulture) is listed as Endangered (EN) on both a regional and global scale. Cape Vultures are long-lived carrion-feeders specialising on large carcasses, they fly long distances over open country, although they are usually found near steep terrain, where they breed and roost on cliffs (IUCN, 2017). This species has been recorded from the project area.

Oxyura maccoa (Maccoa Duck) has a large northern and southern range, South Africa is part of its southern distribution. During the species' breeding season, it inhabits small temporary and permanent inland freshwater lakes, preferring those that are shallow and nutrient-rich with extensive emergent vegetation such as reeds (*Phragmites spp.*) and cattails (*Typha spp.*) on which it relies for nesting (IUCN, 2017). The likelihood of occurrence of this species in the project area was rated as low due to the absence of suitable habitat.

Phoenicopterus minor (Lesser Flamingo) is listed as NT on a global and regional scale whereas *Phoenicopterus roseus* (Greater Flamingo) is listed as NT on a regional scale only. Both species have

similar habitat requirements and the species breed on large undisturbed alkaline and saline lakes, salt pans or coastal lagoons, usually far out from the shore after seasonal rains have provided the flooding necessary to isolate remote breeding sites from terrestrial predators and the soft muddy material for nest building (IUCN, 2017). Due to the absence of its preferred habitat within the project area, the likelihood of occurrence is low however, this species is highly likely to occur in the proximal water resource habitat.

Phoenicopterus roseus (Greater Flamingo) is listed as NT on a regional scale only. This species breed on large undisturbed alkaline and saline lakes, salt pans or coastal lagoons, usually far out from the shore after seasonal rains have provided the flooding necessary to isolate remote breeding sites from terrestrial predators and the soft muddy material for nest building (IUCN, 2017). This species has been recorded within the water resources habitat in proximity to the project site.

Polemaetus bellicosus (Martial Eagle) is listed as EN on a regional scale and VU on a global scale. This species has an extensive range across much of sub-Saharan Africa, but populations are declining due to deliberate and incidental poisoning, habitat loss, reduction in available prey, pollution and collisions with power lines (IUCN, 2017). It inhabits open woodland, wooded savanna, bushy grassland, thorn-bush and, in southern Africa, more open country and even sub-desert (IUCN, 2017). With the presence of suitable habitat in the project area but an absence of large trees for roosting and nesting this species may only use the site for foraging and thus there is a moderate chance of this species occurring.

Rostratula benghalensis (Greater Painted-snipe) shows a preference for recently flooded areas in shallow lowland freshwater temporary or permanent wetland, it has a wide range of these freshwater habitats which they occur in, in this case, sewage pools, reservoirs, mudflats overgrown with marsh grass which is not present within the project area, hence the likelihood of occurrence is low.

Sagittarius serpentarius (Secretarybird) occurs in sub-Saharan Africa and inhabits grasslands, open plains, and lightly wooded savanna. It is also found in agricultural areas and sub-desert (IUCN, 2017). The majority of the study area comprises grassland, with large areas of open plains suitable for the occurrence of this species. Likelihood of occurrence is rated as moderate due to the presence of suitable habitat.

Torgos tracheliotus (Lappet-faced Vulture) is listed as EN, both on a regional and global level. Only a small, very rapidly declining population remains, owing primarily to poisoning and persecution, as well as ecosystem alterations (IUCN, 2017). The species inhabits dry savanna, arid plains, deserts and open mountain. It ranges widely when foraging and is mainly a scavenger, feeding predominantly on any large carcasses or their remains. This rare species is likely to be resident within the project area due to the presence of the nearby vulture restaurant. Thus, the likelihood of occurrence is high.

4 Field Assessment Results

4.1 Avifauna Species

Seventy-four (78) bird species were recorded in and around the PAOI with 72 species recorded from point counts and a 7 species recorded as incidental sightings (Figure 4-3). The assessment areas can be seen in Figure 4-1. The full list of species recorded in point samples, their threat status, guild and location observed is shown in Appendix B. The full species list, including incidental sightings, can be seen in Appendix C. A portion of the avifauna species recorded from the study area can be seen in Figure 4-3. Three SCC were recorded from the sample sites: Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), Melodius Lark (*Mirafra cheniana*) and Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*).

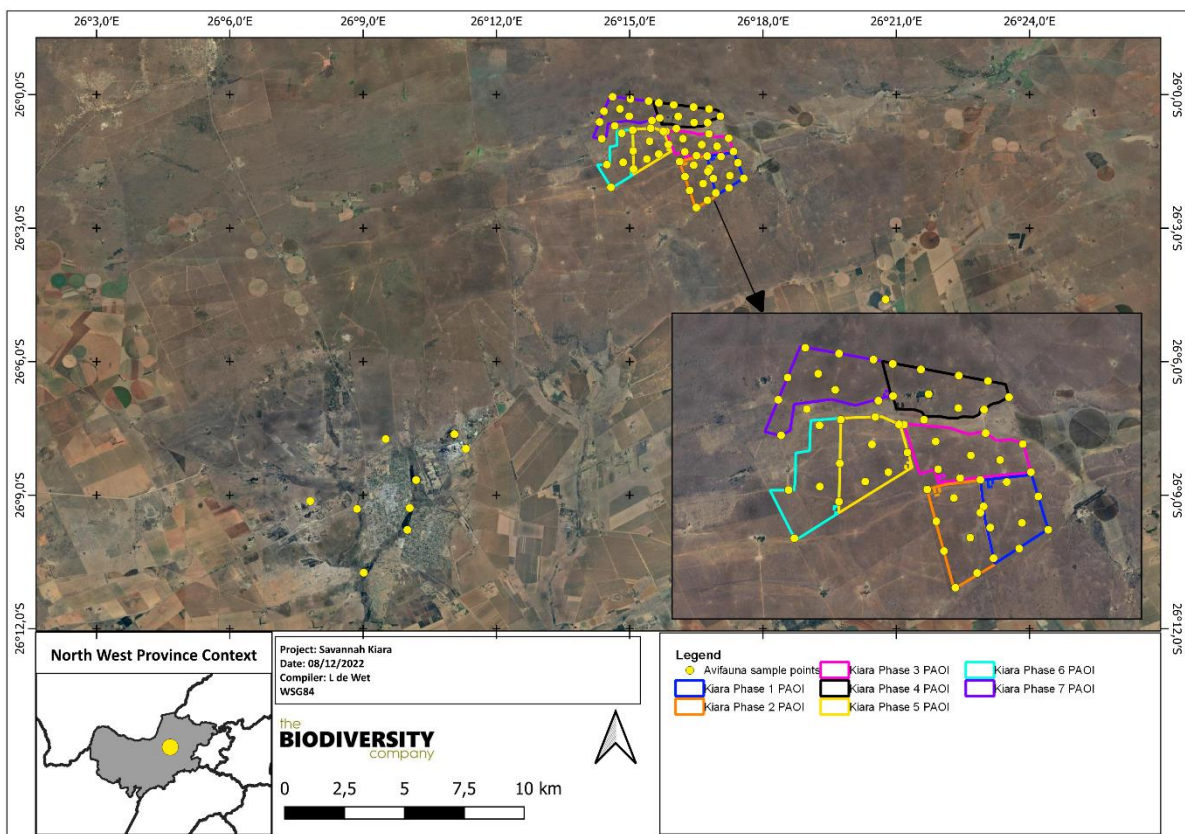


Figure 4-1 Map illustrating the location of sample points

4.1.1 Dominant species

The table below provides a list of the dominant species together with the frequency with which each species appeared in the point count samples. The data shows that the Red-knobbed Coot (*Fulica cristata*), Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) and Red-billed Teal (*Anas erythrorhyncha*) were the most common species recorded in point counts.

Table 4-1 *Dominant avifaunal species within the assessment area as defined as those species whose relative abundances cumulatively account for more than 74% of the overall abundance shown alongside the frequency with which a species was detected among point counts.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Relative abundance	Frequency
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	0,091	35,714
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	0,051	7,143
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal	0,051	7,143
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Lapwing	0,051	7,143
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked Weaver	0,046	35,714
<i>Afrotis afroides</i>	Northern Black Korhaan	0,036	50,000
<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Levaillant's Cisticola	0,030	42,857
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	0,030	42,857
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik Cuckoo	0,025	35,714
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	0,025	35,714
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Cloud Cisticola	0,025	35,714
<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	Desert Cisticola	0,025	35,714
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser Swamp Warbler	0,020	28,571
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	0,020	28,571
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	0,020	28,571
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	0,015	14,286
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	0,015	21,429
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	0,015	21,429
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadada Ibis	0,015	21,429
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	0,015	21,429
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	0,015	21,429
<i>Cisticola lais</i>	Wailing Cisticola	0,015	21,429
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	0,015	7,143
<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Dark-capped Bulbul	0,010	14,286
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	0,010	14,286
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	0,010	14,286
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Little Rush Warbler	0,010	14,286
<i>Zosterops virens</i>	Cape White-eye	0,010	14,286
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	0,010	7,143
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	0,010	14,286

4.1.2 Trophic Guilds

Trophic guilds are defined as a group of species that exploit the same class of environmental resources in a similar way (González-Salazar *et al*, 2014). The guild classification used in this assessment is as per González-Salazar *et al* (2014); they divided avifauna into 13 major groups based on their diet, habitat, and main area of activity. The analysis of the major avifaunal guilds reveals that the species composition during the survey was dominated by insectivores and omnivores, followed by granivores (Figure 4-2). The feeding groups is a healthy mix of species and illustrates the largely undisturbed nature of the assessment area.

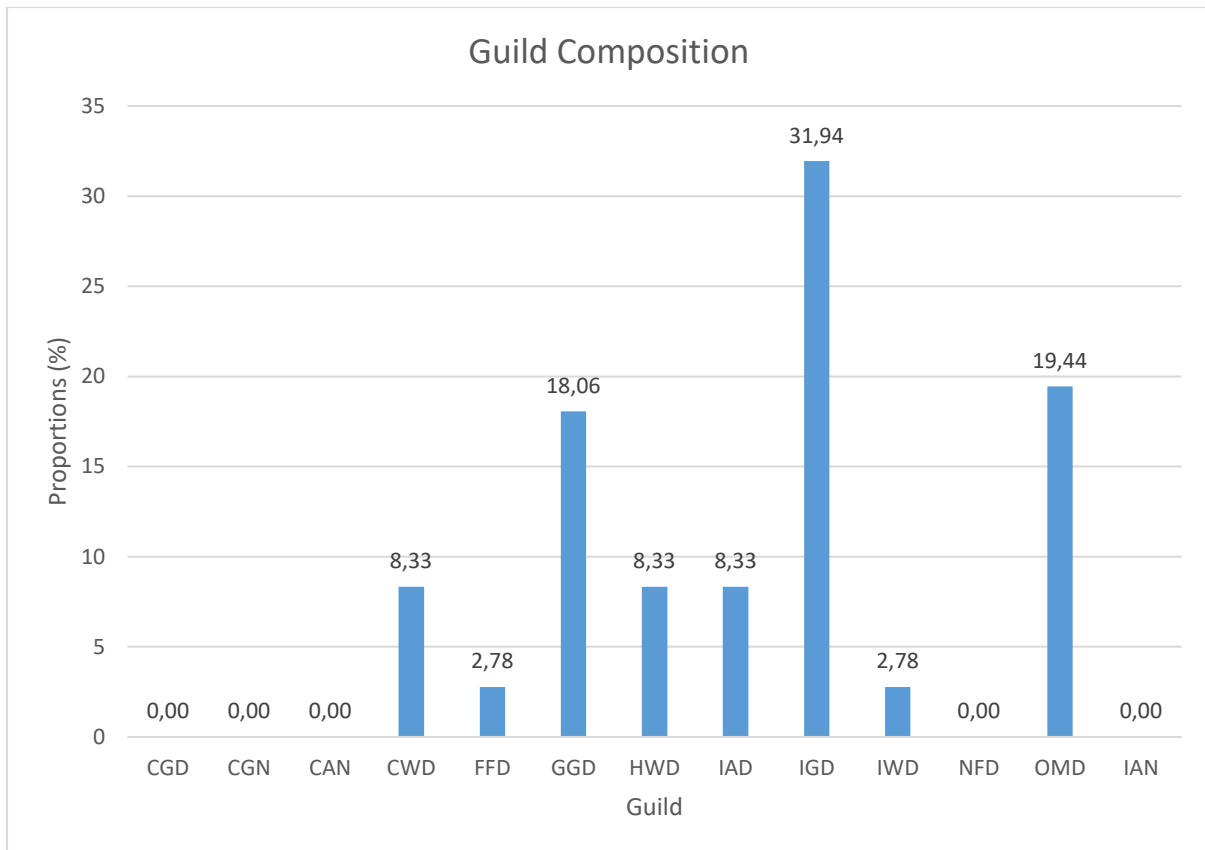


Figure 4-2 *Avifaunal trophic guilds for the survey. CGD, carnivore ground diurnal; CGN, carnivore ground nocturnal, CAN, carnivore air nocturnal, CWD, carnivore water diurnal; FFD, frugivore foliage diurnal; GGD, granivore ground diurnal; HWD, herbivore water diurnal; IAD, insectivore air diurnal; IGD, insectivore ground diurnal; IWD, insectivore water diurnal; NFD, nectivore foliage diurnal; OMD, omnivore multiple diurnal; IAN, Insectivore air nocturnal.*

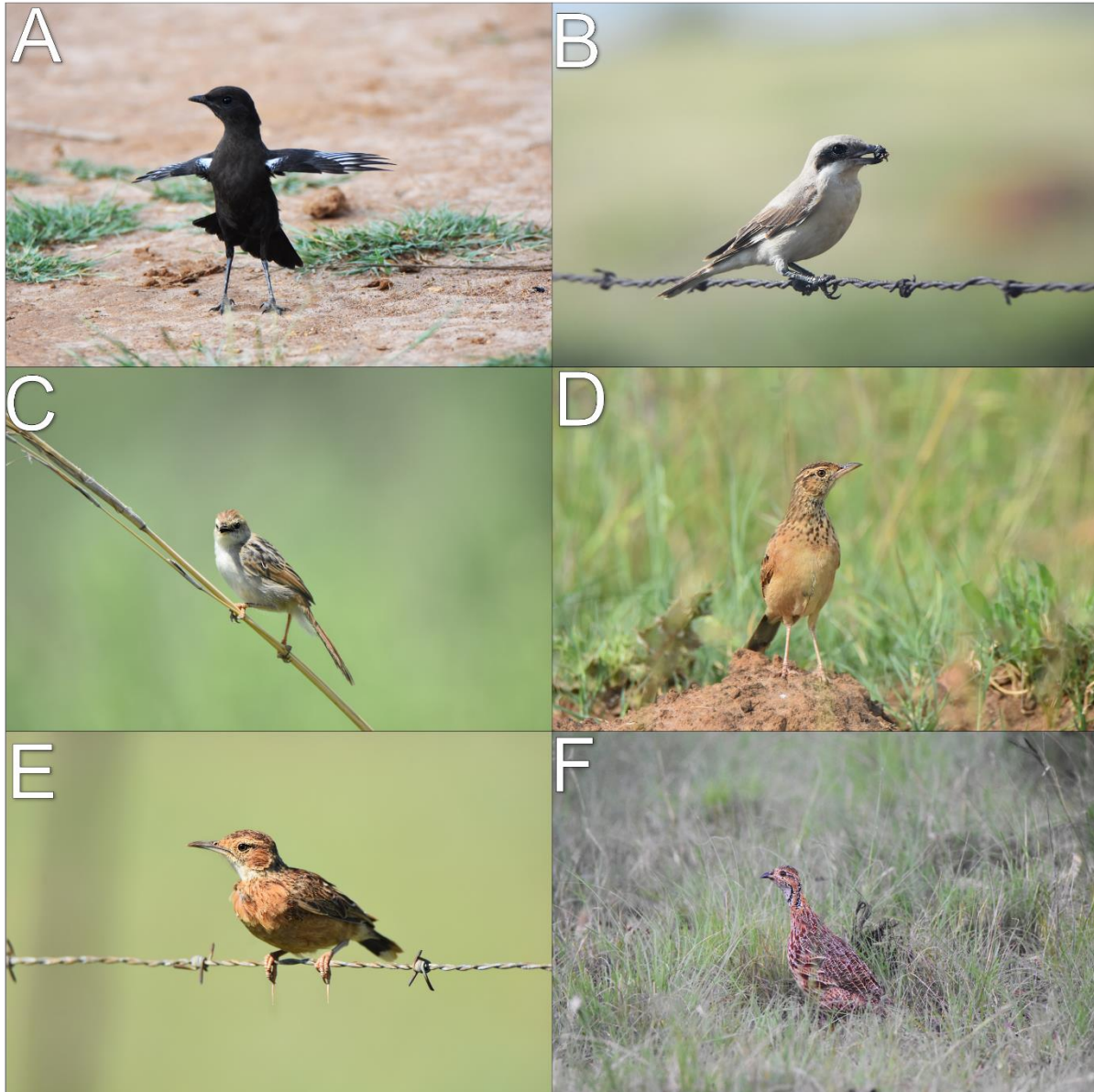


Figure 4-3 Photographs illustrating a portion of the avifauna species recorded in the assessment area: A: Ant-eating Chat (*Myrmecocichla formicivora*), B: Lesser Grey Shrike (*Lanius minor*), C: Levillant's Cisticola (*Cisticola tinniens*), D: Rufous-naped Lark (*Mirafra africana*), E: Spike-heeled Lark (*Chersomanes albobasata*) and F: Orange-river Francolin (*Scleroptila gutturalis*).

4.2 Species of Conservation Concern

Three SCC were recorded from the point count surveys. Two were recorded outside of the PAOI but are likely to fly over the PAOI and thus likely to be affected by impacts associated with the proposed PV facility (Table 4-2, Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5).

Table 4-2 Avifauna SCC recorded during the site visit

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation Status	
		Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2021)
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Vulture, Cape	EN	EN
<i>Mirafra cheniana</i>	Melodious Lark	LC	NT
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Flamingo, Greater	NT	LC

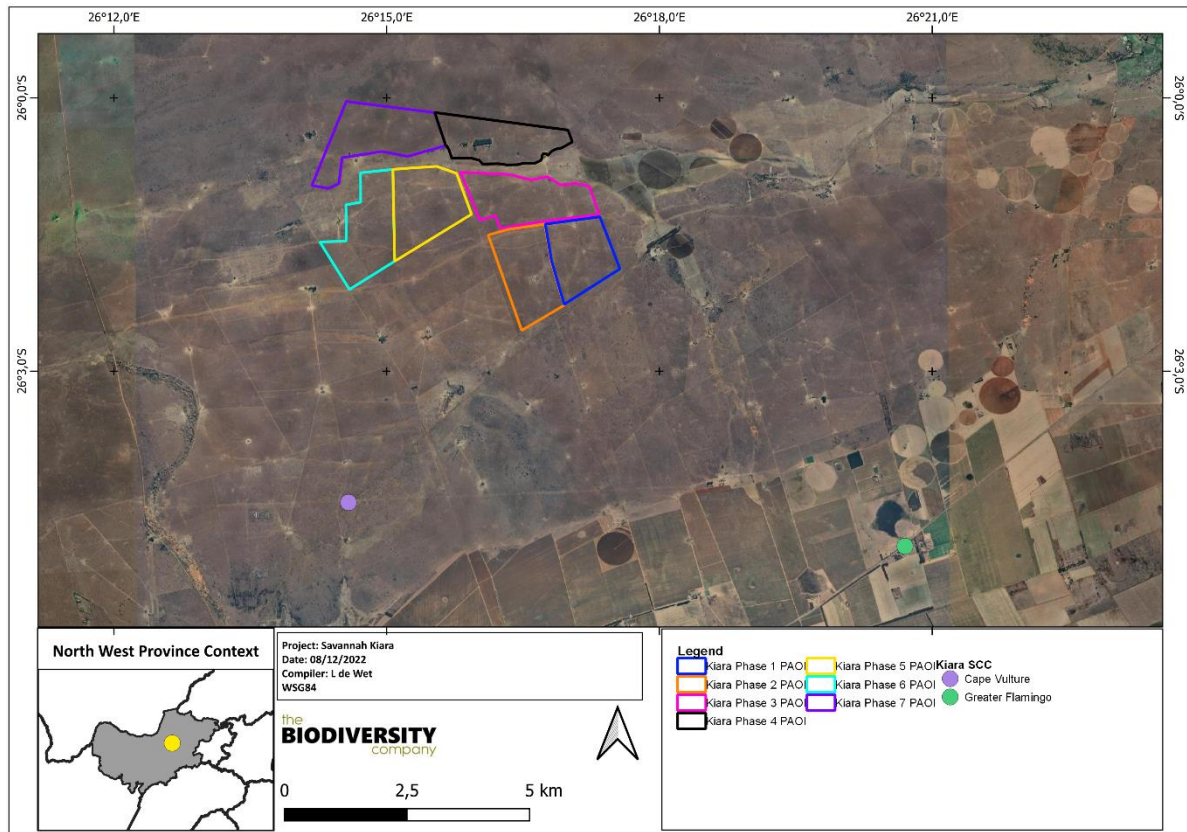


Figure 4-4 Map indicating the location a portion of the SCC recorded from the PAOI and surrounds.

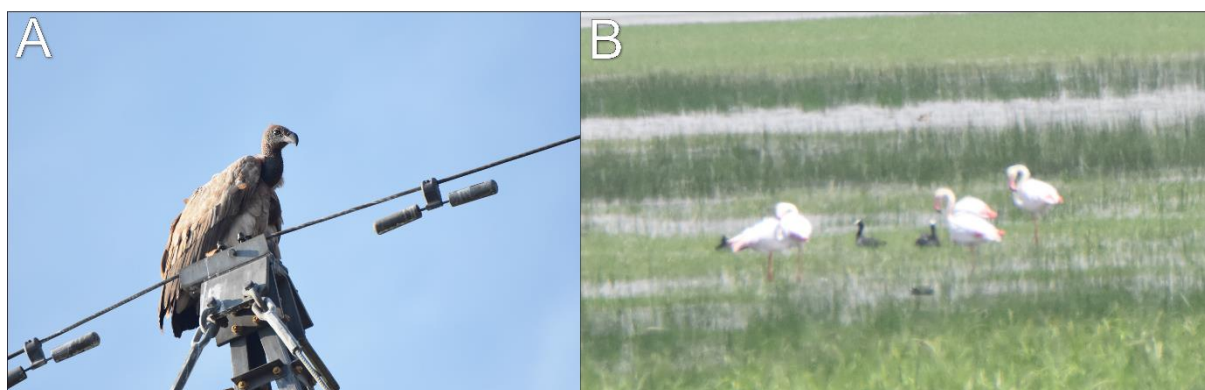


Figure 4-5 Photographs illustrating an portion of the SCC recorded for the PAOI and surrounds. A: Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) and B: Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*).

Gyps coprotheres (Cape Vulture) is listed as Endangered (EN) on both a regional and global scale. Cape Vultures are long-lived carrion-feeders specialising on large carcasses, they fly long distances over open country, although they are usually found near steep terrain, where they breed and roost on cliffs (IUCN, 2017). This species has been recorded from the project area.

Mirafra cheniana (Melodious Lark) is seen as NT on a global scale. This species is a non-endemic species that can be found in the central South African regions. It is threatened by habitat loss and change (IUCN, 2019)

Phoenicopterus roseus (Greater Flamingo) is listed as NT on a regional scale only. This species breeds on large undisturbed alkaline and saline lakes, salt pans or coastal lagoons, usually far out from the shore after seasonal rains have provided the flooding necessary to isolate remote breeding sites from terrestrial predators and the soft muddy material for nest building (IUCN, 2017). This species has been recorded within the water resources habitat in proximity to the project site.

4.3 Risk Species

Several species were found that would be regarded as high-risk species (Table 4-3). Risk species are species that would be sensitive to habitat loss, that are regarded as collision prone species and species that would have a high electrocution risk. These could be species that are not necessarily SCC but would be impacted on by this development. Even though the panels do not pose an extensive collision risk for larger birds, powerlines associated with the infrastructure, guidelines (anchor lines) and connection lines do pose a risk. The fence could also pose a collision risk for various species as described in section 8. A map indicating the location of many of these species can be seen in Figure 4-6 and photographs of some of these species can be seen in Figure 4-7.

Table 4-3 At risk species found in the surveys

Scientific Name	Common name	Collisions	Electrocution	Disturbance/Habitat Loss
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	X		
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal	X		
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	X		
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	X		
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	X	X	X
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Reed Cormorant			
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	X		X
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Blue-billed Teal	X		
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Western Barn Owl		X	
<i>Bostrichya hagedash</i>	Hadeda Ibis	X		
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	X		

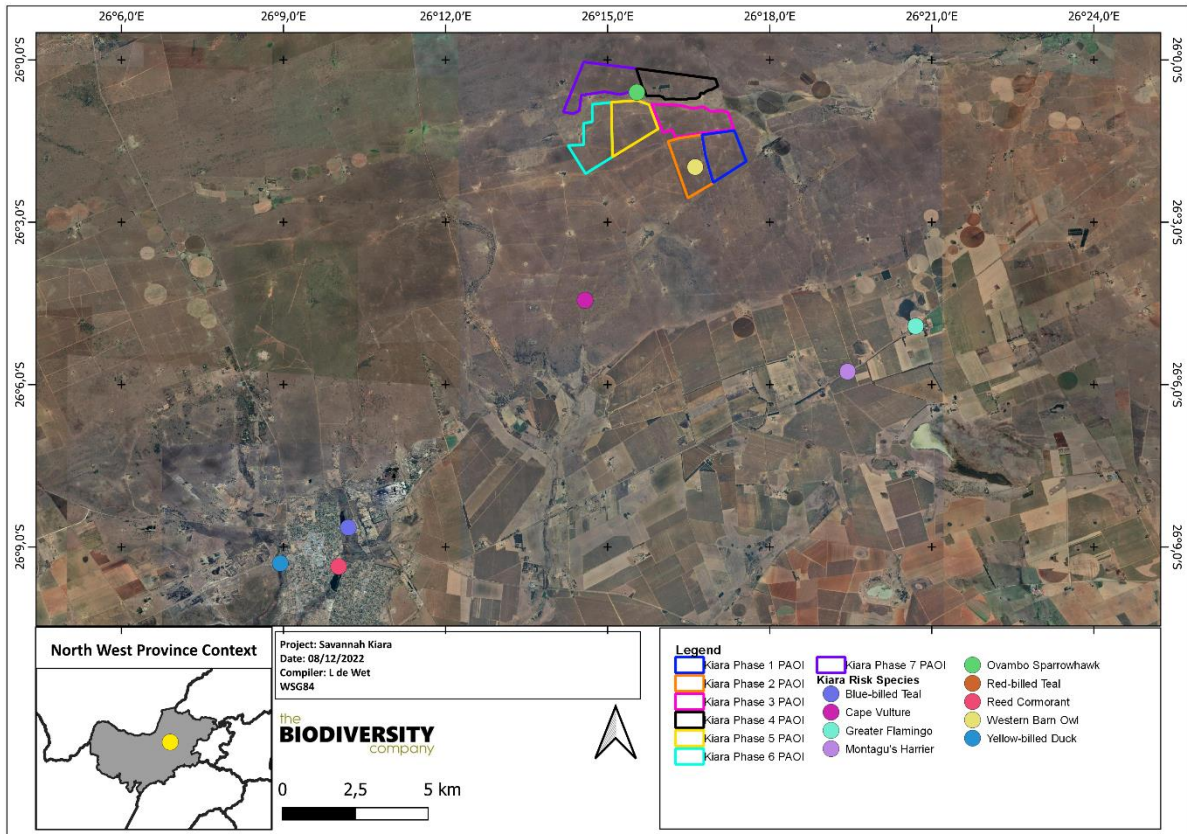


Figure 4-6 Map indicating the location a portion of the risk species recorded from the PAOI and surrounds.

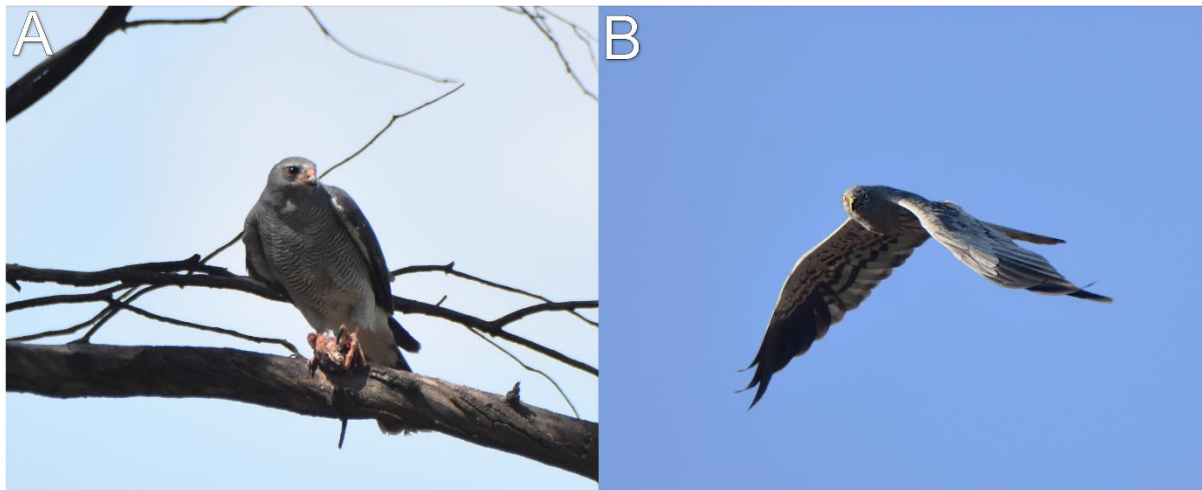


Figure 4-7 Photographs illustrating a portion of the risk species recorded from the PAOI and surrounds. A: Ovambo Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter ovampensis*) and B: Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*).

4.3.1 Flight and Nest Analysis

Observing and monitoring flight paths and nesting sites of SCC and/or priority species are important in ascertaining habitat sensitivity and evaluating the impact risk significance of any proposed development. Flight analysis is also important for species that exhibit dual movement between roosting and foraging sites to prevent the risk of collision with infrastructure. However, due to the limited survey time, no flight analysis was undertaken for these groups.

No nests of SCC were observed. The low number of species recorded nesting within the PAOI should be interpreted with caution because the survey was undertaken using point surveys, and the full assessment area was not covered. It is postulated that more species are likely to be nesting if an assessment of the full PAOI is done (walked over). One nest, that of a Western Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) was recoded from the PAOI and surrounds (Figure 4-8, Figure 4-9).

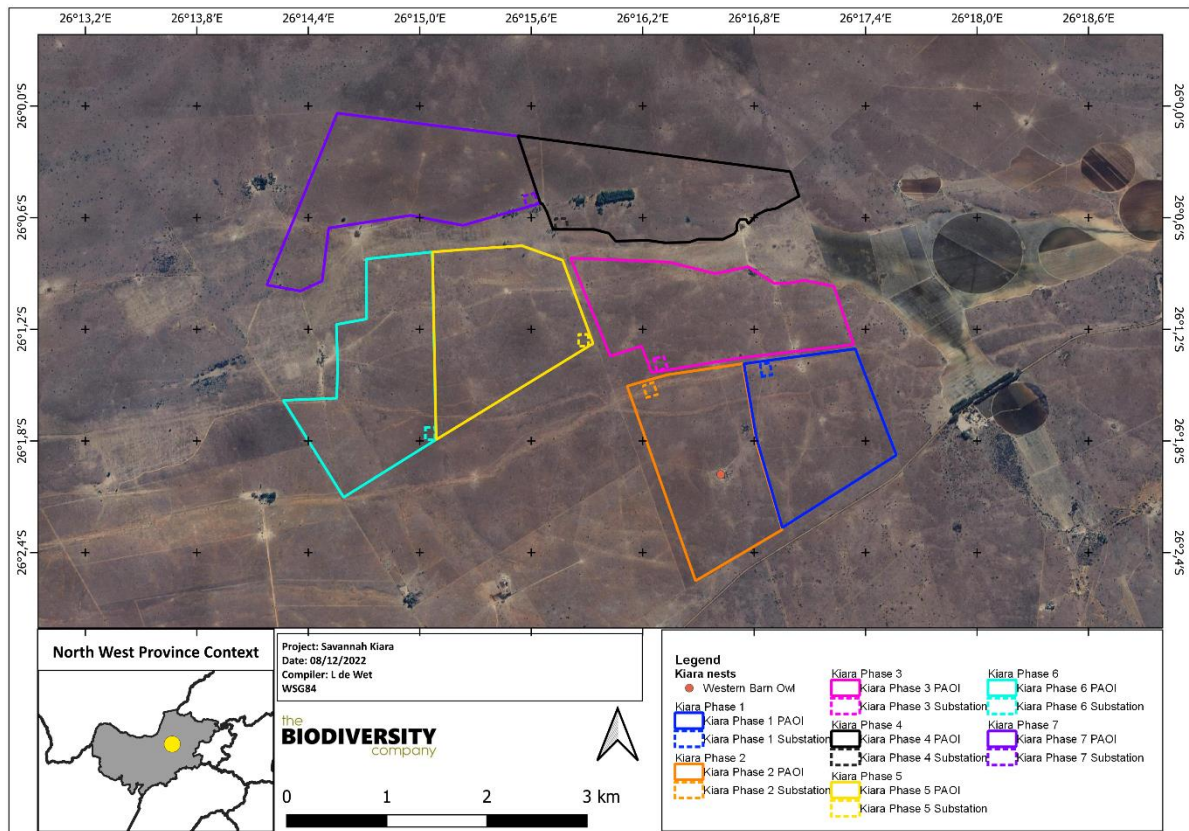


Figure 4-8 Map indicating the location of nests recorded from the PAOI and surrounds.



Figure 4-9 *Western Barn Owl nesting site*

5 Fine-Scale Habitat Use

Fine-scale habitats within the landscape are important in supporting a diverse avifauna community as they provide differing nesting, foraging and reproductive opportunities.

The main habitat types identified across the Project Area of Influence were initially delineated largely based on aerial imagery, and these main habitat types were then refined based on the field coverage and data collected during the survey. Four (4) habitats were delineated in total within the site and surrounds, and these are summarised in Table 5-1 below, along with a brief description and an outline of the key ecosystem services provided by each (Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2).

Table 5-1 Summary of the habitat types delineated within the Project Area of Influence and their key ecosystem services provided

Habitat	Description	Key Ecosystem Services
Transformed	Little to no functional vegetation remaining. Characterised by development and cleared land.	Foraging for common fauna species.
Degraded Grassland	Grassland vegetation of a low functionality that has been historically impacted by the edge effects of nearby development, heavy grazing, erosion, and human and vehicle ingress.	Foraging for fauna species, erosion control and basic nutrient cycling and grazing land.
Grassland	Functional grassland vegetation that may be considered intact habitat, important for supporting key ecosystem services and providing habitat connectivity between protected areas and CBAs.	Foraging and nesting resources for fauna, including potential SCC. Important erosion control and soil nutrient cycling processes. Habitat connectivity and carbon sequestration.
Bush Clumps	Functional bushclump vegetation forming isolated clumps that provide niche habitats and islands for certain species. Dominated by thorny shrubs.	Foraging and nesting resources for fauna, including potential SCC. Important erosion control and soil nutrient cycling processes and carbon sequestration.

Transformed areas are those areas with no natural vegetation remaining consisting mainly of man-made structures with some areas of heavily invaded (with *Eucalyptus* spp.) grassland. These areas host species that occur in disturbed habitats such as the Cape Sparrow (*Passer melanurus*), House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Speckled Pigeon (*Columba guinea*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Dark-capped Bulbul (*Pycnonotus tricolor*), Laughing Dove (*Spilopelia senegalensis*), and others.

Grassland habitat comprised grassland with interspersed bushes and trees some of which formed clumps (described as bush clumps). Grassland provides foraging for seed-eating species as well as roosting areas for some species. This grassland habitat hosts species such as Pin-tailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*), African Stonechat (*Saxicola torquatus*), Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*), Ant-eating Chat (*Myrmecochla formicivore*), Northern Black Korhaan (*Afrotis afraoides*) and Eastern Clapper Lark (*Mirafra fasciolata*) among others.

Bushclumps provide areas of habitat for more secretive birds as well as foraging and nesting sites for small birds. Species recorded in these areas include Tawny-flanked Prinia (*Prinia subflava*), Red-faced Mousebird (*Urocolius indicus*), Black-chested Prinia (*Prinia flavicans*), Bokmakierie (*Telophorus zeylonus*), White-backed Mousebird (*Colius colius*) and Acacia Pied Barbet (*Tricholaema leucomelas*).

Water resources outside of the PAOI host species that may be found flying over the study site including Red-billed Teal (*Anas erythrorhyncha*), Red-knobbed Coot (*Fulica cristata*), Common Moorhen

(*Gallinula chloropus*), Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) and Reed Cormorant (*Microcarbo africanus*).



Figure 5-1 Photographs illustrating examples of the habitat types present within the site. A and B: Transformed areas, C: Degraded grassland, D and E: Grassland with scattered shrubs and F: Bushclumps.

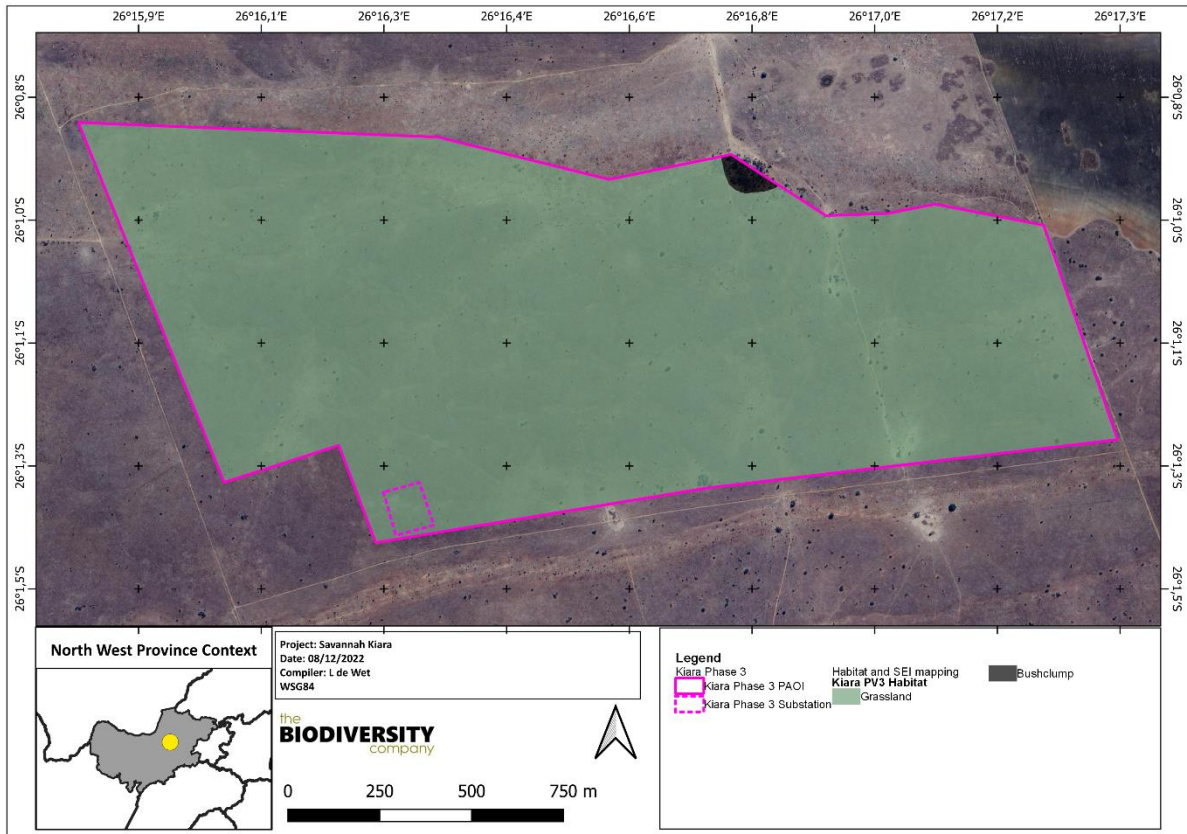


Figure 5-2 Map of the habitats within the PAOI

6 Site Sensitivity Verification

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, (DFFE) National Screening Tool classifies a section of the assessment area as highly sensitive from an avifaunal perspective due to the location within 20 km of a known vulture restaurant (Figure 6-1). The animal species theme is also used for identification of avifaunal sensitivities with a sensitivity rating of low (Figure 6-2). Consequently, by application of the protocol and associated guidelines, this project warrants an avifaunal assessment. The national environmental screening tool is a web-based application hosted by the Department of Environmental Affairs that allows developers to screen their prospective site for environmental sensitivities. Importantly, this tool now serves as the first step in the environmental authorisation process as laid out in the gazetted assessment protocols for each environmental theme. Guidance towards achieving these protocols for terrestrial biodiversity is provided in the Species Environmental Assessment Guideline (SANBI, 2020) which, in turn, relies on the results of the screening tool to inform the level of assessment required. The screening tool provides an avifaunal sensitivity theme. However, this layer is applicable to wind energy developments and for all other projects, the user must evaluate the animal species sensitivity's theme for any avifaunal triggers.

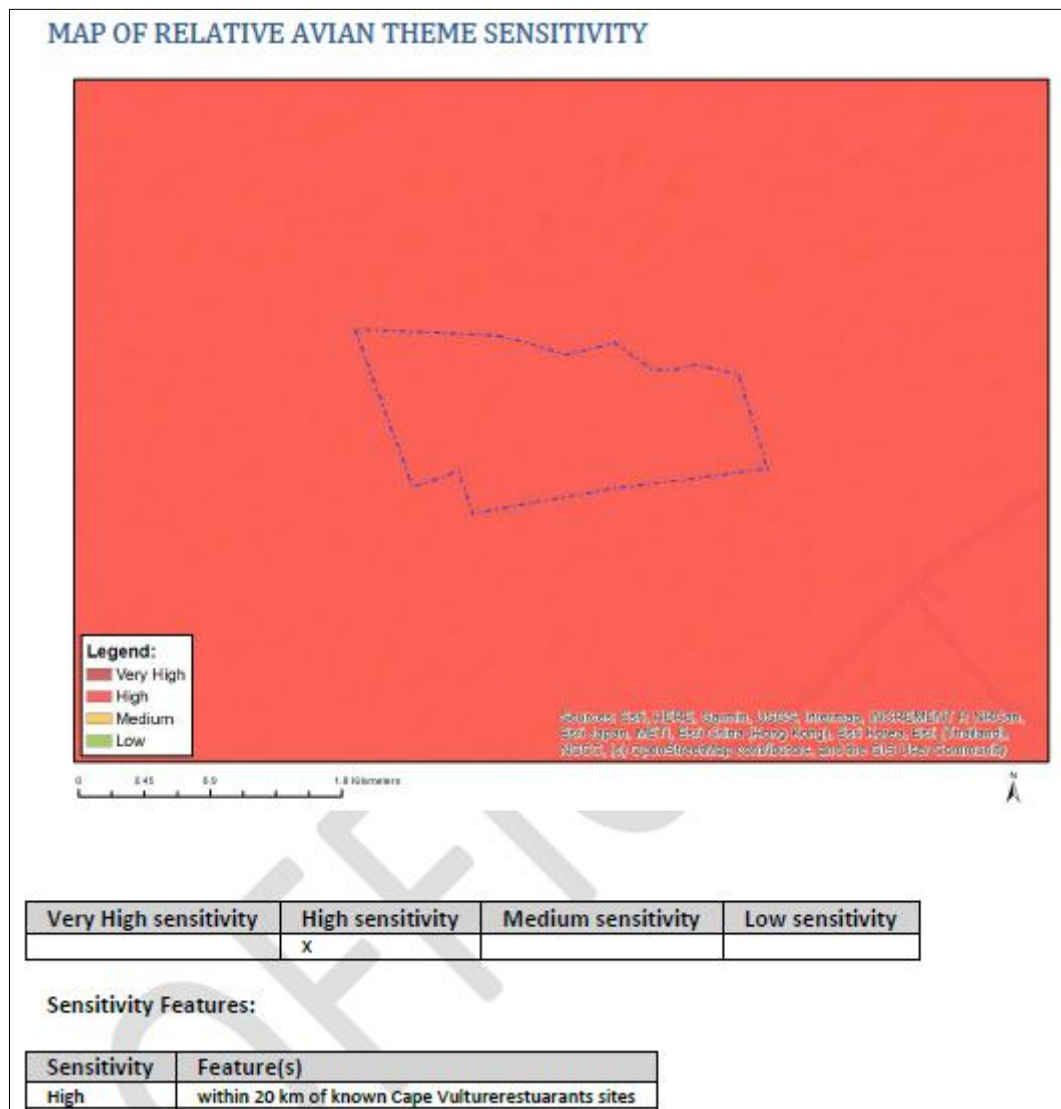


Figure 6-1 Map depicting relative avifauna species theme sensitivity of the project (National Environmental Screening Tool, 2021)

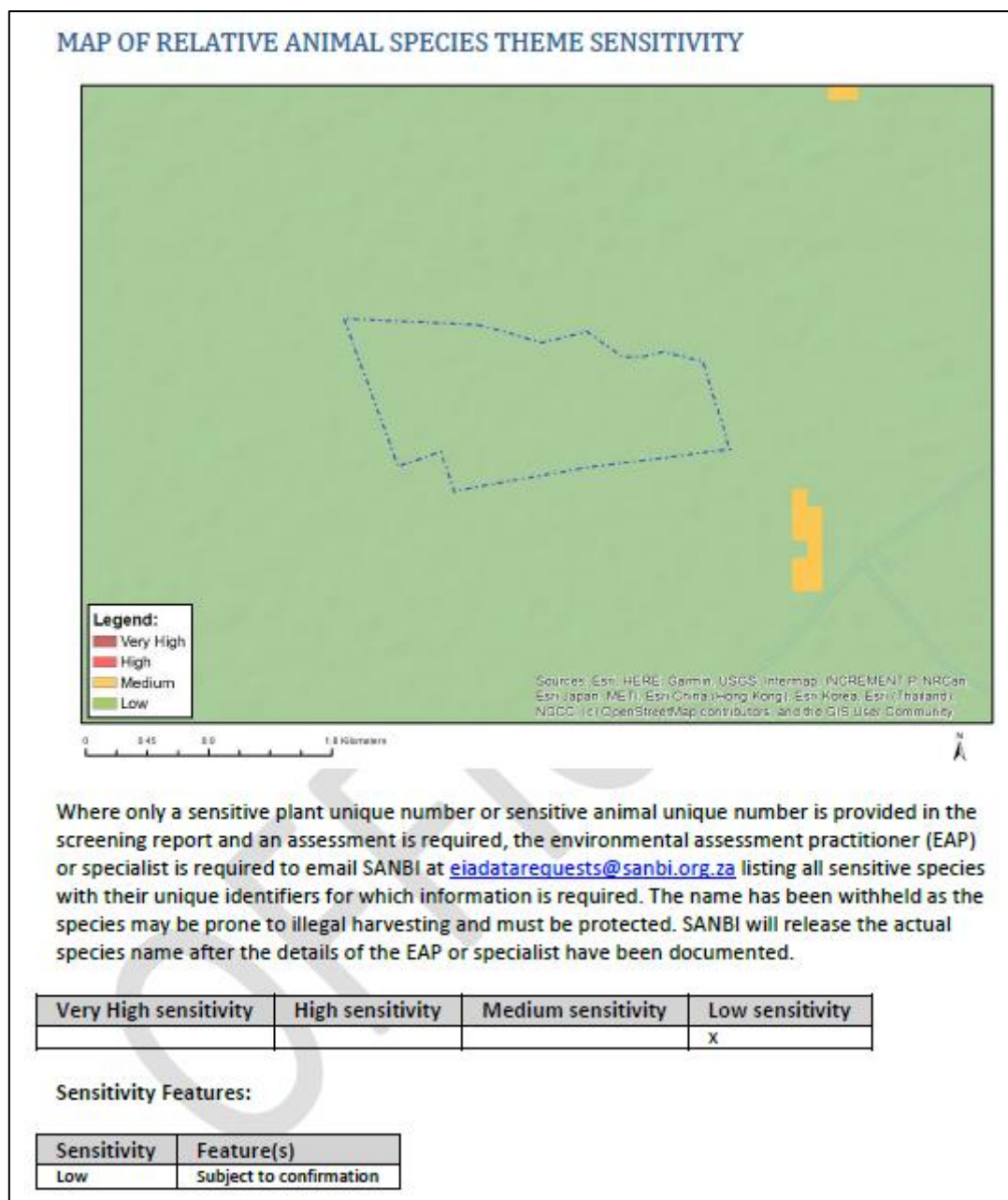


Figure 6-2 Map depicting relative animal species theme sensitivity of the project (National Environmental Screening Tool, 2021)

Four (4) habitat types were subjected to the SEI methods as described in section 4.3 and allocated a sensitivity category (Table 6-1). They can be seen in Figure 6-3.

Table 6-1 Summary of habitat types delineated within the field assessment area of the project

Habitat	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	Site Ecological Importance
Transformed	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low
	No natural habitat remaining.	Several major current negative ecological impacts.			

Habitat	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	Site Ecological Importance
Degraded Grassland	Very Low	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low
	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC.	Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.		Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~ 5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor	
Grassland	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	> 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with potential to support SCC.	Mostly minor current negative ecological impacts with some major impacts and a few signs of minor past disturbance. Moderate rehabilitation potential.		Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor	
Bushclumps	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC.	Small (> 1 ha but < 5 ha) area.		Will recover slowly (~ more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor	

Consider the following guidelines when interpreting SEI in the context of any proposed development or disturbance activities (noted in conjunction with provincial guidelines pertaining to ESA areas):

- **Very Low:** Minimisation mitigation – Development activities of medium to high impact acceptable and restoration activities may not be required.
- **Low:** Minimisation and restoration mitigation – Development activities of medium to high impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.
- **Medium:** Minimisation and restoration mitigation – Development activities of medium impact acceptable followed by appropriate restoration activities.

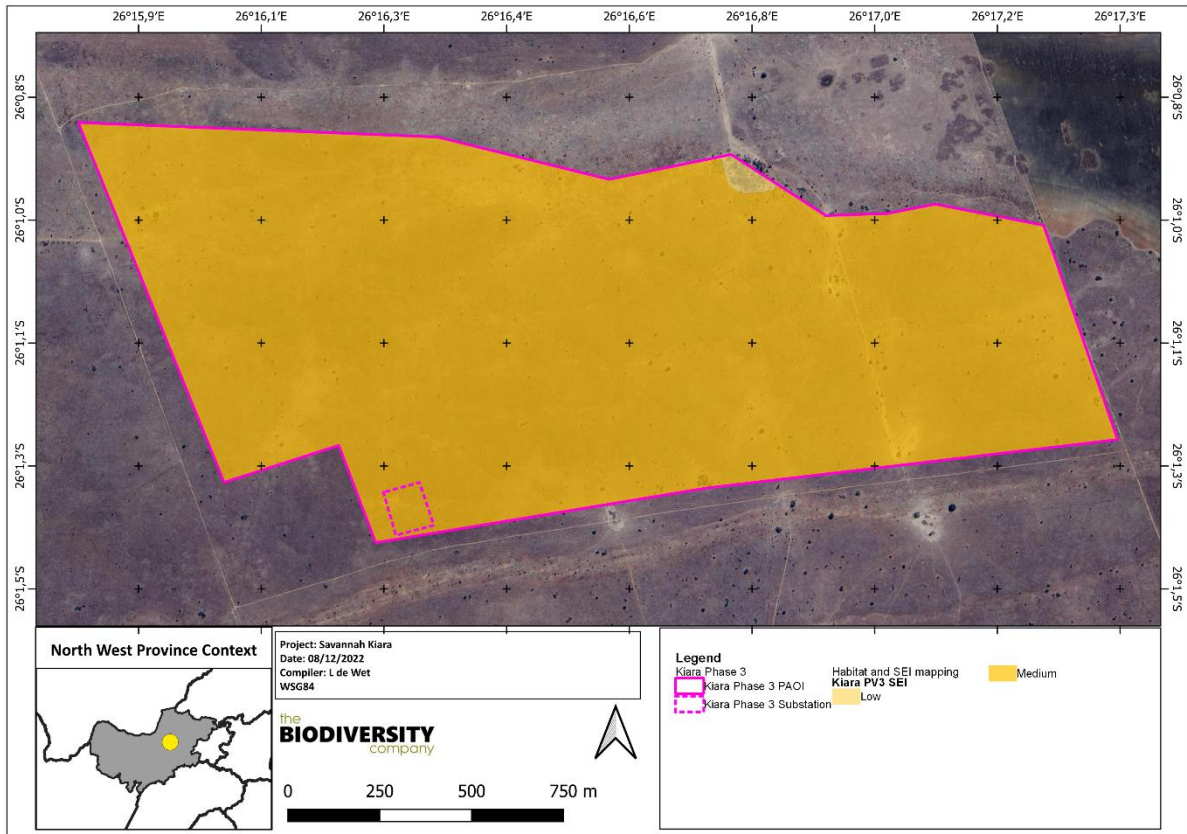


Figure 6-3 Map illustrating the sensitivities of the habitats delineated within the overall Project Area of Influence.

7 Impact Assessment

Potential impacts were evaluated against the data captured during the fieldwork and from a desktop perspective to identify relevance to the project area, specifically the proposed development footprint area.

The assessment of the significance of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts was undertaken using the method as developed by Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

Bennun *et al* (2021) describes three broad types of impacts associated with solar energy development:

- Direct impacts – Impacts that result from project activities or operational decisions that can be predicted based on planned activities and knowledge of local biodiversity, such as habitat loss under the project footprint, habitat fragmentation as a result of project infrastructure and species disturbance or mortality as a result of project operations.
- Indirect impacts – Impacts induced by, or 'by-products' of, project activities within a project's area of influence.
- Cumulative impacts – Impacts that result from the successive, incremental and/or combined effects of existing, planned and/or reasonably anticipated future human activities in combination with project development impacts.

The assessment of impact significance was undertaken in consideration of the following:

- Extent of impact;
- Duration of impact;
- Magnitude of impact;
- Probability of impact; and
- Reversibility.

The assessment of impact significance considers pre-mitigation as well as implemented post-mitigation scenarios. Three phases were considered for the impact assessment:

- Construction Phase;
- Operational Phase; and
- Closure/Rehabilitation Phase.

7.1 Current Impacts

Considering the anthropogenic activities and influences within the landscape, several negative impacts to biodiversity were observed within the assessment area (Figure 7-1). These include:

- Erosion and loss of habitat as a result of overgrazing;
- Grazing and trampling of natural vegetation by livestock;
- Litter;
- Invasive alien plant species;

- Farm roads and main roads (and associated traffic and wildlife road mortalities);
- Powerlines;
- Fences; and
- Loss of indigenous flora and associated edge effects from existing infrastructure.



Figure 7-1 *Some of the current impacts associated with the PAOI and surrounds. A: agricultural areas, B: existing infrastructure, C and D: livestock grazing, E: alien invasive plants and F: existing roads, paths and powerlines.*

7.2 Avifauna Impact Assessment

This section describes the potential impacts on avifauna associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed development and associated powerline. During the construction phase vegetation clearing and brush cutting of vegetation for the associated infrastructure will lead to direct habitat loss. Vegetation clearing will create a disturbance and will therefore potentially lead to the displacement of avifaunal species. The operation of construction machinery on site will generate noise and cause dust pollution. Should non-environmentally friendly dust suppressants be used, chemical pollution can take place. Increased human presence can lead to poaching and the increase in vehicle traffic will potentially lead to roadkill.

The principal impacts of the operational phase are electrocution, collisions, fencing, chemical pollution due to chemical for the cleaning of the PV panels and habitat loss. Solar panels have been implicated as a potential risk for bird collisions. Collisions are thought to arise when birds (particularly waterbirds) mistake the panels for waterbodies, known as the “lake effect” (Lovich & Ennen, 2011), or when migrating or dispersing birds become disorientated by the polarised light reflected by the panels. This “lake-effect” hypothesis has not been substantiated or refuted to date (Visser *et al.*, 2019). It can however be said that the combination of powerlines, fencing and large infrastructure will influence avifauna species. Visser *et al.* (2019) performed a study at a utility-scale photovoltaic solar energy facility in the Northern Cape and found that most of the species affected by the facility were passerine species. Larger species were said to be more influenced by the facilities when they were found foraging close by and were disturbed by predators which resulted in collisions.

Large passerines are particularly susceptible to electrocution because owing to their relatively large bodies, they are able to touch conductors and ground/earth wires or earthed devices simultaneously. The chances of electrocution are increased when feathers are wet, during periods of high humidity or during defecation. Prevailing wind direction also influences the rate of electrocution casualties.

Fencing of the PV site can influence birds in six ways (Birdlife SA, 2015);

1. Snagging: Occurs when a body part is impaled on one or more barbs or razor points of a fence.
2. Snaring: When a birds foot/leg becomes trapped between two overlapping wires.
3. Impact injuries: birds flying into a fence, the impact may kill or injure the bird
4. Snarling: When birds try and push through a mesh or wire stands, ultimately becoming trapped (uncommon).
5. Electrocution: Electrified fence can kill or severely injure birds.
6. Barrier effect: Fences may limit flightless birds (e.g., Moulting waterfowl) from resources.

Chemical pollution from PV cleaning, if not environmentally friendly will result in either long term or short-term poisoning. Should this chemical run into the water sources it would also impact the whole bird population and not just species found in and around the PV footprint.

PV sites require the overall removal of vegetation, this is a measure that is implemented to restrict the risk of fire (Birdlife, 2017). The removal of vegetation results in the loss of habitat for a number of species in this case it would be displacing shrubland endemics and SCCs.

During the decommissioning phase should the infrastructure not be removed, and the area rehabilitated, the infrastructure will eventually start oxidising possibly resulting in heavy metal pollution of the water sources. The habitat will, even after rehabilitation, not return to a pre- development state but the rehabilitation of the area will reduce the likelihood of alien plant infestation and erosion.

7.2.1 Alternatives Considered

No alternatives have been considered.

7.2.2 Loss of Irreplaceable Resources

The current proposed layout of the activity will result in the irreplaceable loss of;

- Loss of ESA habitat; and
- Nesting sites for avifauna and possibly SCC themselves will be lost.

7.2.3 Identification of Potential Impacts

The assessment of impact significance considers pre-mitigation as well as implemented of post-mitigation scenarios. Although different species and groups will react differently to the development, the risk assessment was undertaken bearing in mind the potential impacts to the priority species listed in this report. The PV, roads and OHLs are all assessed simultaneously except if otherwise specified. More mitigations can be seen in section 9.

7.2.4 Construction Phase

The construction of the associated infrastructure and the PV site has been assessed collectively as their impacts overlap.

The following potential impacts were considered (Table 7-1 to Table 7-5):

- Habitat Loss (Destruction, fragmentation and degradation of habitats, ultimately displacing avifauna);
- Sensory disturbances (e.g., noise, dust, light, vibrations);
- Collection of eggs and poaching (especially of SCC);
- Roadkill; and
- Chemical pollution associated with dust suppressants.

Table 7-1 Construction activities impacts of the PV facility and associated infrastructure on the avifauna: Habitat Loss

Nature: Habitat Loss		
Destroy, fragment and degrade habitat, ultimately displacing avifauna		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local Area (3)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Very short term (1)
Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Definite (5)	Definite (5)
Significance	High (65)	Medium (45)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Low
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		

- The loss of habitat in the project footprint cannot be negated but can be restricted to some extent. The loss of habitat will result in the loss of territory, feeding area, nesting sites and prey availability for numerous species.
- The habitat outside the footprint can be protected by implementing the following mitigations:
- Construction activity to only be within the project footprint and the area is to be well demarcated.
- Areas where vegetation has been cleared must be re-vegetated within local indigenous plant species.
- The affected area must be monitored for invasive plant encroachment and erosion and must be controlled.
- The use of laydown areas within the development footprint must be used, to avoid habitat loss and disturbance to adjoining areas.
- All areas to be developed must be walked through prior to any activity to ensure no nests or avifauna species are found in the area.
- Should any Species of Conservation Concern not move out of the area, or their nest be found in the area a suitably qualified specialist must be consulted to advise on the correct actions to be taken.

Residual Impacts:

The loss of habitat is a residual impact that is unavoidable. The disturbance may also cause some erosion and invasive alien plant encroachment. Movement corridors will be disrupted in the area. Residual impacts are low

Table 7-2 Construction activities impacts of the PV facility and associated infrastructure on the avifauna: Sensory disturbance

Nature: Sensory disturbances		
Disturbance resulting from noise, dust, light and vibrations		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Regional (4)	Local area (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Very short term (1)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize disturbance impact by abbreviating construction time. Schedule the activities to avoid breeding and movement time. • Ensure lights are kept to a minimum, lights must be red or green and not white to reduce confusion for nocturnal migrants. Lights should be placed so that they face downward onto working areas and not straight or upward to reduce the sky glow effect. • Dust management need to be done in the areas where the vegetation will be removed, this includes wetting of the soil. 		
Residual Impacts:		
The mitigation of noise pollution during construction is difficult to mitigate against, however carefully managing this noise, dust and light pollution can reduce the overall impact. Residual impacts are Low.		

Table 7-3 Construction activities impacts of the PV facility and associated infrastructure on the avifauna: Poaching

Nature: Loss of avifauna		
Collection of eggs and poaching, especially of SCC		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Short term (2)	Very short term (1)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel should undergo environmental induction with regards to avifauna and in particular awareness about not harming, collecting or hunting terrestrial species (e.g., guineafowl and francolin), and owls, which are often persecuted out of superstition. • Signs must be put up stating that should any person be found poaching any species they will be fined. 		
Residual Impacts:		
There is a possibility that the eggs to be poached could be that of an SCC with decreasing numbers. Residual impacts are Low.		

Table 7-4 Construction activities impacts of the PV facility and associated infrastructure on the avifauna: Roadkill

Nature: Loss of avifauna		
Roadkill		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Short term (2)	Very short term (1)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads. No off-road driving to be allowed outside of the construction area. • All vehicles (construction or other) accessing the site should adhere to a low speed limit on site (40 km/h max) to avoid collisions with susceptible avifauna, such as nocturnal and crepuscular species (e.g., nightjars and owls) which sometimes forage or rest on roads, especially at night. • Signs must be put up on the roads indicating a 40km/h speed limit 		
Residual Impacts:		

Roadkill will remain a possibility with mitigation with a residual impact of Low.

Table 7-5 Construction activities impacts of the PV facility and associated infrastructure on the avifauna: Pollution

Nature: Chemical Pollution		
Chemical Pollution associated with dust suppressants leading to direct mortalities or habitat loss resulting in a disruption of avifauna populations.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Very short term (1)
Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Moderate
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
• Environmentally friendly dust suppressants must be utilised.		
Residual Impacts:		
Should mitigation measures be followed, this impact can be reduced to a residual impact of Low.		

7.2.5 Operational Phase

The operational phase of the impact of daily activities is anticipated to lead to collisions and electrocutions. Moving vehicles do not only cause sensory disturbances to avifauna, affecting their life cycles and movement, but will lead to direct mortalities due to collisions. The area surrounding the direct footprint will be maintained to prevent uncontrolled events such as fire, this practice will however result in the disturbance and displacement of breeding and non-breeding species.

The following potential impacts were considered (Table 7-6 to Table 7-13):

- Continued habitat loss (destruction, fragmentation and degradation of habitat ultimately displacing avifauna);
- Sensory disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, light and vibrations);
- Collection of eggs and poaching (especially of SCC);
- Roadkill;
- Collisions with PV panels, associated powerlines and connection lines and fences;
- Electrocution by infrastructure and connections to PV;
- Chemical pollution associated with chemicals to keep PV panels clean; and

- Fencing of the PV site (especially a risk for larger birds).

Table 7-6 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Continued habitat loss

Nature: Continued fragmentation and degradation of habitats and ecosystems		
Disturbance created during the construction phase will leave the development area vulnerable to erosion and Invasive Alien Plant (IAP) encroachment.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	High (8)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising habitat destruction caused by the maintenance by demarcating the footprint so that it does not increase yearly. • All areas where maintenance must be for example grass cutting walked through prior to any activity to ensure no nests or fauna species are found in the area. Should any Species of Conservation Concern not move out of the area, or their nest be found in the area a suitably qualified specialist must be consulted to advise on the correct actions to be taken. 		
Residual Impacts:		
Mitigation measures can reduce this impact to a Low residual impact.		

Table 7-7 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Sensory Disturbance

Nature: Sensory disturbances		
Disturbance resulting from noise, dust, light and vibrations		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<p>Schedule the activities to avoid breeding and movement time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure lights are kept to a minimum, lights must be red or green and not white to reduce confusion for nocturnal migrants. Lights should be placed so that they face downward onto working areas and not straight or upward to reduce the sky glow effect. • Dust management need to be done in the areas where the vegetation will be removed, this includes wetting of the soil. 		
Residual Impacts:		

Carefully managing this noise, dust and light pollution can reduce the overall impact. Residual impacts are Low.

Table 7-8 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Poaching

Nature: Loss of avifauna		
Collection of eggs and poaching, especially of SCC		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All personnel should undergo environmental induction with regards to avifauna and in particular awareness about not harming, collecting or hunting terrestrial species (e.g., guineafowl and francolin), and owls, which are often persecuted out of superstition. • Signs must be put up stating that should any person be found poaching any species they will be fined. 		
Residual Impacts:		
There is a possibility that the eggs to be poached could be that of an SCC with decreasing numbers. Residual impacts are Low.		

Table 7-9 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Roadkill

Nature: Loss of avifauna		
Roadkill		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads. No off-road driving to be allowed outside of the project area. • All vehicles (construction or other) accessing the site should adhere to a low speed limit on site (40 km/h max) to avoid collisions with susceptible avifauna, such as nocturnal and crepuscular species (e.g., nightjars and owls) which sometimes forage or rest on roads, especially at night. • Signs must be put up on the roads indicating a 40km/h speed limit 		
Residual Impacts:		
Roadkill will remain a possibility with mitigation with a residual impact of Low.		

Table 7-10 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Collisions

Nature: Collisions		
Collisions with PV panels and associated infrastructure		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Regional (4)	Local area (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	High	Medium
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Low
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design of the proposed solar plant must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa. • Infrastructure should be consolidated where possible in order to minimise the amount of ground and air space used. This would involve using existing/approved pylons and associated infrastructure for different lines. • White strips must be placed on the edge of the solar panels to reduce reflection and prevent collisions. • Bird Flappers and diverters must be placed along the whole of the powerlines, this must be done at 5 m intervals. • Fencing mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Top 2 strands must be smooth wire o Routinely retention loose wires o Minimum 30cm between wires o Place markers on fences 		
Residual Impacts:		
Some collisions may occur despite mitigations with a residual impact of Medium		

Table 7-11 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Electrocution

Nature: Electrocutions		
Electrocution by infrastructure and connections to PV		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Regional (4)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	High	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		

- The design of the proposed solar plant and grid lines must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa.
- Infrastructure should be consolidated where possible/practical in order to minimise the amount of ground and air space used. This would involve using the existing/approved pylons and associated infrastructure for different lines.
- Ensure that monitoring is sufficiently frequent to detect electrocutions reliably and that any areas where electrocutions occurred are repaired as soon as possible.
- During the first year of operation quarterly reports, summarizing interim findings should be compiled and submitted to BirdLife South Africa. If the findings indicate that electrocutions have not occurred or are minimal with no red-listed species, an annual report can be submitted.

Residual Impacts:

Electrocutions may occur despite mitigation measures resulting on a residual impact of Low.

Table 7-12 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Pollution

Nature: Chemical Pollution		
Chemical Pollution associated with chemicals used to clean PV panels leading to direct mortalities or habitat loss resulting in a disruption of avifauna populations.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Regional (4)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	High (8)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
• Environmentally friendly cleaning chemicals must be utilised.		
Residual Impacts:		
Should mitigation measures be followed, this impact can be reduced to a residual impact of Low.		

Table 7-13 Operational activities impacts on the avifauna: Fencing

Nature: Fencing		
Fencing of the PV site holds risks for large avifauna species in particular		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	High (8)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Moderate
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- o Top 2 strands must be smooth wire
- o Routinely retention loose wires
- o Minimum 30cm between wires
- o Place markers on fences

Residual Impacts:

This impact cannot be fully mitigated, resulting in a residual impact of Low

7.2.6 Decommissioning Phase

This phase is when the scaling down of activities ahead of temporary or permanent closure is initiated. During this phase, the operational phase impacts will persist until of the activity reduces and the rehabilitation measures are implemented.

The following potential impacts were considered (Table 7-14 to Table 7-18):

- Habitat loss (continued fragmentation and degradation of habitats);
- Sensory Disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, light, vibrations);
- Roadkill;
- Collisions with PV and associated infrastructure; and
- Fencing of PV site (especially a risk for larger birds).

Table 7-14 Decommissioning activities impacts on the avifauna: Habitat Loss

Nature: Continued fragmentation and degradation of habitats and ecosystems		
Disturbance created during the construction and operational phases will leave the development area vulnerable to erosion and Invasive Alien Plant (IAP) encroachment.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Low
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a rehabilitation plan. • Implementation of an alien invasive management plan and monitoring on an annual basis for 3 years post construction. • There should be follow-up rehabilitation and revegetation of any remaining bare areas with indigenous flora. • If permanently closed; all infrastructure must be removed, and the area rehabilitated. 		
Residual Impacts:		
No significant residual risks are expected, although IAP encroachment and erosion might still occur but would have a negligible impact if effectively managed.		

Table 7-15 Decommissioning activities impacts on the avifauna: Sensory Disturbance

Nature: Sensory disturbances		
Disturbance resulting from noise, dust, light and vibrations		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)
Duration	Long term (4)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize disturbance impact by abbreviating construction time • Schedule the activities to avoid breeding and movement times report • Dust management need to be done in the areas where the vegetation will be removed, this includes wetting of the soil. This area must be rehabilitated as soon as possible. • All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads. No off-road driving to be allowed outside of the decommissioning area. • All vehicles (construction or other) accessing the site should adhere to a low speed limit on site (40 km/h max) to avoid collisions with susceptible avifauna, such as nocturnal and crepuscular species (e.g., nightjars and owls) which sometimes forage or rest on roads, especially at night. 		
Residual Impacts:		
If this impact is mitigated and monitored correctly there should be no residual impacts.		

Table 7-16 Decommissioning activities impacts on the avifauna: Roadkill

Nature: Loss of avifauna		
Roadkill		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Moderate	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		

- All vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads. No off-road driving to be allowed outside of the project area.
- All vehicles (construction or other) accessing the site should adhere to a low speed limit on site (40 km/h max) to avoid collisions with susceptible avifauna, such as nocturnal and crepuscular species (e.g., nightjars and owls) which sometimes forage or rest on roads, especially at night.
- Signs must be put up on the roads indicating a 40km/h speed limit

Residual Impacts:

Roadkill will remain a possibility with mitigation with a residual impact of Low.

Table 7-17 Decommissioning activities impacts on the avifauna: Collisions

Nature: Collisions		
Collisions with PV panels and associated infrastructure		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	High (8)	minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Very improbable (1)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	Low
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule the activities to avoid breeding and movement times • All infrastructure must be removed as the collision risk will persist if the infrastructure is not taken down if the development is permanently closed. 		
Residual Impacts:		
If this is mitigated and monitored correctly no residual impacts should be present.		

Table 7-18 Decommissioning activities impacts on the avifauna: Fencing

Nature: Fencing		
Fencing of the PV site holds risks for large avifauna species in particular		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (3)	Site specific (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	High (8)	None (0)
Probability	Probable (3)	Very improbable (1)
Significance	Medium	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Low	High
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All fenced should be removed and no wires left at the site 		
Residual Impacts:		

If this is mitigated and monitored correctly no residual impacts should be present.

7.2.7 Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts are assessed in context of the extent of the proposed assessment area; other developments in the area; and general habitat loss and transformation resulting from other activities in the area.

The impacts of projects are often assessed by comparing the post-project situation to a pre-existing baseline. Where projects can be considered in isolation this provides a good method of assessing a project's impact. However, in areas where baselines have already been affected, or where future development will continue to add to the impacts in an area or region, it is appropriate to consider the cumulative effects of development. This is similar to the concept of shifting baselines, which describes how the environmental baseline at a point in time may represent a significant change from the original state of the system. This section describes the potential impacts of the project that are cumulative for avifauna.

Localised cumulative impacts include those from operations that are close enough to potentially cause additive effects on the local environment or any sensitive receivers (such as nearby large road networks, other solar PV facilities, and power infrastructure). Relevant activities and impacts include dust deposition, noise and vibration, loss of corridors or habitat, disruption of waterways, groundwater drawdown, groundwater and surface water depletion, and transport activities. Long-term cumulative impacts associated with the site development activities can lead to the loss of endemic and threatened species, including natural habitat and vegetation types, and these impacts can even lead to the degradation of conserved areas.

The total area within the 30 km buffer around the project area amounts to 330 546 ha, but when considering the transformation (143 841 ha) that has taken place within this radius, 186 705 ha of intact habitat remains according to the 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment. Therefore, the area within 30 km of the project has experienced approximately 43.5% loss in natural habitat. Considering this context, the project footprint for the project and adjacent 6 projects (according to the provided layout), and similar project exists in the 30 km region measuring a maximum of 41 341 ha, which includes the project options (as per the latest South African Renewable Energy EIA Application Database). This means that the total amount of remaining habitat lost as a result of solar projects in the region amounts to 22.14% (the sum of all related developments as a percentage of the total remaining habitat). Table 7-19 outlines the calculation procedure for the spatial assessment of cumulative impacts.

Table 7-19 Total cumulative habitat loss

		Total Habitat (ha)	Total Loss (ha)	Tot. Habitat (Remnants)	Remaining (ha)	Total Historical Loss	Cumulative Projects (ha)	Cumulative Habitat Lost
Approximate development effects (Spatial)	Solar cumulative	330 546	143 841		186 705	43.5%	41 341	22.14 %

The overall cumulative impact assessment is presented in Table 7-20 below. Note that this also accounts for the relative importance of the habitats within and adjacent to the project area, in the context of the value of the regional habitat. Approximately 43.5% of the habitat has already been lost, and as discussed above the proposed solar developments will result in a cumulative loss of approximately 22.14% from only similar developments (Solar, approved and in process) in the area, for the remaining habitat, as such the cumulative impact from the proposed development is rated as "high", with overall medium significance (Figure 7-2). The overall cumulative (total) habitat loss within the 30 km buffer amounts to 56%. This means that the careful spatial management and planning of the entire region

must be a priority, and existing large infrastructure projects must be carefully monitored over the long term.

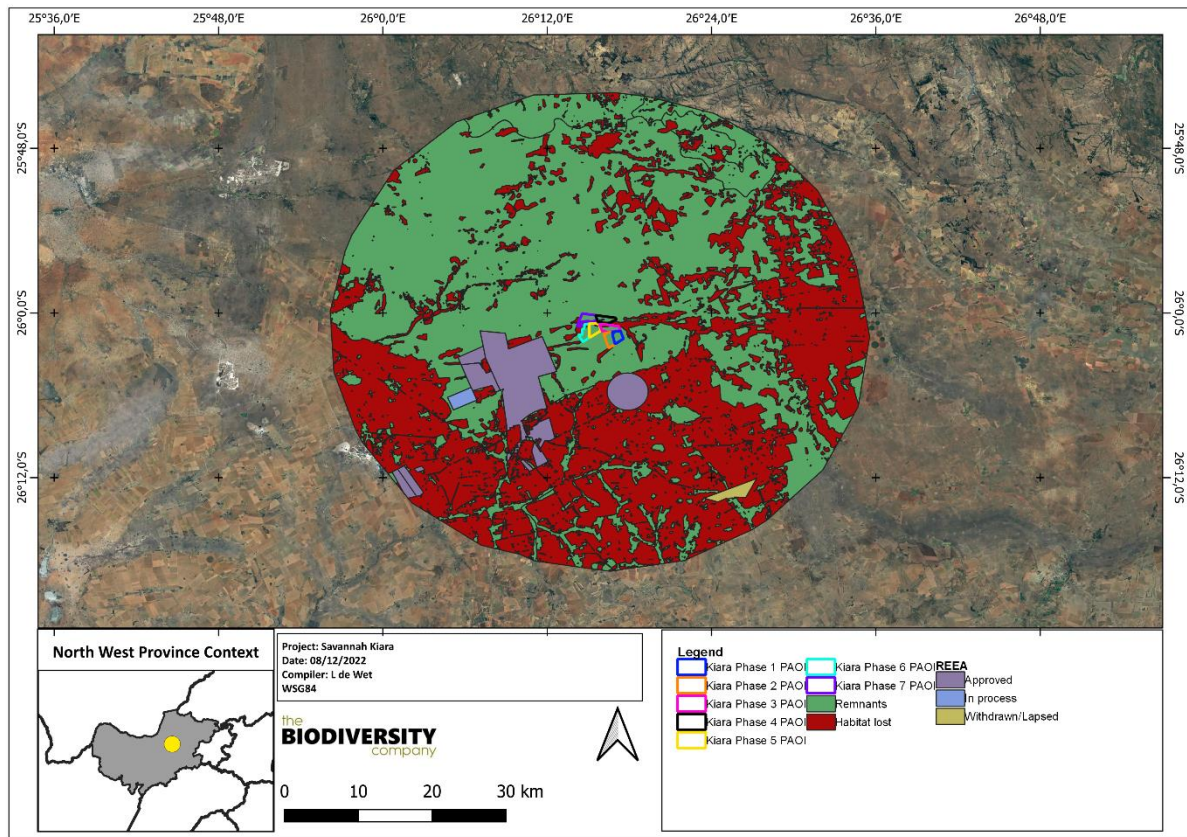


Figure 7-2 Cumulative habitat loss in the area

Table 7-20 Cumulative impact of the solar project

Nature: Cumulative habitat loss within the region		
The development of the proposed infrastructure will contribute to cumulative habitat loss and thereby impact the ecological processes in the region.		
	Project in Isolation	Cumulative Impacts
Extent	Footprint & surrounding areas (2)	Regional (4)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	High (8)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)
Significance	Medium	High
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	None	None
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	Yes
Can impacts be mitigated?	No	
Mitigation:		
Even though collisions can be mitigated to some extent for individual solar facilities their combined densities will increase the rate of collisions. Monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures needs to be done to ensure the cumulative impact does not become high.		
Residual Impacts:		
The cumulative impacts are rated as high based on the loss of habitat for key avifauna species found in the region. Residual impacts include loss of habitat for endemic and SCC as well as loss of SCC due to collisions.		

8 Specialist Management Plan

The aim of the management outcomes is to present the mitigations in such a way that they can be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), allowing for more successful implementation and auditing of the mitigations and monitoring guidelines.

Table 8-1 presents the recommended mitigation measures and the respective timeframes, targets, and performance indicators for the avifaunal study.

Table 8-1 Summary of management outcomes pertaining to impacts to avifauna and their habitats

Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Management outcome: Habitats				
Restrict all clearing of vegetation to the planned footprint area. Clearing of vegetation should be minimized and avoided where possible, maintaining vegetation amongst infrastructure where feasible. Clearing beneath panels should be avoided.	Life of operation	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Areas of indigenous vegetation	Ongoing
Visibly demarcate all development footprint areas, to avoid the unnecessary disturbance / clearance of areas that will not be developed. This will facilitate rehabilitation of the area.	Construction/Operational Phase	Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Development area	During Phase
Where possible, existing access routes must be prioritised for project access routes. Existing walking paths may also be considered for project access routes.	Construction/Operational Phase	Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Roads and paths used	Ongoing
Areas that are denuded during construction and that will not be developed need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during wind events.	Closure Phase/Rehabilitation phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Assess the state of rehabilitation and encroachment of alien vegetation	Quarterly for up to two years after the closure
Any woody material removed can be shredded and used in conjunction with the topsoil to augment soil moisture and prevent further erosion.	Closure Phase/ Post Closure Phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Road edges and project area footprint	During Phase
Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas that will not be developed must be made a priority. Topsoil must also be utilised, and any disturbed area must be re-vegetated with plant and grass species which are endemic to this vegetation type.	Operational/Closure Phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Road edges and footprint	During Phase
Erosion control and alien invasive management plan must be implemented from the onset of the construction phase.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Erosion and alien invasive species	Ongoing
Environmentally friendly dust suppressants need to be utilised.	Operational phase	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Water pollution	During Phase
A fire management plan needs to be compiled and implemented from the construction phase to restrict the impact fire might have on the surrounding areas.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor	Fire Management	During Phase
Management outcome: Avifauna				
Impact Management Actions	Implementation		Monitoring	
	Phase	Responsible Party	Aspect	Frequency
Visibly demarcate construction areas to prevent movement of staff or any individual	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager,	Infringement into these areas	Ongoing

into the surrounding environments. Signs must be put up to enforce this.		Environmental Officer		
All personnel must undergo environmental induction with regards to avifauna and in particular awareness about not harming, collecting, or hunting terrestrial species (e.g., guineafowl and francolin), and owls, which are often persecuted out of superstition. Signs must be put up to enforce this.	Life of operation	Environmental Officer	Evidence of trapping etc	Ongoing
The duration of the construction should be kept to a minimum to avoid disturbing avifauna.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Construction/Closure Phase	During Phase
Outside lighting must be designed and limited to minimize impacts on fauna. All outside lighting should be directed away from highly sensitive areas. Fluorescent and mercury vapor lighting should be avoided, and sodium vapor (red/green) motion detection lights must be used wherever possible.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Light pollution and period of light.	During Phase
All construction and maintenance motor vehicle operators must undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limit (40 km/h), to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion is limited.	Life of operation	Health and Safety Officer	Compliance to the training.	Ongoing
Schedule or limit (where feasible) activities during least sensitive periods, to avoid migration, nesting and breeding seasons (May – August)	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer & Design Engineer	Activities should take place during the day in winter.	During Phase
All project activities must be undertaken with appropriate noise mitigation measures to avoid disturbance to avifauna population in the region. Noise should be limited at night and during dusk and dawn to avoid disturbing roosting birds.	Construction/Operational Phase	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Noise	During Phase
All areas to be developed must be walked through prior to any activity to ensure no nests or avifauna species are found in the area. Should any Species of Conservation Concern be found and not move out of the area, or their nest be found in the area a suitably qualified specialist must be consulted to advise on the correct actions to be taken.	Planning, Construction and Decommissioning	Project manager, Environmental Officer	Presence of Nests and faunal species	During Phase
The design of the proposed PV must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa (Jenkins <i>et al.</i> , 2017).	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of electrocuted birds or bird strikes	During Phase
Infrastructure should be consolidated where possible in order to minimise the amount of ground and air space used.	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of bird collisions	During phase
All the parts of the infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer &	Presence of electrocuted birds	During phase

		Contractor, Engineer		
Use environmentally friendly cleaning and dust suppressant products	Construction and operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of chemicals in and around the project area	During phase
Fencing mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 2 strands must be smooth wire • Routinely retention loose wires • Minimum 30 cm between wires • Place markers on fences 	Planning, construction, and operation	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of birds stuck /dead in fences Monitor fences for slack wires	During phase
As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried.	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Exposed cables	During phase
Any exposed parts must be covered (insulated) to reduce electrocution risk	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of electrocuted birds	During phase
White strips should be placed along the edges of the panels, to reduce similarity to water and deter birds and insects (Horvath <i>et al</i> , 2010). Consider the use of bird deterrent devices to limit collision risk.	Planning and construction	Environmental Officer & Contractor, Engineer	Presence of dead birds in the project area	During phase

9 Monitoring Plan

Monitoring is to take place between September and February so that mitigation measures can be adapted to ensure the development does not have a long-term impact on the SCCs in the area. A follow-up assessment on avian biodiversity and species abundance within the assessment area and surrounding areas must be conducted within one year after the facility has been in operation and should be repeated every 3-5 years. Information obtained from the monitoring must be provided to BirdLife Renewable Energy Programme on energy@birdlife.org.za. The data must be presented as described in Jenkins *et al.*, 2017. Table 9-1 lists monitoring guidelines to be followed.

Table 9-1 **Monitoring guidelines**

Avian group	Survey Type	Survey objective	Timing
Raptor and larger ground birds	Drive transect & Incidental	To evaluate the population size To determine the abundance of the species and their use of habitat types To determine the effect of the PV on these species	Timing must overlap with birds breeding season as well as for migratory visitors
Passerines	Point Counts	Point count gives you a good representation of the species diversity and distribution throughout the various habitats. Also allows for an understanding of the impact of the PV on the various habitats.	Summer survey must be performed.
All species	Nest monitoring	To ensure the breeding patterns and attempts are not interrupted or discontinued nest monitoring will be done from a distance with binoculars.	Summer during the breeding season

10 Conclusion

The assessment area consisted of four avifauna habitats; transformed areas, degraded grassland, grassland and bushclumps. These habitats were still mostly in a natural state with the exception of some areas that have been disturbed by livestock grazing and transformed due to anthropogenic activities. Three SCC were confirmed in the assessment area and surrounds Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*), Melodious Lark (*Mirafra cheniana*) and Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) (which is likely to fly over the assessment area). There is a possibility that additional conservation important and sensitive vulture species occur within the project area. Some high-risk avifauna species were recorded from the project area and surrounds, including both raptors and water birds.

The project will result in habitat loss and degradation of avifaunal habitats. The development will lead to the clearing of vegetation and an altering in the undeveloped nature of the area. Based on the medium receptor resilience and the medium functional integrity, the assessment area was given a medium to low site ecological importance with transformed areas having a very low site ecological importance (SEI).

The development will also lead to sensory disturbance, collision and electrocution risks. Even though the latter three impacts can be effectively mitigated, the loss of habitat cannot be mitigated. Considering the number of applications and current solar plant developments in the area the cumulative impact is regarded as being high.

The mitigation hierarchy implemented in this report is as per the information provided in section 2(4)(a)(i) of NEMA as well as the overall policy on Environmental offsetting (Biodiversity Offset Guidelines, section 24 J of NEMA, Sept 2021). The mitigation hierarchy includes first avoiding the impact, then minimising it, then rehabilitation and then offsetting. Where the residual impact, even after mitigation is high, then should offsetting only be considered. In this case no impacts are high post mitigation and according to available data, offsets will not be required. Mitigation measures have resulted in the reduction of most impacts to a Moderate or Low, which is considered within the limits of acceptable change.

10.1 Impact Statement

Considering the above-mentioned information, a number of sensitive features were identified for the project. It is the opinion of the specialist that the project may be considered for approval, but all prescribed mitigation measures and monitoring must be considered by the issuing authority. Any powerlines that may be developed must be extensively mitigated due to the presence of a vulture restaurant in the vicinity.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: Avifaunal species expected in the area.

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	Black Sparrowhawk	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	African Reed Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Unlisted	LC
<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	Northern Black Korhaan	Unlisted	LC
<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	Malachite Kingfisher	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose	Unlisted	LC
<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	Red-headed Finch	Unlisted	LC
<i>Amandava subflava</i>	Orange-breasted Waxbill	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crane	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Blue-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas smithii</i>	Cape Shoveler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas sparsa</i>	African Black Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	African Darter	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	Cape Penduline Tit	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	African Pipit	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	Plain-backed Pipit	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	Buffy Pipit	Unlisted	LC
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	Unlisted	LC
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Batis molitor</i>	Chin-spot Batis	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadada Ibis	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	Marico Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Little Rush Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Spotted Eagle-Owl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Western Cattle Egret	Unlisted	LC
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted Thick-knee	Unlisted	LC

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	Common Buzzard	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	Sabota Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	LC	NT
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC	LC
<i>Campephaga flava</i>	Black Cuckooshrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	Golden-tailed Woodpecker	Unlisted	LC
<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Fiery-necked Nightjar	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	Lesser Striped Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	Burchell's Coucal	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	Familiar Chat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	White-browed Scrub Robin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	Kalahari Scrub Robin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	Amethyst Sunbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik Cuckoo	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>	White-bellied Sunbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown Snake Eagle	Unlisted	LC
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black-chested Snake Eagle	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	Desert Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	Wing-snapping Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Neddicky	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Cloud Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Levaillant's Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Colius colius</i>	White-backed Mousebird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Colius striatus</i>	Speckled Mousebird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled Pigeon	Unlisted	LC
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	Lilac-breasted Roller	Unlisted	LC
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	NT	LC
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Cape Crow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	Grey Go-away-bird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Cape Robin-Chat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cossypha humeralis</i>	White-throated Robin-Chat	Unlisted	LC

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Wattled Starling	Unlisted	LC
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	Unlisted	LC
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Unlisted	LC
<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	Streaky-headed Seedeater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Crithagra mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted Canary	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	Unlisted	LC
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common House Martin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	Crested Francolin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed Drongo	Unlisted	LC
<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	Unlisted	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Unlisted	LC
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	Unlisted	LC
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted Bunting	Unlisted	LC
<i>Emberiza impetuani</i>	Lark-like Bunting	Unlisted	LC
<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	Unlisted	LC
<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Yellow-crowned Bishop	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	White-winged Widowbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	Red-collared Widowbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes progne</i>	Long-tailed Widowbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon	Unlisted	LC
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	VU	LC
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	Unlisted	LC
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Unlisted	LC
<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Greater Kestrel	Unlisted	LC
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	NT	NT
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	Unlisted	LC
<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	African Snipe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Unlisted	LC
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole	NT	NT
<i>Granatina granatina</i>	Violet-eared Waxbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed Vulture	CR	CR
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	EN	EN
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Unlisted	LC
<i>Hirundo albicularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Red-breasted Swallow	Unlisted	LC

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Greater Honeyguide	Unlisted	LC
<i>Indicator minor</i>	Lesser Honeyguide	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	Jameson's Firefinch	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed Firefinch	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Cape Starling	Unlisted	LC
<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	Crimson-breasted Shrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	Southern Boubou	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Southern Fiscal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	Black-collared Barbet	Unlisted	LC
<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Cape Longclaw	Unlisted	LC
<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	Grey-headed Bushshrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	Giant Kingfisher	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	White-fronted Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Little Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Reed Cormorant	Unlisted	LC
<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	Yellow-billed Kite	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Unlisted	LC
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape Wagtail	Unlisted	LC
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>	Ant-eating Chat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	Unlisted	LC
<i>Nilaus afer</i>	Brubru	Unlisted	LC
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>	Mountain Wheatear	Unlisted	LC
<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	Capped Wheatear	Unlisted	LC
<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	Black-headed Oriole	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	Quailfinch	Unlisted	LC
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck	NT	VU
<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	Ashy Tit	Unlisted	LC
<i>Passer diffusus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	Unlisted	LC

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	Coqui Francolin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i>	South African Cliff Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	White-breasted Cormorant	LC	LC
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	Unlisted	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT	NT
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	NT	LC
<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	Green Wood Hoopoe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose	Unlisted	LC
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Unlisted	LC
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	Cape Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	EN	EN
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African Harrier-Hawk	Unlisted	LC
<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	African Swampphen	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	Unlisted	LC
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	Unlisted	LC
<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	White-crested Helmetshrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>	Groundscraper Thrush	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>	Natal Spurfowl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Spurfowl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	African Red-eyed Bulbul	Unlisted	LC
<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Dark-capped Bulbul	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Green-winged Pytilia	Unlisted	LC
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed Quelea	Unlisted	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	Unlisted	LC
<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	Common Scimitarbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Brown-throated Martin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-snipe	NT	LC
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	VU	EN
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Knob-billed Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Scleroptila levaillantoides</i>	Orange River Francolin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	Unlisted	LC
<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Fiscal Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Unlisted	LC

Scientific name	Common name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	Scaly-feathered Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Spreo bicolor</i>	Pied Starling	Unlisted	LC
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Cape Turtle Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Common Ostrich	Unlisted	LC
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Sylvia subcaerulea</i>	Chestnut-vented Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	Long-billed Crombec	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tchagra australis</i>	Brown-crowned Tchagra	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	Black-crowned Tchagra	Unlisted	LC
<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Bokmakierie	Unlisted	LC
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African Paradise Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	African Sacred Ibis	Unlisted	LC
<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture	EN	EN
<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	Crested Barbet	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Acacia Pied Barbet	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Unlisted	LC
<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	Arrow-marked Babbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	Kurrichane Thrush	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Turdus smithi</i>	Karoo Thrush	Unlisted	LC
<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Western Barn Owl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Upupa africana</i>	African Hoopoe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	Blue Waxbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Red-faced Mousebird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Lapwing	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shaft-tailed Whydah	Unlisted	LC
<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	Orange River White-eye	Unlisted	LC
<i>Zosterops virens</i>	Cape White-eye	Unlisted	LC

12.2 Appendix B: Avifauna species recorded in the survey: point samples

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)	Guild code	relative abundance	frequency
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,015	21,429
<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	African Reed Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted	IWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,020	28,571
<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	Northern Black Korhaan	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,036	50,000
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	Unlisted	LC	HWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	Thick-billed Weaver	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,051	7,143
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	Unlisted	LC	HWD	0,010	7,143
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	Unlisted	LC	CWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadada Ibis	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,015	21,429
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Little Rush Warbler	Unlisted	LC	IWD	0,010	14,286
<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	Kalahari Scrub Robin	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	Unlisted	LC	CWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik Cuckoo	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,025	35,714
<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	Desert Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,025	35,714
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Neddicky	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,015	21,429
<i>Cisticola lais</i>	Wailing Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,015	21,429
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Cloud Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,025	35,714
<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Levaillant's Cisticola	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,030	42,857
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled Pigeon	Unlisted	LC	FFD	0,005	7,143
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,010	14,286
<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	Malachite Kingfisher	Unlisted	Unlisted	CWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,005	7,143
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Curruca subcoerulea</i>	Chestnut-vented Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,005	7,143
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,020	28,571
<i>Euplectes progne</i>	Long-tailed Widowbird	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	Unlisted	LC	HWD	0,091	35,714
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Unlisted	LC	HWD	0,020	28,571
<i>Hirundo albicularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,005	7,143
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,015	21,429
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Cape Starling	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Melaenornis mariquensis</i>	Marico Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,005	7,143
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,005	7,143
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Reed Cormorant	Unlisted	LC	CWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,030	42,857

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)	Guild code	relative abundance	frequency
<i>Mirafra cheniana</i>	Melodious Lark	LC	NT	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape Wagtail	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,015	7,143
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	Quailfinch	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,015	14,286
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	NT	LC	HWD	0,051	7,143
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,005	7,143
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked Weaver	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,046	35,714
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Unlisted	LC	CWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,025	35,714
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Dark-capped Bulbul	Unlisted	Unlisted	OMD	0,010	14,286
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	Unlisted	LC	IAD	0,010	7,143
<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	Red-chested Flufftail	Unlisted	LC	HWD	0,005	7,143
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Blue-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,010	7,143
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,015	21,429
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked Dove	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Common Ostrich	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,010	7,143
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Unlisted	LC	CWD	0,010	14,286
<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Bokmakierie	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,010	14,286
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Acacia Pied Barbet	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,005	7,143
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Red-faced Mousebird	Unlisted	LC	FFD	0,005	7,143
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Lapwing	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,051	7,143
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	Unlisted	LC	IGD	0,010	14,286
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Unlisted	LC	GGD	0,005	7,143
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black Crane	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,005	7,143
<i>Zosterops virens</i>	Cape White-eye	Unlisted	LC	OMD	0,010	14,286

12.3 Appendix C: Avifauna species recorded in the survey all species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Unlisted	LC
<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	African Reed Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	Northern Black Korhaan	Unlisted	LC
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	Unlisted	LC
<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	Thick-billed Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadada Ibis	Unlisted	LC
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Little Rush Warbler	Unlisted	LC
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted Thick-knee	Unlisted	LC
<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	Kalahari Scrub Robin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chersomanes albobfasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	Unlisted	LC
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik Cuckoo	Unlisted	LC
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	Desert Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Neddicky	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola lais</i>	Wailing Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Cloud Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Levaillant's Cisticola	Unlisted	LC
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled Pigeon	Unlisted	LC
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	Malachite Kingfisher	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	Unlisted	LC
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Unlisted	LC
<i>Curruca subcoerulea</i>	Chestnut-vented Warbler	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	Unlisted	LC
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	Unlisted	LC
<i>Euplectes progne</i>	Long-tailed Widowbird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	Unlisted	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Unlisted	LC
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	EN	EN
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Unlisted	LC

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2017)
<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	Cape Starling	Unlisted	LC
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser Grey Shrike	Unlisted	LC
<i>Melaenornis mariquensis</i>	Marico Flycatcher	Unlisted	LC
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Unlisted	LC
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Reed Cormorant	Unlisted	LC
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Mirafra cheniana</i>	Melodious Lark	LC	NT
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	Unlisted	LC
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape Wagtail	Unlisted	LC
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	Quailfinch	Unlisted	LC
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	Unlisted	LC
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	NT	LC
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked Weaver	Unlisted	LC
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	Unlisted	LC
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	Unlisted	LC
<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	Dark-capped Bulbul	Unlisted	Unlisted
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	Unlisted	LC
<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	Red-chested Flufftail	Unlisted	LC
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	Unlisted	LC
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Blue-billed Teal	Unlisted	LC
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Unlisted	LC
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Common Ostrich	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Unlisted	LC
<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Bokmakierie	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Acacia Pied Barbet	Unlisted	LC
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Western Barn Owl	Unlisted	LC
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Red-faced Mousebird	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Lapwing	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	Unlisted	LC
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Unlisted	LC
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black Crake	Unlisted	LC

12.4 CVs of Specialist

Leigh-Ann de Wet

M.Sc Botany (*Pr Sci Nat*)

Cell: +27 83 352 1936

Email: leigh-ann@thebiodiversitycompany.com

Identity Number: 8209010127081

Date of birth: 1 September 1982



Profile Summary

Working experience throughout South Africa, Southern Africa West and Central Africa and also Madagascar.

Specialist experience in exploration, mining, engineering, hydropower, private sector and renewable energy.

Experience with project management for national and international biodiversity projects.

Experience with IFC Performance Standards, Critical Habitat and High Conservation Value Assessments. Experience in numerous vegetation and habitat types throughout Africa,

Specialist expertise includes botany, forest ecology, avifauna and terrestrial fauna. Methodology development, conservation management and terrestrial monitoring.

Areas of Interest

Forest ecology and ecosystem functionality.

Ecology and plant identification.

Field methodology.

Publication of scientific journals and articles.

Key Experience

- Familiar with World Bank, Equator Principles and the International Finance Corporation requirements.
- Familiar with High Conservation Value assessments as per ProForest guidelines.
- Conservation Management Plans.
- Flora assessments.
- Avifauna assessments.
- Terrestrial fauna assessments.
- Monitoring.
- Ecosystem services
- Rehabilitation Plans.
- Alien Invasive Plant Management Plans.
- Permitting.

Country Experience

Mozambique,
Malawi,
Zambia,
Madagascar,
Liberia,
Guinea'
Democratic Republic of the Congo,
South Africa

Nationality

South African

Languages

English – Proficient

Afrikaans – Conversational

Zulu - Basic

Qualifications

- MSc (Rhodes University) – Botany.
- BSc Honours (Rhodes University) – Botany
- BSc Natural Science (Botany and Entomology)
- Pr Sci Nat (400233/12)
- Certificate of Competence: UFS Introduction to wetland delineation.
- Certificate of Competence: UFS Introduction to wetland law
- Certificate of competence: Africa Land Use Training Grass Identification (long and short course)
- Certificate of Competence: ASI Snake Awareness, first aid for snake bite and venomous snake handling.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project Name: The Environmental Impact Assessment for the Karpowership Project including ships, and associated terrestrial infrastructure in Richards Bay, Coega and Saldanha Bay, South Africa.

Personal position / role on project: Specialist Terrestrial Ecologist and Avifauna specialist.

Location: South Africa (including KZN, Eastern and Western Cape) (2021).

Main project features: To determine the current status of the avifauna and terrestrial biodiversity.

Project Name: A biodiversity baseline and impact assessment for the proposed Siguiri Gold Mine Project, in Kankan Province, Guinea.

Personal position / role on project: Botanist

Location: Guinea

Main project features: To conduct a dual season ecological baseline assessment for the expected impact footprint area. The study was required to meet national and IFC requirements, including a Critical Habitat assessment.

Project Name: The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Sibaya Node 6 development, Umdloti, South Africa.

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist

Location: South Africa

Main project features: To conduct a flora and fauna specialist assessment of the proposed mixed use development location and determine the impacts associated with the proposed development in relation to terrestrial fauna and flora.

Project Name: Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring (including rehabilitation, alien vegetation and indigenous ecology) for the Sibaya Node 6 development, Umdloti, South Africa.

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist

Location: South Africa

Main project features: To conduct monthly monitoring for the Sibaya Node 6 development (Salta) for 6 months including completing a detailed Vegetation Assessment, Rehabilitation Plan, Plant Rescue Plan, Conservation Management Plan and Biodiversity Action Plan.

Project Name: The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Roodeplaatwind energy facility, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist

Location: South Africa

Main project features: To conduct a flora and fauna specialist assessment of the proposed wind farm location and determine the impacts associated with the proposed development in relation to

terrestrial fauna and flora. This included An Ecological Assessment, Rehabilitation Plan, Plant Rescue and Protection Plan, Open Space Management Plan and Alien Vegetation Management Plan.

Project Name: The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Roodeplaatwind energy facility, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist

Location: South Africa

Main project features: To conduct a flora and fauna specialist assessment of the proposed wind farm location and determine the impacts associated with the proposed development in relation to terrestrial fauna and flora.

Project Name: Conservation Value Assessment for the City of Johannesburg (Little Falls Nature Reserve, Melville Koppies Nature Reserve, Ruimsig Butterfly Reserve and Rietfontein Nature Reserve)

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist

Location: Gauteng, South Africa

Main project features: Determination of the conservation potential and connectivity of four nature reserves within the City of Johannesburg including both fauna and flora.

Project Name: Feronia Palm Oil Projects, Including Boteka, Lokutu and Yaligimba, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Personal position / role on project: Terrestrial Ecologist and HCV Specialist

Location: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Main project features: Determination and mapping of High Conservation Value areas within three oil palm plantations in the DRC to meet international best practice. Components including flora and fauna assessments as well as the integration of social aspects into the HCV assessment.

OVERVIEW

An overview of the specialist technical expertise includes the following:

- Terrestrial Ecological baseline assessments and categorization of the current condition of the environment.
- Ecosystem services for biodiversity, and the ecological and social interactions.
- Integration of specialist reports into IFC standard or HCV reporting.
- Design and adaptation of field methodology for assessment.
- Terrestrial Biodiversity offset strategy designs.
- Terrestrial rehabilitation plans.
- Monitoring plans for terrestrial systems.
- Faunal surveys which include mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles.

- The design, compilation and implementation of Biodiversity and Land Management Plans and strategies.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

The Biodiversity Company (March 2022 – Present)

Terrestrial Ecologist.

LD Biodiversity (August 2014 – March 2022)

Director and Terrestrial Ecologist

Digby Wells Environmental (July 2012 – September 2014)

Terrestrial Ecologist

Coastal and Environmental Services (March 2009 – June 2012)

Terrestrial Ecologist

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: Rhodes University Department of Botany

Research Assistant

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa (2007): MAGISTER SCIENTIAE (MSc) - Botany:

Title: *Pollinator mediated selection in Pelargonium reniforme Curtis (Geraniaceae): Patterns and Process.*

Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), Johannesburg, South Africa (2004): BACCALAUREUS SCIENTIAE CUM HONORIBUS (Hons) – Botany

Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), Johannesburg, South Africa (2001 - 2004): BACCALAUREUS SCIENTIAE IN NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES. Majors: Entomology and Botany.

PUBLICATIONS

Taylor, S, Ripley, B, Martin, T, **de Wet, L**, Woodward, I and Osborne, C (2014.) Physiological advantages of C4 grasses in the field: a comparative experiment demonstrating the importance of drought. *Global Change Biology* – in Press.

Ripley BS, **de Wet, L** and Hill MP (2008). Herbivory-induced reduction in photosynthetic productivity of water hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes* (Martius) Solms-Laubach (Pontederiaceae), is not directly related to reduction in photosynthetic leaf area. *African Entomology* 16(1): 140-142.

de Wet LR, Barker NP and Peter CI (2008). The long and the short of gene flow and reproductive isolation: Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) markers support the recognition of two floral forms in *Pelargonium reniforme* (Geraniaceae). *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology* 36: 684-690.

de Wet L, NP Barker and CI Peter (2006). Beetles and Bobartia: an interesting herbivore-plant relationship. Veld & flora. September: 150 – 151.

de Wet LR and Botha CEJ (2007). Resistance or tolerance: An examination of aphid (*Sitobion yakini*) phloem feeding on Betta and Betta-Dn wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). South African Journal of Botany 73(1): 35-39.

de Wet L (2005). Is *Pelargonium reniforme* in danger? The effects of harvesting on *Pelargonium reniforme*. Veld & Flora. December: 182-184.
