

NALEDI PV

Northern Cape Province

Social Impact Assessment

March 2020

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REPORT DETAILS

Title	:	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for Naledi PV, near Upington, Northern Cape Province
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External Peer Review	:	Dr. Neville Bews & Associates Dr. Neville Bews
Client	:	Naledi PV (Pty) Ltd
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SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I, Lisa Opperman, 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.
- » I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Lisa Opperman

Name

March 2020

Date



Signature

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Appendix A: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

ACRONYMS

B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BA	Basic Assessment
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape Provincial)
DoE	Department of Energy
DM	District Municipality
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Economically Active Population
ECA	Environment Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989)
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EP	Equator Principles
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product per Region
GGP	Gross Geographic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNP	Gross National Product
GNR	Government Notice
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEP	Integrated Energy Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
MTS	Main Transmission Substation
MW	Megawatt
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NDP	National Development Plan
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee

PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PV	Photovoltaic
RBS	Revised Balanced Scenario
RE	Renewable Energy
REDZ	Renewable Energy Development Zone
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Project
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Naledi PV (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a commercial solar PV facility and associated infrastructure within a study area located approximately 20km south-west of Upington within the Kai! Garib Local Municipality and the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The site borders the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality to the east. The study area consists of two affected properties known as Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the farm Klip Punt 452. (refer to **Figure 1.1**). The proposed project comprises a commercial solar energy facility, and is intended to form part of the Department of Energy's (DoE's) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme.

The development of the Naledi PV solar facility requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the national Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (GNR 326), as amended, subject to the completion of a Basic Assessment (BA)¹ process. Lisa Opperman of Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent social consultant responsible for undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the BA process being conducted for the project.

1.1 Project Description

A development area (located within the study area) with an extent of ~330ha has been identified by Naledi PV (Pty) Ltd as a technically suitable site for the development of a solar PV facility with a contracted capacity of up to 100MW. The development area for the Naledi solar PV facility is located within Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the farm Klip Punt 452.

Naledi PV is proposed to accommodate the following infrastructure which will enable the solar PV facility to supply a contracted capacity of up to 100MW:

- » Fixed-tilt or tracking solar PV panels with a maximum height of 3.5m.
- » Centralised inverter stations or string inverters.
- » A laydown area.
- » Cabling between the panels, to be laid underground where practical.
- » A 22kV or 33kV/132kV on-site facility substation of up to 1ha in extent to facilitate the connection between the solar PV facility and the electricity grid.
- » A 6m wide access road to the development area.
- » Internal access roads within the PV panel array and between project components with a maximum width of 5m.
- » Operation and maintenance buildings, including a gate and security house, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

¹ The study area is located within Zone 7 of the Department of Environmental Affairs' (DEA's) Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ), otherwise known as the Upington REDZ, which has been earmarked for the development of large scale solar photovoltaic energy facilities. Due to the fact that the proposed project and its associated infrastructure are proposed completely within a REDZ, a Basic Assessment (BA) process is required in accordance with Section 3 of GNR 114 (16 February 2016).

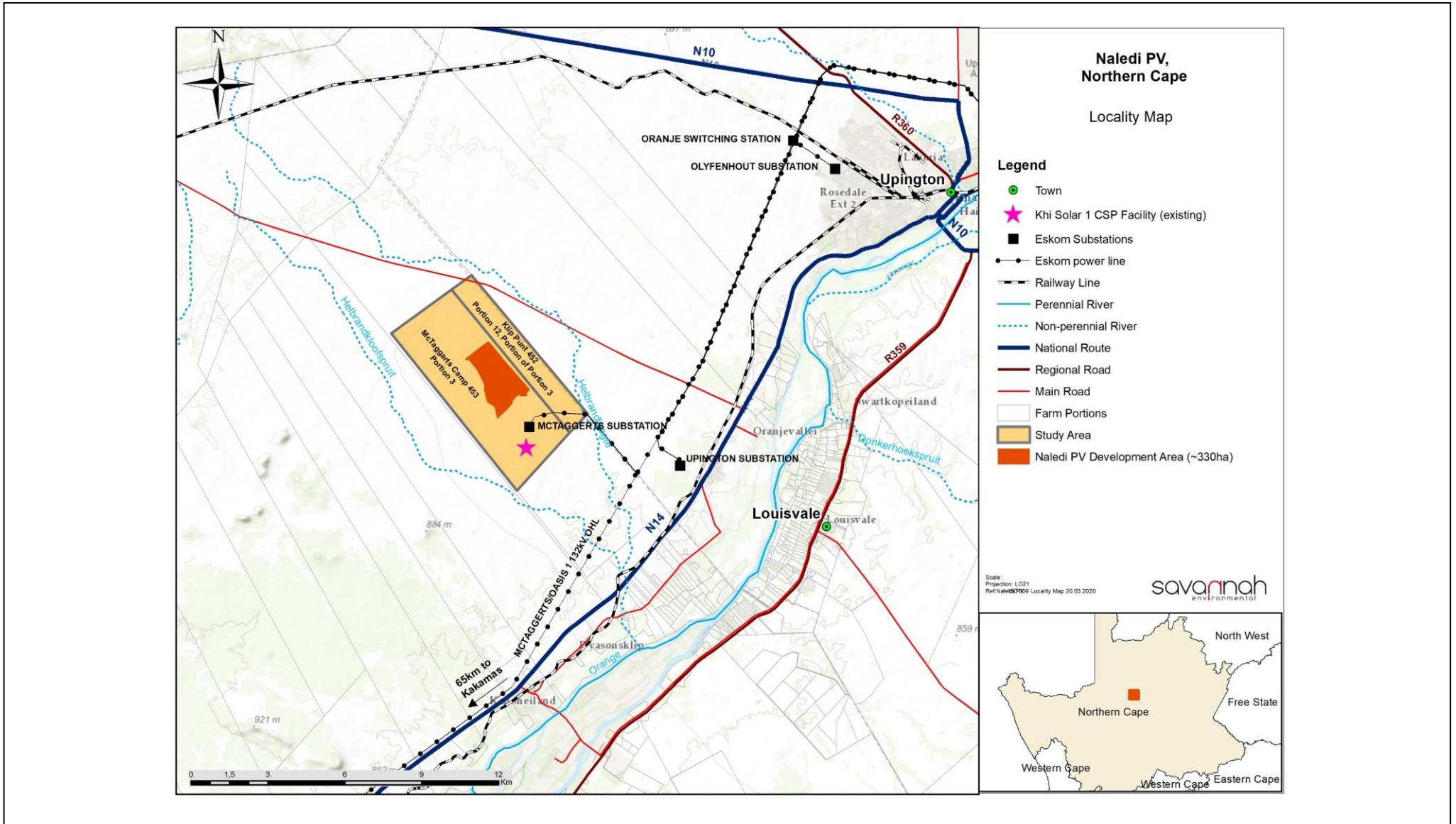


Figure 1.1: Proposed Development Area for Naledi PV, near Upington, Northern Cape Province.

The developer has identified two (2) alternative main access roads providing access to the development area of Naledi PV. These two alternatives will be considered and assessed as part of the SIA and a preferred alternative from a social perspective will be recommended. It must be noted that Alternative 1 has been identified as the technically preferred alternative by the developer for the project.

Electricity generated by the project will feed into Eskom's national electricity grid via a new 132kV double-circuit power line which will connect the on-site facility substation to Eskom's existing Upington Main Transmission Substation (MTS). A separate basic assessment process has been undertaken for the grid connection infrastructure which forms part of the grid connection solution for the project and is known as the Khunab Solar Grid Connection (DEA Ref. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2124).

Khi Solar One (an existing Solar CSP facility) is located directly south of the Naledi PV development area and within Portion 3 of McTaggart's Camp No. 453. The Sirius Solar PV Project One and Dyasons Klip 1 and 2 solar energy facilities are located on adjacent properties to the south east and south west and are operational.

1.2 Details of the Independent Specialist

This SIA has been undertaken by Lisa Opperman of Savannah Environmental, and peer reviewed externally by Dr. Neville Bews of Dr. Neville Bews & Associates.

- » **Lisa Opperman** – holds a Bachelor degree with Honours in Environmental Management and has five years of experience in the environmental field. Her key focus is on environmental and social impact assessments, public participation, environmental management plans and programmes, as well as mapping using ArcGIS for a variety of environmental projects.
- » **Dr. Neville Bews** is a Senior Social Scientist and Human Resource professional at Dr. Neville Bews & Associates. Dr. Bews has a Doctorate in Literature and Philosophy (D. Litt. et Phil) from the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) (now the University of Johannesburg (UJ)), and 37 years of experience in the fields of Social Impact Assessment and Research, and Human Resource Management. Dr. Bews has worked on a number of large infrastructure, mining and water resource projects.

1.3 Structure of the SIA Report

This SIA Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations (GNR 326), as amended. An overview of the contents of this SIA Report, as prescribed by Appendix 6 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (GNR 326), and where the corresponding information can be found within the report is provided in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Summary of where the requirements of Appendix 6 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (GNR 326), as amended, are provided within this Specialist Report.

Requirement	Location in Report
(a) Details of – (i) The specialist who prepared the report. (ii) The expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae.	Section 1
(b) A declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority.	Declaration of Interest

Requirement	Location in Report
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared.	Section 2
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report.	Section 4
(cB) A description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change.	Section 5
(d) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment.	Section 2
(e) A description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used.	Section 2
(f) Details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives.	Section 4 Section 5
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers.	N/A
(h) A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers	N/A
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge.	Section 2
(j) A description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity or activities.	Section 5
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr.	Appendix A
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation.	Section 6
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation.	Appendix A
(n) A reasoned opinion – (i) Whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised. (iA) Regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities. (ii) If the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures.	Section 6
(o) A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report.	Section 2
(p) A summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto.	N/A
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
2. Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	N/A

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

2.1 Purpose of the Study

The International Principles for Social Impact Assessment define SIA as:

"The processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions".

The International Principles for Social Impact Assessment define social impacts as changes to one or more of the following:

- » People's way of life – that is, how they live, work, play and interact with one another on a day-to-day basis.
- » Their culture – that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect.
- » Their community – its cohesion, stability, character, services and facilities.
- » Their political systems – the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose.
- » Their environment – the quality of the air and water people use, the availability and quality of the food they eat, the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to, the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources.
- » Their health and wellbeing – health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- » Their personal and property rights – particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties.
- » Their fears and aspirations – their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children.

The purpose of this SIA Report is therefore to:

- » Provide baseline information describing the social environment within which the project is proposed, and which may be impacted (both positively and negatively) as a result of the proposed development.
- » Identify, describe and assess possible social risks / fatal flaws and social impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed development (in terms of the detailed design and construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project).
- » Recommend ways in which negative impacts can be avoided, minimised, or their significance reduced, and positive impacts maximised or enhanced.

2.2 Approach to the Study

This SIA Report provides a snapshot of the current social setting within which Naledi PV is proposed. It provides an overview of the manner and degree to which the current status quo is likely to change or be impacted by the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project, as well as the manner in which the social environment is likely to impact on the development itself.

An overview of the assessment methodology utilised as part of this SIA is provided in **Section Error! Reference source not found.**

The SIA process comprised the following:

- » Collection and review of existing information, including national, provincial, district, and local plans, policies, programmes, Census data, and available literature from previous studies conducted within the area. Project specific information was obtained from the project proponent.
- » Previous environmental impact assessment processes have been undertaken for the development of renewable energy projects (mainly including the development of solar PV energy facilities) within the affected properties identified for the development of Naledi PV. These previous processes included the undertaking of social impact assessments for the proposed projects by Lisa Opperman of Savannah Environmental as well as adequate public participation processes which identified and addressed social concerns and impacts. Based on the similarities between the previous projects assessed and Naledi PV being proposed (i.e. solar PV energy facilities) the previous social studies and comments and responses reports (informed by the public participation process) will be utilised to identify and assess the social impacts considered to be associated with the proposed development. These sources of information are considered to be sufficient for the collection of data as the data is relevant to the same properties in question, as well as the same technology (with strong similarities in infrastructure). The following list provides the details of the previous projects (all authorised by the DEA), as well as the associated DEA reference numbers of the Applications for Environmental Authorisation:

- * Klip Punt PV1, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2110;
- * McTaggart PV1, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2111;
- * McTaggart PV2, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2112; and
- * McTaggart PV3, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2113.

It must be noted that all social issues raised during the public participation process undertaken for the Naledi PV project will be included, considered and addressed as part of the final SIA report for the project to be submitted to the DEA, where relevant.

- » Identification of potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts likely to be associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the proposed project.
- » Assessment of identified impacts in terms of their nature, extent, duration, consequence / magnitude, probability, significance, and status.
- » Where applicable, mitigation measures with which to minimise impacts and enhance benefits associated with the project will be identified.
- » Preparation of an SIA Report and inputs into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to be prepared for the project.

2.2.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are defined as: “Any group or organisation which may affect or be affected by the issue under consideration” (UN, 2001: 26).

These may be directly or indirectly impacted and may include organisations, institutions, groups of people or individuals, and can be at any level or position in society, from the international to regional, national, or household level (Franke & Guidero, 2012). **Figure 2.1** illustrates the identified key stakeholders and **Figure 2.2** illustrates the affected and adjacent properties associated with Naledi PV.

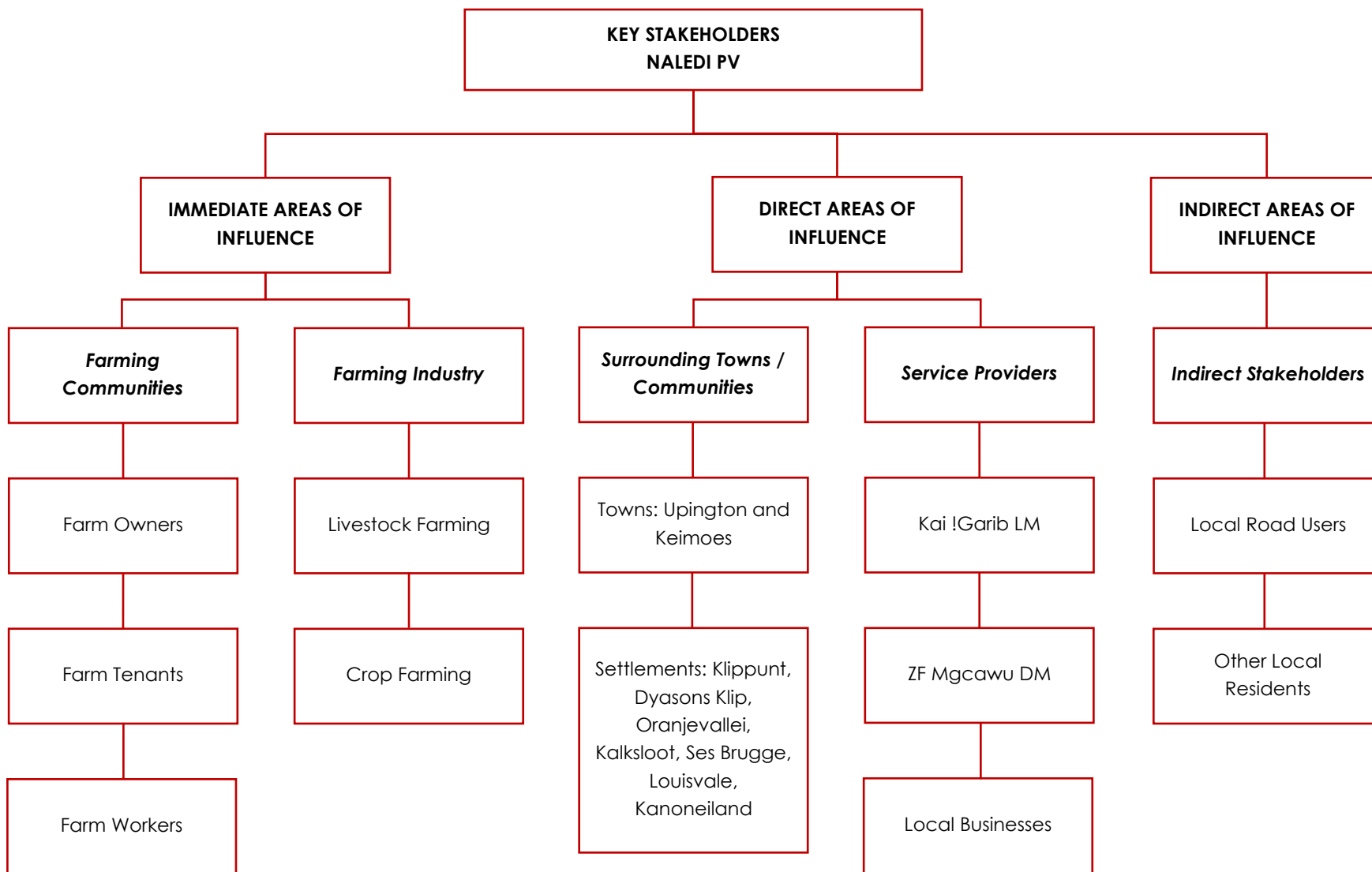


Figure 2.1: Key Stakeholders identified for Naledi PV, near Upington, Northern Cape Province.

Stakeholder analysis involves the identification of affected or impacted people and their key grouping and sub-groupings (IFC, 2007). Identifying stakeholders that are directly and indirectly affected by the project is important to determine who might be impacted by the development and in what way. The key stakeholders in the proposed project have been identified, grouped / sub-grouped and described (as per Ilse Aucamp SIA methodology and Aucamp et al, 2011). There are immediate, direct and indirect areas of influence to the proposed development. Affected stakeholders comprise sensitive social receptors that may potentially be affected by the proposed development based on their location.

A description of each of the stakeholders groups in relation to Naledi PV is discussed in detail below:

- » **Farming community:** The farming community can be grouped into three categories, namely farm owners, farm tenants, and farm workers. Farm owners comprise individuals who own and make a living off of their properties. Farm tenants are people who rent land and work on the land to earn an income. Farm workers are people who work, and also often reside on the farm with their families, and are seen as a vulnerable community.
- » **Farming industry:** There are potentially vulnerable farming activities in the broader surrounding area of the development area. Agriculture is the main economic activity within the area, and the primary agricultural activities comprise a mix of livestock and crop farming, with areas of irrigated land located along the banks of the Orange River (located to the south of the development area).
- » **Surrounding towns / affected communities:** The closest major towns include Upington (located ~20km north-east), and Keimoes (located approximately 22km south-west of the site). Whereas Upington constitutes the economic hub of the ZF Mgcawu DM and Northern Cape Province, the town of Keimoes is significant from an agricultural perspective. In addition to the main towns of Upington and Keimoes, numerous smaller settlement areas are located along the banks of the Orange River. These include Klippunt (located approximately 8km south-east), Dyasons Klip Settlement (located approximately 9km south-east), Oranjevallei (located approximately 9km east), Kalksloot / Ses Brugge (located approximately 8km south-east), Louisvale (located approximately 13km south-east), and Kanoneiland (located approximately 14km to the south).
- » **Service providers:** The major service providers which will be affected by the project include the DM, LM, and local businesses in the area. The Kai !Garib LM and to a lesser degree the ZF Mgcawu DM are likely to be impacted by the proposed development. The Kai !Garib LM will absorb a number of positive and negative social impacts. In addition there are a number of local businesses in the surrounding area that could benefit from the opportunities of the proposed project. It must be noted that the Dawid Kruiper LM will not be directly affected by the proposed project, the study area is directly adjacent to the border of the Dawid Kruiper LM, located to the east of the study area.
- » **Stakeholders outside the direct area of influence:** There are a number of stakeholders that reside outside the direct area of influence but who may be affected by the project. These include road users, including those that use the N14 national road and local gravel roads (including the Lutzputs Road) on a frequent basis as part of their daily or weekly movement patterns.

2.2.2 Collection and Review of Existing Information

Existing desktop information that has relevance to the proposed project, study area and / or surrounds was collected and reviewed. The following information was examined as part of this process:

- » Project maps and layouts.
- » Google Earth imagery.
- » A description of the project (as provided by the project proponent).

- » Responses to questions posed to the project proponent regarding employment and social upliftment and local economic development opportunities (as provided by the project proponent).
- » Census data (2011), and the Local Government Handbook (2019).
- » Planning documentation such as Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs), Local and District Municipality Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), and development goals and objectives.
- » Relevant legislation, guidelines, policies, plans, and frameworks.
- » Available literature pertaining to social issues associated with the development and operation of solar PV power plants and associated infrastructure.

2.3 Impact Assessment Evaluation Method

The main objective of this SIA is to determine the social risks and opportunities, and positive and negative impacts which may be associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the project. The methodology below (as provided by Savannah Environmental) allows for the evaluation of the overall impact of a proposed project on the social environment. This includes an assessment of the significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the project. Social impacts were assessed in terms of their perceived extent (scale), duration, magnitude (severity), probability (certainty), and status (negative, neutral or positive).

- » The **nature**, which includes a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.
- » The **extent**, wherein it is indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional, and a value between 1 and 5 was assigned as appropriate (with 1 being low and 5 being high).
- » The **duration**, wherein it is indicated whether:
 - * The lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0 – 1 years) – assigned a score of 1.
 - * The lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2 – 5 years) – assigned a score of 2.
 - * Medium-term (5 – 15 years) – assigned a score of 3.
 - * Long term (> 15 years) – assigned a score of 4.
 - * Permanent – assigned a score of 5.
- » The **magnitude**, quantified on a scale from 0 – 10, where 0 is small and will have no effect on the environment, 2 is minor and will not result in an impact on processes, 4 is low and will cause a slight impact on processes, 6 is moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way, 8 is high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease), and 10 is very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.
- » The **probability** of occurrence, which describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability is estimated on a scale of 1 – 5, where 1 is very improbable (probably will not happen), 2 is improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood), 3 is probable (distinct possibility), 4 is highly probable (most likely) and 5 is definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).
- » the **significance**, which is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above and can be assessed as low, medium or high.
- » The **status**, which will be described as either positive, negative or neutral.
- » The degree to which the impact can be reversed.
- » The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.
- » The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

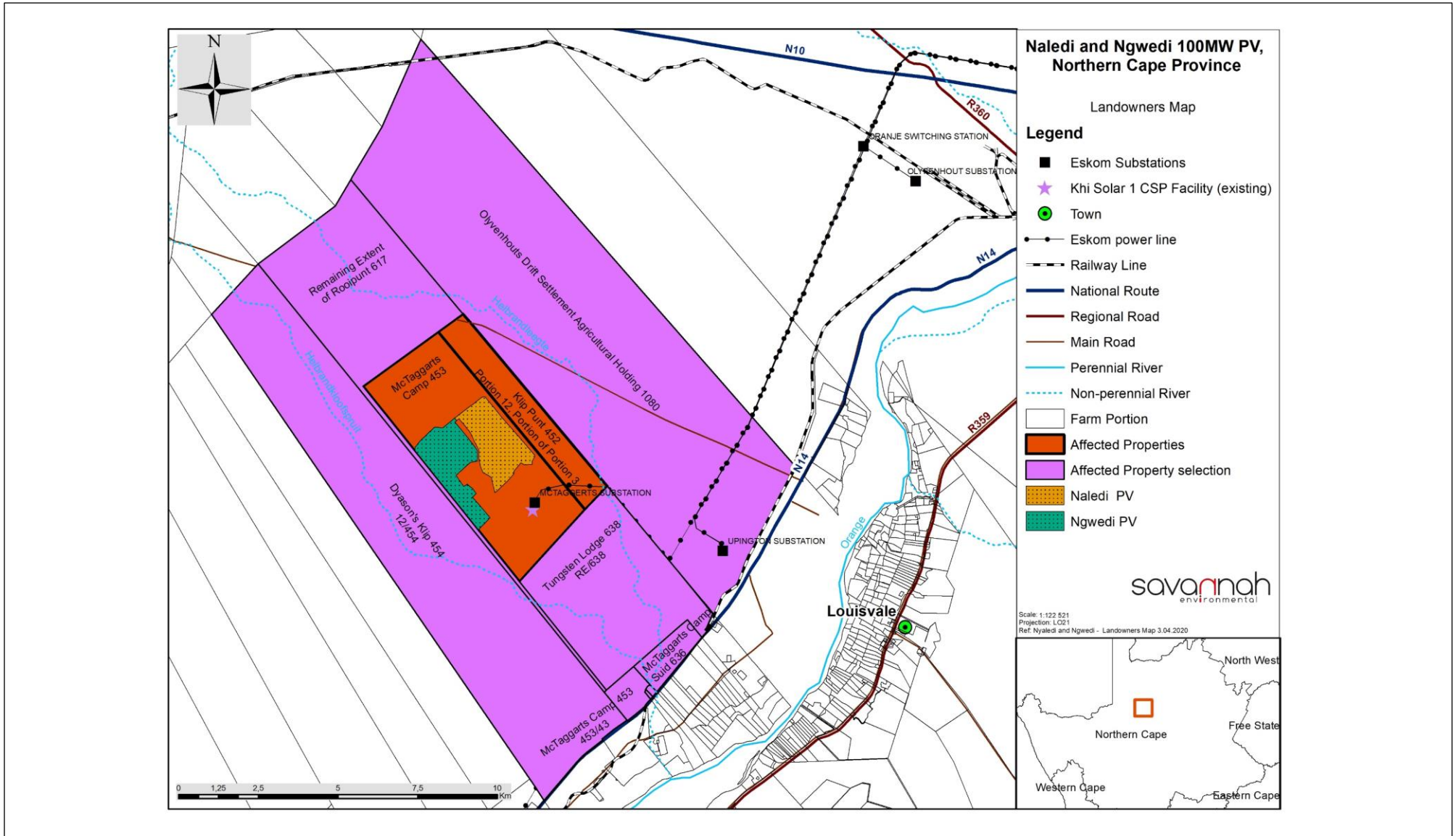


Figure 2.2: Landowners map of the affected and adjacent properties for the Naledi PV project

The **significance** was then calculated by combining the criteria in the following formula:

$$S = (E+D+M) \times P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The **significance weightings** for each potential impact are as follows:

- » < 30 points: Low (i.e. where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area).
- » 30 – 60 points: Medium (i.e. where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated).
- » > 60 points: High (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

2.4 Limitations and Assumptions

The following assumptions and limitations are applicable to this SIA Report:

- » Data derived from the 2011 Census, Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2012, Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2018 Review - Executive Summary, ZF MCGAWU District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/2019 (2017-2022) and the Kai !GARIB Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2019/2020 of June 2019 was used to generate the majority of information provided in the baseline profile of the study area, the development area and the surroundings. The possibility exists that some of the data utilised may be out of date, and may not provide an accurate reflection of the current status quo.
- » This SIA report did not consider data from the Dawid Kruiper LM as the LM is not directly affected by the development of the Naledi PV.
- » This SIA Report was prepared based on information that was available to the specialist at the time of preparing the report. The sources consulted are not exhaustive, and the possibility exists that additional information which might strengthen arguments, contradict information in this report, and / or identify additional information might exist. Additional information available from the public participation undertaken during the BA process will be included and considered within the final report, where relevant.
- » Some of the project projections reflected in this SIA Report may be subject to change, and therefore may be higher or lower than those estimated by the project proponent.
- » It is assumed that the motivation for, and planning and feasibility study of the project were undertaken with integrity, and that information provided by the project proponent was accurate and true at the time of preparing this SIA Report.

3. LEGISLATION AND POLICY REVIEW

The legislative and policy context applicable to a project plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with the development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess a proposed development in terms of its suitability with regards to key planning and policy documents.

The following key pieces of documentation were reviewed as part of this legislation and policy review process:

National Policy and Planning Context:

- » Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- » National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- » White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)
- » White Paper on the Renewable Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (2003)
- » National Energy Act (No. 34 of 2008)
- » Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) (2015)
- » Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for Electricity (2010 – 2030) (2011) (and subsequent updates thereto)
- » National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 (2012)
- » Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs)

Provincial Policy and Planning Context:

- » Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2012
- » Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2018 Review - Executive Summary

Local Policy and Planning Context:

- » ZF MCGAWU District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/2019 (2017-2022)
- » Kai !GARIB Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2019/2020 of June 2019

3.1 National Policy and Planning Context

Any project which contributes positively towards the objectives mentioned within national policies could be considered strategically important for the country. A review of the national policy environment suggests that the increased utilisation of Renewable Energy (RE) sources is considered integral to reducing South Africa's carbon footprint, diversifying the national economy, and contributing towards social upliftment and economic development. As the project comprises a RE project that would contribute RE supply to provincial and national targets set out and supported within these national policies, it is considered that the project fits within the national policy framework.

A brief review of the most relevant national legislation and policies is provided in table format (**Table 3.1**) below.

Table 3.1: Relevant national legislation and policies for the Naledi PV project

Relevant legislation or policy	Relevance to the proposed project
<p>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</p>	<p>Section 24 of the Constitution pertains specifically to the environment. It states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</p> <p>The Constitution outlines the need to promote social and economic development. Section 24 of the Constitution therefore requires that development be conducted in such a manner that it does not infringe on an individual's environmental rights, health, or well-being. This is especially significant for previously disadvantaged individuals who are most at risk to environmental impacts.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)</p>	<p>This piece of legislation is South Africa's key piece of environmental legislation, and sets the framework for environmental management in South Africa. NEMA is founded on the principle that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being as contained within the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>The national environmental management principles state that the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.</p> <p>The need for responsible and informed decision-making by government on the acceptability of environmental impacts is therefore enshrined within NEMA.</p>
<p>White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</p>	<p>The White Paper on Energy Policy places emphasis on the expansion of energy supply options to enhance South Africa's energy security. This can be achieved through increased use of RE and encouraging new entries into the generation market.</p> <p>The policy states that the advantages of RE include, minimal environmental impacts during operation in comparison with traditional supply technologies, generally lower running costs, and high labour intensities. Disadvantages include, higher capital costs in some cases, lower energy densities, and lower levels of availability, depending on specific conditions, especially with sun and wind based systems. Nonetheless, renewable resources generally operate from an unlimited resource base and, as such, can increasingly contribute towards a long-term sustainable energy future.</p>
<p>White Paper on the Renewable Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (2003)</p>	<p>The White Paper on Renewable Energy Policy supplements Government's predominant policy on energy as set out in the White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (DME, 1998). The policy recognises the potential of RE, and aims to create the necessary conditions for the development and commercial implementation of RE technologies.</p> <p>The White Paper on RE sets out Government's vision, policy principles, strategic goals and objectives for promoting and implementing RE in South Africa. The country relies heavily on coal to meet its energy needs due to its abundant, and fairly accessible and affordable coal resources. However, massive RE resources that can be sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, have so far remained largely untapped.</p> <p>The White Paper on Renewable Energy of 2003 set a target of 10 000GWh to be generated from RE by 2013 to be produced mainly from biomass, wind, solar and small-scale hydro. The</p>

Relevant legislation or policy	Relevance to the proposed project
	target was subsequently reviewed in 2009 during the RE summit of 2009. The policy supports the investment in RE facilities as they contribute towards ensuring energy security through the diversification of energy supply, reducing GHG emissions and the promotion of RE sources.
National Energy Act (No. 34 of 2008)	<p>The purpose of the National Energy Act (No. 34 of 2008) is to ensure that diverse energy resources are available, in sustainable quantities and at affordable prices, to the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, while taking environmental management requirements into account. In addition, the Act also provides for energy planning, and increased generation and consumption of Renewable Energies (REs).</p> <p>The Act provides the legal framework which supports the development of RE facilities for the greater environmental and social good, and provides the backdrop against which South Africa's strategic planning regarding future electricity provision and supply takes place. It also provides the legal framework which supports the development of RE facilities for the greater environmental and social good.</p>
Integrated Energy Plan (IEP), 2015	The Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) (which was developed under the National Energy Act (No. 34 of 2008)), recognises that energy is essential to many human activities, and is critical to the social and economic development of a country. The purpose of the IEP is essentially to ensure the availability of energy resources, and access to energy services in an affordable and sustainable manner, while minimising associated adverse environmental impacts. Energy planning therefore needs to balance the need for continued economic growth with social needs, and the need to protect the natural environment.
Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity (IRP) 2010-2030 (2011)	<p>The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for Electricity 2010 – 2030 is a subset of the IEP and constitutes South Africa's National electricity plan. The primary objective of the IRP is to determine the long term electricity demand and detail how this demand should be met in terms of generating capacity, type, timing and cost. The IRP also serves as input to other planning functions, including amongst others, economic development and funding, and environmental and social policy formulation.</p> <p>On 27 August 2018, the then Minister of Energy published a draft IRP which was issued for public comment. The lengthy public participation and consultation process has culminated in the issue of the IRP 2019 which updates the energy forecast from the current period to the year 2030. Since the promulgated IRP 2010, the following capacity developments have taken place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A total of 6 422MW has been procured thus far under the REIPPPP, with 3 876MW being currently operational and made available to the grid. In addition, IPPs have commissioned 1005MW from two (2) Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGT) peaking plants; and » Under the Eskom Build Programme, 1 332MW has been procured from the Ingula Pumped Storage Project, 1 588MW and 800MW from the Medupi and Kusile power stations and 100MW from the Sere Wind Farm. <p>Provision has been made for the following new capacity by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 1 500MW of coal; » 2 500MW of hydro; » 6 000MW of solar PV; » 14 400MW of wind; » 1 860MW of nuclear; » 2 088MW of storage;

Relevant legislation or policy	Relevance to the proposed project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 3 000MW of gas/diesel; and » 4 000MW from other distributed generation, co-generation, biomass and landfill technologies. <p>Based on the 2019 IRP, 1 474MW has been installed for solar PV facilities, whereas, 814MW has already been procured. In addition, 1 000MW has been allocated for solar PV facilities from 2022 to 2030. This will bring the total installed capacity of solar PV facilities by 2030 to 8 288MW</p>
National Development Plan 2030 (2012)	<p>The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 is a plan prepared by the National Planning Commission in consultation with the South African public which is aimed at eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030.</p> <p>In terms of the Energy Sector's role in empowering South Africa, the NDP envisages that, by 2030, South Africa will have an energy sector that promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Economic growth and development through adequate investment in energy infrastructure. The sector should provide reliable and efficient energy service at competitive rates, while supporting economic growth through job creation. » Social equity through expanded access to energy at affordable tariffs and through targeted, sustainable subsidies for needy households. » Environmental sustainability through efforts to reduce pollution and mitigate the effects of climate change. <p>The NDP aims to provide a supportive environment for growth and development, while promoting a more labour-absorbing economy.</p>
Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs)	<p>The Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee (PICC) are integrating and phasing investment plans across 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs) which have 5 core functions, including to unlock opportunity, transform the economic landscape, create new jobs, strengthen the delivery of basic services and support the integration of African economies.</p> <p>SIP 8 of the energy SIPs supports the development of RE projects as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Green energy in support of the South African economy: Support sustainable green energy initiatives on a national scale through a diverse range of clean energy options as envisaged in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and supports bio-fuel production facilities. <p>The development of Naledi PV is aligned with SIP 8 as it constitutes a green energy initiative which would contribute clean energy in accordance with the IRP 2010 – 2030. It must be noted that the project would only be registered as a SIP should the project proceed to construction.</p>

3.2 Provincial Policies

This section provides a brief review of the most relevant provincial policies. Naledi PV is considered to align with the aims of these policies, even if contributions to achieving the goals therein are only minor.

A brief review of the most relevant provincial policies is provided in table format (**Table 3.2**) below.

Table 3.2: Relevant provincial policies for the Naledi PV project

Relevant policy	Relevance to the proposed project
Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2012	<p>The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2012 states that the overarching goal for the province is to enable sustainability through sustainable development. The province considers social and economic development as imperative in order to address the most significant challenge facing the Northern Cape, which is poverty.</p> <p>The PSDF identifies key sectoral strategies and plans which are considered to be the key components of the PSDF. Sectoral Strategy 19 refers to a provincial renewable energy strategy. Within the PSDF a policy has been included which states that renewable energy sources (including the utilisation of solar energy) are to comprise 25% of the province's energy generation capacity by 2020.</p> <p>The overall energy objective for the province also includes promoting the development of renewable energy supply schemes which are considered to be strategically important for increasing the diversity of domestic energy supply and avoiding energy imports, while also minimising the detrimental environmental impacts. The implementation of sustainable renewable energy is also to be promoted within the province through appropriate financial and fiscal instruments.</p>
Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) 2018 Review - Executive Summary	<p>The review of the Northern Cape PSDF (2018) refers to infrastructure investment and that a balance must be maintained between investments aimed at meeting the social needs of communities and investment aimed at promoting economic development and job creation.</p> <p>The Spatial Development Strategy identified in the PSDF for basic infrastructure includes the achieving the provision of green infrastructure which includes renewable energy.</p> <p>As part of the Vision 2040 of the PSDF key opportunities are identified for the Province. The strengthening of the development triangle that is formed by the linking of Kimberley, Vryburg, Upington and De Aar. The development triangle sustains a diverse economy with strong mining, agricultural and renewable energy sectors. It is stated in the PSDF that a sustainable and viable economic network must be driven within the development triangle to improve the return of public investment in the Province.</p> <p>The development of Naledi PV will contribute to the economic network of the development triangle, albeit to a limited extent, specifically in terms of the renewable energy sector.</p>

3.3 District and Local Municipalities Policies

The strategic policies at district and local level have similar objectives for the respective areas, namely to accelerate economic growth, create jobs, and uplift communities. Naledi PV is considered to align with the aims of these policies, even if contributions to achieving the goals therein are only minor.

A brief review of the most relevant district and local municipal policies is provided in table format (**Table 3.3**) below.

Table 3.3: Relevant district and local municipal policies for Naledi PV

Relevant policy	Relevance to the proposed project
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality Draft Integrated	The vision of the ZF Mgcawu DM is "Quality support to deliver quality services.". The mission of the ZF Mgcawu DM is "Centre of excellence in providing quality basic services through support to local municipalities."

Relevant policy	Relevance to the proposed project
<p>Development Plan (IDP), 2018/2019 (2017-2022)</p>	<p>The following strategic objectives and development objectives have been identified for the ZF Mgcawu DM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To monitor and determine the housing backlogs in the district as well as to eradicate sanitation and infrastructure backlogs » To assess and provide targeted support improving institutional capacity and service delivery capabilities of category B-municipalities » To promote environmental health and safety of communities in the ZF Mgcawu District through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health services, fire and disaster risks » To promote safety of communities in the ZF Mgcawu District through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of fire and disaster risks » To Facilitate the Development of Sustainable regional land use, economic, spatial and environmental planning frameworks that will support and guide the development of a diversified, resilient and sustainable district economy » To market, develop and co-ordinate tourism in the ZF Mgcawu District » To assess and monitor the status of infrastructure needs and requirements of category B Municipalities » To ensure efficient business operations and to fulfil the assurance statutory requirements of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality <p>The strategic objective of supporting and guiding the development of a diversified, resilient and sustainable district economy, and the development objectives of creating investment opportunities in sectoral development (i.e. investment activities, Entrepreneurial business support programme), and enabling an environment for business establishment and support initiatives (i.e. Increase the number of businesses, entrepreneurial support) through its local content and local economic development requirements as prescribed under the REIPPP Programme will be supported through the proposed development.</p>
<p>Kai !Garib Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2019/2020 (June 2019)</p>	<p>There are six established Independent Power Producer projects located within the municipality. These projects include Khi Solar One (Solar CSP), which is located directly adjacent to Naledi PV, Aries Solar (Solar PV), Neusberg Hydro Electric Project A (Hydro), Dyasons Klip 1 (Solar PV), Dyasons Klip 2 (Solar PV) and Sirius Solar PV Project One (Solar PV).</p> <p>The Kai !Garib LM has identified that there is potential for further IPP projects to become operational in the LM, with several already in the planning stages. Kai !Garib LM is also a participant in the ZF Mgcawu Development Forum, an initiative coordinated by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) which aims to ensure that integrated development planning and implementation of regional projects take place. This includes the renewable energy and mining plants, together with other industry stakeholders such as agricultural, business and civil society stakeholders. Kai !Garib LM recognises the importance of participating in this forum to provide a platform for partnerships for regional socio-economic growth.</p>

3.4 Conclusion

The review of relevant legislation, policies and documentation pertaining to the energy sector indicates that renewable or green energy (i.e. energy generated by naturally occurring renewable resources), and therefore the establishment of Naledi PV, is supported at a national, provincial, and local level, and that the proposed project will contribute positively towards a number of targets and policy aims.

4. SOCIAL PROFILE

Naledi PV is proposed within a development footprint with an extent of ~230ha on Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452, located approximately 20km south-west of Upington, in the Kai !Garib LM, of the ZF Mgcawu DM, in the Northern Cape Province (refer to **Table 4.1**). The development area borders the Dawid Kruiper LM, located directly adjacent and to the east.

Table 4.1: Spatial Context of the Proposed Development Area for the development of Naledi PV.

Province	Northern Cape Province
District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu DM
Local Municipality	Kai !Garib LM
Ward Number(s)	Ward 8 – Kai !Garib LM
Nearest Town(s)	Large towns located in the surrounding area includes Upington (approximately 20km north-east of the development area) and Keimoes (approximately 22km south-west of the development area)
Farm Portion(s), Name(s) and Number(s)	Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 453 Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452
SG 21 Digit Code (s)	C0280000000045300003 C0280000000045200012
Current Zoning of the study area	Agriculture and special use
Current land use of the study area	Agriculture and energy generation (Khi Solar One CSP Facility)

This Chapter provides an overview of the socio-economic environment of the province, DM, and LMs within which Naledi PV is proposed for development, and provides the socio-economic basis against which potential issues can be identified.

4.1 Northern Cape Province

The Northern Cape Province is located in the north-western extent of South Africa and constitutes South Africa's largest province, occupying an area 372 889km² in extent, equivalent to nearly a third (30.5%) of the country's total land mass. It is also South Africa's most sparsely populated province with a population of 1 145 861, and a population density of 3.1/km². It is bordered by the provinces of the Western Cape, and Eastern Cape to the south, and south-east, the provinces of Free State, and North West to the east, Botswana and Namibia, to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The Northern Cape is South Africa's only province which borders Namibia, and therefore plays an important role in terms of providing linkages between Namibia and the rest of South Africa. The Orange River is a significant feature within the province, is the main source of water, and also constitutes the international border between South Africa and Namibia.

The Northern Cape offers unique tourism opportunities including wildlife conservation destinations, natural features, historic sites, festivals, cultural sites, stars gazing, adventure tourism, agricultural tourism, ecotourism, game farms, and hunting areas, etc. The province is home to the Richtersveld Botanical and Landscape World Heritage Site, which comprises a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention. The Northern Cape is also home to

two Transfrontier National Parks, namely the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, and the Richtersveld /Ai-Ais Transfrontier Park, as well as five national parks, and six provincial reserves.

The Northern Cape plays a significant role in South Africa's science and technology sector, and is home to the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT), and the Karoo Array Telescope (MeerKAT).

The Northern Cape makes the smallest contribution to South Africa's economy (contributing only 2% to South Africa's Gross Domestic Product per region (GDP-R) in 2007). The mining sector is the largest contributor to the provincial GDP, contributing 26%. The Northern Cape's mining industry is of national and international importance, as it produces approximately 37% of South Africa's diamond output, 44% of its zinc, 70% of its silver, 84% of its iron-ore, 93% of its lead and 99% of its manganese.

In 2007 the agricultural sector contributed 5.8% to the Northern Cape GDP per region which was equivalent to approximately R1.3 billion. The agricultural sector also employs approximately 19.5% of the total formally employed individuals (LED Strategy). The sector is experiencing significant growth in value-added activities, including game-farming, while food production and processing for the local and export market is also growing significantly (PGDS, July 2011). Approximately 96% of the land is used for stock farming, including beef cattle and sheep or goats, as well as game farming, while approximately 2% of the province is used for crop farming, mainly under irrigation in the Orange River Valley and Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme (LED Strategy).

The Northern Cape comprises five Districts, namely Frances Baard, John Taolo Gaetsewe, Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme, and ZF Mgcawu (refer to **Figure 4.1**).

4.2 ZF Mgcawu DM

The ZF Mgcawu DM (previously known as the Siyanda DM) is situated in the north-central extent of the Northern Cape Province, and is bordered by the Namakwa DM to the south-west and south, the Pixley ka Seme DM to the south and south-east, the Frances Baard and John Taolo Gaetsewe DMs to the east, Botswana to the north, and Namibia to the west. The ZF Mgcawu DM occupies an area of land approximately 102 484km² in extent, which is equivalent to over one quarter (approximately 27%) of the Northern Cape Province. Approximately 65 000km² of the DM's land mass comprises the Kalahari Desert, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, and the former Bushman Land.

The ZF Mgcawu DM is home to Upington, which is the capital of the DM, and is also where the DM's government is located. Other prominent cities and towns located within the DM include Beeshoek, Brandboom, Danielskuil, Eksteenskuil, Groblershoop, Kakamas, Keimoes, Kenhardt, Lime Acres, Mier, Postmasburg, and Rietfontein. The main economic sectors within the DM include agriculture, mining, and tourism.

The ZF Mgcawu DM comprises five LMs, namely Kai !Garib, Tsantsabane, Kheis, Kgatelopele and Dawid Kruiper (refer to **Figure 4.2**).

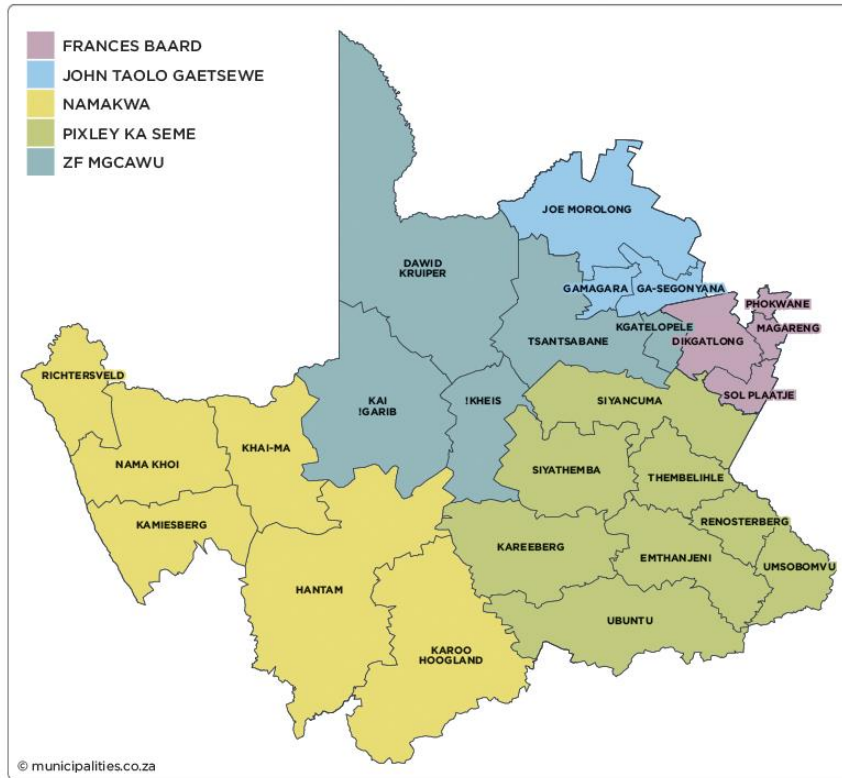


Figure 4.1: Map showing the municipalities of the Northern Cape (Source: www.municipalities.co.za).

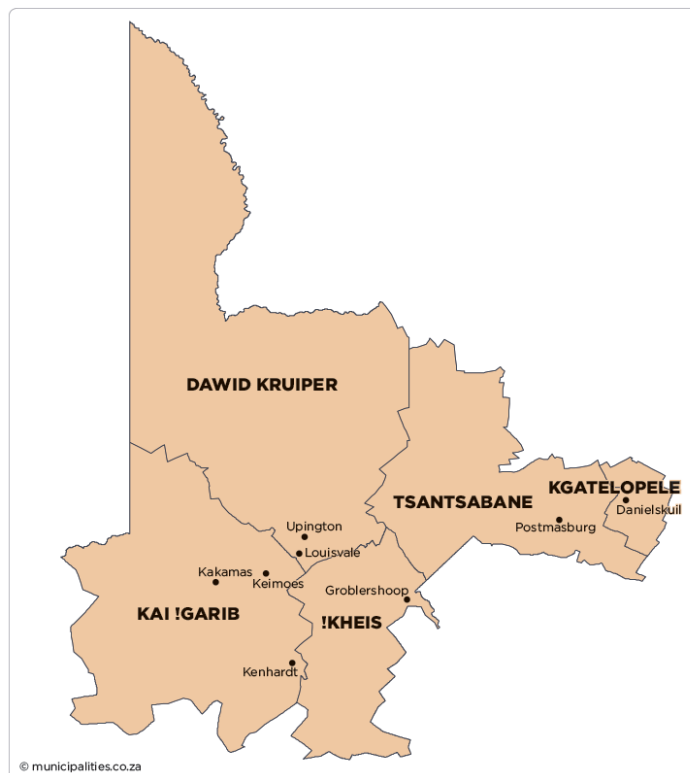


Figure 4.2: Map showing the municipalities of the ZF Mgcawu DM (Source: www.municipalities.co.za).

4.3 Kai !Garib LM

The Kai !Garib LM is located in the south-western extent of the ZF Mgcawu DM. It is bordered by the Dawid Kruiper LM to the north, and north-east, the !Kheis LM to the east, the Hantam LM and Khai-Ma LM of the Namakwa DM to the south and south-west respectively, and Namibia to the north-west. The Kai !Garib LM is approximately 26 377km² in extent, and is the second-largest LM in the ZF Mgcawu DM, accounting for approximately one quarter (25.7%) of the DM's geographical area. The Kai !Garib LM is characterised by its unique landscape, which includes the Kalahari Desert on one side, and the Orange River on the other.

The Kai !Garib LM is characterised by three main towns, namely: Kakamas, Keimoes, and Kenhardt. The main economic sectors within the LM include agriculture (51.8%), community and government services (15.9%), wholesale and retail trade (11.3%), finance services (7.6%), and manufacturing (5.1%)

The Orange River is the life vein of the area and forms the largest economic base of this area with large tracts of cultivated land occurring on both sides of the river. The Orange River is the biggest driving force behind the area, causing economic activities to have expanded greatly along the river over the last two decades. The main towns of Kakamas and Keimoes are situated in the midst of an intensive irrigation farming community stretching from Groblershoop in the east to Blouputs in the west. Farming includes crops like vineyards, pecan-nut and citrus plantations. Local areas where these types of farming flourish include: Blouputs, Eksteenskuil, Riemvasmaak and Cannon Island, while Kenhardt is known for livestock farming.

4.4 Study Area and Development Area

Naledi PV is proposed on Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452 located approximately 20km south-west of Upington, and 22km north-east of Keimoes. Settlement areas located in the vicinity of the site includes Ses Brugge / Kalksloot, Klippunt, Dyasons Klip Settlement, Oranjevallei, Louisvale, and Kanoneiland. These communities are considered to be low-income communities housed in low cost and informal housing. The residents of these settlements are employed largely by the local agricultural sector, specifically viticulture and fruit farms and associated manufacturing facilities. The employment opportunities are therefore largely seasonal.

Land uses within close proximity to the development area, and within the study area, includes the operation of the 50MW Khi Solar One CSP Facility (operational since February 2016, **Figure 4.3**), which is located in the southern corner of Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 453. Within the north-western corner of the property (outside of the development area but within the study area), the remains of old Tungsten mining activities and limited mining infrastructure are present, which has resulted in degradation of the natural environment. Sheep farming is also being undertaken within the surrounding areas of the development area.

According to the National Landcover Map (2014), the affected properties of the study area consist primarily of low shrubland, industrial areas (i.e. Khi Solar One CSP Facility), bare areas with no vegetation, very small areas of open bush or woodlands and bare mining areas.

The general area is sparsely populated with the Kai !Garib LM having a population density of approximately 2.5/km².



Figure 4.3: Operational Khi Solar One located in the southern corner of Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggart's Camp No. 453 (source: www.energy.org.za)

The N14 national road, which links the town of Keimoes to the south-west, and Upington to the north-east, is located approximately 5km to the south-east of the site. A disused railway line, which stretches between Keimoes and Upington, is located north of the N14. A gravel road (known as the Lutzputs Road (D3276)) is located to the north-east which provides access to the northern portion of the affected properties through smaller farm tracks. The Lutzputs Road provides access to the Lutzputz settlement, located approximately 37km to the north-west and is mainly used by local road users of the area. A railway line is located ~10km to the north which provides access from Upington to the Nakop Border Post to Namibia.

The Orange River is located ~12km to the south-east of the development area and is considered as a major economic contributor to the area. Activities undertaken along the River includes cultivation and intensive irrigation farming, as well as recreation. The farming activities include crops such as vineyards, pecan-nut and citrus plantations.

An area of land approximately 330ha has been earmarked for the establishment of Naledi PV. Naledi PV comprises the development of a commercial PV solar energy facility with a contracted capacity of 100MW and associated infrastructure. Other commercial PV solar energy facilities, known as McTaggart's PV1, McTaggart's PV2, McTaggart's PV3, Klip Punt PV1 and Ngwedi PV, are proposed directly to the west and north of the development area of Naledi PV. The facilities will have a contracted capacity of 75MW each, except for Ngwedi PV which will have a contracted capacity of 100MW. The facilities will also include associated infrastructure. Considering the existing CSP project located directly to the south of the development area and the other PV solar energy facilities proposed, the immediate area will become more industrial with the addition of infrastructure to the area. This change in land use is considered to be acceptable considering the current and previous land use activities undertaken within the area.

There are no major social receptors located within or directly adjacent to the development area. Social receptors that could be affected are the local travellers making use of the Lutzputs Road located to the

north-east. Other social receptors located further to the south-east includes travellers making use of the N14, the settlements of Ses Brugge / Kalksloot, Klippunt, Oranjevallei, Ses Brugge and Dyasons Klip, as well as the agricultural activities undertaken along the Orange River. Due to the fact that renewable energy development has already been undertaken within the surrounding area of the social features, i.e. the construction and operation of the Khi Solar One CSP Facility, the construction and operation of the Sirius Solar One PV project and the construction of the Dyasons Klip 1 and 2 PV projects, the development of the proposed project will not introduce solar energy as a land use to the area. The distance of the area proposed for development of Naledi PV to these social receptors also provides a buffer in terms of direct impact.

Tourism activities are undertaken outside of the development area and close to the Orange River. This includes the Bezalel Wine and Brandy Estate, which is located on the N14 approximately 10km to the south of the site. This facility includes accommodation, a restaurant and a wine tasting facility.

The description of the development area provided above is considered to be the current *status quo* and social landscape associated with the area within which Naledi PV is proposed to be placed.

4.5 Baseline Description of the Social Environment

Table 4.2 provides a baseline summary of the socio-economic profile of the Kai !Garib LM within which Naledi PV is proposed. In order to provide context against which the LM's socio-economic profile can be compared, the socio-economic profiles of the ZF Mgcawu DM, Northern Cape Province, and South Africa as a whole have also been provided. The data presented in this section have been derived from the 2011 Census, the Local Government Handbook South Africa 2019, the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), and the ZF Mgcawu DM and Kai !Garib LM IDPs.²

Table 4.2: Baseline description of the socio-economic characteristics of the area proposed for Naledi PV

Location characteristics
» The project is proposed within the Northern Cape Province, which is South Africa's largest, but least populated Province.
» The project is proposed within the Kai !Garib LM of the ZF Mgcawu DM.
» The Kai !Garib LM is approximately 26 377km ² in extent, equivalent to approximately one quarter (25.7%) of the ZF Mgcawu DM.
Population characteristics
» Between 2001 and 2011 the Kai !Garib LM experienced a population growth rate of 1.2% per year.
» The Kai !Garib LM is male dominated, with males comprising approximately 52.0% of the LM population. The ZF Mgcawu DM is also male dominated, with males comprising approximately 50.8% of the DM population.
» Coloureds comprise the predominant population group within the Kai !Garib LM and ZF Mgcawu DM.
» The Kai !Garib LM, ZF Mgcawu DM, and Northern Cape provincial, and South African national population age structures are all youth dominated. A considerable proportion of the respective populations therefore comprise individuals within the economically active population between the ages of 15 and 64 years of age.
Economic, education and household characteristics
» The Kai !Garib LM has a dependency ratio of 29.5, which is lower than the ZF Mgcawu DM (33.6), Northern Cape Province (35.8), and South Africa (34.5).

² While information was derived from the Local Government Handbook South Africa 2019, Northern Cape PSDF, ZF Mgcawu DM and Kai !Garib LM IDPs, these sources largely make use of statistical information derived from the Census 2011. The information presented in this Chapter may therefore be somewhat outdated, but is considered sufficient for the purposes of this assessment (i.e. to provide an overview of the socio-economic characteristics against which impacts can be identified and their significance assessed).

- » Education levels within the Kai !Garib LM are low with approximately 70.6% of the population aged 20 years and older who have received some form of schooling not having completed Grade 12 / Matric. This implies that the majority of the population can be expected to have a relatively low-skill level and would either require employment in low-skill sectors, or skills development opportunities in order to improve the skills level of the area.
- » The unemployment rate of the Kai !Garib LM (6.7%) is lower than that of the ZF Mgcawu DM (11.3%), and the percentage of economically inactive individuals within the Kai !Garib LM (31.3%) is also lower than that of the ZF Mgcawu DM (38.3%).
- » Household income levels within the Kai !Garib LM are very low, with approximately 84% falling within the poverty level (i.e. R0 – R38 400 per annum). The area can therefore be expected to have a high poverty level with associated social consequences such as not being able to pay for basic needs and services and poor living conditions.
- » The main economic sectors within the Kai !Garib LM include agriculture (51.8%), community and government services (15.9%), wholesale and retail trade (11.3%), finance services (7.6%), and manufacturing (5.1%).
- » As of 2011 there were a total of 22 260 households within the Kai !Garib LM. This is equivalent to 32.9% of the total number of households within the ZF Mgcawu DM (67 468), and 7.1% of the total number of households within Northern Cape Province (313 402).
- » The majority of households (56.3%) within the Kai !Garib LM comprise formal brick dwellings, while 1.7% comprise traditional dwellings, 4.3% comprise informal dwellings not in a backyard, and 0.4% comprise informal dwellings in a back yard.

Services

- » The Kai !Garib LM is poorly serviced in terms of public sector health facilities with one hospital located in Kakamas, and a number of clinics, satellite clinics, mobile facilities and community health centres throughout the LM.
- » The majority of households within the Kai !Garib LM are adequately serviced with regards to water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal, however there is significant room for improvement in terms of service deliver within the LM, with the LM often exhibiting lower levels of service provision than that of the ZF Mgcawu DM, Northern Cape Province, and South Africa as a whole.

5. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Chapter provides a detailed description and assessment of the potential social impacts that have been identified for the detailed design and construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of Naledi PV.

A facility layout has been provided by the applicant for consideration as part of the Basic Assessment process and is considered within the SIA. The layout provides an indication of the facility infrastructure proposed within the development footprint (**Figure 5.1**).

Through the undertaking of this Social Impact Assessment for the development of Naledi PV, the current *status quo* of the area from a social and land use perspective was considered in order to provide an indication of the pre-construction environment and aid in the identification of positive and negative social impacts expected to occur. This assessment considered the following points:

- » The location of the development area in relation to immediately adjacent and surrounding social features or receptors that may be affected.
- » The nature, extent and significance of the features within the social landscape being considered.
- » The existing disturbance already present within the social landscape (i.e. mining activities and other industrial developments).

Social impacts are expected to occur during both the construction and operation phases of Naledi PV. The status of the impacts will be either positive or negative and either mitigation or enhancement measures are recommended for the management of the impacts depending on the status of the impacts.

As part of this Social Impact Assessment the comments and responses reports and Social Impact Assessments of the following previous projects undertaken within the study area were consulted to obtain a better understanding of the potential social impacts expected with the development of the proposed project:

- » Klip Punt PV1, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2110;
- » McTaggarts PV1, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2111;
- » McTaggarts PV2, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2112; and
- » McTaggarts PV3, Northern Cape – DEA Ref.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2113.

The following main issues were raised in the comments and responses reports and Social Impact Assessments of the previous projects (as listed above) and have been considered as part of the social impact assessment for Naledi PV:

- » Lack of local SMME involvement for procurement of services;
- » Lack of employment opportunities for local community members;
- » Employment is contract based and of a temporary nature;
- » Limited skills development opportunities are provided and no proof of skills development is provided to the upskilled individual;
- » Communication with the surrounding communities through the correct channels available within the communities (i.e. acknowledged community leaders);
- » Lack of community involvement and benefits, specifically Kalksloot / Ses Brugge, and employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases and maintenance activities;

- » Lack of community consultation prior to the commencement of and during the construction phase.

The impacts identified above as part of the previous Basic Assessment processes have been considered as part of the social construction and operation phase impacts for the development of Naledi PV.

5.1 Consideration of Project Specific Alternatives

The developer has identified two alternatives for the main access road providing access to the development area. It must be noted that both alternatives link into existing roads which provide access from either the N14 (i.e. Main Access Road 1) or the Lutzputs Road (i.e. Main Access Road 2). Main Access Road 1 has been identified by the developer as the technically preferred main access road.

From a social perspective there would be very little difference in impact between the use of Main Access Road 1 and Main Access Road 2, and the development of either of the alternatives will be acceptable from a social perspective.

Considering the above, the technically preferred alternative is nominated as the preferred alternative from a social perspective.

5.2 Social Impacts during the Construction Phase

The majority of social impacts associated with the project are anticipated to occur during the construction phase of development, and are typical of the type of social impacts generally associated with construction activities. These impacts will be temporary and short-term (12-18 months), but could have long-term effects on the surrounding social environment if not planned or managed appropriately. It is therefore necessary that the detailed design phase be conducted in such a manner so as not to result in permanent social impacts associated with the ill-placement of project components or associated infrastructure or result in the mis-management of the construction phase activities.

The positive and negative social impacts identified and assessed for the construction phase includes:

- » Direct and indirect employment opportunities
- » Economic multiplier effects
- » Influx of jobseekers and change in population
- » Safety and security impacts
- » Impacts on daily living and movement patterns
- » Nuisance impacts, including noise and dust
- » Visual impacts and sense of place impacts

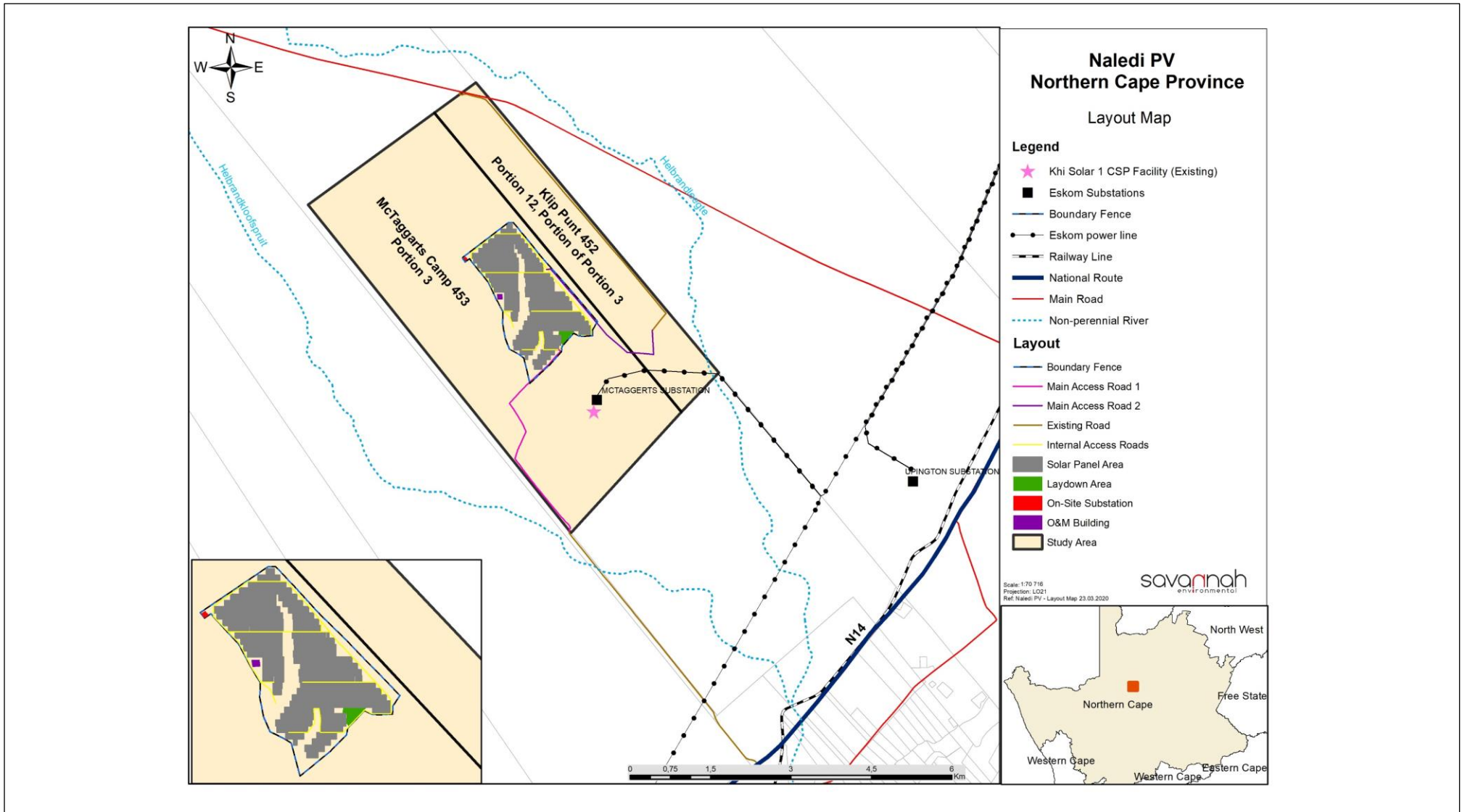


Figure 5.1: Facility layout of Naledi PV illustrating all infrastructure associated with the project

Table 5.1: Impact assessment on direct and indirect employment opportunities

Nature: The creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities during the construction phase of the project.

It is anticipated that the construction of Naledi PV will result in the creation of approximately 300 employment opportunities at the peak of construction, comprising a mixture of skilled (15%), semi-skilled (25%), and low-skilled (60%) opportunities. Employment opportunities generated as a result of the project will be temporary in nature, and will last for the duration of the construction period (i.e. 12- 18 months). The majority of the general labour force will, as far as possible, be sourced from the local labour pool. Where relevant skills are unavailable from the local labour pool, these would need to be sought elsewhere. The injection of income into the area in the form of wages will represent an opportunity for the local economy and businesses in the area.

A number of indirect employment opportunities will also be created. Indirect employment opportunities will predominantly be created in the service industry, through the opportunity for the provision of secondary services to the construction team. Services may include, but are not limited to, accommodation, catering, laundry services and transport.

	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local- Regional (3)	Local- Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)
Significance	Low (28)	Medium (55)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	N/A
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes (enhanced)	

Enhancement:

- » A local employment policy should be adopted to maximise opportunities made available to the local labour force.
- » Labour should be sourced from the local labour pool where possible. If the necessary skills are unavailable, labour should be sourced from (in order of preference) the greater Kai !Garib LM, ZF Mgcawu DM, Northern Cape Province, South Africa, or elsewhere. Where required, training and skills development programmes should be initiated prior to the commencement of the construction phase.
- » Labour force suppliers should as far as possible be sourced locally.
- » Where feasible local suppliers and contractors, that are compliant with Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) criteria, should be used as far as possible to ensure that the benefits resulting from the project accrue as far as possible to the local communities which are also likely to be most significantly impacted / affected by the project.
- » The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible.
- » Proof of skills development must be provided to the upskilled individual.

Residual impacts:

- » Improved pool of skills and experience in the local area.
- » Economic growth for small-scale entrepreneurs.

Table 5.2: Economic multiplier effects impact assessment

Nature: Significance of the impact from the economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services.

There are likely to be opportunities for local businesses and service providers to provide services and materials for, and in doing so benefit from, the construction phase of the proposed project. Off-site accommodation in the nearest towns (Keimoes or Upington) may be required for contract workers and certain employees. The economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services will include, but is not limited to, construction materials and equipment, and workforce essentials such as catering, trade clothing, safety equipment, accommodation, transportation and other goods.

In terms of business opportunities for local companies, expenditure during the construction phase will create business opportunities for the regional and local economy. The increase in demand for new materials and services in the nearby area may stimulate local business and local economic development. There is likely to be a direct increase in industry and indirect increase in secondary businesses.

	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local- Regional (3)	Local- Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)
Significance	Medium (36)	Medium (55)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	N/A
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes (enhanced)	

Enhancement:

- » A local procurement policy should be adopted to maximise the benefit to the local economy and the existing local SMMEs.
- » A database of local companies, specifically Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. construction companies, security companies, catering companies, waste collection companies, transportation companies etc.) should be created and companies listed thereon should be invited to bid for project-related work where applicable.
- » Local procurement must be encouraged along with engagement with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of construction materials, goods and products from local suppliers where feasible.

Residual impacts:

- » Improved local service sector, growth in local business.

Table 5.3: Assessment of impacts from an influx of jobseekers and change in population in the study area

Nature: In-migration of labourers in search of employment opportunities, and a resultant change in population, and increase in pressure on local resources and social networks, or existing services and infrastructure.

An influx of people looking for employment or other economic opportunities could result in increased pressure being placed on economic and social infrastructure, and a change in the local population. Population change refers to the size, structure, density as well as demographic profile of the local community.

An influx of jobseekers into an area, could lead to a temporary increase in the level of crime, cause social disruption and put pressure on basic services. This includes municipal services such as sanitation, electricity, water, waste management, health facilities, transportation and the availability of housing. It could also potentially create conflict between locals and outsiders due to potential differences in racial, cultural and ethnic composition. A further negative impact that could result due to an influx of jobseekers into an area is an increase in unemployment levels due to an oversupply of available workforce, particularly with respect to semi- and unskilled workers.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Short-term (2)	Short-term (2)
Magnitude	Small (0)	Small (0)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (9)	Low (6)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Develop and implement a recruitment protocol in consultation with the municipality and local community leaders. Ensure that the procedures for applications for employment are clearly communicated.
- » Develop and implement a local procurement policy which prioritises "locals first" to prevent the movement of people into the area in search of work.
- » Engage with local community representatives and leaders prior to construction to facilitate the adoption of the local's first procurement policy.
- » Provide transportation for workers (from towns such as Keimoes and Upington) to ensure workers can easily access their place of employment and do not need to move closer to the site.
- » Compile and implement a grievance mechanism.
- » Appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to assist with the procurement of local labour.
- » Prohibit the recruitment of workers at the site.
- » Implement a method of communication whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.
- » Establish clear rules and regulations for access to the proposed site.
- » Appoint a security company and implement appropriate security procedures to ensure that workers do not remain onsite after working hours.
- » Inform local community organisations and policing forums of construction activities and times and the duration of the construction phase.

Residual impacts:

- » Possibility of outside workers remaining in the area after construction is completed which will result in subsequent pressures on local infrastructure, resources and services.

Table 5.4: Assessment of safety and security impacts

Nature: Temporary increase in safety and security concerns associated with the influx of people during the construction phase.

The commencement of construction activities can be associated with an increase in crime within an area. The perceived loss of security during the construction phase of a project due to an influx of workers and / or outsiders to the area (as in-migration of newcomers, construction workers or jobseekers are usually associated with an increase in crime), may have indirect effects such as increased safety and security concerns for neighbouring properties, damage to property, increased risk of veld fire, stock theft, poaching, crime and so forth.

The labour force will not permanently reside within the development area, or have any reason to be on-site after hours.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)

Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (36)	Low (20)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Working hours should be kept within daylight hours during the construction phase.
- » Employees should be easily identifiable and must adhere to the security rules of the site.
- » Provide transportation for workers (from towns such as Keimoes and Upington) to ensure workers do not need to move closer to the site.
- » The perimeter of the construction site should be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the site. The fencing of the site should be maintained throughout the construction period.
- » The appointed EPC contractor must appoint a security company and implement appropriate security procedures and measures.
- » Access in and out of the construction site should be strictly controlled by a security company appointed for the project.
- » A CLO should be appointed to implement a grievance mechanism. A communication protocol should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.
- » A stakeholder management plan must be implemented by the EPC contractor to address neighbouring farmer concerns regarding safety and security.

Residual impacts:

- » None anticipated.

Table 5.5: Assessment of impacts on daily living and movement patterns.

Nature: Temporary increase in traffic disruptions and movement patterns during the construction phase.

Project components and equipment will be transported to site using road transport. The N14 national road or the Lutzputs Road (gravel in nature) will provide the primary access to the development area. Local farmers utilise the gravel access roads to access their farms.

Increased traffic due to construction vehicles could cause disruptions to the local community and increase safety hazards, specifically on the N14 and/or Lutzputs Road. The use of local roads and transport systems may cause road deterioration and congestion. This impact will be magnified since farm roads are not designed to carry heavy traffic and are prone to erosion. Noise, vibrations, dust and visual pollution from heavy vehicle traffic during the construction phase could also negatively impact local residents and road users.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	High (8)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (2)
Significance	Medium (39)	Low (22)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Working hours must preferably be restricted to daylight hours during the construction phase. Where deviation of the working hours is required it must be approved by the relevant authorities and surrounding landowners must be notified.
- » All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be licensed, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and made aware of the potential road safety issues.
- » Construction vehicles should be inspected regularly by the EPC contractor to ensure their road worthiness.
- » Adequate and strategically placed traffic warning signs and control measures must be implemented along the N14 and/or Lutzputs road and gravel farm access roads to warn road users of the construction activities taking place for the duration of the construction phase. Warning signs must be visible at all times, and especially at night. Signage must be maintained throughout the construction phase,
- » Implement penalties for reckless driving as a way to enforce compliance to traffic rules.
- » Avoid heavy vehicle activity through residential areas during "peak" hours (when children are taken to school, people driving to work, etc.).
- » The developer and EPC contractor must ensure that all fencing along access roads is maintained in the present condition or repaired if disturbed or damaged due to construction activities.
- » The developer and EPC Contractor must ensure that the roads utilised for construction activities are either maintained in the present condition or upgraded if damaged (i.e. wear and tear) due to construction activities.
- » A communication protocol must be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.
- » Undertake information sessions with the surrounding communities prior to construction in order to ensure that communities are fully informed of the project to be developed in its final form. This must be undertaken through the appointment of a CLO.

Residual impacts:

- » None anticipated.

Table 5.6: Assessment of nuisance impacts (noise and dust)

Nature: Nuisance impacts in terms of temporary increase in noise and dust.

Nuisance impacts associated with construction related activities include noise, dust, and possible disruption to adjacent properties. Site clearing activities increase the risk of dust and noise being generated, which can in turn negatively impact on adjacent properties. The movement of heavy construction vehicles and construction activities and equipment also have the potential to create noise in the development area, as well as along the N14 national road, Lutzputs Road and gravel access roads. The primary sources of noise during construction would be from construction equipment, vehicle and truck traffic. Noise levels can be audible over a large distance although are generally short in duration. Dust would be generated from construction activities as well as trucks / vehicles driving on gravel access roads. This impact will negatively impact sensitive receptors. The impact of noise and dust on sensitive receptors can be reduced through the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Short-term (2)	Short-term (2)
Magnitude	High (8)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium (44)	Low (21)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase through populated areas should be timed to avoid weekends, public holidays and holiday periods, where feasible.
- » Dust suppression measures must be implemented for heavy vehicles such as wetting of gravel roads on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers
- » A speed limit of 40km/hr should be implemented on gravel roads.
- » Ensure all vehicles are road worthy, drivers are licensed and are made aware of the potential noise and dust issues.
- » A CLO should be appointed. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.

Residual impacts:

- » Residual damage from construction activities.

Table 5.7: Assessment of visual impacts and impacts on the sense of place

Nature: Intrusion impacts from construction activities will have an impact on the areas "sense of place".

Intrusion impacts such as aesthetic pollution (i.e. building materials, construction vehicles, etc.), noise and light pollution will impact the "sense of place" for the local community. Construction related activities have the potential to negatively impact a local area's "sense of place". Such an impact is likely to be present during the construction phase. It is however expected that the project will mostly affect areas and receptors that have already been exposed to other existing renewable energy generation infrastructure and other industrial infrastructure (i.e. for which the sense of place has already been altered).

Given the location of Naledi PV on a private property, within an area characterised as having a low population density, and given the project's location within close proximity to the operational and highly visible Khi Solar One CSP Facility, as well as to the operational Sirius Solar PV Project One PV facility and Dyasons Klip 1 and 2 PV projects (2 x 75MW), the visual impact and impact on the area's sense of place, from a social perspective, associated with the construction of the proposed project is anticipated to be of limited significance.

The identification of the significance of the impact on sense of place for the construction phase was undertaken through the consideration of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Environmental Planning and Design, 2020) undertaken for the project. The impact is considered to be of a low significance, before and after the application of the recommended mitigation measures, as per the findings of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Short-term (2)	Short-term (2)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Small (0)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Very improbable (1)
Significance	Low (10)	Low (3)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Limit noise generating activities to daylight working hours and avoid weekends and public holidays.
- » The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase should be timed to avoid weekends, public holidays and holiday periods where feasible.
- » Dust suppression measures must be implemented for heavy vehicles such as wetting of gravel roads on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers.

- » All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be licensed and made aware of the potential road safety issues and need for strict speed limits.
- » Communication, complaints and grievance channels must be implemented and contact details of the CLO must be provided to the local community in the study area.
- » Ensure proper management and tidiness of the construction site.
- » Implement the relevant mitigation measures as recommended in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

Residual impacts:

- » None anticipated.

5.2 Social impacts during the Operation Phase

Naledi PV is anticipated to operate for a minimum of 20 years during daylight, 7 days a week. While the solar facility will be largely self-sufficient, monitoring and periodic maintenance activities will be required during the operation phase.

The potential positive and negative social impacts that could arise as a result of the operation of the proposed project include the following:

- » Direct and indirect employment opportunities
- » Development of non-polluting renewable energy infrastructure
- » Contribution to Local Economic Development (LED) and social upliftment
- » Visual impact and sense of place impacts
- » Impacts associated with the loss of agricultural land

Table 5.8: Employment opportunities and skills development

Nature: The creation of employment opportunities and skills development opportunities during the operation phase for the country and local economy.

During the operation phase, it is expected that up to 30 full-time employment opportunities will be available, depending on the operational requirements of the facility. These employment opportunities will include low-skilled (70%), semi-skilled (25%) and skilled (5%) opportunities. The employment opportunities generated as a result of the project will be long term and will last for the duration of operation (i.e. approximately 20 years). None of the employees appointed during the operation phase will be housed on-site. In addition to the direct employment opportunities it is anticipated that additional indirect employment opportunities will be generated during the operation of the project.

	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Small (1)	Small (1)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Definite (5)
Significance	Low (20)	Low (25)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes (enhance)	

Enhancement:

- » A local employment policy should be adopted to maximise the opportunities made available to the local community.
- » The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible.
- » Vocational training programs should be established to promote the development of skills of the employees.
- » Proof of skills development must be provided to the upskilled individual.

Residual impacts:

- » Improved pool of skills and experience in the local area.

Table 5.9: Assessment of the development of non-polluting, renewable energy infrastructure

Nature: Development of non-polluting, renewable energy infrastructure.

South Africa currently relies predominantly on coal-generated electricity and as a result, the country's carbon emissions are considerably higher than those of most developing countries. The use of solar technology for power generation is considered a non-consumptive use of a natural resource which produces zero greenhouse gas emissions during its operation. The generation of renewable energy (RE) utilising solar power will contribute positively to South Africa's electricity market. Given South Africa's reliance on Eskom as a power utility, the benefits associated with provision of electricity by an IPP are regarded as an important contribution, and the advancement of RE has been identified as a priority for South Africa.

Increasing the contribution of the RE sector to the local economy would contribute to the diversification of the local economy and provide greater economic stability. The growth in the RE sector as a whole could introduce new skills and development into the area. This is especially true with regards to solar power specifically considering the number of other solar power projects proposed and operational within the broader area.

The development of RE projects have the potential to contribute to the stability of the economy, and could contribute to the local economy through employment generation (direct, indirect, and local service providers) and revenue generation for the LM. While the overall contribution of the project to South Africa's total energy requirements is small the facility will also contribute towards offsetting the total carbon emissions associated with energy generation in South Africa. It should however be noted that such a benefit is associated with all RE projects and not only solar power projects in particular.

	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local- Regional- National (4)	N/A
Duration	Long term (4)	N/A
Magnitude	Low (4)	N/A
Probability	Highly probable (4)	N/A
Significance	Medium (48)	N/A
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	N/A
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes (impact of climate change)	
Can impacts be mitigated?	No	

Mitigation/Enhancement:

- » None required.

Residual impacts:

- » Reduce carbon emissions through the use of renewable energy and contribute to reducing global warming.

Table 5.10: Assessment of the contribution to Local Economic Development (LED) and social upliftment

Nature: Contribution to LED and social upliftment during the operation of the project.

Projects which forms part of the DoE's REIPPP Programme are required as part of their bidding requirements to contribute towards LED and social upliftment initiatives within the area in which they are proposed. In addition, they are required to spend a percentage of their revenue on socio-economic and enterprise development, as well as allocate ownership shares to local communities and previously disadvantaged communities around the project. A portion of the dividends generated by each development also need to be invested into LED projects and programmes. Naledi PV therefore has the potential to contribute positively towards socio-economic development and improvements within the local area.

Socio-economic spin-offs from the project could contribute towards upliftment of the surrounding communities. An in-depth Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is required to ensure that the beneficiary community's needs are understood and sufficiently addressed by the proposed development programmes in order to contribute meaningfully towards local economic growth and development.

	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local-Regional (3)	Local-Regional (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	High (8)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Highly probable (4)
Significance	Medium (52)	Medium (60)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes (enhance)	

Enhancement:

- » A CNA must be conducted to ensure that the LED and social upliftment programmes proposed by the project are meaningful.
- » Ongoing communication and reporting is required to ensure that maximum benefit is obtained from the programmes identified, and to prevent the possibility for such programmes to be misused.
- » The programmes should be reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are best suited to the needs of the community at the time (bearing in mind that these are likely to change over time).

Residual impacts:

- » Social upliftment of the local communities through the development and operation of the project.

Table 5.11: Assessment of the visual impact and impacts on sense of place

Nature: Visual impacts and sense of place impacts associated with the operation phase of Naledi PV.

An area's sense of place is created through the interaction of various characteristics of the environment, including atmosphere, visual resources, aesthetics, climate, lifestyle, culture, and heritage. An area's sense of place is however subjective and largely dependent on the demographics of the population residing within the area and their perceptions regarding trade-offs. For example, while some individuals may prefer not to see any form of infrastructure development, others may be interested in large-scale infrastructure, or engineering projects, and operation of the facility, and consider the impact to be less significant. Such a scenario may especially be true given that the project comprises a renewable energy project, and could therefore be seen as benefitting the local environment, when compared to non-renewable energy generation projects.

An impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light. The social impacts associated with the impact on sense of place relate to the change in the landscape character and visual impact of Naledi PV. Given the location of Naledi PV on a private property, within an area characterised as having a low population density, and given the project's location within close proximity to the operational and highly visible Khi Solar One CSP project, as well as to the operational Sirius Solar one PV facility and Dyasons Klip 1 and 2 PV projects (2 x 75MW), the visual impact and impact on the area's sense of place associated with the operation of Naledi PV is anticipated to be of limited significance from a social perspective. The alteration of the sense of place in view of the local residents and road users will start during the construction phase and remain for the project's operational lifetime.

The identification of the significance of the impact on sense of place for the operation phase was undertaken through the consideration of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Environmental Planning and Design, 2020) undertaken for the project. The impact is considered to be of a low significance, before and after the application of the recommended mitigation measures, as per the findings of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Long-term (4)	Long-term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Small (0)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (14)	Low (10)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Maintain and manage the facility to be in a good and neat condition to ensure that no degradation of the area and site takes place and impacts the visual quality of the area.
- » Implement the relevant mitigation measures as recommended in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for the change in character and sense of place of the landscape setting.

Residual impacts:

- » The visual impact of Naledi PV will remain until the infrastructure is completely decommissioned and removed. Thereafter the impact will be removed.

Table 5.122: Assessment on the loss of agricultural land and overall productivity

Nature: Loss of agricultural land and overall productivity as a result of the operation of the proposed project on an agricultural property.

Land capability is defined as "the extent to which land can meet the needs of one or more uses under defined conditions of management". The area proposed for the development of Naledi PV has a Low to Very-Low land capability which indicates that the area is only suitable for animal grazing and no dryland crop production.

The grazing capacity of the study area ranges between 28 and 32 ha per Large Stock Unit. The area proposed for the development of Naledi PV is suitable for 10 to 12 head of cattle or 41 to 47 head of sheep and goats.

The availability of grazing land available for livestock production will be lost in the area where the Naledi PV will be developed. The impact remains present through the operation phase of the facility. Considering the land capability and grazing capacity of the site, the significance of the impact on the loss of agricultural land will be low, before the implementation of mitigation, from a social perspective.

The Agricultural compliance Statement for the Proposed Naledi PV Project (TerraAfrica Consult, 2020) was considered for the identification of the significance relating to the impact on loss of agricultural land. It must be noted that the assessment made here is based on the impact from a social perspective.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable(3)	Probable(3)
Significance	Low (27)	Low (21)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible	Reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

- » Keep the project footprint as small as possible.
- » Implement mitigation measures recommended by the soils specialist.

Residual impacts:

- » None expected to occur.

5.3 Cumulative Impacts

The EIA Regulations, 2014 (GNR 326) define a cumulative impact as follows:

“Cumulative impact in relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to the existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.”

Naledi PV is proposed within the Upington Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ 7), and is therefore within close proximity to a number of other proposed, approved, and operational solar facilities (refer to **Table 5.13**). A cumulative map is included in **Figure 5.2**.

Table 5.13: Other solar energy projects / developments proposed, approved and operational within proximity (i.e. within 30km) of Naledi PV.

Project Name	DEA Reference Number(s)	Location	Project Status
Khunab Solar Development: (4x 75MW PV) Klip Punt PV1 McTaggart PV1 McTaggart PV2 McTaggart PV3	14/12/16/3/3/1/2110 14/12/16/3/3/1/2111 14/12/16/3/3/1/2112 14/12/16/3/3/1/2113	Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggart's Camp 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452	Approved
Sirius Solar PV Project One (1 x 75MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/2/469	Remaining Extent of the Farm Tungsten Lodge No. 638	Operational
Sirius Solar PV Project Two (1 x 75MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/2/470	Remaining Extent of the Farm Tungsten Lodge No. 638	Approved

Project Name	DEA Reference Number(s)	Location	Project Status
Sirius Solar PV Project Three (1 x 100MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/1/2704	Remaining Extent of the Farm Tungsten Lodge No. 638	Approved
Sirius Solar PV Project Four (1 x 100MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/1/2705	Remaining Extent of the Farm Tungsten Lodge No. 638 and Remaining Extent of the Farm Olyvenhouts Drift Agriculture Holdings 1080	Approved
Khi Solar One (1 x 50MW CSP)	12/12/20/1831	Portion 03 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 435	Operational
Dyasons Klip 1 and 2 (2 x 75MW)	14/12/16/3/3/2/538/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/538/2	Remainder of the Farm Dyason's Klip No. 454	Operational
Bloemsmond Solar 1 and 2 (2 x 75MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/2/815 14/12/16/3/3/2/816	Portions 5 and 14 of the Farm Bloemsmond No. 455	Approved
Upington Solar Park (1 x 1 000MW CSP and PV)	12/12/20/2146	Farm Klip Kraal No. 451	Approved
S-Kol PV Plant (1 x 100MW PV)	12/12/20/2230	Farm Geelkop No. 456	Approved
Rooipunt (1 x 150MW CSP)	14/12/16/3/3/1/427	Farm McTaggarts Camp No. 435	Approved
Solis Power I and II Projects (1 x 150MW CSP, 1 x 125MW CSP)	14/12/20/16/3/3/3/82 14/12/16/3/3/2/621	Portion 443 to 450 of the Farm Van Rooy's Vlei	Approved
Upington Airport Solar PV (1 x 8.9MW PV)	12/12/20/2146	Erf 6013 Upington	Operational
Allepad PV (4 x 100MW)	14/12/16/3/3/2/1105 14/12/16/3/3/2/1106 14/12/16/3/3/2/1107 14/12/16/3/3/2/1108	Erf 5315 and Erf 01 Upington	Approved
Ephraim Sun Solar PV (1 x 75MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/2/821	Remaining Extent of Portion 62 of the Farm Vaalkoppies No. 40	Approved
Ofir-Zx PV Plant (1 x 200MW PV)	12/12/20/2229	Remaining extent of the Farm 616	Approved
Eenduin Solar Park (1x 75MW PV)	14/12/16/3/3/2/631	Portion 2 of the Farm Eenduin No. 465	Proposed
Bright Source CSP Facility (1 x 125MW CSP)	14/12/16/3/3/2/605	Remaining extent of the Farm No. 426	Approved
Bloemsmond 3, 4 & 5 (3x100MW PV)	14/12/16/3/2/2/2042 14/12/16/3/2/2/2044 14/12/16/3/2/2/2043	Portions 5 and 14 of the Farm Bloemsmond No. 455	Approved
Ngwedi PV (1x 100MW PV)	TBC	Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452	Proposed

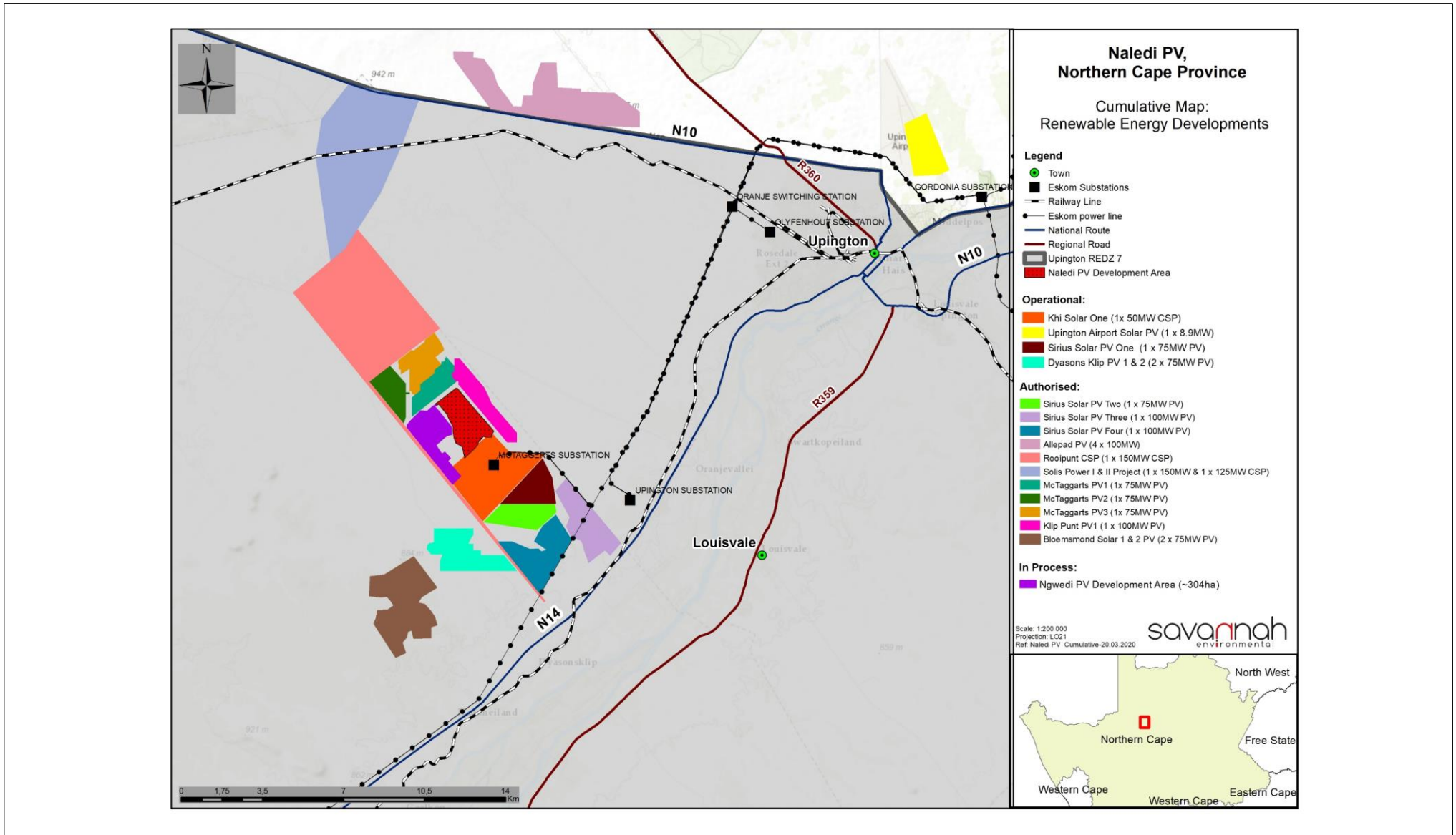


Figure 5.2: Cumulative map of Naledi PV

Considering the concentration of solar energy developments within the surrounding area of Naledi PV the potential for cumulative impacts to occur is likely. Potential cumulative impacts identified for the project include positive impacts on the economy, business development, and employment, as well as negative impacts such as an influx jobseekers and change in the areas sense of place.

5.3.1 Cumulative Impacts associated with Naledi PV

Table 5.14: Cumulative impacts of employment opportunities, business opportunities and skills development

Nature: An increase in employment opportunities, skills development and business opportunities with the establishment of more than one solar power facility.

Naledi PV and the establishment of other solar power projects within the area has the potential to result in significant positive cumulative impacts, specifically with regards to the creation of a number of socio-economic opportunities for the region, which in turn, can result in positive social benefits. The positive cumulative impacts include creation of employment, skills development and training opportunities, and downstream/spin-off business opportunities. The cumulative benefits to the local, regional, and national economy through employment and procurement of services are more considerable than that of Naledi PV alone.

	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local- Regional-National (4)	Local- Regional-National (4)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Highly Probable (4)
Significance	Medium (36)	Medium (56)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	N/A	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes (enhanced)	
Confidence in findings	High	

Enhancement:

The establishment of a number of solar power projects under the REIPPP Programme in the area has the potential to have a positive cumulative impact on the area in the form of employment opportunities, skills development and business opportunities. The positive benefits will be enhanced if local employment policies are adopted and local services providers are utilised by the developers to maximise the project opportunities available to the local community.

Residual impacts:

- » Improved pool of skills and experience in the local area.
- » Improved standard of living through the creation of employment opportunities.
- » Economic growth for small-scale entrepreneurs.

Table 5.15: Cumulative impact with large-scale in-migration of people

Nature: Negative impacts and change to the local economy with an in-migration of labourers, businesses and jobseekers to the area.

While the development of a single solar power project may not result in a major influx of people into the area, the development of several projects at the same time may have a cumulative impact on the in-migration and movement of people. In addition, the fact that the project is proposed within REDZ 7, which has specifically been earmarked for

the development of large scale solar PV energy facilities, implies that the surrounding area is likely to be subject to considerable future applications and expansion of solar energy facilities. Levels of unemployment, and the low level of earning potential may attract individuals to the area in search of better employment opportunities and standards of living.

It is very difficult to control an influx of people into an area, especially in a country where unemployment rates are high. It is therefore important that the project proponent implement and maintain strict adherence with a local employment policy in order to reduce the potential of such an impact occurring.

	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local (2)	Local-Regional (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Low (4)
Probability	Very Improbable (1)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (8)	Low (22)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Confidence in findings	High	

Mitigation:

- » Develop a recruitment policy / process (to be implemented by contractors), which will source labour locally.
- » The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible.
- » Work together with government agencies to ensure that service provision is in line with the development needs of the local area.
- » Form joint ventures with community organisations, through Trusts, which can provide local communities with benefits, such as employment opportunities and services.
- » Develop and implement a recruitment protocol in consultation with the municipality and local community leaders. Ensure that the procedures for applications for employment are clearly communicated.

Residual impacts

- » Possibility of outside workers remaining in the area after the construction is completed and the subsequent potential pressures on local infrastructure, services and poverty problems.

Cumulative benefits associated with the development of multiple renewable energy facilities within the area will be experienced including employment opportunities, skills development, community upliftment, business opportunities and the generation of clean energy.

5.4 Decommissioning Phase

Typically, major social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are linked to the loss of jobs and associated income and will be similar to the impacts during the construction phase. This has implications for the households who are directly affected, the communities within which they live, and the relevant local authorities. However, in the case of Naledi PV it is anticipated that the proposed facility will be refurbished and upgraded to prolong its lifespan, where possible, and decommissioning will only take place once the economic viability of the project has come to an end.

5.5 Assessment of Impacts for the No-Go Option:

The "no-go" alternative is the option of not constructing Naledi PV. The implementation of Naledi PV is expected to result in a number of positive and negative social impacts. The majority of negative impacts identified for the project are associated with the construction phase of the project, while the positive impacts are associated with both the construction and operation phases of the project.

Potential negative social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the project include the following:

- » Potential influx of job seekers and an associated change in population and increase in pressure on basic services.
- » Potential safety and security impacts.
- » Potential impacts on daily living and movement patterns.
- » Potential nuisance impacts (noise and dust).
- » Potential visual impact and impact on the sense of place.
- » Potential loss of agricultural land.

Potential positive social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the project include the following:

- » Potential direct and indirect employment opportunities.
- » Potential economic multiplier effect.
- » Development of clean, renewable energy infrastructure.
- » Contribution to Local Economic Development (LED) and social upliftment.

The impacts of pursuing the "no-go" alternative can therefore be summarised as follows:

- » The benefits would be that there is no disruption from nuisance impacts (noise and dust during construction), visual impacts and safety and security impacts. The impact is therefore neutral.
- » There would also be an opportunity loss in terms of job creation, skills development, community upliftment and associated economic business opportunities for the local economy. This impact is considered to be negative.

The option of not developing Naledi PV would not compromise the development of renewable energy facilities in South Africa, however the socio-economic benefits for local communities would be forfeited and the current status of the social aspects associated with the area will remain as it is currently described in this report.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This SIA focused on the collection of data to provide an understanding of the current social environment associated with the area within which Naledi PV is proposed and identify and assess social issues and potential social impacts associated with the development of such a project. Secondary data was collected and presented in a literature review and impacts identified and raised during previous BA processes and the associated public participation processes were considered for this SIA. The environmental assessment framework for assessment of impacts and the relevant criteria was applied to evaluate the significance of the potential impacts and to recommend appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures for the identified impacts.

A summary of the potential positive and negative impacts identified for the detailed design and construction, and operation phases are presented in Error! Reference source not found. and Error! Reference source not found.. A summary of the potential positive and negative cumulative social impacts identified for the project is provided in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 6.1: Summary of potential social impacts identified for the detailed design and construction phase of Naledi PV.

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Creation of direct and indirect employment and skills development opportunities.	Low (28)	Medium (55)
Economic multiplier effects	Medium (36)	Medium (55)
Negative Impacts		
In-migration of people (non-local workforce and jobseekers).	Low (9)	Low (6)
Safety and security impacts	Medium (36)	Low (20)
Impacts on daily living and movement patterns	Medium (39)	Low (22)
Nuisance impact (noise and dust)	Medium (44)	Low (21)
Visual and sense of place impacts	Low (10)	Low (3)

Table 6.2: Summary of potential social impacts identified for the operation phase of Naledi PV.

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Direct and indirect employment and skills development opportunities	Low (20)	Low (25)
Development of non-polluting, renewable energy infrastructure	Medium (48)	N/A
Contribution to LED and social upliftment	Medium (52)	Medium (60)
Negative Impacts		
Visual and sense of place impacts	Low (14)	Low (10)
Impacts associated with the loss of agricultural land.	Low (27)	Low (21)

Table 6.3: Summary of potential cumulative social impacts identified for Naledi PV.

Cumulative Impact	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Positive Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impact from employment, skills and business opportunities and skills development	Medium (36)	Medium (56)
Negative Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impact with large-scale in-migration of people	Low (8)	Low (22)

6.1 Key findings and Recommendations

The social impacts identified (including all positive and negative impacts) will be either of a low or medium significance. No negative impacts with a high significance rating has been identified to be associated with the development of Naledi PV. All negative social impacts are within acceptable limits with no impacts considered as unacceptable from a social perspective. The recommendations proposed for the project are considered to be appropriate and suitable for the mitigation of the negative impacts and the enhancement of the positive impacts.

Based on the findings of the social impact assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- » A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) must be appointed to assist with the management of social impacts, enable communication through the correct community channels and to deal with community issues, if feasible.
- » Develop and implement a recruitment protocol in consultation with the municipality and local community leaders. Ensure that the procedures for applications for employment are clearly communicated.
- » It is recommended that local labour be sourced, wherever possible, to ensure that benefits accrue to the local communities. Efforts should be made to involve local businesses during the construction phase where possible.
- » Local procurement of services and equipment is required where possible in order to enhance the multiplier effect.
- » Involve the community in the project process as far as possible (encourage co-operative decision making and partnerships with local entrepreneurs).
- » Employ mitigation measures to minimise the dust and noise pollution and damage to existing roads.
- » Safety and security risks should be taken into account during the planning / construction phase of the proposed project. Access control, security and management should be implemented to limit the risk of crime increasing in the area.

6.2 Overall Conclusion

The proposed project and associated infrastructure is unlikely to result in permanent damaging social impacts. From a social perspective it is concluded that the project is acceptable subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation and enhancement measures and management actions identified for the project. Considering the findings of the report and potential for mitigation it is the reasoned opinion of the specialist that the project can be authorised from a social perspective.

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**APPENDIX A:
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)**

1. Construction Phase

OBJECTIVE: Maximise local employment and skills opportunities associated with the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Opportunities and benefits associated with the creation of local employment and skills development to be maximised.
Activity/risk source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Construction procurement practice employed by the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor » Developers investment plan
Mitigation: Target/Objective	The developer should aim to employ as many low-skilled and semi-skilled workers from the local area as possible. This should also be made a requirement for all contractors.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Where feasible local suppliers and contractors, that are compliant with Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) criteria, should be used as far as possible to ensure that the benefits resulting from the project accrue as far as possible to the local communities which are also likely to be most significantly impacted / affected by the project.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Adopt a local employment policy to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Develop and implement a recruitment protocol in consultation with the municipality and local community leaders. Ensure that the procedures for applications for employment are clearly communicated.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
In the recruitment selection process, a minimum percentage of women must be employed.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Set realistic local recruitment targets for the construction phase.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Training and skills development programmes to be initiated prior to the commencement of the construction phase.	The Proponent	Pre-construction & construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implement a business policy document that sets out local employment and targets completed before the construction phase commences. » Employ as many local semi-skilled and unskilled labour as possible. » Training and skills development programme is undertaken prior to the commencement of construction phase.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and EPC Contractor must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour must be shared with the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for reporting purposes.

OBJECTIVE: Maximise the local economic multiplier effect during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Potential local economic benefits
Activity/risk source	Developers procurement plan
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Increase the procurement of goods and services especially within the local economy

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
A local procurement policy must be adopted to maximise the benefit to the local economy.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Develop a database of local companies, specifically Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. construction companies, security companies, catering companies, waste collection companies, transportation companies etc.) prior to the tender process and invite them to bid for project-related work where applicable.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Source as much goods and services as possible from the local area. Engage with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of construction materials, goods and products from local suppliers, where feasible.	The Proponent	Pre-construction & construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Local procurement policy is adopted. » Local goods and services are purchased from local suppliers, where feasible.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met during the construction phase

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the pressure on resources, service delivery, infrastructure and social dynamics from a population change as a result of an increase of construction workers to the area during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Population changes resulting in additional pressure on resources, service delivery, infrastructure maintenance and social dynamics during the construction phase as a result of an influx of construction workers and job seekers into the area.
Activity/risk source	Influx of construction workers and job seekers.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local infrastructure, services and communities and their livelihoods.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement a grievance and communication system for community issues.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO).	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase

Performance Indicator	» CLO is appointed.
Monitoring	» The developer and EPC contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase.

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the pressure on economic and social infrastructure and social conflicts from an influx of jobseekers during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Decline on local economic and social infrastructure and services as well as a rise in social conflicts from an influx of jobseekers.
Activity/risk source	Influx of jobseekers.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local infrastructure, services and communities and their livelihoods.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
A 'locals first' policy must be implemented for employment opportunities, especially for semi-skilled and low-skilled job categories.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
The tender documentation must stipulate the use of local labour as far as possible.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Inform local community members of the construction schedule and exact size of workforce (e.g. Ward Councillor, surrounding landowners).	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Recruitment of temporary workers on-site must not be permitted. A recruitment office with a CLO should be established to deal with jobseekers.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Set up labour desk in a secure and suitable area to discourage the gathering of people at the construction site.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Have clear rules and regulations for access to the proposed site.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
All construction workers must be easily identifiable.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Local community organisations and policing forums must be informed of construction times and the duration of the construction phase. Also procedures for the control and removal of loiterers at the construction site must be established.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
A security company must be appointed and appropriate security procedures must be implemented.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase

Performance Indicator	» Ensure that a 'locals first' policy is adopted. » Ensure no recruitment takes place on-site. » Control/removal of loiters.
Monitoring	» The developer must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour to be shared with the ECO for reporting purposes

OBJECTIVE: To avoid or reduce traffic disruptions and movement patterns of the local community during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Increase in traffic disruptions, safety hazards, and impacts on movement patterns of the local community as well as an impact on private property due to the use of the existing roads and heavy vehicle traffic in the local area.
Activity/risk source	Construction activities affecting daily living and movement patterns.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local communities and their livelihoods.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Working hours must be kept during daylight hours as per the Environment Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989) (ECA) during the construction phase, and / or as any deviation that is approved by the relevant authorities.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be licensed, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and be made aware of potential road safety issues.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
Heavy vehicles must be inspected regularly to ensure their road safety worthiness. Records pertaining to this must be maintained and made available for inspection as necessary.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Adequate traffic warning signs and control measures (including speed limits) must be implemented along access roads to warn road users of the construction activities taking place for the duration of the construction phase. Ensure that all signage is visible at all times (especially at night) and must be maintained throughout the construction phase.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Implement penalties for drivers of heavy vehicles for reckless driving or speeding as a way to enforce compliance to traffic rules.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Infrastructure such as fencing and gates along access routes must be maintained in the present condition or repaired if disturbed or damaged due to construction activities.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that roads utilised are either maintained in the present condition or restored if damaged due to construction activities.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
A CLO should be appointed and a grievance mechanism implemented. A communication protocol should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Vehicles are roadworthy, inspected regularly and speed limits are adhered to. » Ensure that there are traffic warning signs along access roads, and ensure that these are well illuminated (especially at night). » Roads and electric fencing are maintained or improved upon if disturbed from project activities. » A CLO is appointed for the project.
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Monitoring	» The developer and EPC Contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase.
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OBJECTIVE: To avoid or minimise the potential intrusion impacts such as noise, dust, aesthetic pollution and light pollution during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project
Potential Impact	Intrusion impacts could impact the areas "sense of place" and heavy vehicles and construction activities can generate noise and dust.
Activity/risk source	Construction activities
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential intrusion impacts such as aesthetic pollution, noise, dust and light pollution during the construction phase

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Limit noise generating activities to daylight working hours and avoid undertaking construction activities on weekends and public holidays.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase through populated areas should be timed to avoid weekends, public holidays and holiday periods where feasible.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Dust suppression measures must be implemented for heavy vehicles such as the wetting of gravel roads on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be licensed and made aware of the potential road safety issues and the need for strict speed limits.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Communication, complaints and grievance channels must be implemented and contact details of the CLO are to be provided to the local community.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that noise generated by machinery is within acceptable limits and implement silencers where required	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that the construction site is kept clean and is maintained within a good condition which includes the removal of waste as and when required.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that the lighting used does not spill into the adjacent surrounding areas.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that damage caused by construction related traffic / project activities to the existing roads is repaired before the completion of the construction phase.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
A speed limit of 40km/hr should be implemented on gravel roads.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Limit noise generating activities. » Dust suppression measures implemented for all heavy vehicles that require such measures during the construction phase. » Enforcement of strict speeding limits.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » CLO available for community grievances and communication channel. » Road worthy certificates are in place for all vehicles.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The EPC contractor must monitor the indicators to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase.

OBJECTIVE: To avoid or reduce the possibility of the increase in crime and safety and security issues during the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed project.
Potential Impact	Increase in crime due to influx of non-local workforce and job seekers into the area.
Activity/risk source	Safety and security risks associated with construction activities.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local communities and their livelihoods.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Working hours to be restricted to daylight hours as per the ECA during the construction phase, and / or as any deviation that is approved by the relevant authorities.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
Employees should be easily identifiable and must adhere to the security rules of the project site.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
The perimeter of the construction site is to be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access to the site. The fencing of the site is to be maintained throughout the construction period.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
Local community organisations and policing forums must be informed of construction times and the duration of the construction phase.	The Proponent & EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
Access in and out of the construction site should be strictly controlled by a security company.	EPC Contractor	Construction Phase
A security company is to be appointed and appropriate security procedures are to be implemented.	EPC Contractor	Construction Phase
No unauthorised entry to the construction site is to be allowed. Access control is to be implemented.	EPC Contractor	Construction Phase
Open fires on the construction site for heating, smoking or cooking are not allowed, except in designated areas.	EPC Contractor	Construction phase
The contractor must provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected construction staff.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
A comprehensive employee induction programme must be developed and utilised to cover land access protocols, fire management and road safety.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & Construction phase
Have designated personnel trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention.	EPC Contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Employee induction programme, covering land access protocols, fire management and road safety » The construction site is appropriately secured with a controlled access system
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	» Ensure a security company is appointed and appropriate security procedures and measures are implemented
Monitoring	» The developer and EPC contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase

2. Operation Phase

OBJECTIVE: Maximise local employment and skills opportunities associated with the operation phase of the project

Project component/s	Operation and maintenance of the proposed project.
Potential Impact	Loss of opportunities to stimulate production and employment of the local economy.
Activity/risk source	Labour practices employed during operations.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Maximise local community employment benefits in the local economy.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Adopt a local employment policy to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force.	The Proponent & Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contractor	Operation phase
Establish vocational training programs for the local labour force to promote the development of skills.	The Proponent	Operation phase

Performance Indicator	» Percentage of workers that were employed from local communities. » Number of people attending vocational training on an annual basis.
Monitoring	» The proponent must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour to be shared with the ECO for reporting purposes. » The proponent must keep record of the individuals participating in the vocational training programs.

OBJECTIVE: Minimise visual impact and the impact on sense of place during the operation phase

Project component/s	Operation and maintenance of the proposed project.
Potential Impact	Visual impacts and sense of place impacts associated with the operation phase of project.
Activity/risk source	Negative impact on receptors within the surrounding area.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Minimise visual impact and the impact on the sense of place.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
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Maintain and manage the facility to be in a good and neat condition to ensure that no degradation of the area and associated infrastructure servitudes takes place and impact the visual quality of the area.	The Proponent & Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contractor	Operation phase
Implement the relevant mitigation measures as recommended in the Visual Impact Assessment for the change in character and sense of place of the landscape setting.	The Proponent	Operation phase
Performance Indicator	» No complaints are submitted regarding the management of the project.	
Monitoring	» The proponent and O&M Contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the operation phase.	

