

E2068  
v4

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**  
**MMAMABULA TRANSMISSION LINE**  
**VOLUME 3 OF 3**

**CIC ENERGY CORP.**

**MARCH 2007**



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# **APPENDIX L**

## **PUBLIC CONSULTATION & DISCLOURE PLAN**

*Draft for Comment*

**Mmamabula Energy Project**  
**Environmental Impact Assessment**



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**  
**REPORT**  
**FOR MINES, POWER PLANT AND TRANSMISSION**  
**LINES**

**Phase 1 for EIA**

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**JANUARY 2007**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

Public participation is a key component of any Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It involves those interested in, or affected by, the proposed development in highlighting issues of concern and in assisting the project designers to take account of locally relevant conditions as opposed to imposing a socially and environmentally insensitive design onto an environment.

In this project adherence is paid to a combination of Botswana legislation (EIA Act 6 of 2005) as well as the International Finance Corporation's (IFC's) Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability (April 2006) and the Equator Principles (March 2006) in as far as they all pertain to stakeholder<sup>1</sup> engagement in projects of this nature and magnitude.

This Public Consultation and Disclosure Report includes the findings of the authorities and public participatory meetings held at the national and district levels as well as meetings in the four villages within the project affected area of the mine and power plant. Meetings with authorities, the general public and directly affected communities were held in August 2006. Additional meetings were held in November 2006 with the directly affected communities to provide additional information requested during the scoping meetings in August.

### **Project Background**

This Public Consultation and Disclosure Report (Phase 1) forms part of one volume of the Mmamabula Energy Project's (MEP) EIA. As such, the details of the project background are presented in the main EIA document, and will not be repeated here.

### **Aims of Public Participation**

Public Participation aims to create an environment of informed and constructive participation of all parties interested in, or affected by, a proposed development. It is not aimed at avoiding conflict but rather at facilitating a process in which people feel heard and included in decision-making and project design and where satisfactory outcomes are identified.

Public Participation aims to achieve the following:

- Identify all relevant Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) for this project;
- Distribute accurate project information;
- Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations;
- Form partnerships to promote constructive interaction between all parties;
- Address any potential conflicts that may arise;
- Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions;
- Manage IAPs' expectations; and

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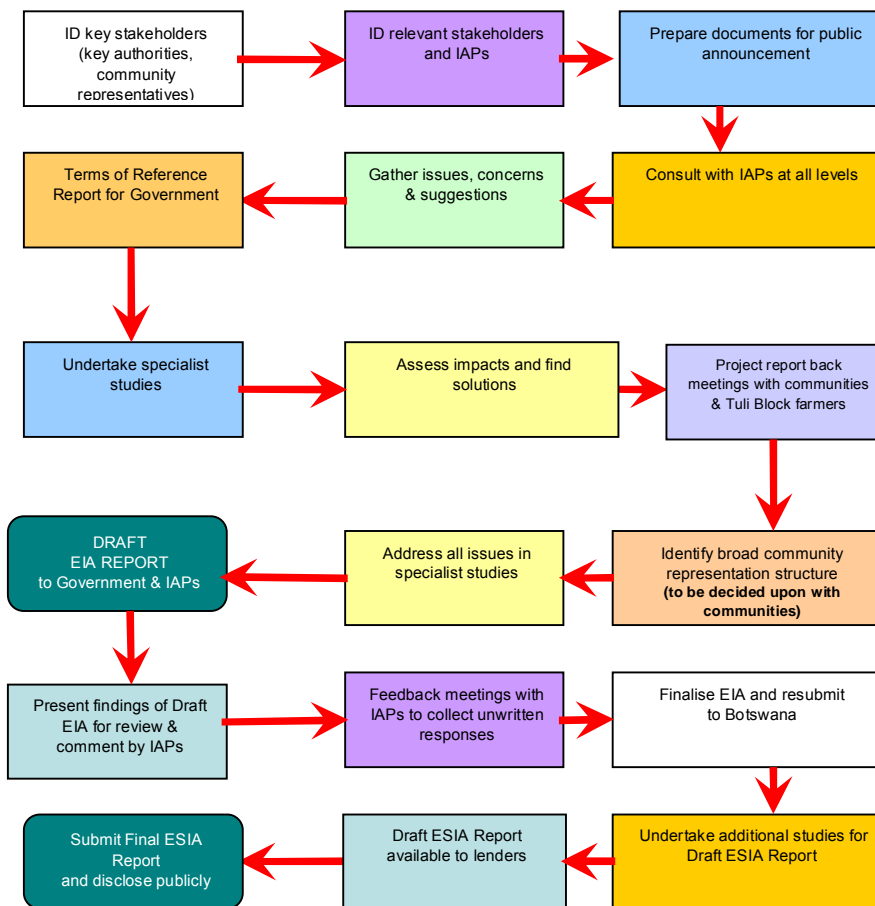
<sup>1</sup> The terms "stakeholder"; and "Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)" are used interchangeably throughout the report.

- Fulfill Botswana and international requirements for consultation.

The IFC Performance Standard 1, as well as the Equator Principles, highlights the need for ongoing and appropriate communication between the developer and affected parties from an early stage of the project through implementation and until closure. To this end a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) is being developed as part of the Social Management System for the MEP. The PCDP is an outcome of the EIA and is tailored to the project environment. In its final form the PCDP, which will form part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for international financier requirements, will include roles, responsibilities and budgetary requirements, as well as a detailed Grievance Resolution Procedure, for the implementation of ongoing communication from construction through to closure of the MEP. However, recommendations of appropriate structures required in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the Botswana EIA have taken ongoing communications into account.

The following figure presents the Public Participation Process being followed for the EIA and for the development of the PCDP.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



### **Approach and Methodology**

Two separate EIAs are being carried out for the Mine and Power Plant and for the Transmission Lines within Botswana. In the interest of access to information and for a more holistic understanding of IAP concerns and suggestions regarding the entire project, one integrated PCDP has been designed and is being implemented. This means that IAPs are presented with information relating to all aspects of the MEP even where they are only concerned with one. As a result of this approach one PCDP report is being written for the Mine and Power Plant as well as the Transmission Lines. This PCDP is phase 1 and incorporates IAP comments and concerns applicable for the Botswana EIA. A Phase 2 PCDP will be developed as part of the ESIA for international financiers, and will include further consultation for the Calcrete and NSC activities.

In approaching the development of a PCDP strategy for this project the consultant team has aimed for a rigorous and methodical process that will not only be above scrutiny, thereby limiting project risks of resistance based on procedural grounds, but will encourage active engagement from stakeholders so that suggestions can be incorporated into project design and so that concerns and conflicts can be openly addressed in an ongoing manner.

The methodology to date has included:

- Stakeholder identification (including special interest and vulnerable groups);
- Site visits;
- Development of appropriate documentation;
- Stakeholder notification (through dissemination of information and meeting invitations);
- Participatory meetings with authorities, public and affected communities;
- Translation and distribution of minutes; and
- Social Impact Assessment field-work.

### **Assumptions**

The following assumptions underlie the development of the approach and methodology for the PCDP:

- The developer has made, and will continue to make, all available project planning information accessible to the public participation team to share with IAPs;
- The process of public participation is entered into in good faith with the developer open to issues raised and concerns expressed, and willing to incorporate relevant suggestions into the project design;
- Responses from IAPs contained in this report are based on information available and provided during meetings in late August and early September 2006 as well as November 2006;
- The project will be developed in accordance with the highest international practices and will meet the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards as well as Botswana's legislative requirements; and
- The project has no intention of impacting on the physical villages (neither by developing project infrastructure nor by undermining villages) so as to necessitate their resettlement.

## Findings

Following the various participatory meetings held in August/September 2006 and then in November, a number of issues and risks were identified. The key issues will be addressed in the various specialist sections of the EIA. The impacts identified in the relevant sections will highlight the nature of these risks for the project and for the stakeholders. What is presented below is a table of issues from the perspectives of IAPs.

Key findings from participatory meetings, together with their related risks are presented below.

Aspect and Issue	Risk Category
<b>POLLUTION</b>	
<b>Air Pollution and related human health risks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissions from the Power Plant are seen as a health hazard.</li> <li>Dust, from the waste and discard dumps likely to impact on the health in Mmaphashalala and Mookane villages.</li> </ul>	High.
<b>Air pollution and related animal and plant risks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution from the mines, Power Plant and roads may put the health and productivity of animals and plants at risk.</li> </ul>	Medium - High
<b>WATER</b>	
<b>Project activities and a resulting loss of water quantity and quality available for subsistence and economic requirements</b>	
<p>Several project induced activities will impact negatively on the scarce water resources in the project area. These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling for water at depths lower than existing boreholes;</li> <li>The opening of faults and fractures will result in drainage of existing aquifers;</li> <li>Drainage into the mine and seepage from the mine will result in polluted water entering the ground water system;</li> <li>Discharge into ground water from the wash-plant and discard dump would create pollution;</li> <li>The long-term sustainability of water resources could be compromised;</li> <li>Poor management of contractors has already resulted in pollution; and</li> <li>At this stage not all directly affected boreholes users have been identified.</li> </ul>	High
<b>Undermining of rivers</b>	

Aspect and Issue	Risk Category
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undermining of the Bonwapitse River could have detrimental effects.</li> </ul>	High
<b>LAND</b>	
<b>Project footprint and loss of access to land</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project infrastructure will reduce the availability of agricultural and grazing land.</li> <li>The conveyor belt will cut off access to land.</li> <li>The placement of Transmission Lines will limit the choice of land use.</li> </ul>	High
<b>Undermining and subsidence</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidence, of up to 8m in areas, will render land inaccessible to people and animals.</li> </ul>	High
<b>Subsidence and sites of cultural significance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidence along the river, will put iron and stone age sites at risk.</li> </ul>	Medium
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	
<b>Project activities in relation to sites of cultural significance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-related activities along the river, will put iron and stone age sites at risk.</li> </ul>	Medium
<b>SOCIAL CHANGE</b>	
<b>Project-induced social change</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area will change from a rural and natural environment to an industrial/developing one.</li> <li>An influx of outsiders will affect local culture and traditional structures.</li> <li>People's values and behaviours may be undermined.</li> <li>There is likely to be an increase in crime related to the influx of outsiders.</li> </ul>	Medium - High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sense of place of the project area will change dramatically.</li> <li>There is likely to be a loss of potential land-uses.</li> <li>Visual and noise impacts will alter the sense of place.</li> </ul>	Medium - High
<b>CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION</b>	
<b>Closure and post-closure potential for degradation of physical and social environments</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will leave behind it a long-term legacy through permanent alterations to the landscape.</li> </ul>	High



<b>Aspect and Issue</b>	<b>Risk Category</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil to the element will be exposed within the project footprint.</li> <li>• Acid rock drainage may contaminate ground water.</li> <li>• Lack of capacity and resources to audit compliance may result in a number of breaches in procedures and contracts.</li> <li>• Use of only outside auditors will risk inappropriate action taken as a result of inadequate local knowledge.</li> <li>• Social projects initiated during the life of the mine may prove unsustainable at closure.</li> <li>• A government underwritten guarantee is needed to ensure that, someone within the country is accountable for addressing impacts at closure.</li> </ul>	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
<b>Project activities and local employment opportunities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give priority to local residents for employment where possible.</li> <li>• Be sure to look for skills within tertiary institutions before importing existing skills.</li> </ul>	High.
<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>	
<b>Communication facilitates or hampers local participation</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate information about the project reduces people’s ability to make decisions about their futures.</li> <li>• The recent decision to phase the project, leads to uncertainty and an inability for the local communities to plan for the future.</li> <li>• Inadequate information creates mistrust between local residents and the developer.</li> </ul>	High

### **Forthcoming Participation**

Information from the first and second rounds of public participation meetings has been fed into this report, after which the draft EIAs will be made available to all IAPs and follow up meetings will be held to present a summary of the EIAs, including impacts identified and mitigation measures developed as part of the EMP. A process, through which a Community Liaison Committee can be established, as requested by affected communities, has also been initiated and will form the basis for ongoing liaison between the developer and affected communities prior to, and during project development.

### **Conclusion**

A thorough PCDP has been initiated for the MEP. This will be continued throughout the EIA feedback process and through the ESIA communication requirements, and will present IAPs with relevant and accessible project information as it becomes available. Open and transparent communication has been identified by affected parties as central to the development of trust between all IAPs and will contribute to the facilitation of a project whose design and implementation, if approved, will be acceptable, and ideally beneficial, to stakeholders involved.

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## ACRONYMS

BID	- Background Information Document
CBO	- Community Based Organisation
CIC	- CIC Energy Corp
CLC	- Community Liaison Committee
DWA	- Digby Wells and Associates
EA	- Environmental Assessment
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	- Environmental Management Plan
ERM	- Environmental Resources Management
ESIA	- Environmental and Socio-economic Impact Assessment
IAP	- Interested and Affected Party
IFC	- International Finance Corporation
MEP	- Mmamabula Energy Project
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
PCDP	- Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan
PPP	- Public Participation Process
TOR	- Terms of Reference
VDC	- Village District Council
WHO	- World Health Organisation

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Public participation is a key component of any Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It involves those interested in or affected by the proposed development in highlighting issues of concern and in assisting the project designers to take account of locally relevant conditions as opposed to imposing a socially and environmentally insensitive design onto an environment.

Fulfilling the basic requirements of public participation is a legislative requirement in most countries and failure to address this aspect creates significant risks to project development. Many developments have been delayed or even derailed based purely on a failure to meet the legal obligations of disclosure and consultation. In addition, a lack of support for, or even acceptance of, a project can often be traced back to poor communication with, and involvement of, affected parties who then feel the need, in principle, to object to a development. This may create an adverse environment for the proposed project that may be the legacy on which the life of the project is then based.

It is with cognisance of this backdrop that the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) discussed below, has been designed and undertaken for the Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP) located in the Central District of Botswana.

### **1.1. Scope of this report**

This report focuses on the PCDP that has been undertaken to date and presents both the issues gathered through this process as well as the approach being taken for the development of the PCDP for the final international ESIA for the project. The PCDP should be understood within the context of ongoing consultation and participation, a fundamentally organic process that shapes and re-shapes itself to meet the increasingly understood needs of stakeholders, particularly directly affected parties. In contrast though, the requirements for such a consultation process are often formally outlined and in this project adherence is paid to a combination of Botswana legislation as well as the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability (April 2006) and the Equator Principles (March 2006) in as far as they all pertain to stakeholder<sup>1</sup> engagement in projects of this nature and magnitude.

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<sup>1</sup> The terms "stakeholder"; and "Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)" are used interchangeably throughout the report.

## 1.2. Report Structure

This PCDP Report is structured as follows:

**Section 1:** Introduction

**Section 2:** Project background

**Section 3:** Aims of public participation -

**Section 4:** Regulations and requirements for public participation

**Section 5:** Approach, assumptions and methodology of this PCDP

**Section 6:** Summary of findings and recommendations (see also Appendix 1)

**Section 7:** Conclusions

This PCDP Report includes the findings of the authorities and public participatory meetings held at the national and district levels as well as two rounds of meetings in the four villages within the project affected area of the mine and power plant.

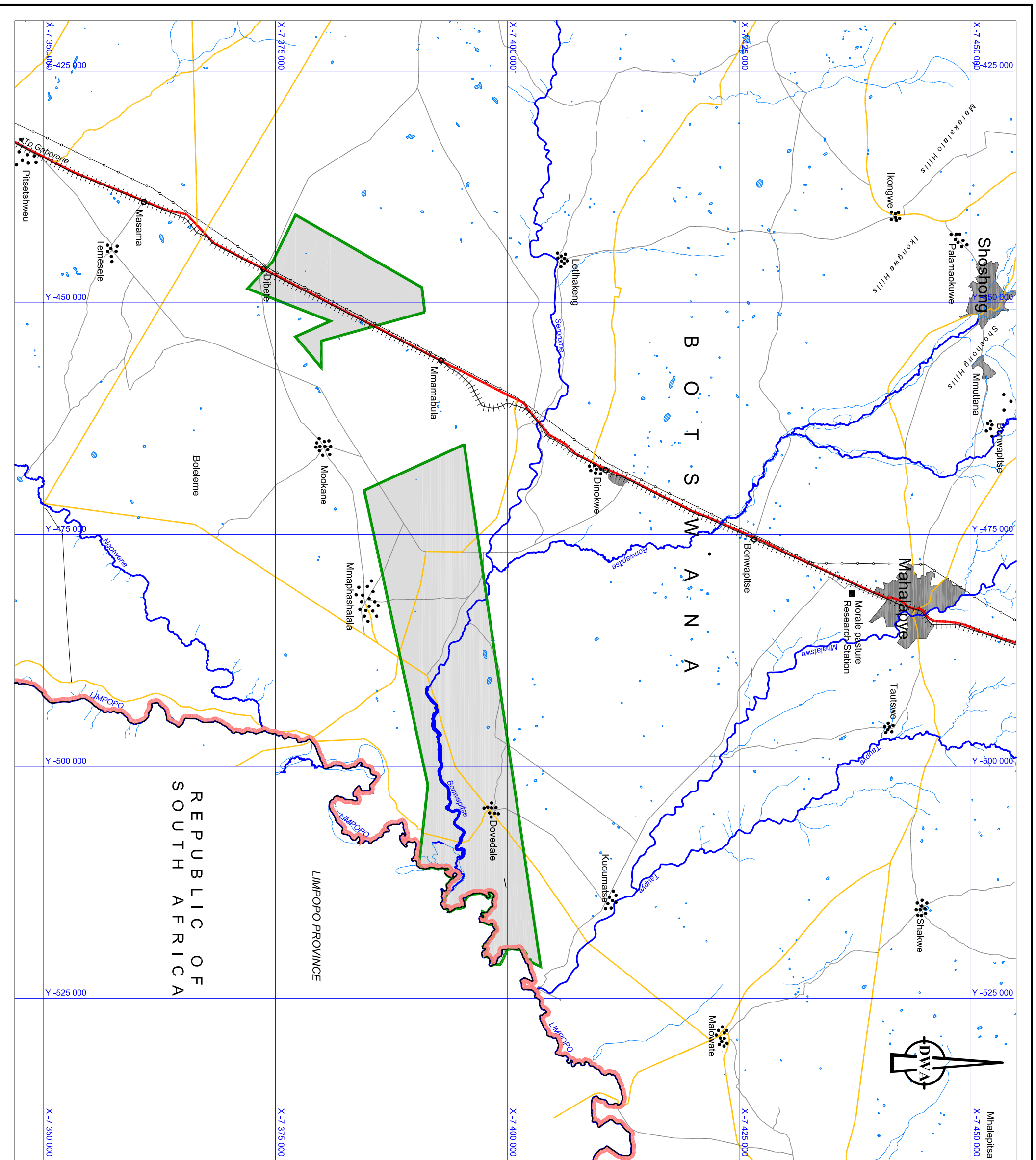
This report forms part of an EIA, being compiled for the MEP. As such the detailed project background and design can be found in the relevant chapters of the EIA and have not been detailed in this report.

## 2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd (Meepong) and Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd are Botswana companies wholly owned by CIC Energy Corp (CIC), a company listed on the Toronto and Botswana Stock Exchange. Meepong has obtained the necessary prospecting rights to explore for coal resources in the Mmamabula coal field, Central District, Botswana. This proposed project is called the MEP and, if approved, would include the development of two underground coal mines, the construction of a power plant and related infrastructure and the development of transmission lines to carry power to areas of Botswana and South Africa.

The project involves two areas held under two prospecting licences granted by the Government of Botswana, which are some 10 km apart and are referred to as Mmamabula East and Mmamabula South.

Figure 1 indicates the regional setting of the proposed project and where the two concession areas are held. The current EIA is focused on the Mmamabula East concession only.



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REFERENCE DRAWINGS						
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PROJ. MANAGER	PROJ. MAN	PROJ. MAN	PROJ. MAN	PROJ. MAN	PROJ. MAN	PROJ. MAN
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### Legend

	Main road
	Secondary road
	Other roads
	Rivers
	Powerline
	Railway
	Mmamabula coal prospecting licensing area
	International boundary
	Villages

**Map Projection and Coordinate System**  
 UTM Zone 35S  
 Transverse Mercator  
 Spheroid: Clarke 1880 Cape Datum, RSA  
 Central meridian: L 27  
 False Co-ords: E300 000m, N10 000 000m

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TITLE	MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT		
AREAS OF INTEREST	AREAS OF INTEREST		
DWG NO.	A3	REVISION	3002
SCALE	1:400000		



In September 2005, CIC commissioned various consultants and contractors to undertake the preliminary work necessary for the preparation of a feasibility study and EIA on the different aspects of the project. This process is being managed by Digby Wells and Associates (DWA) with two separate EIAs being carried out, one for the Mine and Power Plant and one for the Transmission Lines within Botswana. The current EIA is being prepared by the same team of consultants and contractors, with the addition of Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to manage the subsequent international ESIA, which will be completed in 2007.

It is worth clarifying the two Environmental Assessment (EA) processes that are being undertaken. The first EIA meets the requirements of Botswana legislation and will separately cover the Mine and Power Plant, as well as the transmission lines within Botswana. The second assessment process, the ESIA, is being undertaken concurrently to meet the additional levels of detail required by international financiers as set out in the IFC's Performance Standards as well as the Equator Principles. This ESIA will also consider auxiliary activities that are, at least predominantly, dependent upon the MEP for their existence. Both documents will be made available to the Botswana government and Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to ensure a full disclosure of all findings and management measures.

### **3. AIMS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

#### **3.1. Aims of Public Participation**

Much has been written about the value of different levels of public participation in development related processes, and EIAs are no exception. What is clear is that the greater the level of public participation, particularly amongst those groups and individuals most directly affected by planned projects, the more appropriate the project design and the better the relationship between IAPs and the project proponent. This is not to say that conflicts do not arise, however enough trust should have been established between parties through a participatory process to allow for open and constructive engagement aimed at satisfactory resolution.

The following table summarises the aims of the PCDP undertaken to date:

**Table 1: Aims of PCDP Undertaken**

<b>AIM</b>	<b>MOTIVATION</b>
Identify all relevant IAPs for this project	Involving as many IAPs as possible would facilitate good communication and capture a wide range of issues and concerns.
Distribute accurate project information	Ensure that IAPs, particularly those directly affected by the proposed development have information at their disposal with which to make informed comments and enable them to plan for the future, thereby reducing levels of uncertainty and anxiety. Information should present affected parties with information on potential impacts, risks and benefits.
Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations	Identify issues arising from people familiar with the local environment and incorporate these into the Terms of Reference (TOR) for specialist investigations. This meets legislative requirements and ensures that specialists focus on all relevant issues.
Form partnerships to promote constructive interaction between all parties	Begin to develop a relationship of trust between the developer and IAPs that will contribute to proactive interactions and avoid, where possible, unnecessary conflicts based on rumour and misinformation.
Address any potential conflicts that may arise	Identify structures and processes through which to deal with conflicts and grievances. This is in contrast to attempting to squash any disputes which would have long-term negative implications for the project's implementation.
Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions	Document IAP issues so that project decisions can be traced and motivated and so that IAPs can see where their input has been incorporated into planning and design. This approach addresses potential concerns that public participation may be a token gesture by the developer that meets legislative requirements but is not taken seriously in the project planning.

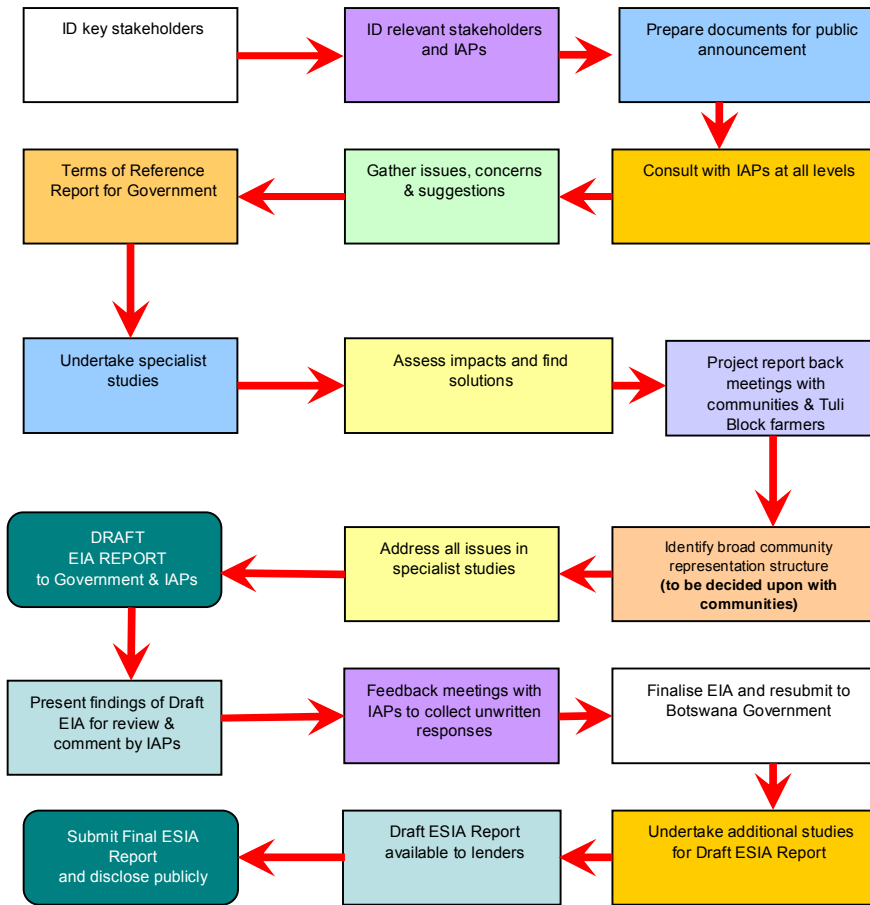
AIM	MOTIVATION
Manage IAPs' expectations	Expectations, both positive and negative, are often out of proportion to the realities of a project. This is particularly so in areas of extreme poverty and limited development and service provision. Ensuring that expectations are kept at realistic levels (e.g. around job opportunities; provision of local infrastructure; social development; disruption and resettlement) limits the disappointment and frustration of directly affected parties at later stages of project implementation. Frustration and unfulfilled expectations are key triggers of conflict and require mitigation and management that might otherwise be unnecessary if avoided.
Fulfill Botswana and international requirements for consultation	Ensure regulatory compliance and avoid potential project delays based on procedural issues rather than substantive ones.

### **3.2. Development of a PCDP**

The IFC Performance Standard 1, as well as the Equator Principles, highlights the need for ongoing and appropriate communication between the developer and affected parties from an early stage of the project through implementation and until closure. To this end a PCDP is being developed as part of the Social Management System for the MEP. The PCDP is thus an outcome of the EIA and is tailored to the project environment. In its final form the PCDP, which will be a part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for international financier requirements, will include roles, responsibilities and budgetary requirements, as well as a detailed Grievance Resolution Procedure, for the implementation of ongoing communication from construction through to closure of the MEP. However, recommendations of appropriate structures required in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the EIA have taken ongoing communications into account.

From an early stage of this EIA a strategy for PCDP has been developed and initiated. It began during the scoping phase and will continue through to finalising the ESIA (see Figure 2). This is a significant part of the PCDP but is not an end in itself. The PCDP should be seen as a living document that will be revised throughout the life of the project and will be a tool in the management system from construction through to closure. This will ensure that the PCDP is reviewed, audited and amended as needed to guarantee its efficiency and effectiveness in the management system.

**Figure 2: Public Participation Process**



#### 4. REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

As mentioned above, public participation is an essential component of any EIA. The PCDP commits the client to an active and ongoing communication process with all stakeholders from the proposal stage of the project to completion.

The PCDP defines a technical and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure, in the specific project environment, to ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to all stakeholders and that these groups are given sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions, concerns and issues. These need to be taken into account when making project decisions.

#### **4.1. IFC Performance Standards**

The IFC has published Performance Standards with regard to public consultation and disclosure to ensure that projects the IFC invests in are implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible and sustainable manner. Although the current project is not applying for IFC funding the relevant Performance Standards are being applied to ensure best practice. In addition, they are cornerstones of the Equator Principles that apply to signatory international finance institutions.

Although all of the Performance Standards have relevant social aspects to them the following IFC performance standards were taken into consideration specifically when designing the current PPP and in working towards the PCDP:

##### **Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems**

- Pertains to projects with social and environmental risks and impacts that ought to be managed in the early stages of project development and be ongoing throughout the life of the project. This approach necessitates the participation of IAPs in the process.
- Highlights the importance of managing the social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project. A social and environmental management system must be established and maintained and be proportionate with the level of social and environmental risks and impacts. The development of a PCDP is recognised as a tool in such a management system.

##### **Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety & Security**

- Recognises that project activities, equipment and infrastructure bring benefits to communities including employment, services and opportunities for economic development. However, the project can also increase the potential for community exposure to risks from development.
- Where project activities pose risks of adverse impacts on the health and safety of affected communities the developer is required to make available relevant information (including the details of an Action Plan), in an appropriate form, to affected parties and government authorities so that they can fully understand the nature and extent of the risks.

**Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**

- In such instances the developer will undertake extensive consultation and negotiation with affected parties. Such communication will include transparent access to project related information in a timely fashion to enable people to plan for the future. Here public participation will include the establishment of appropriate representative forums through which resettlement and compensation are discussed. Most of this consultation is part of the SIA and Resettlement Action Plan but it should be recognised as a component of the PCDP.
- Although resettlement is ALWAYS seen as a last resort, this Standard recognises that involuntary resettlement occurs as a result of projects and refers to both physical and economic displacement as a result of project related land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in their displacement.
- Consultation shall also take place with host communities.

**Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

- Recognises that protecting and conserving biodiversity in all its forms is fundamental to sustainable development.
- Where the project has potential impacts on legally protected or critical habitats consultation with relevant authorities, specialists and communities must be undertaken.

**Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples**

- Pertains to the fact that indigenous people are often among the most marginalised and vulnerable segments of the population. Their social, economic and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests and rights to land, natural and cultural resources and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from project opportunities.
- It is the developer's responsibility to identify such groups where they exist in the project's sphere of influence. The developer will establish an ongoing relationship with indigenous people at an early stage of the project and maintain this throughout the life of the project to provide appropriate security to their needs as well as to maximise potential benefits for indigenous people where possible.
- Additional vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth and those living in extreme poverty must also be specifically considered in participation strategies to enhance their opportunities to benefit from project opportunities and to buffer them from negative impacts to which they may have limited resilience.

## **Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage**

- Recognises the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations and is consistent with the convention concerning the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- Where sites of cultural heritage are potentially impacted by the project the developer will consult with local communities as well as relevant national authorities responsible for the maintenance of such sites.

- **Equator Principles**

Lenders involved with the project will seek to ensure that the project is developed in a manner that is socially responsible and reflects sound environmental management practices. The principles state that “We believe that adoption of and adherence to these Principles offers significant benefits to ourselves, our borrowers and local stakeholders through our borrowers’ engagement with locally affected communities.” (Equator Principles, 2006)

The EA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) must take account of public consultation for Category A projects (such as this one) and will be subject to an independent expert review.

### **4.2. Policies, Review and Guidelines for Botswana**

The EIA Act 6 of 2005 has been passed and regulations have been drawn up but are, to date, not promulgated. Public consultation is, however, a legal requirement of the Botswana Governments’ Environmental Impact Assessment Act.

- Part I point 2 states that “*scoping*” means consultations with concerned government departments, local authorities, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), members of the public and any other interested parties to determine the extent of the likely environmental impact of a proposed activity.
- Part II point 7(1) states that an applicant shall take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people or communities that are likely to be affected by the activity. (EIA Act 6, 2005)

Adherence to the national authorities’ regulations is a requirement of the IFC Standards and Equator Principles. The more stringent of the requirements (i.e. national or international) will be implemented for the EIA and ESIA while meeting the legal requirements of the host country, Botswana.



## **5. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The following section outlines the approach taken to developing a strategy for the PCDP and then highlights the methodology for its implementation to date.

### **5.1. Approach to PCDP Strategy**

As mentioned in Section 2 above, two separate EIAs are being carried out for the Mine and Power Plant and for the Botswana Transmission Lines. However, in the interest of access to information and for a more holistic understanding of IAP concerns and suggestions regarding the entire project, one integrated PPP has been designed and is being implemented. This means that IAPs are presented with information relating to all aspects of the MEP even where they are only concerned with one. As a result of this approach one integrated PPP report is being written for the Mine and Power Plant as well as the Transmission Lines EIA and one PCDP will be developed as part of the ESIA for international financiers.

In approaching the development of a PCDP strategy for this project the consultant team has aimed for a rigorous and methodical process that will not only be above scrutiny, thereby limiting project risks of resistance based on procedural grounds, but will encourage active engagement from stakeholders so that suggestions can be incorporated into project design and so that concerns and conflicts can be openly addressed in an ongoing manner.

### **5.2. Assumptions**

The following assumptions underlie the development of the approach and methodology for the PCDP:

- The developer has made, and will continue to make, all available project planning information accessible to the public participation team to share with IAPs;
- The process of public participation is entered into in good faith with the developer open to issues raised and concerns expressed, and willing to incorporate relevant suggestions into the project design;
- The project will be developed in accordance with the highest international practices and will meet the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards as well as Botswana's legislative requirements; and
- The project has no intention of impacting on the physical villages (neither by developing project infrastructure nor by undermining villages) so as to necessitate their resettlement.

### **5.3. Methodology**

The integrated and complex nature of the MEP required that a combination of various methodologies be implemented to meet the needs of different stakeholders. The PCDP methodology will be continually evaluated and refined throughout the EIA and

through the PCDP for the ESIA, for the life of the project. The process undertaken to date is discussed below.

### 5.3.1. Initial stakeholder identification

The initial stakeholder identification process involved data received from secondary resources and was initiated by means of a comprehensive desktop study including:

- Maps from the Maps and Surveying Department of Botswana, to identify settlements in the project area; and
- Reference books and internet sites.

A Botswana sub-contractor was also commissioned for his local knowledge of the area and to assist in the identification of the settlements and villages that could potentially be affected by the MEP. These settlements stretched from Selebi-Phikwe in the north to Gaborone in the south (See Figures 3 to 7 for examples of villages and community life in the project area). This sub-contractor also contributed his local knowledge of the government structures within the country and a list of government authorities including District and Sub-District Councils was compiled for the study area. Colleagues who had previously worked in Botswana were also consulted for their local knowledge.



**Figure 3: Fetching water at a local well**



*Figure 4: Local school in Mmaphashalala*



*Figure 5: Elders at a cattle post*



*Figure 6: Donkey cart, the most popular way to travel in rural areas*



*Figure 7: Examples of local housing*

### 5.3.2. Site visit

This phase represented the primary research phase of the PCDP.

During May 2006 field trips were undertaken to identify key stakeholders along the proposed Transmission Line routes and surrounding the proposed Mines and Power Plant area (refer to Appendix 2). During these visits the following was achieved:

- Contact details were collected for IAPs and consultation sessions were undertaken;
- Each IAP was provided with a CIC Energy Corp Information Brochure, which included a brief overview of the proposed project as well as the PCDP, which would be followed. A description of the affected areas was also provided through use of maps to assist in understanding the magnitude of the project; and
- GPS readings of each of the villages/settlements visited were taken so that these villages could be located on a map.

In June 2006 members of the DWA and ERM project team conducted a second site visit aimed at gaining a broad overview of the settlements and geography of the project area to assist in developing an appropriate PCDP for the whole project.

### 5.3.3. Detailed stakeholder identification

This phase of the PCDP involved the identification of all stakeholders who would be directly or indirectly affected by the project (see Appendix 3 for the full list of IAPs).

Three IAP groups were identified including:

- Regulatory authorities, councillors and other relevant authorities;
- Other interest groups, including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), media, environmental associations etc; and
- Directly affected residents, landowners and land users.

#### 5.3.3.1. *Regulatory Authorities*

The authorities that were identified for the project consisted of national, district, sub-district and local government bodies. Elected representatives were included in this group of stakeholders.

Representatives were identified from the four divisions of Government, namely:

- District Council;
- District Administration;
- Land Board; and
- Tribal Administration.

These divisions were represented by authorities from Gaborone (national), Serowe (Central District), Palapye, Mahalapye, Letcheng (Sub Districts) and Selebi-Phikwe.

Local villages were represented by councillors, chiefs, headmen and representatives of the Village District Councils (VDCs).

The authorities were identified from existing databases, liaison with government officials, prior project experience and consultation, government databases and telephone directories. During this phase, it was important that all relevant authorities were identified as these departments and divisions would represent the Botswana project decision-makers and thus needed to be appropriately informed. In addition to this, authorities, particularly at the sub-district and local levels are well equipped with local knowledge to contribute to the project team's understanding and to ensure that the project would be conducted according to due process and follow the appropriate communication channels.

#### 5.3.3.2. *Interested Groups*

This group of stakeholders represents interest groups who have a personal, business or civil interest in this project. These groups include NGOs and CBOs from the capital of Botswana and other major towns in the nearby area as well as locally relevant schools, clinics and businesses. Included in this group are also a small number of Botswana-based international organisations involved in sustainable development, the environment, health, media, academics, research organisations and other such potentially interested groups.

These IAPs were identified from existing databases, internet resources and local telephone directories. Further identification took place by means of newspaper advertisements and radio announcements, to which such groups responded.

#### 5.3.3.3. *Affected parties*

This stakeholder group was divided into three categories, namely:

- Communities and villages directly affected by the Mine, Power Plant and related infrastructure. These are the villages of Dovedale, Mookane, Mmaphashalala and Dibete;
- Communities and villages along the proposed Transmission Lines running from Phokoje Substation near Selebi-Phikwe in the north via the Morupule Power Plant close to Palapye and the Mosaditshweni Substation about 60km from Gaborone. No directly affected communities were identified and this will be addressed if new information comes to light;
- Tuli Block farmers directly or indirectly affected by the Mine, Power Plant and Transmission Lines that would run from the Power Plant into South Africa across some of these farms; and
- The village of Palla Road identified itself as a directly affected village. This issue was clarified in a meeting with the community to highlight why they are not a directly affected community for the MEP.

#### 5.3.4. Documentation development

Various information sharing documents were compiled to disseminate information about the proposed project and about public participation and information sharing

meetings with the IAPs. The documentation developed (**Error! Reference source not found.**) is described below and the actual documents can be found in Appendix 4.

- **Background Information Documents (BIDs)** in English and Setswana informed stakeholders about the proposed project, the area involved, additional project activities, the timeline for the proposed project, initial issues identified by the project team and the PCDP that would be followed.
- **Letter of Invitation** in English invited relevant authorities and interested and affected parties to meetings.
- **Response sheets** were developed and dispatched to authorities, interested parties and the general public in English. The response sheets gave IAPs an opportunity to register for the project and raise their concerns, issues or suggestions. Response sheets were also a method by which IAPs who were unable to attend meetings could become a part of the PCDP.
- **Notification posters** in English and Setswana advised the general public and specific villages about the proposed project and about public and community meetings. These notices were placed in Gaborone, Mochudi, Palapye, Mahalapye, Serowe, villages along the Transmission Line corridor routes and in the kgotlas of the four directly affected villages in the Mine and Power Plant area.
- **Educational posters** were published in Setswana to assist people who had little or no knowledge about the coal mining process. This would enable them to gain a basic understanding of the proposed project that would allow them to make more informed comments and queries at the time of the community meetings. These notices were placed in Gaborone, Mochudi, Palapye, Mahalapye, Serowe, villages along the Transmission Line corridor and the four directly affected villages.

#### 5.3.5. Stakeholder notification

Stakeholder notification methods varied according to the relevant stakeholder group, the nature of the area and the communication mechanisms available. Often a combination of media was used to ensure the greatest possibility of wide notification. Media used included:

- **Media releases** in English and Setswana, placed in The Botswana Guardian, The Voice and The Botswana Gazette, notified the general public about the proposed project and the public meetings that would be held. These papers were chosen due to their large readership and the fact that they came recommended by local citizens. It has subsequently become known to the consultants that The Daily News, a government newspaper, has a more widespread readership and is free. This will be one of the papers targeted for advertising in the future.

- **Radio announcements** were prepared in Setswana and broadcast via Radio Botswana, a government radio station, to remind the general public and communities about the public and community meetings taking place in their areas. These announcements were broadcast on a regular basis two weeks before meetings commenced.
- **Email, Telephone and Fax** was used where appropriate in contacting some authorities, organisations and individual stakeholders. However, where these technologies were found to be unreliable, documents were hand delivered where possible. Follow up telephone calls were made where possible to confirm people's attendance at meetings. In some cases information packs were re-faxed. Information dissemination and follow up telephone calls were undertaken from 28<sup>th</sup> July – 25<sup>th</sup> August 2006.
- **Hand delivery of information packs** including BIDs, letters of invitation and response sheets in English and Setswana went to kgotlas, clinics and schools in the directly affected villages of Dovedale, Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete. Notification posters displaying the date of the meetings and education posters were placed in each village in Setswana. Kgotlas, clinics and schools in villages along the Transmission Line corridors also received English and Setswana documentation. There are no villages identified that were directly affected by the corridors, thus villages in the surrounding areas were incorporated into the public meetings. Setswana notification posters detailing the date of the meetings and education posters were placed in each of these villages. English versions of BIDs, letters of invitation and response sheets for private landowners in the Tuli Block farms were delivered to the Dovedale general dealer with follow up phone calls where it was not possible for documents to be delivered or collected.
- **A travelling loud-speaker system** was used on the day of each community meeting in directly affected villages to remind people of the meeting. A VDC member drove around each village, calling residents together.

Table 5 in Appendix 5 presents a detailed overview of the information dissemination process used in this PCDP.

#### 5.3.6. Authorities, Public and Community meetings

Authorities, public, communities and Tuli Block farmers' information sharing meetings were held during the scoping phase of the EIA. The purpose of these meetings was to inform the identified stakeholders about the proposed project and to gather any information, concerns issues or suggestions raised and to augment the IAP database. These issues could then be fed into the decision-making process for the project, so that necessary adjustments to the project design could be made to mitigate stakeholder concerns. A full set of minutes for all meetings is presented in English in Appendix 6. A copy of the minutes translated into Setswana is available on request.



The following table shows the type of meeting held, its date and location and attendance figures of the first round of meetings:

**Table 2: 1<sup>st</sup> round of PPP Meetings**

<b>IAP Group</b>	<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Attendance No.</b>
National Authorities	28 August 2006	Gaborone	16
District Authorities	30 August 2006	Serowe	6
National level interested parties	29 August 2006	Mochudi	50
District level interested parties	31 August 2006	Palapye	86
Dovedale villagers	1 September 2006	Dovedale Kgotla	79
Mmaphashalala villagers	1 September 2006	Mmaphashalala Kgotla	128
Mookane Villagers	4 September 2006	Mookane Kgotla	163
Dibete villagers	4 September 2006	Dibete Kgotla	53
Tuli Block Private land owners (north)	2 September 2006	Kwa Nokeng Lodge	11
Tuli Block Private land owners (south)	3 September 2006	Dovedale farm Tuli Block South	9

**Figure 8: Mmaphashalala Meeting held in August**



Each meeting, which lasted between three and four hours, was facilitated as follows:

- A presentation (either computer projected onto a screen or using A0 size flip charts) was given to each group (see Appendix 6 for copies of the presentation in English which was attached to each set of minutes distributed). A copy of the Setswana presentation was attached to each set of translated minutes.
- The presentation covered various components of the project and highlighted available project information in both English and Setswana;
- Following the presentation, the meeting was opened to the floor for issues, concerns, questions and suggestions to be raised. Where possible, questions were addressed, but more often, these were noted to be answered when more information was available at future meetings; and
- The open session was minuted in both Setswana and English and a video recording of most of the meetings was taken as a backup source for minuting and translation accuracy.

#### 5.3.7. Dissemination of minutes

The Setswana and English minutes from the meetings held in late August to early September were compared for consistency and finding that the Setswana versions were too superficial, it was decided to translate all minutes from the English version back into Setswana. This was done with the assistance of the video footage. This process took longer than was expected and thus distributing the minutes to all IAPs was delayed by between two and three weeks, depending on the original date of the meetings.

The purpose of distributing the minutes was to ensure that an accurate account of the meetings was kept and could be ratified by IAPs from each meeting. All concerns, issues and suggestions raised were documented in the minutes.

Minutes to the directly affected villages were hand delivered, as the postal services are unpredictable due to the remote location of these villages. The minutes for the authorities, public and Tuli Block farmers meetings were emailed, faxed or posted. This distribution took place in October 2006 and all stakeholders were given a three week comment period before the minutes were finalised. (November 2006).

#### 5.3.8. Second Round of Participatory Meetings

##### 5.3.3.4. *Directly Affected Communities*

The first round of PPP meetings identified the need for a follow up round to respond to issues raised and to give up-to-date feedback and a higher level of technical information. Frustrations highlighted by community members regarding a lack of detailed project information that would enable people to plan for the future, is an acknowledged limitations of Scoping process but was addressed to communities' satisfaction through the second round.

Meetings were held with the four directly affected communities and the Tuli Block farmers. These meetings were attended by a varied technical team that were able to present information relating to Power Plant technology, a breakdown of emissions from the Plant, motivation for the placement of infrastructure and detailed mapping information on the project footprint. Additional land-take information was discussed with the intention of initiating full identification of affected land-owners and users as well as to begin compensation planning (and resettlement if necessary).

**Figure 9: Mookane Kgotla Meeting**



*Figure 10: Mmaphashalala Kgotla Meeting*



*Figure 11: Dovedale Kgotla Meeting*



**Figure 12: Dibete Kgotla Meeting**



5.3.3.5. *Central District Authorities*

The first round of PPP meetings planned for Serowe authorities was poorly attended. The reasons for this low turnout were identified and a second meeting was scheduled to address the gap. Liaison between the consultants and a Central District officer nominated by the District Commissioner to coordinate this meeting proved effective and a presentation was given to the Full Central District Council, in the Council Chambers.

5.3.9. Stakeholder notification

- **Invitation letters** were hand delivered to the kgotla’s and Tuli farmers in the concession area, an invitation/ notice was also placed in the Tuli Farmers Association newsletter.
- **Posters** were displayed in local clinics, kgotlas and general dealers around the 4 affected villages.

The following table shows the type of meeting held, its date and location and attendance figures of the second round of meetings:

**Table 3: Second round of PPP Meetings**

<b>IAP Group</b>	<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Attendance No.</b>
Dovedale	26th	Dovedale Kgotla	149

villagers	November 2006		
Mmaphashalala villagers	25 <sup>th</sup> November 2006	Mmaphashalala Kgotla	163
Mookane Villagers	24 <sup>th</sup> November 2006	Mookane Kgotla	163
Dibete villagers	27 <sup>th</sup> November 2006	Dibete Kgotla	43
<b>Tuli Block farmers &amp; farm workers</b>	26 <sup>th</sup> November 2006	Marakalo Farm	28
Central District Full Council meeting	29 <sup>th</sup> November 2006	Serowe Council Chamber	72

The meetings were facilitated as for the first round of meetings. Notes of all meetings were taken and will be distributed in draft form for ratification in January 2007. Notes for all meetings except for the Full Council Meeting will be sent out in both English and Setswana (See Appendix 7 for copies of the presentation and minutes of second round of meetings).

#### 5.3.10. Planned Establishment of Communities Liaison Committee (CLC)

At the first round of meetings held in late August and early September 2006, several suggestions were made with regard to the establishment of a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) to represent the interests of the four directly affected communities at a more technical level. Details of exactly how this liaison committee might operate were discussed in the second round of community meetings held in November 2006.

The CLC members would be nominated from the four villages through a democratic process and each village would have one or more members representing their village, including a representative of the Village District Committee (VDC. The identification of the CLC members was initiated at the second round of community meetings. The villages were requested to inform the consultants who the nominated CLC members were, their terms of reference and feedback process for this committee. A Community Liaison Committee meeting would then be held.

#### 5.3.11. Social Impact Assessment field work

Public Participation includes all types of involvement of IAPs in the EIA research process. It is important to consider this participation in an integrated manner that continually informs how participation is working, its shortcomings and strengths.

Prior to the initial Scoping meetings described above, baseline social research had been initiated in the four directly affected villages. Fieldworkers were given

background information documents in both English and Setswana and their interactions with community members during the survey process contributed to additional dissemination of project information and the collection of people's issues and concerns. When fieldwork continued after the community meetings, suggestions made to improve the facilitation of future community meetings were documented and was taken into account in planning the second round of meetings (see Section 6.1 below).

#### **5.4. Submission of Terms of Reference Report**

A Terms of Reference Report (ToR) was submitted to the Botswana authorities as required by the EIA Act 6 of 2005. This report included details of the PCDP to date and highlighted all issues raised by stakeholders which were included in the specialist studies. Authorities commented on the participation process undertaken and highlighted any additional gaps that they felt needed to be addressed.

#### **5.5. Grievance Procedure**

A grievance procedure was developed to ensure that concerns and potential conflicts arising during the continuing project feasibility and development stages could be satisfactorily addressed. (Appendix 8). The grievance mechanism will be incorporated into the PCDP and will form part of the final management tools for the implementation of the project.

### **6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Most of the issues presented in this section are derived directly from meetings with stakeholders, whether authorities (National, District, Sub-District, Local or Tribal); NGOs, private individuals or directly affected community members, as outlined above (Appendix 3). The wording of the issues, however, has been reworked to fit into more assessment-related categories and structures. Additional issues have been raised by the project team based on professional experience and in anticipation of likely impacts from as yet undefined project activities..

#### **6.1. Key Findings**

The following table (Table 4) presents the most commonly expressed concerns relating to the MEP. It identifies how these concerns can be interpreted into risks for the environment, individuals and for the project, and it presents actions required in the following stages of the EMP and ESIA process.

**Table 4: PCDP Project Risks and Required Actions**

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Air Pollution and related human health risks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions from the Power Plant (particularly sulphur emissions) are seen as a health hazard to local residents and particularly to those down-wind of the Power Plant. The existing Selebi-Phikwe Mine, with which people are familiar, stands out as a poor example of management of sulphur, and highlights the associated environmental and health risks.</li> <li>• Dust, particularly from the waste and discard dumps, (but also from the additional road traffic) is likely to impact on the health of local residents. The location of villages is down-wind of the general wind direction and unless wind is very controlled will blow waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compromised human health.</li> <li>• Health liabilities for the developer (there are currently legal claims against a South African Gold mining company for health impacts and inadequate worker compensation).</li> <li>• Conflict between residents and the developer based on a perception of callousness in dealing with “other people’s” health risks.</li> <li>• Demand from residents to be formally resettled to areas safe from project-related pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate ability to meet World Health Organisation standards for emissions.</li> <li>• Understand health implications through the community health survey and secondary health information – AND PLAN WITHIN A WORST CASE SCENARIO.</li> <li>• Should health impacts arise, ensure access to improved health facilities for employees and non-employees affected by pollution.</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate medical aid for employees.</li> <li>• Develop comprehensive occupational health and safety plans that include proper financial compensation in the case of occupational health impacts.</li> <li>• Ensure ongoing and regular monitoring of levels of respiratory health within villages.</li> <li>• Develop action plans to immediately address changes in health levels.</li> <li>• Provide open access to information on all emissions (components of emissions, quantities and potential health implications) and provide details of actions to be taken to address these anticipated impacts.</li> <li>• Look at alternative placements for ash dump, motivate why it has not been further away from</li> </ul>



Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<p>material dust onto the villages of Mmaphashalala and Mookane.</p>		<p>villages and more north within the license area to buffer residential villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the option of co-disposal of discard (which is acidic) and ash (which is alkaline) which could be used to neutralise each other.</li> <li>• Design the ash dump with thick impenetrable liner to prevent escape of acid into ground water and explain this clearly to affected communities.</li> <li>• Topsoil from the mine site could be stripped and stockpiled and then used to rehabilitate the dump by planting vegetation that will reduce dust from the wind.</li> <li>• Clearly describe waste management strategies to limit downstream impacts.</li> <li>• Motivate alternative waste site selection process and reason for current selection.</li> <li>• Consider the possibility of resettling communities that refuse to live within the area of impact of the mine if this becomes an issue.</li> </ul>
<b>Air pollution and related animal and plant risks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most subsistence activities in the area are based on agriculture and livestock. Air pollution from the mines, Power Plant and roads (emissions and dust) may put the health and productivity of these animals and plants at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of agricultural productivity upon which people’s survival often depends.</li> <li>• Risks to health of livestock, which are used both for food and for income, places people’s food and livelihood security at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be clear on quantifiable levels of emissions and their areas of impact.</li> <li>• Understand these pollutants and exactly how they will effects livestock and agriculture and make this information accessible to local residents; land-owners and land-users.</li> <li>• Explore alternative uses of ash dump by-products. Current research has identified the use of ash from electricity generation in the creation of cement.</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
		Currently cement is one of the world’s largest contributors to carbon emissions.
<b>WATER</b>		
<b>Project activities and a resulting loss of water quantity and quality available for subsistence and economic requirements</b>		
<p>Several project induced activities will impact negatively on the scarce water resources in the project area. These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling for water at lower depths than existing boreholes will result in reduced productivity of the boreholes for local water users;</li> <li>• The opening of faults and fractures will result in drainage of existing aquifers and result in reduced availability of ground water;</li> <li>• Drainage into the mine and seepage from the mine will result in polluted water entering the ground water system;</li> <li>• Discharge into ground water from the wash-plant and discard dump would</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project activities could leave local residents and land users with insufficient water to meet their needs in the short, medium and long term.</li> <li>• Farms in the area could be similarly affected with risks to livestock and crops. There are financial consequences from this.</li> <li>• The quality of potable water could fall below WHO standards and become unacceptable given already low quality.</li> <li>• The developer is likely to be held liable for any reduced availability and quality of water – whether warranted or not.</li> <li>• The developer may not have an extensive list of borehole owners in the area and whose boreholes will be affected. Compensation claims may then become complicated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A full assessment of project impacts on ground and surface water must quantify impacts and demonstrate effectiveness of remedial measures.</li> <li>• Baseline data for the area must be comprehensive and ideally agreed upon by local residents (with appropriately experienced representatives) and government officials.</li> <li>• The developer should consider covering the additional costs of piping water from the North South Carrier 2 option to affected villages as part of a social benefit tangible to all residents. This infrastructure should be handed over to the appropriate government authority well in advance of mine closure to ensure continued management and sustainability.</li> <li>• The developer must commit, in writing, to providing substitute sources of emergency water if the need should arise. The definition of an emergency should be clearly stated and should include a reduction in water quality to below WHO acceptable levels for human and animal consumption.</li> <li>• Given current concerns around global climate change, project-related impacts on water sustainability in the area should be seen as an issue of social and environmental responsibility and addressed with the appropriate broad level of attention.</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<p>create pollution, particularly considering that both of these water sources will contain high levels of sulphur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The long-term sustainability of water resources in the project area, and down stream, could be compromised.</li> <li>• Poor management of contractors has already resulted in pollution, which jeopardises the quality of ground water.</li> <li>• At this stage not all directly affected boreholes users have been identified.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The developer should seriously explore the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies in every possible instance. This would include using solar energy in all residential housing structures as well as installing water saving devices (water storage tanks; low consumption toilet cisterns; water saving shower and tap devices etc.) to reduce water consumption as far as possible.</li> <li>• The developer needs to implement more stringent management of contractors and sub-contractors regarding polluting behaviour. Future contracts need to include strong and detailed clauses on environmentally and socially acceptable behaviour. These should include punitive clauses in all contracts for deviation from agreed environmental terms and conditions.</li> <li>• An extensive hydro census is currently underway, which is gathering data on the borehole yields to establish the behaviour of the ground water. This information should be made available as soon as possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Undermining of rivers</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undermining of the Bonwapitse River could have detrimental effects on this important and relatively consistent water resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undermining the river risks the development of fractures and fissures, which could result in losing water in this important source.</li> <li>• Mining impacts on water bodies, such as rivers, are high profile issues for international environmental organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There must be no undermining of the Bonwapitse River.</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
	<p>To date no contact has been initiated with such parties, as they have not been identified as IAPs. However, if project design is finalized to include undermining the river, it would be necessary to include relevant organizations into the IAP database to ensure no legal challenge at some later date.</p>	
<b>LAND</b>		
<b>Project footprint and loss of access to land</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project infrastructure (mine portals; processing and power plants; transmission lines; conveyor belt and fencing; accommodation and transport routes etc.) will reduce the availability of agricultural and grazing land owned and used by individuals and communally.</li> <li>• The conveyor belt will cut off access to land for various land users.</li> <li>• The placement of Transmission Lines will limit the choice of land use within the specified corridor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of land and, in this case more specifically, loss of access to economic activities currently undertaken on the land, could necessitate resettlement of a number of land-owners and land-users. Resettlement is a complicated activity and is a last resort in the view of IFC Performance Standards. It has significant emotional, financial and time implications.</li> <li>• Loss of access to land, whether privately or communally owned will require a process of compensation. The greater the project footprint the greater the loss of land.</li> <li>• Fencing of the 20-25km conveyor belt corridor makes access to one side or another extremely difficult and may result in people losing access to their source of food and livelihood security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land will need to be replaced or compensated for. The difficulty of this is that land is owned through formal and traditional title and belongs to individuals and communities in different instances. ALL owners need to be identified and involved in a process of negotiation and planning around compensation or the provision of alternative land (near to where people are currently located otherwise resettlement will be required).</li> <li>• All land owners and users affected by the project need to be identified and a process set in motion to develop compensation structures and plans. Remember that many land owners and users are not resident within the affected villages in the project area and will need to be traced.</li> <li>• Issues around resettlement need to be identified and addressed openly. People want to be able to decide if they should resettle as a result of project related impacts. This needs to be respected even if it is not the</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
		<p>projects intention to resettle. In considering the relevant issues, the developer needs to take clear account of changes that will take place in the area as a result of the project and apply their minds to the matter. If resettlement is required the relevant Resettlement Framework or Resettlement Action Plan (depending on scale) will need to be developed. This is a complex activity that takes time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider purchasing private Tuli Block land, affected by the Transmission Lines, as replacement land.</li> <li>• Consider implementing a community-based tourism project on land purchased from Tuli Block farmers wanting to relocate as a result of the MEP. Such a tourism initiative would be a social development initiative with broad ranging economic and environmental benefits if properly established and could be an option for compensating for loss of grazing and agricultural communal land.</li> <li>• Alternative to fencing the entire conveyor belt corridor should be explored. Aerial photographs should be used to identify the most common routes crossing the area so that where fencing is unavoidable underpasses can be placed in appropriate places and with necessary regularity.</li> </ul>
<b>Undermining and subsidence</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidence, of up to 8m in areas, will render land inaccessible to people and animals for safety reasons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidence is a safety risk for people and animals in the undermined area.</li> <li>• The developer would be held liable for loss or damage related to accidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The feasibility of the project based on a significantly more sensitive environmental and social approach needs to be assessed. The extent of undermining needs to be planned accordingly – this means taking into</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
	<p>resulting from subsidence (for humans and animals).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The potential for subsidence in any village would necessitate resettlement of the affected community. This would require a Resettlement Action Plan, which would take at least a year to develop in an internationally acceptable manner.</li> <li>• On the surface, the undermined area should be easily accessible for grazing. If all undermined areas are unsafe this access becomes impossible and the project footprint will increase dramatically, as will the number of people directly affected by the project.</li> <li>• Depending on the extent of people’s loss of access to land and livelihood, the undesirable option of involuntary resettlement will have to be considered.</li> </ul>	<p>account the level of land destruction that the project considers responsible beyond its financial bottom line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The developer must commit in writing to not undermining any village, and an appropriate buffer zone must be created between undermining activities and any village.</li> <li>• Subsidence of 8 meters should be socially and environmentally unacceptable. This amounts to a drop in the surface of the land to the height of a three-story building. In such an instance the area will need to be fenced and carefully secured. However the impacts on the physical environment need to be understood as do the repercussions of total sterilization of land for any agricultural or livestock activities.</li> <li>• Initiate the process of developing a Resettlement Action Plan, including activities to identify all affected parties, alternative land for resettlement, potential resettlement host communities, the establishment of a resettlement and compensation committee. Involve government representatives in such a process, particularly sub-land board staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Subsidence and sites of cultural significance</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidence, particularly along the river, will put iron and stone age sites, of which there are several, at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Heritage is seen as a significant aspect of Botswana’s historical resources and is specifically highlighted for separate submission within the EIA Act of 2006.</li> <li>• Iron and Stone Age sites have been identified within the project area. Depending on the status of these sites,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all sites along areas under threat from subsidence are identified, registered and classified with the Department of National Museums, Monuments and Art Gallery.</li> <li>• Take all necessary steps to document all sites and to conserve ones of particular value or significance.</li> <li>• Establish buffer zones around these sites that will</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
	their destruction will be a heritage loss not only for Botswana but for the continent and even more globally.	preclude any undermining.
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>		
<b>Project activities in relation to sites of cultural significance</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project-related activities, particularly along the river, will put iron and stone age sites, of which there are several, at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Heritage is seen as a significant aspect of Botswana’s historical resources and is specifically highlighted for separate submission within the EIA Act of 2006.</li> <li>Iron and Stone Age sites have been identified within the project area. Depending on the status of these sites, their destruction will be a heritage loss not only for Botswana but for the continent and even more globally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that all sites along areas under threat from project activities are identified, registered and classified with the Department of National Museums, Monuments and Art Gallery.</li> <li>Take all necessary steps to document all sites and to conserve ones of particular value or significance.</li> <li>Establish buffer zones around these sites that will preclude any activity.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL CHANGE</b>		
<b>Project-induced social change</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area will change from a rural and natural environment to an industrial/developing one.</li> <li>An influx of outsiders will affect local culture and traditional structures and undermine existing social management structures.</li> <li>People’s values and behaviours may be undermined as a result of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will be held accountable for negative changes in existing social behaviour and the consequences of such changes.</li> <li>Tension and conflict between local residents and outsiders.</li> <li>Loss of internally functioning social management structures could result in reduced social cohesion, where it exists.</li> <li>Increased pressure on policing resources, which are probably already very small.</li> <li>Increase risks of family breakdowns and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social change is inevitable and care should be taken to avoid social engineering or paternalistic behaviour. However, the developer needs to establish clear principles upon which its activities are undertaken. These principles and values will include the conditions of employment of employees, contractors and subcontractors and will demonstrate the developer’s intent to manage and limit project impacts on local social structures and individuals.</li> <li>The location and design of the staff residential village must be carefully explored with the consultants and the Botswana Government as the residential village</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<p>social changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is likely to be an increase in crime related to the influx of outsiders and because there will be more people with cash incomes and material items.</li> </ul>	<p>potential increase in domestic violence may result from changes in social behaviour (e.g. extra-marital affairs; prostitution; alcohol abuse).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased exposure to and risk of sexually transmitted diseases (particularly the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which is already extremely high in the country).</li> </ul>	<p>will eventually be owned and run by the local government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A clear strategy for addressing the risks of HIV/AIDS must be developed out of the SIA and Community Health study.</li> <li>• Involve appropriate local specialists to address the sensitive issue of HIV/AIDS in a culturally appropriate manner.</li> <li>• Current levels of policing and related security resources must be determined and capacity identified and supported as necessary.</li> <li>• Appropriate planning, including a Social Development Plan, together with relevant health and welfare departments, must be undertaken to address inevitable changes that will take place within communities and families and between individuals.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sense of place of the project area will change dramatically.</li> <li>• There is likely to be a loss of potential land-uses (e.g. tourism) because of an altered sense of place.</li> <li>• Visual and noise impacts will alter the sense of place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These types of changes will be impossible to anticipate and are likely to be quite significant for people used to the current rural environment.</li> <li>• People’s desire to live in the project-affected area may drop because of the very stark contrast between a sense of the rural/pristine and the new reality of a noisy, busy and polluting industrial complex.</li> <li>• The value of privately owned land may drop.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and be open about anticipated levels of change to the sense of place of the area. It is only with access to appropriate information that people are able to make plans for their futures.</li> <li>• Develop some level of understanding of the potential loss of income resulting from tourism as an alternative land-use option – particularly within the Tuli Block farms.</li> <li>• Consider options available to address the consequences of these changes – this might include people’s desire to relocate; demands to sell privately owned farms whose intention has been to move into</li> </ul>



Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
		tourism as economic activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a land-use plan for the areas in and around the project infrastructure that attempts to conserve and enhance the remaining natural environment wherever possible.</li> <li>• Identify possible visual and audio buffer possibilities for every sensitive receiver.</li> </ul>
<b>CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION</b>		
<b>Closure and post-closure potential for degradation of physical and social environments</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will leave behind it a long-term legacy through the remaining ash dump and other permanent alterations to the landscape.</li> <li>• Areas within the project footprint where infrastructure is removed at closure will expose the soil to the elements.</li> <li>• Acid rock drainage may contaminate ground water.</li> <li>• Lack of capacity and resources to audit compliance with closure plans may result in a number of breaches in procedures and contracts.</li> <li>• Use of only outside auditors will risk inappropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The long-term health of the people and biophysical environment are dependent upon responsible design and project implementation that includes rigorous approach to closure.</li> <li>• Exposed areas of land that are not appropriately rehabilitated are likely to become increasingly degraded.</li> <li>• Inappropriate planning for monitoring and auditing may facilitate poor rehabilitation and allow increased degradation in the long-term.</li> <li>• The developer will be held liable for the state of the environment at closure and beyond.</li> <li>• There is increasing pressure to ensure that legislation enables retrospective prosecution of companies and individual directors for environmental degradation.</li> <li>• Breakdown of infrastructure left after</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a closure plan as part of the EMP and ESIA which will be updated at regularly stipulated intervals.</li> <li>• Develop partnerships during the life of the mine that enable the developer to hand over useful infrastructure to appropriately skilled and resourced government departments or organizations at closure.</li> <li>• Develop social plans and projects with great care and through careful participation to ensure their sustainability in the absence of the project post closure.</li> <li>• Identify appropriate government departments that could be involved in monitoring and auditing and contribute to training individuals in those departments to the level of skill required.</li> <li>• Identify and train appropriate individuals within affected communities to carry out basic levels of monitoring on an ongoing basis – during and after mining. This could be part of a skills transfer process.</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<p>action taken as a result of inadequate local knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social projects initiated during the life of the mine may prove unsustainable at closure.</li> <li>• A government underwritten guarantee is needed to ensure that, irrespective of who the developer is, someone within the country is accountable for addressing impacts at closure.</li> </ul>	<p>closure can create an environment of decay (e.g. housing that has been handed over to a government department that lacks capacity to manage such infrastructure).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainable social projects initiated by the developer place those involved at risk. The loss of such projects often leaves people worse off than before if their lifestyles and living costs have changed as a result of inappropriate social development projects.</li> </ul>	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>		
<b>Project activities and local employment opportunities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give priority to local residents for employment where possible.</li> <li>• Be sure to look for skills within tertiary institutions before importing existing skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social conflict between local and foreign employees – particularly where it is felt that local expertise is available.</li> <li>• High levels of local unemployment contribute to social problems such as alcohol abuse, domestic violence etc creating a socially unstable environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify locally available and appropriate skills and prioritise these individuals for employment.</li> <li>• Institute training programmes to ensure that local skills are upgraded to enable residents to access increasing numbers of jobs in the short to medium term.</li> <li>• Work with local tertiary institutions to identify appropriate training institutions for the medium/long-term training related to the project.</li> <li>• Use labour intensive techniques where possible to maximize employment creation for unskilled residents.</li> </ul>

Aspect and Issue	Risk	Required Action
<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>		
<b>Communication facilitates or hampers local participation</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate information about the project reduces people’s ability to make decisions about their futures.</li> <li>• The recent decision to phase the project, meaning that the Dovedale portal will not be mined in the immediate future, leads to uncertainty and an inability for the local communities to plan for the future.</li> </ul> <p>Inadequate information creates mistrust between local residents and the developer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are perceptions of withholding of information that could undermine trust relationships between communities and developer if left unaddressed.</li> <li>• The Dovedale community may not support the mining, if it eventually happens, once they see the impacts of the Mookane mine.</li> <li>• Lack of trust can lead to unnecessary conflict and delays for the project.</li> <li>• Individuals within communities have personal agendas that can benefit from a lack of trust between communities and the developer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adequate and up-to-date information is available for the second round of community meetings and beyond.</li> <li>• Take technical specialists to answer questions at community meetings.</li> <li>• The developer must commit to continual honest and open communication with the Dovedale community in relation to the timeframes of the second phase.</li> <li>• Establish a representative and democratically elected Community Liaison Committee to act in the interest of affected communities – particularly relating to technical information and decision-making.</li> <li>• Be mindful to facilitate community requirements of information but be aware of, and find way to manage, individual agendas within these groups.</li> </ul>

A full table of issues, identified through the public participation process, is attached in Appendix 1.

## 6.2. Recommendations

### 6.2.1. Forthcoming communication requirements

The PCDP has been an extensive and participatory process, which has contributed significantly to the design of the project and to the initial establishment of relationships of trust between directly affected parties and the developer. This has happened through a two-way sharing of information and thoughts that need to be fostered as the Mmamabula project goes forward.

There are four gaps that currently exist in the PCDP and consultation process. These gaps will continue to be filled, although it is unlikely that the results will be available in time to incorporate into the Botswana EIA. The results will, however, form part of the ESIA which will be made available to the Botswana Government, and the public.

Firstly, the authorities meetings that have been held so far neglected to incorporate various Mahalapye and Selebi Phikwe local authorities. It was recommended by the Central District Council officer, for the project team to hold a meeting with the Full Council National Council during their annual meetings. This meeting was intended to share information with all of the District Councillors in the project area. It was later discovered that the Mahalapye and Selebi Phikwe councillors were not present. Further meetings are being organised with the Mahalapye local authorities and Selebi Phikwe Town Council in late January 2007. These meetings will target the specific technicians (land board and planning in particular) and councillors who have not yet been consulted.

Secondly, due to the project description changing over time, specific land users who will be directly affected by the project, have not yet all been identified. The process of identifying land owners and users has now begun and a land use plan is being initiated. A Resettlement Action Plan will be developed for those affected by either economic or physical resettlement. Relocation will have to be undertaken according to World Bank standards. A resettlement committee would have to be put in place with relevant government stakeholders to ensure everything is open and transparent.

Thirdly, the recent change to the project description stating that the Dovedale portal will come online at a later stage, after the Mookane portal will have caused some disappointment, confusion and uncertainty with local Dovedale residents as to the future of their village and their involvement in the mine and power station. The developer and project team must commit to keeping the Dovedale community up to date with any decisions that relate to the time frame second phase of mining. The developer must also continue their commitment to include the Dovedale community in the Social Development Plan for the area and the emphasis on localised employment for directly affected communities.

Finally, the change in the location of the crossing points for the transmission lines into South Africa, which affects mainly the Tuli farmers, needs to be addressed as soon as possible. The

project team met with the Tuli farmers in the second round of meetings to discuss the new route alignment further south of the concession area. Once the final route for the four lines has been decided, one-on-one consultation must take place with the directly affected farmers whose farms the transmission lines will cross.

#### 6.2.2. Ongoing participation requirements

The greatest challenge to effective stakeholder participation was identified during community meetings, where the level of project detail available was criticised for its superficiality and this undermined levels of trust in transparent access to information. An additional complication to this has been the predictable but nevertheless difficult reality of the project plan constantly changing and the resulting need for updated, and sometimes contradictory, information being given to the stakeholders at the various meetings.

Meeting the communication expectations of stakeholders is an important aspect of the project. If poor relationships are established at this stage of the project then the issue of trust will be a continual hurdle for project implementation. To this end it is recommended that a programme of ongoing engagement be set up beyond the EIA process. Details of such a programme will be highlighted in the Phase 2 PCDDP, which will be completed by mid-2007. The establishment of the Community Liaison Committee, already initiated, will play a useful part in enhancing and maintaining open communication channels.

It is also important that the developer builds on relationships set up with the VDCs and broader community members in the long term. The employment of a local Community Liaison person to ensure efficient and ongoing communication will go a long way to strengthening relationships in the project area and ensuring an environment of “good neighbourliness”.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A thorough PCDDP has been initiated for the MEP. This will be continued throughout the EIA feedback and ESIA process, and will present IAPs with relevant and accessible project information as it becomes available. Open and transparent communication has been identified by affected parties as being central to the development of trust between all IAPs and will contribute to the facilitation of a project whose design and implementation, if approved, will be acceptable, and ideally beneficial, to all stakeholders involved.

**APPENDIX 1: ISSUES TABLE**

## Mmamabula Energy Project

### Issues Table

NATURE OF ISSUE / CONCERN	FOCUS OF ISSUE / CONCERN	ISSUE / CONCERN	ISSUE / CONCERN RAISED BY	DATE RAISED	MEETINGS RESPONSE TO ISSUE / CONCERN
<b>BIOPHYSICAL</b>	<b>SOIL</b>	What mitigation methods are proposed to prevent soil erosion and compaction caused by vehicle traffic?	Mothoagae - Perma Culture Trust of Paotswana	31-Aug-06	
		What soil impacts are expected and will farmers be affected?	Botlocele M Tshirelebo - Member of Parliament		
	<b>WATER</b>	Will water from the Limpopo River be utilised?	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana, Mrs Marian	29-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	The Limpopo River will not be used, as there is not a large enough volume of water available and it is a strategically sensitive river.
		Will water for the MEP be imported?	Mr Charles Sosi	29-Aug-06	The consultants will be doing detailed water studies. The developer does not want to impact local use of water, alternative water sources being investigated include groundwater and the North South Carrier 2. Results will be available at the next round of meeting.
		What mitigation methods are proposed to prevent groundwater contamination?	Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	28-Aug-06	Facilities of the proposed mine and power plant are being designed so that no contamination or spillage should reach the groundwater. The consultant is currently carrying out site investigations and a borehole census to have a record of the existing groundwater facilities in the area.
		Are pre-mining groundwater levels being monitored?	Onthusitse Katai Department of Water Affairs	28-Aug-06	The consultants will look into various scenarios including the de-watering of the area due to the mining and the decreased quality of that water. These water studies have begun but are still on going. Answers cannot be given until these studies are complete.
		Will the developer monitor borehole water levels to prevent mining operations drying them up?	Christopher Maoto	31-Aug-06	
		Where is the MEP main source of water?	M Diane	29-Aug-06	
		Residents personal consumption of groundwater should not be negatively affected by the MEP.	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana, Mr M Molebatsi, Mr Charles Sosi, Petrus Frederik Brink - DBH (Pty) Ltd, Mr K Lesethe, Mr Baatweng	29-Aug-06, 30-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06, 02-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	Answered that the intention of the developer would be that if any groundwater used for the project has an impact on the communities' water supply it would be calculated. The developer would then have to maintain the present water supply to the area. That is why it is very important to record the water information that currently exists in the area. Throughout the 40 year life of the mine there will be management and monitoring the groundwater to make sure that they are no new developing impacts.
		Detailed water studies of underground water bodies (pool / stream) are necessary to determine impact of groundwater consumption on downstream users.	Mr Clinton van Vuuren	02-Sep-06	Explained that the project intends to make use of surface water predominantly. Added that the North South Carrier (NSC) loses large volumes of water. The project proposes to do a deal with the Water Utility Company? (WUC) and help build the first half of NSC2 as well as a spur line into the project area. That would give WUC time to repair the current pipeline which would result in additional water being available for Botswana.
		Loss of groundwater to mining operations will gravely impact farmers productivity.	Mr C. Schoeman	02-Sep-06	The developer is considering local well fields. Palla Road well field is equipped and can be used to supplement the NSC in times of drought, the Khurutse well field still required further investigation by the government. The project is investigating the Mmamabula well field and studies are underway to determine if the well fields are connected and how the groundwater flows. There will be a lot of drilling and survey teams to determine and identify the extent and quality of the water.
		Will farmers be notified of groundwater levels on their land?	Mr J. Counihan	02-Sep-06	A borehole hydrocensus will determine the baseline. If, in the future, your water quality or quantity is affected you have this baseline information with which to compare. Explained that the next point was the mining method, which can impact on water. Longwall mining takes out a lot of coal and results in cracks which drain the water. Packer testing is being undertaken to determine how much groundwater is going to come into the mine, from there the water can be modelled to determine what impact the mine will have on local water levels. Water is thus an important aspect that forms one of the critical studies.
		Commented that the yield of boreholes in the area has already affected by the MEP.	Mr Moyo	01-Sep-06	Commented that the groundwater yield was part of the studies that Mr Whincup discussed, would assess the existing yield of the boreholes and how this would be impacted upon. A decision would then be made as to how these impacts would be addressed. Currently the mine is not using any groundwater.
		Will farmers receive a guarantee from the government that negative environmental impacts caused by the MEP will be rectified?	Mr W Biemond	03-Sep-06	Understands what Mr Biemond is trying to say and this is especially relevant with regards to groundwater. Often groundwater impacts occur after mining has been completed, through earth movement or cracking. One week your groundwater is stable and the next week, if cracking has occurred, then the water seeps into the workings, resulting in no water for the farmers. Before mining, there was no-where for the water to seep into and so the water would not be affected, however once mining has occurred, it opens up spaces for the water to seep into, resulting in less water available for the local users

<b>BIOPHYSICAL</b>	<b>WATER</b>	Another suggestion of compensation could be the allocation of water to the community from the NS carrier 2. This water would be better than the current ground water.	Mr T. Mmopi	04-Sep-06	
		Will the Bonwapitise River become polluted due to waste discard in the near vicinity?	Mr J Counihan	03-Sep-06	Responded that the current proposal for placement of all waste is located away from the River but that this point would be noted.
	<b>FLORA &amp; FAUNA</b>	Will the specialist studies cover the pre-mining fauna and flora?	Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	28-Aug-06	Replied that the specialist studies within the EIA would look at the present fauna and flora. The preliminary studies so far have not identified any red data species or protected species. The studies are seasonal and will cover wet and dry seasons.
		Are there any monitoring plans in place to look at adverse effects as a result of the mining activities?			
		Bird-friendly transmission line towers should be used to minimize the negative impacts on birds.	Kabelo Senyatso - Birdlife Botswana		
		What mitigation methods are proposed to preserve flora and fauna in the area.	Mr Namane - Chief, Douglas Thamage-Veld Products Research and Development, Michael Ramaano-Kalahari Conservation Society	01-Sep-06	With regard to the concern about the way of life, with any development there would be change. The consultant needs to document the environmental and social changes in the EIA and report these back to the communities at a later stage.
		What measures are proposed to prevent immigrants poaching on game farms?	Mr J. Counihan	03-Sep-06	
	<b>AIR QUALITY</b>	Will this project qualify for grants from the IFC in the form of carbon credits through the reduction of green house gas emissions?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys, Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines, Mr Molephi	28-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	The developer will meet with the Department of Meteorological Surveys to investigate the grants system. Responded that the project team still needs to analyze the coal to determine how much coal bed methane is present in the coal. If sufficient methane is present, the consultants need to establish the levels and investigate whether it can be used towards Carbon Credit grants.
		What level of air pollution is expected?	Mr Keatemerwe	01-Sep-06	Responded that Selebi Phikwe has come up at various meetings as an example of a mine that has negative environmental impacts, mainly related to air pollution. This project will have two levels of assessment's that will be submitted. One is to comply with the Botswana regulations and the other will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that will be to International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards. This ESIA has an additional level of detail which means that pollution will have to be kept below the international health standards. Currently environmental studies are being conducted by the consultants that would determine the quality of the coal and the emissions as well as the air quality before the project starts. With this information the consultants will then make recommendations on how to reduce and manage these emissions. For example, the coal will be partially washed in a wash plant to remove most of the sulphur, and then a sorbent of either limestone or calcrete will be added to bring the sulphur levels down. There will be emissions but the main aim will be to manage those pollutants to comply with the international standards
		What mitigation methods are proposed to reduce air pollution during MEP operations.	Mr A. Koswane – Ministry of Agriculture	01-Sep-06	Responded that only once the tests and studies that were previously mentioned are complete, will we know which mitigation measures to put into place.
Recommended that a community member be involved in the air quality monitoring process, so that information can be shared with the community.		Dr D. Maje	01-Sep-06	Responded that the amount of pollution in the air will be continually monitored throughout the project. The international finance lenders who will be sponsoring the project will hire an independent monitoring company, not connected to CIC to ensure that the emissions will not exceed the levels set out by the World Bank. It is proposed that the standards to be used for this mine are the highest international standards that are applied in countries like Europe and America. The expectation is that the emissions that are recorded will be reported back to the community.	
What are the air pollutants associated with MEP?		Dr D. Maje	01-Sep-06		
Increased air pollution will affect stargazing capabilities in the area.		Mrs Christine Sykes	03-Sep-06		
<b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	What criteria will be used to employ workers for the mine and power plant.	Mr P. Tshambane, Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	29-Aug-06, 31-Aug-06	Foreign companies often do bring in outside labour, but it will depend on the skills needed for the jobs. At the start of the project there will be more outside labour, but as the project continues the intention would be to transfer skills and employ local labour. Various skill levels are required, consultants will work with the developer and communities to develop a labour plan ensuring local communities are prioritised. This plan will try to identify and distribute employment fairly within the communities. We will be looking at how to develop skills so that over a short to medium term there will be a skills transfer, ensuring that less ex-pats are required and local skills increase, bringing employment closer to home.
		How many jobs will the MEP create?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys, Mr K Keeditse -Councillor, Mr R. Young, Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	28-Aug-06, 31-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	Responded that figures have not been yet been determined.



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<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	Is the developer aware of number of skilled and unskilled Botswana's who are currently unemployed?	Mr M Diane – Palapye Technical College	31-Aug-06	
	How are CIC planning to change gender perceptions to allow women to apply for work on the mine?	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	29-Aug-06	One of the recommendations to come out of a social assessment would normally be that a social and labour plan should be drawn up. This would discuss issues such as gender equality in the work force and the recruitment process to give favour to local residents. A Social Impact Assessment is currently underway.
	Will the developer provide facilities (technical colleges) for skills development and training of local residents, so that they may be employed in the project operations?	Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana, Edwin, Miss Namane	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06	Responded as consultants we cannot answer this question now. In the social assessment we would recommend that directly affected communities receive benefits that are not just related to jobs or economic spin offs, but specific to the development of the settlement. More developers are being made aware that not just the project is important but the relationship with the affected communities. Communication between these two groups helps to form suggestions regarding direct benefits which may be appropriate to the community. It is important to note that people should not have unrealistic expectations of what this project will offer. The consultants need to clarify that the company involved is operated as a business. Any additional activities that are discussed are social responsibilities that relate to the proper way a developer should behave in the community and the business operation. Consultants use information received from the communities and make recommendations as how to develop the community.
	Local people should be employed for the unskilled labour related to this project.	Mr Obankeng (Senior)	04-Sep-06	
<b>SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>	Will the Department of Natural Museums and Art galleries be consulted during the EIA process regarding the sites of historical significance and how to protect these sites?	Mr M Kewose – Ministry of the Local Government	28-Aug-06	A archaeological and heritage specialist has been employed to conduct an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment. Botswana law states that this assessment needs to be approved before the EIA is submitted. Our specialist has contacted the Department and has received a list of all the heritage sites in the affected area. He is currently carrying out the field investigations section of the study and this will all be recorded in his specialist report in the EIA.
	Will ancestral graves need to be moved or destroyed?	V.D.C Dibete	28-Mar-06	Responded that ancestral graves will not be affected by the project, and will not need to be moved.
	Have all sites of archaeological importance within the MEP area been identified?	Wim Biemond - Basinghall Farm		
	Noted that sites of archaeological importance have not been included in the desk top study. Noted that personal investigations have revealed four sites are located within the proposed MEP area.	Mr W. Biemond	03-Sep-06	Thanked Mr Biemond for his input and responded that clearly the desktop study was inconclusive and we would be in touch with him regarding his local knowledge. Cultural and heritage aspects are an important component of the international EIA so we will bear this in mind.
<b>COMPENSATION</b>	Will local residents be compensated for the loss of jobs resulting from the farms that may be moved or lost?	Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	28-Aug-06	A Social Survey is being conducted on a 10% sample of the IAP's in the four most effected villages. Baseline information such as economic activities, household structures, land use, etc is being collected. Once the survey has been completed this information will be used to form a strategy and develop mitigation measures that will link into the management plan. This plan would address issues such as land compensation, jobs distribution and skills development.
	Will local residents be compensated for the loss of land to the development of the residents village?	Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana, Mr P Leareng, Mrs C Phale	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06	The intention would be to identify the people that use this land. Then discussions would be held with the land board and these affected parties regarding compensation for this land. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is currently underway to identify these issues, such as land use, who owns the land, what it is being used for and how land tenure works. Once the SIA is complete it will then assist in the next steps of compensation and negotiation.
	Will farmers be compensated for the drilling operations on their land?	V.D.C Dovedale, Mrs C Sykes	28-Mar-06, 03-Sep-06	Responded by explaining that compensation for farm land is based on the type of crops grown and value per ton. Farmers that have not began farming yet, will not receive compensation. Explained that farmers are required to fill in a form, regarding the farmer.
	Will farmers be compensated for the loss of lands due to the MEP?	V.D.C Dovedale, Mr A Koswane, Mothoagae - Perma Culture Trust of Paotswana, Mr N Mongale	27-Jun-06, 01-Sep-06	Regarding compensation it is a critical issue that has been raised in previous meetings. The intention would be to identify the people that use this land. Discussions would be held with the land board and these affected parties regarding compensation for this land. Resettlement requirements of the International Finance Coporation (IFC) and the World Bank are quite rigorous and specific. Their main recommendations relating to compensation are based on replacement land for land lost in relation to compensation. Each individual land owner and land user that is affected will have to be identified with help from the Land Board and Sub-Land Boards. Once this has happened, negotiations will commence between the individual, the Land Board, CIC and the Environmental Consultants. It will not be an expropriation of land, it will be a negotiation. This will be based on the IFC standards related to compensation which generally favour land replacement for land lost, although there are other alternatives that would need to be discussed.
	Will farmers and residents be compensated for loss of borehole water caused by the MEP?	Mr T. Sefhemo, Mr Schoeman	01-Sep-06, 03-Sep-06	Corrected that it is the responsibility of the project developer, not the government, and they will need to supply the water that has been lost immediately so as not to impact on livelihoods. This may mean bringing in a tanker until a pipeline is built. This is why monitoring is so important as it flags these potential issues for the developer. The grievance mechanism that will be put in place will also help bring these issues to the fore quickly.
	Will CIC buy farms out if livelihood is lost due to the MEP?	Mrs Riggs	03-Sep-06	Summarised that farmers have a sense of place associated with the area.

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<b>COMPENSATION</b>	Will farmers be compensated for loss of flora and fauna caused by air pollution.	Mr W. Biemond	03-Sep-06	Responded that whatever the baseline levels are, the international standard applies to the project. Baseline levels cannot be changed, they indicate the environment that the project is entering into. The question is how the project will add to this baseline and how it is controlled.	
	<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>	Will the study include an AIDS assessment for this project? Will the mine have an AIDS co-ordinator? The National Aids Strategy should be referred to, as well as contacting The National AIDS Co-ordinating agency in the office of the President.	Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services, Isaya Banda – Pelena Associates, Mr O. Ramogapi - Councillor, Selebang Molefi, Mr Nogo, Onneetse Ramogapi - Councillor	26-Aug-06, 29-Aug-06, 31-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06	One of the specialist studies the consultants are carrying out is a health study, that will be included in the EIA. It is not a requirement of the Botswana Government but is required by the international finance lenders. The consultants may need to look into the AIDS issue more closely. A copy of the strategy that Mrs Molathiwa suggested will be obtained.
		How do you plan to mitigate and compensate persons with respiratory illness caused by the MEP?	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana, IAP's, Mr Baatweng	29-Aug-06, 31-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	
		Will occupational health and safety regulations provide and compensate people injured working on the MEP?	Mr Kabelo	01-Sep-06	
	<b>SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	What level of hierarchy will the proposed residential village be and will there be benefits for the local communities?	Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	28-Aug-06	
		What services and amenities will be developed for the benefit of the local communities?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys	28-Aug-06	
		Will the developer and project operations provide benefits for residents of the Tuli block? Will border posts and roads be upgraded, power supplied and security and services developed?	Mrs M Swart, Mr J. Counihan	02-Sep-06	Responded that the issue of opening up a border post has come up in meetings and asked if the farmers thought that opening up a new border post would be something that would mitigate some of the issues mentioned? Responded that CIC was holding talks with various governmental departments during the week to determine the government's preference and policies regarding community services and facilities. The consultants can give feedback on these meetings once the information is available.
		Will the residential village be an open or closed village?	Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services, Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalapye Sub District, Mr J. Counihan	28-Aug-06, 30-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06	Reiterated that this is still in the early planning phase of the project, but the current position of the developer is to have a self contained village. As consultants we are not sure how that would fall into Botswana's technical hierarchy. It would be a village that would have facilities set up by the developer and then later managed by the government. At this stage it is unclear what those facilities would be. Responded that the debate at the moment is whether to keep the mining residential village separate from Mmaphashalala or to bring it closer and integrate the facilities and improve services.
		Amalgamation of the residential village and existing villages will allow for further services and amenities to be developed.	Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng District Council, Mr T. Sefhemo, Mr T. Mmopi, Mr Obankeng (Junior)	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	
	<b>RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Will residents be displaced from their current villages/homes?	Tueresa Molepe- Dept of Forestry and Range Resources, Mothusi Odireng - Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC)	29-Aug-06	
		How many people will live in this proposed residential village?	Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	29-Aug-06	
		Will family members of MEP employee's be able to live in the residential village with them?	IAP's	31-Aug-06	
		What distance will the residential village be placed away from the project operations and what impact will noise levels have?	Douglas Thamage - Veld Products Research and Development		
		How will the developer prevent immigrants squatting in residential villages?	IAP's	29-Aug-06	
Why is the proposed development of a workers residences and managers' residence so far apart?		Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	28-Aug-06		
The proposed residential village should be kept separate from existing communities in order to preserve local customs and way of life.		Mr W. Biemond	03-Sep-06		

<b>SOCIAL</b>	<b>RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Queried whether or not the developer has considered complete resettlement of the people in this area, due to the drastic changes in the environment.	Mr Baatweng	04-Sep-06	Responding to the comment regarding resettlement stating it would be a last resort as it is very disruptive to people. Currently there is no intention to resettle any villages. Although, if information starts to be presented which indicates that there will be very high impacts, it is something that would have to be addressed by everyone, not just a decision that is made outside the community. Miss Spitz then reiterated that there are no plans or intentions to resettle any of the villages. If people lose access to land, the developer would look at compensation by providing them with alternative land. If that land is very far away there may be an option to resettling those people to that land, but this is a discussion that would be finalized much later in the process.
	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b>	Will the expansion of informal business's in local communities be controlled and monitored?	Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services, Selebango Molefi, Mr J Counihan	28-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06	Stated that one of the things that would be looked at is local procurement and the direct and indirect economic spin offs for the region.
		What control mechanisms are proposed for illegal immigrants seeking employment?	Mothoagae - Perma Culture Trust of Paotswana	31-Aug-06	
		Will a community trust be established?	Selebango Molefi, Mr Baatweng	04-Sep-06	
		Will increased police services be provided to curb an increase in crime resulting from the influx of people seeking employment?	Mr J. Counihan	02-Sep-06	Responded that this will be considered as part of the Social Impact Assessment and will also consider what is at government level to help understand what is in place and what is required.
		Tourism in the Tuli block will be negatively affected by the visual impact of the mine and power station.	Mr C. Van Vuuren	02-Sep-06	
		Will sufficient land be allocated to accommodate the influx of people seeking employment?	V.D.C Dibete, V.D.C Mmaphashalala	30-May-06	
		A balance needs to be maintained to enjoy the economic benefits of the MEP, as well as mitigate impacts on farmers and the environment.	Othusitse Katai - Water Affairs		
<b>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY</b>	Why is the majority of the power generated to be exported to South Africa?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys, Mr Counihan Junior	28-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	Responded that the majority of power will go to South Africa with about 400 – 600MW of the total 3600MW going to Botswana . This will strengthen the Botswana network. Added that a memorandum of understanding (MOU) had been signed between the South Africa and Botswana Government's and that a second MOU was expected to be signed between BPC and ESKOM. An agreement would need to be formed between the developer and ESKOM, and the developer and BPC. What is decided about the percentages of power distribution will be put into the various agreements.
		Has an agreement been made between South Africa and Botswana regarding exported power for the life of the MEP.	Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration, Mr Obankeng (Junior)	28-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	An inter-governmental memorandum of understanding has been signed between South Africa and Botswana.
		Will this project provide for another competitor to produce electricity in Botswana?	Mr Leonard Phuzi – Ministry of Trade and Industry.		
		Is energy generated only to be exported to South Africa or to other SADEC countries as well?	Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines		
		Will energy generated from this project supply power to the whole of Botswana?	Mr M. Mothoagae, M.S. Malena – Tribal Administration, Mr J. Counihan	30-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	If this project goes ahead and the lines going north to Selebi Phikwe and south to Gaborone are built then this power will strengthen the Botswana grid for the whole country. But the distribution of power will be decided by BPC. Added that a large component of this project is to sell the power to South Africa. BPC currently has plans to upgrade the power within Botswana and that will meet local needs.
		Botswana is bearing the burden for South Africa's power needs, what are the benefits of the MEP to Botswana?	Mr Counihan Junior	02-Sep-06	Responded that you have to weigh up the benefits and losses for those directly affected. The broader implications are obviously for the country's economy but that's at a more national level and the consultants need to assess how these benefits will trickle down to the local communities. Part of the SIA and a social management plan needs to include recommendations and a plan of how to ensure local benefits, so that the inconvenience is somehow balanced.
	<b>LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	What factors influence the MEP infrastructure location?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys, Dr Maje	28-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	
		Will surrounding road and transport infrastructure be upgraded?	Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines, Mr J Counihan, Mr L.M. Onosamsa - Chief, Mr Mmopi	28-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	Relating to roads, containing the dust would be an important consideration. The developers have not made definite decisions as to whether the roads will be tarred. An example of dust control on roads would be to water the roads, but in a water scarce country that isn't a viable option. Tarring would be the preferred option especially since this project would have a life of 40 years. Responded that at a meeting with the road engineers, it was stated that all the roads would be surfaced. Obviously during construction there will be a lot of dust but there will be some form of dust mitigation, such as watering. In order to ensure safety, the roads will need to be sealed to increase visibility and control speed.
Will another border post in the Tuli block area be opened to allow better access to the proposed MEP?		Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	29-Aug-06		

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LOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE	When will the exact location of the mine, portals and power plant be known?	Mr A Koswane, Mr P Leareng, Christine	01-Sep-06, 03-Sep-06	In response to the location, we don't have the exact entrance of the mine portals, this is still being decided by the developer. This also means that the infrastructure is not yet fixed. The environmental studies currently underway will make recommendations on where the infrastructure could be located. This will be documented in the draft EIA. Explained the distances using the infrastructure map, she stated that the residential village would be approximately 2-3km's from Mmaphashalala and the power plant is approximately 6km from the settlement. This is depicted on the map displayed at the meeting.
	What infrastructure is associated with mine portals location?	Mrs C. Sykes	03-Sep-06	Responded that the exact footprint is not yet known and this is a gap in our current data. It would most likely consist of an office, access roads, conveyor belt and area for machinery but this information is still part of the mine planning and has not been defined as yet.
COAL MINE OPERATION	Will conveyer belts be used to transport the coal to the process plant, tailing dam and ash dump?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	28-Aug-06	
	Will recycled water be used for the MEP?	Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration, Mr M. Kgopo, Councillor Moropule ward	28-Aug-06, 31-Aug-06	The proposed power station is being designed with a zero discharge policy, therefore no water will be discharged from the site and nearly all the water will be recycled. There will be absolutely no wastage of water.
	The MEP is governed by the Mines and Mineral Act, will a closure plan be included in the EMP? An EMP was listed in the presentation as a mitigation measure and the mine closure will be part of that document. Does the Department of Mines (DoM) have a joint decision making power with the Department of Environment (DoE) regarding the EIA?	Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines, Mr W. Biemond	28-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06	Responded that before a company can commence with mining, they need to compile a closure plan that will deal with all potential impacts after closure. This closure plan must be approved by the government and the lenders and will be updated regularly as mining progresses. Added that the financiers who will provide finance for the project will require that monitoring be put in place during the life of the mine. Whether it's CIC or another company, the environmental plan which applies to the mine is a legally binding document which is enforced by the government and the financiers. The conditions within the plan must be met and enforced.
	How will water be pumped out of mine shafts and will this water be recycled?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	28-Aug-06	
	Why will only 50% of the coal be washed and not 100% be washed?	Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	28-Aug-06	Responded that only the larger pieces are washed in order to remove the sulphur. This means that roughly 50% of the coal goes through the washing process, according to the particle sizes. Any sulphur that is left over will be reduced with the scrubbers and the use of limestone.
	What quality is the coal, and does it contain nuclear elements?	Left Carlson Department of Water Affairs	28-Aug-06	Responded that the nuclear element and heavy metals in the coal will be tested during the toxicology studies which are currently underway.
	How is the sulphur to be extracted from the coal and can it be used as a bi-product?	Mr J Rasetsawdae – Chairman of the Kgatleng District Council, Mr Harold Swart, Mr R. Ketlogetswe	29-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	According to World Bank standards, sulphur levels have to be kept to an internationally recommended standard. In order to do this the coal will be partially washed to remove most of the sulphur, then a sorbent of either limestone or calcrete will be added to bring the sulphur levels down to below 0.5 percent.
	What products will be produced from the coal mining operations and will they be processed locally?	K Motshidise - Chairman of Palapye Village Advisory, Mr O. Ramogapi - Councillor	31-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	
	Will the conveyor belts be fenced? This will result in land use disturbances.	Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalapye Sub District, Mr B.Mosimanewatse, Mr Obakeng	30-Aug-06	Responded that there would be a fence around the conveyer belt and that there would be two separate conveyer belts coming from Dovedale and Mookane. Explained that the fenced area would restrict movement but there are mitigation measures that can be put in place to overcome these problems. For example an underpass can be used by humans and cattle, but these options will have to be investigated. Explained that the fence would be approximately 20-25km's long and the width would be around 4 meters wide. More information will be given at the next round of meetings.
	When will MEP operations begin?	Unknown speaker	02-Sep-06	Responded that it was expected that construction would commence early 2008.
	Will the conveyor belt split farms, and what impacts are associated with the conveyor belts?	V.D.C Dovedale, Mr J. Counihan	24-Jul-06, 02-Sep-06	Responded that the routing will be determined from the location of the portal and will be discussed with the relevant land users. The detailed information regarding the facilities is unknown, however, it will be a 24 hours operation, 7 days a week and will be lit in places. It is expected to be about 25km long and the location of the portal is not yet determined. Noise and visual impact assessments are being carried out to determine the potential impacts.
	Will local villages and farms be impacted by subsidence?	Mr Namane - Chief, Mr J. Counihan	01-Sep-06, 03-Sep-06	Responded to the subsidence question stating that it is a concern when underground mining occurs. Ms Spitz pointed out that it depended on the mining method used, as some methods can control and reduce subsidence. The approach of this project would be not to mine under the settlement. Responded that there are studies being conducted that look at the mine plan and the possibility for subsidence. It is expected that there will be subsidence but it can be controlled by mine design.

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<b>COAL MINE OPERATION</b>	What length will the conveyor belt be and what route will the conveyor belt travel.	Mr N Mongale, Mr L.M. Onosamsa – Chief	01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	In response to the question regarding the conveyer belt and coal processing, the coal will travel 20-25km on the belt to the power plant once it has been brought up from underground. It will then be crushed and burnt., This will cause the turbines to turn and generate energy that is transported via transmission lines. Responded that the conveyer belt will be above land so it would be disruptive to land use. The consultants need to make recommendations to limit the disruption. Due to safety and security the proposed plan is to fence the entire conveyer belt. We would need to look for alternatives, for example in other projects at certain points underpasses have been built to allow the movement people and cattle. We would welcome suggestions, as we realise these underpasses may be inadequate in relation to the length of the conveyer belt.	
	<b>CALCRETE</b>	Will a separate mining licence and EIA be required for the calcrete area?	Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	28-Aug-06	Responded that calcrete may be obtained locally. The applicant would need a permit or licence from the Department of Minerals. No decisions have yet been made.
		Where will the calcrete be obtained from, what is the size of the calcrete area to be mined and what mining method will be used to mine the calcrete?	Mr J. Counihan, Mr W. Biemond	02-Sep-06, 03-Sep-06	Responded that the client is currently doing the economic assessment for a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) which is quite different from an EIA. The BFS will assume that all the calcrete is going to be imported but realistically they will need to develop a calcrete mine and CIC have identified an area (PW indicated the area on a map) where there is potential calcrete. The calcrete is quite shallow but will require a large area and they will then need to transport it to the power plant. The calcrete mine will be subject to a new EIA as it is not part of this study. Responded that an area has been identified to the north west of the proposed Mmamabula mine where prospecting is currently being conducted. They will need to build an access road to the mine from the calcrete area.
		Does the source of calcrete contain heavy metals, which when burnt will pollute the atmosphere?	Mr W. Biemond	03-Sep-06	Large diameter cores of coal are being collected in order to determine if there are any heavy metals or radioactivity in the coal, the process, the ash etc and the same will be done for the calcrete. This will all be put into the calculation of what emissions will be coming out of the stack. This is all part of detailed toxicological tests that are being conducted.
	<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	What quantity and type of waste will be deposited on the ash dump?	Lef Carlson Department of Water Affairs	28-Aug-06	Once the test results are obtained the facilities will be designed to mitigate these negative impacts. This will include dust and groundwater monitoring stations.
		How do the developers plan to mitigate the negative impacts associated with the ash dump, such as the wind and dust issue.	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana, Mr T. Sefhemo and Mr S. Mosle	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	The dust issue has been identified as a negative impact from the ash dump. The consultants are currently installing a meteorological monitoring station that will measure and monitor aspects such as the wind speed, wind direction and dust. The position of the ash dump has not been finalized. Monitoring information will be used to determine the final decision of the location of the dump. It is likely that the developer will have to wet the ash or vegetate it to prevent dust pollution. The consultants are conducting a health study to look at the levels of health in the community as well as a toxicology study to assess emissions and the health risks associated with a project such as this.
		Will the ash dump contaminate the groundwater?	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana, Mr Keitumetse – VDC Chief	29-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	A survey is currently being conducted to determine the existing water usage and the intention is to not impact on those water supplies.
		Where will the ash dump be located and how will it impact the villages.	Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana, IAP's, Mrs B Mosimanewatse	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06	The mineral rights boundaries, allocated by the Government to this project, includes the area of plots and ploughing that are indicated on the map.
		Will the EIA make recommendations as to how to utilise the ash from the ash dump in other ways?	Mr M. Mntande, Mr B. Mothomedi, Mr P Leareng	29-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06	There is a bi-product of ash called gypsum, which can be used in cement production and CIC is looking into it as an alternative.
		Will waste management programmes (recycling) be implemented to minimise waste disposal in residential, communal, and industrial area?	Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	29-Aug-06	
Was wind direction considered when the ash dump location was suggested? Currently it has the potential to cause air pollution in the surrounding communities. Will wind direction be a factor influencing the ash dump location?		Mr M Lebaia - BPC, Mr Keitumetse – VDC Chief, Mr Bakwena (Senior)	30-Aug-06, 01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06		
Will waste water from the power station be recycled?		Mr M Lebaia - BPC, Mr F. Mashobe	30-Aug-06	Firstly the power plant will have a closed water system, with all the water being recycled resulting in no waste water.	
Where and how will waste generated by the MEP be discarded?		Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration, Mr J. Counihan	28-Aug-06, 02-Sep-06	Replied that the coal contains up to 7% sulphur and studies are currently underway to determine what the sulphur emissions will be from the stack, which will be over 200m high. The stack is high in order to ensure that sulphur levels at the ground are within acceptable World Bank limits. All water on site will be recycled or lost to evaporation. The consultants are currently looking at the design of the discard dump and ash dump, which will have large footprints over the life of the mine. CIC are currently collecting large diameter cores of coal so that there is coal available for washing tests, burn tests and ash tests. This investigation will include heavy metal analyses. A meteorological station is being established, which will measure the wind directions and velocity so that the stack emissions can be modelled to determine the areas of fallout. When the mine is operating, continuous air quality monitoring will be conducted. Added that ERM and DWA certainly don't want any waste water from the discard seeping into the ground and polluting the groundwater.	

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

				The design of the discard dumps will be dependant on the test results but will be to an international standard to prevent waste from reaching the environment. This is another high priority study. The consultants are doing toxicological tests on the coal. The coal burning process will be looked at and heavy metal testing will be undertaken. This will determine if these chemicals would leak from the land fills into the groundwater or be blown as dust onto the surrounding areas.
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	Will the ash dump be located within the Bonwapitise River flood line? The rivers deluges can expand by 1km every 10-15 years, this may result in waste being swept into the Limpopo River.	Mr Biemond, Mr J. Counihan	03-Sep-06	
<b>POWER PLANT</b>	Is CIC an independent power producer (IPP)?	Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	28-Aug-06	Responded that CIC are an IPP. The transmission network belongs to BPC and CIC will be selling power to them. More details will be available once the negotiations between CIC and BPC are completed.
	How will the transmission lines running from Mosaditshwene to Gaborone impact local subsistence farmers?	Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	29-Aug-06	Before the line is built a full survey will be undertaken to identify all the farmers that would be affected. In order to minimise impacts on farmers, DWA are studying various options within a wide corridor.. Crops may still be grown and grazing can still take place under the transmission lines. Nothing will be allowed to be grown or built higher than four meters. The impact on the farmers would be temporary during the construction phase of the transmission lines. During this time the consultant would consider and make recommendations for compensation for loss of crops or loss of land on a temporary basis. These processes would need to be discussed as the project progresses.
	What mitigation methods are proposed to reduce the visual impact of the power plant?	Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalapye Sub District	30-Aug-06	Explained that the consultants will be conducting a visual impact assessment.
	What mitigation methods are proposed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	Mrs E. Sephatia - BPC	30-Aug-06	How is the developer going to reduce methane gases during the extraction of the coal?
	Is there a need to still develop the MEP if the Matimba Power Plant is developed?	Mr Roy Young	02-Sep-06	Responded that they are completely separate projects. Added that the Matimba power station is currently called Project Alpha. What they have planned there is three 600MW generator sets. The power from Matimba and Mmamabula is planned to feed into one sub-station so Matimba is definitely going ahead. The single sub-station will then step-up the power to 765kV and transport it to the Western Cape.
	What impacts would smoke emissions from the power plant have on humans, flora and fauna?	Mr Namane -Chief, Mr Ranthokawane, Mr Molephi	01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	In response to the emissions question, the Selebi Phikwe mine has been raised as an example of bad emissions management at previous meetings. Environmental studies currently being conducted by the consultants would determine the quality of the coal and the expected emissions for this project. The consultants would then make recommendations on how to reduce these emissions. For example the coal will be partially washed in a wash plant to remove most of the sulphur, and then a sorbent of either limestone or calcrete will be added to bring the sulphur levels down to acceptable levels. There would still be other gases released into the atmosphere but they would be below recommended international health standard levels. Responded that consultants are currently testing the coal to determine the possible emissions and how best to manage them and how they can be taken out before the burning process. The Botswana government has signed the Kyoto Protocol on air emissions. There are also international health standards that would have to be adhered too. This project will follow the stricter of these two standards.
	What technology will be used in the Power Plant and where else has this technology been tested	Dr D. Maje, Mrs C Phale, Mr Molephi	01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	Responded that at this point we can't give you a definite answer. It will be given to you in the EIA, but Mr Whincup can give details of the dry-cooled technology that is currently been suggested by the developer. Explained that when using dry cooled technology all the water that is used in the power plant is recycled. There will be no waste water. The coal will be crushed and the sulphur extracted, before the coal is burnt, to reduce emissions. In relation to the technology, a team in the USA is currently looking at the environmental issues related to this method. One of the main areas that will be closely studied is air emissions and how to reduce them.
<b>TRANSMISSION LINES</b>	What impacts would ionising radiation and electromagnetic waves from the transmission lines cause?	Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines, Keneiwe Moseki - Environment Botswana Watch, Mr S. Mosle	28-Aug-06, 04-Sep-06	The ionising radiation will be considered when the servitude widths are decided upon and this will also relate to the voltage of the lines. Responded that he had met with ESKOM who are doing a lot of specialist studies on the various voltages of the transmission lines.
	Will land underneath the transmission line be useable as grazing, arable and residential land?	Mr C. Mato – Lands board	31-Aug-06	There is a 2km corridor being studied by the consultants so that the lines can be moved according to land use and settlements. There will be a temporary loss of land during the construction phase, but crops can still be planted if they are lower than 4feet.
	What mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the visual impact of the transmission lines?	Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalapye Sub District, Mr Schoeman	30-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06	Explained that the consultants will be conducting a visual impact assessment.
	When will the transmission lines route be finalised?	Mr. J. Counihan	02-Sep-06	Responded that the farmers will be consulted to discuss the matter, as well as compensation. Added that BPC will handle land acquisition as they will be the owners of the transmission lines. Added that it would be based on a willing seller, willing buyer policy.
	A monitoring/auditing programme should be implemented to monitor the impact of the transmission lines i.e.; on bird life	Kabelo Senyatso - Birdlife Botswana		
	Stated that the transmission lines will affect farmers involved in game management as they won't be able to fly overhead with a helicopter.	Mr J. Counihan	03-Sep-06	

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	TRANSMISSION LINES	Veld fires in the area will affect the transmission lines.	Mr W. Biemond	03-Sep-06	
	EIA	A full mine closure plan will be needed by the DoE in order to approve the EIA.	Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	28-Aug-06	The consultant needs to have more discussions with the DoM.
	EIA	Who will evaluate the MEP EIA?	Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	28-Aug-06	This EIA will have to comply with Botswana legislation requirements, as well as with the international finance lenders who will require an ESIA to World Bank and IFC standards. This will include adhering to the Equator Principles
		What guarantee is there that the MEP will comply with the World Bank and IFC standards?	Mr Maje Maje	29-Aug-06	Because CIC will be borrowing the finance for this project from international lenders, there will be a contract signed to include a monitoring and auditing programme. This programme will be conducted by independent consultants that will come and do an audit over an agreed period of time throughout the whole life of the mine. If CIC default on their management plan the lenders will retract the funding.
		How frequently will MEP operation be monitored?	Mr Baatweng	04-Sep-06	
	DEVELOPMENT	The developer plans to submit the EIA next year and start mining in the next two years. Will the communities be able to have their issues addressed in such a short period of time?	Mr Molephi	04-Sep-06	
		Will the MEP promote the development of future Botswana energy corporations?	Mmadima Nyathi, Emmanuel Masingizone- JAB representative	29-Aug-06	
	GOVERNMENT	Which Botswana Government Departments are involved in the MEP, and will they be involved with ensuring the MEP complies with international regulations?	Representative of Botswana Housing Corporation, Mrs C Sykes	29-Aug-06, 03-Sep-06	Responded that it is an interesting question and the government will be involved in some degree as they receive a management plan that they are requested to monitor, but in a number of countries the capacity to monitor such a development is hampered by the availability of resources and capacity. At a meeting in Mmaphashalala the reverse comment was made and people wanted to be involved in the monitoring of the environment. Thus where there is local capacity it is useful and should be used, but not exclusively. With international finance, they have their own auditors and monitoring team that will come in independently and monitor the situation. With regards to standards, although the World Bank encourages using host country guidelines and standards, between Botswana and World Bank standards, the stricter of the two will be applied.
		What financial benefit is the MEP to the Botswana Government?	K Motshidise - Chairman of Palapye Village Advisory	31-Aug-06	
		How is the MEP going to assist Botswana with INVISION 20160	Onneetse Ramogap	29-Aug-06	
Are NGO's involved in decision making for this project?		Mothoagae - Perma Culture Trust of Paotswana	31-Aug-06		
Due to low employment levels farmers will have to accept that the project will likely go ahead. However concerned that the government will remove the game farm policy and revert the land back to the government.		Mr J Counihan	03-Sep-06	Stated that realistically, there is several thousand tonnes of coal in the area that can be burnt and converted to energy and with the current energy crisis this will be mined at some point. We therefore need to try and address the concerns and the significant impacts. Some people will, however, be more affected than others.	
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION	Why were IAP's not informed of the other authorities and public meetings?	Mr M. Mmupi	31-Aug-06	Explained that there was a break down in communication regarding that meeting. The meeting was for authorities and not the general public. Another meeting will be organised for Serowe in the near future.
		When would farmers be informed of drilling on their land?	Mr M. Mmupi	31-Aug-06	We are in the process of identifying IAP's, the consultants would like feedback as to how we should contact people who are not living in the four identified affected settlements? Particularly community members that use the land for grazing.
		Suggestion to distribute information through radio (Mookane Radio station)	IAPS	28-Aug-06	
		Recommended that we go through the District Development Committee, as it comprises of all authorities.	Mr L.Raditanri - Central District Council	30-Aug-06	
		Asked if the farmers could suggest what form of contact would best suit them as, currently, the poor services make communication difficult.	AS	02-Sep-06	Offered to help with communication that is currently in place. Suggested that DWA and ERM make use of Dirk to deliver letters and messages. Although the farmers are members of the Tuli farmers association, there is a bit of a clash at the moment and farmers in the south don't usually attend the meetings.
		V.D.C request that residents are informed about the studies and objectives, so as to limit unrealistic expectations.	V.D.C Dibete, V.D.C Mmaphashalala	23-Mar-06, 28-Mar-06	
		Village V.D.C need to be informed of outside contractors studies in the surrounding area.	V.D.C Mookane	28-Mar-06	
		Brochure and posters containing relevant information, need to be placed in strategic places and distributed to the community.	V.D.C Dibete	03-May-06	
		Disappointed by consultants lack of information at the public meetings.	Dr D. Maje, Mr Molephi	01-Sep-06, 04-Sep-06	Responded that the community has input to where the power plant and mine will be situated. The feedback from these meetings will be used in the decision making. The consultants are here to assist the community and make sure that the negative impacts of the mine are addressed and mitigated.
		Will farmers be notified of drilling activities on their land?	Mrs C Sykes	03-Sep-06	

<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION</b>	If farmers have complaints regarding the drilling activities, who should they contact?	Mrs C Sykes	03-Sep-06	Summarised that a duel process will be followed whereby Dirk, CIC's site Manager and DWA will be contacted. DWA and ERM will supply Dirk with a log book to record all issues as they are reported.
	<b>IAPs</b>	Were the villages in the vicinity of the transmission lines considered when the Interested and Affected parties lists were compiled? Was tribal administration consulted? Has the sharing of land for grazing been taken into account?	Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	28-Aug-06	The Tribal Authorities along the entire transmission line route have been consulted. The consultants had discussions with the chiefs in the Kgotla in a large radius of the transmission lines route. The PPP process included radio adverts, newspaper articles to advertise the meetings for the authorities and the public.
		Stated that there are local experts such as electrical engineers that should have been involved in the consultation process., as they could represent the community and communicate the concerns to the developer.	Mr Obankeng (Junior)	04-Sep-06	
		Stated that with a project worth 30 billion Pula, is it doubtful that the developer would worry about a few farmers	Unknown speaker	02-Sep-06	Replied that the project requires both in-country and international approval, both of which will take into account how IAPs were consulted, and their views.



**APPENDIX 2: FIELD TRIPS, MEDIA NOTICES AND  
INFORMATION BROCHURE**

DIGBY WELLS AND ASSOCIATES



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# FEEDBACK REPORT

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MMAMABULA TRANSMISSION LINE -  
BOTSWANA FIELD TRIP 2-5 MAY 2006

# Feedback Report

Mmamabula Transmission line - Botswana field trip 2-5 May 2006

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Digby Wells and Associates (DWA) project team responsible for conducting the Public Participation Process (PPP) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the transmission lines emanating from the proposed Mmamabula power station going north to Selebi-Phikwe and south to Gaborone (“the project”) in Botswana consisted of Barend Prinsloo, Alison Fitzsimons and Benjamin Molefhi. Barend Prinsloo and Alison Fitzsimons are full time employees at DWA while Benjamin Molefhi was sub-contracted to help on the project due to his extensive local knowledge of the area and to translate when visiting interested and/or affected parties (IAPs).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The aim of this field trip was to identify and confirm previously identified IAPs along the transmission line route that may potentially be affected during the various stages (planning/ construction/ operation/ maintenance/ decommissioning) of the project; to disseminate information about the project to them and update their contact details. By having done this, IAPs will be kept updated and informed about the project and will be invited to Public Participation meetings.

The method followed was that IAPs were first identified from a desktop study and then it was confirmed whether the identified IAP had any connotation to the project and second what the physical place of stay/ work is. When then visited, each IAP was given a brief overview of the project, examples of possible impacts and the ongoing PPP process was explained. They were showed on a map where the proposed transmission lines might run between Selebi-Phikwe to Gaborone. CIC Energy (“the client”) information pamphlets were distributed and DWA business cards given to each person visited. A GPS reading was taken of each IAP visited.

## **DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK**

On Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2006, the team arrived in Selebi-Phikwe and initiated contact with IAPs. Over the next three days the team travelled from Selebi-Phikwe to Gaborone

visiting regulating district and local authorities and local village management that might be affected or have an interest in the project.

Local villages are managed through a tribal council called a “village development council” (VDC). The VDC consists of five members including the local village chief as an ex-officio member and who is also the chairman of the VDC. The VDC members are paid a salary by the government of Botswana to perform their duties. Village people go to the VDC in a place of gathering called a “kgotla” to discuss community matters. During this trip, the team visited 16 Kgotla’s which represent 21 villages from Selebi Phikwe to Gaborone. Please see below table of villages visited. The field trip was concluded on Friday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2006. .

<b>Villages visited</b>
Palaye (6 Ward)
Madiba ward
Boikago ward
Serorome ward
Thomadithotse ward
Khurumela ward
Lotsane ward
Lecheng
Radisele
Ramontele ward
Sephalamoriri ward
Maphaphamane ward
Mmapetwana
Pilikwe
Mhalapitsa ward
Maape ward
Mahalopye
Mogaetsho Dipao
Shakwe
Mahalapye
Palla
Artesia
Letshibitse
Gabane
Metsimothabe
Maokatuma
Tamasane

In relation to the government stakeholders, the central government is represented in the districts through the office of the District Commissioner (DC) or District Administrator (DA). The transmission line will run through five districts with distinctive administrative structures. The districts are: Central District Council, Selibe Phikwe Town Council, Kgatleng District Council, Gaborone City Council, Kweneng District Council and the South East District Council. It is still not clear if the Gaborone town Council and Tlokweng are affected.

Four of the above mentioned DA's were visited. See the list below for the details of the DA's visited.

NAME OF DISTRICT	ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE	CONTACT AUTHORITIES	AFFECTED SETTLEMENTS
Selibe Phikwe Town Council	Selibe Phikwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Town Clerk, Mayor,</li> <li>o Physical Planner,</li> <li>o Land use officers,</li> <li>o District Commissioner</li> <li>o Social Welfare officers</li> </ul>	Selibe Phikwe, Tamasane, Mogapinyana, Diloru, Ratholo, Maokatuma
Central District Council [Palapye Sub District Council]	Palapye (Serowe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Assistant Council Secretary</li> <li>o District Officer Development</li> <li>o Physical Planner</li> <li>o Social Welfare officers</li> </ul>	Palapye, Lecheng, Radisele, Pilikwe, Lose, Makoro
Central District Council [Mahalapye Sub District Council]	Mahalapye (Serowe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Assistant Council Secretary</li> <li>o District Officer Development</li> <li>o Physical Planner</li> <li>o Social Welfare officers</li> </ul>	Mahalapye, Shakwe, Taupye, Palla Road, Dibete, Mokoswane,
*Gaborone City Council	Gaborone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o City Clerk, Mayor,</li> <li>o Physical Planner,</li> <li>o Land use officers,</li> <li>o District Commissioner</li> <li>o Social Welfare officers</li> </ul>	Western Gaborone, and smaller, surrounding villages.

## Strengths and weaknesses

### Strengths

1. Reliable and diverse information was collected of the following:
  - a. Detailed contact information of IAPs and regulating authorities;

- b. A sense of how IAPs feel about the proposed project;
2. About 90% of affected IAPs were contacted personally during this trip.
3. GPS coordinates were taken of all IAPs addresses.
4. GIS information was collected for the transmission line routes from the Department of Maps and Surveys, including confirming that recent (2001) aerial photographs are available for the whole of Botswana.
5. Logistical planning and support from DWA was very good. Accommodation was arranged and transport was on time and adequate.

#### Lessons Learnt

1. No contact was made with a few private land owners.
2. It is not yet known where exactly the transmission lines will run and subsequently who exactly will or might be affected.
3. Too much money in cash was taken on this trip.

#### **WAY FORWARD**

Proper feedback will be given to all project managers regarding this trip. Meetings will be held to discuss “lessons learned” so that future trips might be a greater success.

Regarding the project itself, information letters will be compiled (in English and Setswana), while keeping contact with the IAPs. Any IAP who has not been contacted will be contacted telephonically or via facsimile. A coordination meeting will be held with other PPP teams to coordinate efforts to hold the PPP meetings and to decide on dates for such meetings. After the information letters have been approved by CIC (“the client”) they will be send to IAPs. Posters will be put up in selected places and venues will be booked for the various public and authorities meetings to be held in Selebi-Phikwe, Mahalapye and Gaborone.



## Fact Sheet

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## Meepong Investments

### COAL INVESTMENT CORP AND MEEPONG INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD - AUGUST 2005

#### **New partnership**

Botswana's Meepong Investments and Canadian-based resources company Coal Investment Corporation (CIC) have concluded a joint venture to develop and complete the feasibility study for an integrated coal-fired power station in respect of the Mmamabula coal reserves in Botswana. Meepong controls the majority of the economic resources attributable to Mmamabula through prospecting licenses it holds. A Pre-feasibility study ("PFS"), with a commitment of substantial capital investment, has commenced and will be completed by the end of 2005.

#### **Mmamabula – a rich resource**

The rich coal reserves at the Mmamabula coalfield in Botswana are a major national resource, and contain some 3 billion tons of coal. As an extension of the Waterberg Coalfield in South Africa, host to South Africa's largest coal mine - Grootegeluk (owned and operated by Kumba Resources), Mmamabula has been the subject of intensive exploration activities by some of the world's largest coal producers in the past.

#### **Meeting the SADC's energy requirements**

The SADC region is expected to experience significant electricity shortages in the coming years and new base load power generation projects will be required from around 2011.

Mmamabula is well placed to meet these requirements and development of the project is being pursued aggressively at an accelerated rate to complete a feasibility study by mid 2006. Coal remains the lowest cost source of fuel in Southern Africa.

Located only 60 kilometers from the Eskom Matimba Power Station in the South African Waterberg coalfield, Mmamabula was listed by the South African Power Pool in 2004 as its primary long term development priority.

#### **Funding and development**

Since the end of March 2005, drilling and sampling activities have been ongoing. CIC management has combined data from these activities with previous information to plan the extensive drilling and sampling program now under way.

By the middle of August 2005, five drill rigs will be active on site, drilling some 10,000 meters per month in order to prove up the Mmamabula deposit.

The project is now receiving significant attention from global independent power plant developers and operators.

### **Financial capabilities**

CIC currently has approximately US\$7m in cash resources (equating to approximately ZAR47m or BWP38m), all of which is committed to the Mmamabula Project for an aggressive exploration and development program. Furthermore, CIC's shareholder base, who collectively have significant capital, are committed to funding further capital needs.

### **Feasibility study – a targeted path going forward**

- ***Resources, geology and mining plan:***

By year-end, an extensive drilling campaign and associated mine study will be completed in order to delineate measured resources (based on the Canadian standard "43101") of approximately 200 million tons, which would be sufficient for 5m tons of production per annum to feed a power plant of approximately 1500MW. (In 2006, it is intended to increase the measured resource to in excess of 600mT, sufficient for a 4,000MW power station);

- ***Power station and transmission solution, design and specifications:***

The power station PFS will be completed by the end of 2005. Results will indicate solutions for power plant sizing, design, technology specifications, transmission and integration as well as a comprehensive market study. CIC is in the process of scoping and concluding mandates with the following global / regional energy specialists:

- Black & Veatch: For the completion of a PFS relating to the power plant design, specifications, choice of technology and related engineering studies;
- PB Power: For the completion of a PFS relating to transmission and distribution;
- Sad-Elec: For the completion of a comprehensive market study including a study of the regional regulatory issues.

- ***Financial evaluation:***

CIC is in the process of appointing one of South Africa's largest financial institutions as financial advisors and lead arrangers, who, as part of the pre-feasibility study, will be responsible for the completion of a comprehensive financial model for the mine, associated power plant, transmission solution and ultimately, the power offtake.

### **Regional benefits**

The project, which entails large foreign investment, holds significant benefits for the Botswana economy through employment creation, social development opportunities and revenue generation. At the same time the project will help solve the region's power needs which will lead to major spin-off advantages for the SADC region as a whole and will go some way to fulfilling the objectives of NEPAD.



# CIC ENERGY CORP.

## INFORMATION BROCHURE THE MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT - BOTSWANA

CIC Energy Corporation and Meepong Resources have been drilling in the Mmamabula area for some time now and, as an addition to their regular progress meetings with the Village Development Committees (VDC), this information brochure is intended to help introduce the project and its benefits to you, the people of the area.

### **Who are we?**

CIC Energy Corp. (CIC) owns Meepong Resources (Pty) Limited who in turn own the Prospecting Licences to a large portion of the Mmamabula Coal Field in Botswana.

### **What are we doing?**

CIC are currently exploring the area to determine the extent of the coal deposit below the surface. Once this stage is complete, the drill rigs will be removed from the area and planning will start on the next phase of the project.

### **What is our goal?**

The establishment of a large power station (3600 MW) which will be provided with coal from the Mmamabula Coal Field for a period of up to 40 years. Should this project continue, infrastructure will also have to be improved.

### **Why are we planning this project?**

There will be significant power shortages in Botswana and the Southern African region from 2007 onwards due to the rapid growth of the region. In South Africa, Eskom has started to bring previously mothballed powerstations on line, but indications are that they will need much more power by 2011.

The Mmamabula Project intends supplying electrical power to the Botswana Power Corporation as well as Eskom to meet this extra demand. This project will therefore be of immense benefit to Botswana, its people, as well as the Southern African region as a whole.

### **Who is Digby Wells & Associates and what are they doing?**

Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC to do an 'Environmental Impact Assessment' (EIA) which looks at the impact of the project on the area as well as the people and their communities. DWA are impartial and their role is to do research to be included in the final reports that will determine the future of the project. They will be interacting with the communities in order to fully understand their concerns and expectations. They do not have the authority to make any decisions or provide promises of employment.

### **Will our activities affect the communities?**

While drilling is taking place there is little or no effect on the community or on individual people. Should the project go ahead however, there will be substantial benefits to the people living in the Mmamabula area. These will include improved infrastructure as well as job opportunities. The full impact of the project will be determined by Digby Wells and it is therefore very important to be open and honest if interviewed by them. It is also important to tell them about any concerns that may exist.

### **What about jobs?**

With a big project like Mmamabula, there may be substantial job creation and should this project go ahead, a system will have to be determined (in consultation with your VDC) and put in place to allow people to apply for available jobs. Your VDC will be updated on this aspect on a regular basis and it will be ensured that the Mmamabula communities are not prejudiced. No direct employment opportunities are expected for at least the next 12 to 18 months while studies are taking place.

### **Who should you contact with questions?**

If you have any questions you can consult with your VDC who will in turn contact CIC should any urgent matters be raised.

## MEEPONG RESOURCES

### EXPECTED TIMELINE:

April - August 2006  
*Finish exploration and  
remove drill rigs*

Mid 2007  
*Finalise designs, and  
decide if project will go  
ahead.*

### IF PROJECT GOES AHEAD:

Mid to End 2007  
*Start building the mine  
and power station*

2010 - 2013  
*Start operating the  
mine and the power  
station.*

### CONTACT INFORMATION:

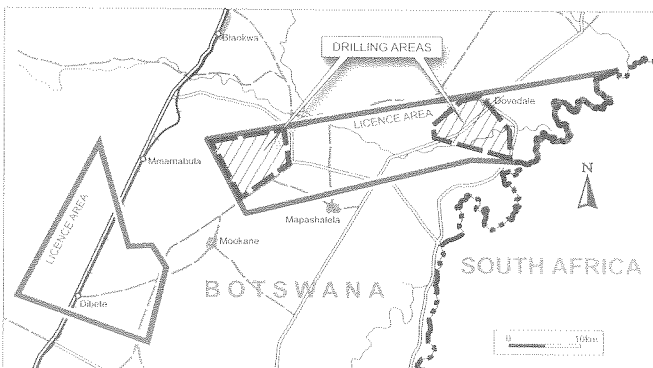
For CIC Energy Corp.  
Kobie DuToit  
PO Box 784938  
Sandton  
2016  
South Africa

Tel: +2711-3051810  
Fax: +2711-783-2006



Tau Capital

A Tau Capital Group Company



### LEKWALO KITSISO PHETLO MOTLAKASE YA MMAMABULA - BOTSWANA

CIC Energy Corporation le Meepong Resources di ntse di epa mo kgaolong ya Mmamabula lobakanyana. Mo godimo ga diphuthago tsa kgwedi le kgwedi le ba VDC (village development committees), Maikaelelo a tiro e ke go lo itsese ka ga tiro e le maduo a yone lona beng ba kgaolo.

#### Re bomang ?

Meepong resources (Pty) Limited ke lephata la CIC Energy Corporation mme ebile ke Yone enang le tetelelo ya go epa magala mo kgaolong e kgolwane ya Mmamabula Coal Field mo Botswana.

#### Re dira eng ?

Mo lobakeng le, CIC e sekaseka kgaolo go bona selekanyo sa magala a a ka ko tlase ga Lefatshe. Fa logato le lefela, mechine e tlabo e ntshiwa mo kgaolong mme go tla bo go Simolola go baakanyetswa legato le le latelang.

#### Maikaelelo a rona ke eng ?

Go aga lefelo la phetlho motlakase (3600MW) e e tlaa bong e dirisa magala a a tswang kwa Mmamabula ka lobaka lwa dingwaga di le masome a mane (40 years). Fa tiro e e ka tswela, ditlhabololo letsona di tlaa nna teng.

#### Ke eng re dira tiro eno ?

Go tla nna letlhoko ya motlakase mo Botswana le kgaolo yotlhe ya Borwa jwa Afrika Gosimolola ka ngwaga wa 2007 go ya kwa pele ka ntlha ya go gola kabonako ga kgaolo. Kwa Afrika Borwa, Eskom e simolotse go tsosa madirelo a phetlho motlakase a a ntseng a sa diresiwe, Mme ba ntse ba tfile go tlhoka motlakase o montsi thata bogolo jang fa re ya go tsena fa dingwageng tse tsa bo 2011. Maikaelelo a tiro e ya Mmamabula ke go thusa ba Botswana Power Corporation le ba Eskom ka motlakase go ba namola mo letlhokong le la motlakase. Se se raya gore tiro e e tlaa nna le maduo a matona thata mo lefatsheng la Botswana, batho ba lone le kgaolo yotlhe ya Borwa jwa Afrika.

#### Digby Wells and Associates ke bo mang e bile ba dira eng ?

Digby Wells and Associates (DWA) e kopilwe ke CIC go sekeseka ka fa tiro e e tla among kgaolo le batho ka teng. DWA ga e wele ka fa lephatleng lepe mme tiro ya bone ke go dira tshiekatsheko ye e tla tseengwang mo pegong ya bofelo e e tla tsaayang tshwetso ka bokamoso jwa tiro e. Ba tlaa bo ba kopana le batho ba kgaolo go tlhologanya matshwenyego le ditsholofelo tsa bone. Ga ba na thata ya go tsaya ditshwetso dipe fela, le fa ele go solofetsa ditiro.

#### A ditiro tsa rona di tlaa ama morafe ?

Fare ntse re epa, re ka ama sechaba go le gonnye kgotsa ra seka ra ama gothelele. Fa tiro e e ka tswela, go ka nna le dipoelo tse ditona mo bathong ba ba nnang mo kgaolong ya Mmamabula. Dipoelo tse e tlaa bo e le ditlhabololo le ditiro. Ba Digby Wells ke bone ba tlaa boelang ka fa tiro e e tlaa among sechaba ka teng, mme ke ka moo go leng botlhokwa go araba dipotso tsa bone ka boammaruri. Go botlhokwa gape go ba itsese ka dingwe tse di le tlhobaetsang le tsa botlhokwa.

#### Gatweng ka ditiro ?

Mo tirong e tona jaaka ya Mmamabula go ka nna le ditiro tse dintsi thata, mme fa tiro e e ka tswela go ka dirwa lenaneo la go dumella batho ba Mmamabula go bona ditiro tse di leng teng mme go tla tsewa dikgato tsa go re batho ba kgaolo ya Mmamabula ga ba beiwe kafa mose. Ga go kake ga solofelwa ditiro mo lobakeng la dikgwedi tse di lesome le bobedi (12) go ya go tse lesome le boferabobedi (18) fa go santse go dirwa di tshiekatsheko.

#### O ka bona mang ka dipotso ?

Fa ona le dipotso o ikopanya le ba VDC mme bone ba ka ikopanya le ba CIC fa gona le mabaka a botlhokwa.

#### LOBAKA LO LO SOLOFETSWENG

Moranang go ya Phatwe 2006  
*Phetso tshiekatsheko go bo go ntshiwa mechine.*

Bogare jwa 2007  
*Phetso ya dithulaganyo le go tseya tshwetso ya gore a tiro e e tla tswela.*

#### FA TIRO E TSWELELA

Bogare go ya bofelong 2007  
*Tshimologo ya go aga maene le madirelo a phetlho motlakase.*

2010 go ya kogo 2013  
*Mmaene le madirelo a phetlho motlakase a tla bo a simolola go dirisiwa.*

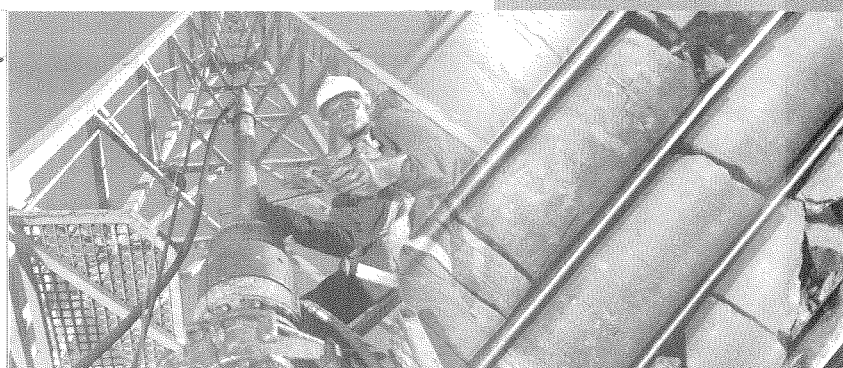
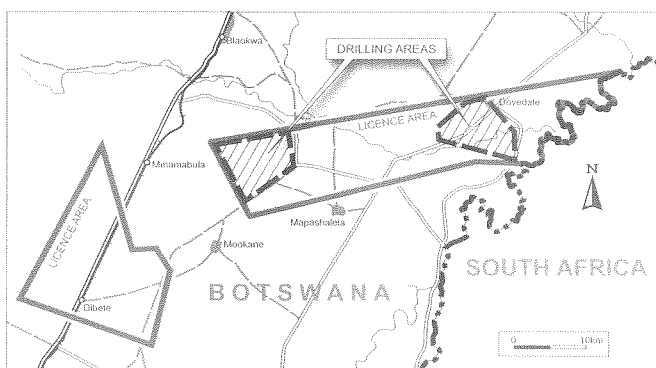
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mining heading for full automation, Atlas Copco Page 6

Dominion uranium project Page 26  
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Tokyo Sexwale leads way in handing reins to Zim and 20 000 others Page 18

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# MINING WEEKLY

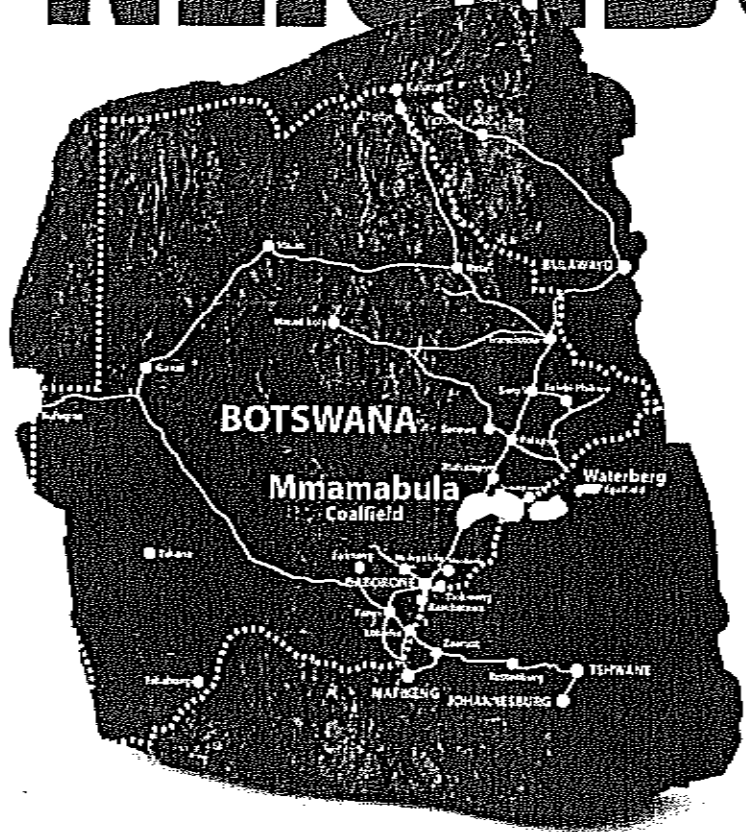
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# ENERGETIC NEIGHBOUR



## Power from Botswana

► 8

# MINING LISTINGS 2006

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The late publisher of *Forbes* magazine, billionaire Malcolm Forbes, once famously remarked that diamonds were nothing more than chunks of coal that stuck to their jobs.

Forbes – who, apparently, had a great appreciation of diamonds and, besides other precious pieces, owned 12 original diamond-encrusted Fabergé eggs – was right.

Sparkling diamonds and black coal are different forms of carbon, formed under diverse conditions in the earth's crust.

In Botswana, these two carbon-based resources occur in significant quantities.

However, while Botswana's diamonds have been mined since the 1950s, the country's vast coal resources, estimated at 200-billion tons, have been left mostly untouched.

The status quo is about to change, with two integrated large coal-mining and mine-mouth power generation projects on the drawing board.

The two projects entail the construction of a new coal mine and coal-fired base-load power plant in the Mmamabula coalfield, and the expansion of the Morupule colliery and power station, in the Morupule coalfield.

Together, these projects will generate up to 6 000 MW of electricity in the next five to ten years, most of which will be exported to South Africa.

While Botswana's coal is suitable for use as a power-station fuel, it is of relatively low quality.

In the past, the cost associated with building infrastructure to export the country's coal was the main barrier to the development of the coal-mining industry.

Botswana is a sparsely populated and landlocked country, and establishing rail networks and other infrastructure to export coal was economically unviable.

Access to relatively cheap electricity from South Africa also meant that it was not necessary for Botswana to invest heavily in power-generation infrastructure.

However, South Africa is running out of generation capacity, and it is expected that the investment required to maintain and replace State-owned power utility Eskom's ageing infra-

## ENERGY COAL

## ENERGETIC NEIGHBOUR

## Botswana scales up its power-generation capacity

Helène le Roux | Contributing Editor



**CHARLES TIBONE**

If developed, Botswana's carbon-based energy resources can rival the income earned from diamond-mining activities



**GREG KINROSS**

The all-important power-purchase agreement expected to be signed in February



**LESLEY JEFFERY**

Resource estimation project under way at Morupule to increase coal resources and support power-station expansion

structure and bring new capacity on line will steadily push up the price of electricity.

Electricity will not only be more expensive, it will also be in shorter supply.

To support and sustain increased economic growth in South Africa, in particular, and other countries in Southern Africa, in general, new capacity of 1 500 MW/y is required.

The implementation of new coal-mining plants and power-generation capacity in Botswana opens up a significant opportunity for the country to boost revenue.

Botswana Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources Charles Tibone has said that the country's carbon-based energy resources have the potential to spawn an industry that could surpass the income earned by the country's diamond-mining activities.

Moreover, these initiatives will make Botswana self-sufficient in electricity supply, which is key to ensuring the continued growth of its mining industry.

#### Big Mmamabula

The planned Mmamabula integrated coal mine and mine-mouth power station will be the largest foreign direct investment in the history of

Botswana.

The two phases in which the power station will be developed will cost an estimated R40-billion each, while the development of the mine will be about R2.3-billion.

The power station will be built in two phases, each with a generating capacity of between 2 100 MW and 2 400 MW.

Hence, Mmamabula could produce up to 4 800 MW, which is a third more than the project's original base case of 3 600 MW.

At 2 400 MW, each phase of the power station will consume about 8.5-million tons a year of coal.

To generate 4 800 MW, the power station will need 17-million tons a year of coal from the mine.

An extensive drilling and exploration programme has improved the project's independent mineral resource estimates in the measured and indicated categories to 1.3-billion tons of coal and 78-million tons in the inferred category.

The quality of coal found in the Mookane and Dovedale blocks of the Mmamabula coalfield, is considered sufficient to support the proposed integrated energy project for more than 40 years.

Toronto Stock Exchange- and Boston Stock Exchange-listed Coal

Investment Corporation (CIC) spearheads the initiative to develop the Mmamabula coal mine and power station.

CIC president and CEO Gregory Kinross tells *Mining Weekly* that the company has substantially completed a detailed feasibility study on the project.

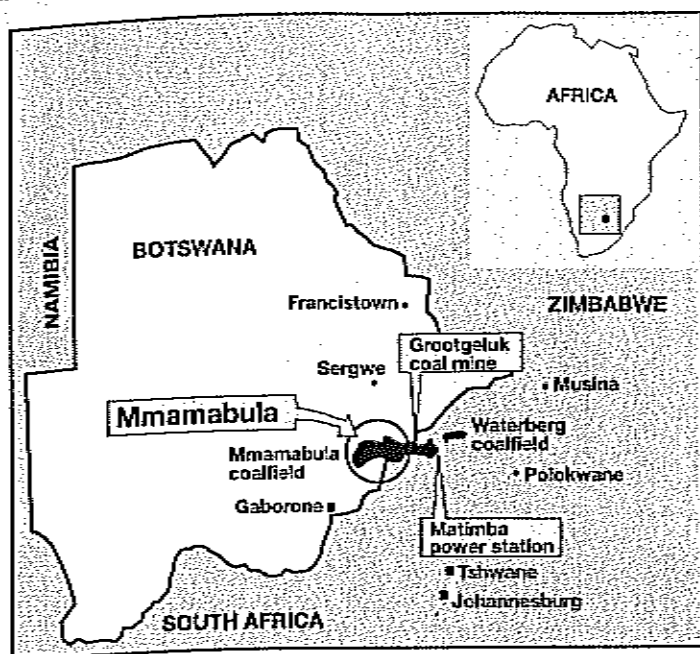
The progress made with the detailed feasibility study has enabled CIC to start negotiations with engineering and procurement contractors (EPCs) to deliver the power station and mining project on a lump-sum, turnkey basis.

Kinross says that three contractors have been short-listed from a number of well-known international project houses in the energy sector, including Bechtel, Siemens, Alstom, Mitsui Babcock, Doosan, Hyundai and Hitachi.

The successful EPC will be announced at the beginning of 2007.

Kinross says that the final capacity of the power station will be determined in line with proposals from the EPC, which will install three power-generating units of 700 MW or 800 MW each.

The advancement of the detailed feasibility study has also enabled the company to proceed with arranging project finance.



#### CLOSE COAL

The planned Mmamabula power station will be about 60 km from South Africa's national grid

The project will be financed on an 80:20 debt to equity ratio.

In October, CIC selected International Power (IPR), which is a large international power-generation company that is listed on the London and New York Stock Exchanges, as its partner in the first phase of the project.

IPR, which has a market capitalisation of about \$10-billion, has 18 234 MW of annual capacity in operation and a further 915 MW under construction in 39 projects in 18 countries worldwide.

Together, CIC and IPR will contribute R9-billion in equity towards the financing of the project.

The rest of the money that is required is being raised by debt financing.

Kinross says that the all-important power-purchase agreement (PPA), under which the power output from the plant will be sold mainly to Eskom, with the balance supplied to the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC), will only be signed at the financial close of the project, which is expected to be in February.

The PPA will ensure that the project has a captive client for between 30 years and 40 years.

The Mmamabula power station will be only 60 km from the South African grid.

Negotiations between CIC, Eskom and BPC concerning the PPA have been ongoing since August.

Intergovernmental and inter-utility memorandums of understanding (MoUs) have been signed between the governments of Botswana and South Africa, and Eskom and BPC, to facilitate the development and implementation of the project.

Kinross says that these MoUs and ongoing negotiations between CIC, Eskom and BPC bode well for the attainment of the PPA in February.

Subject to the PPA's being concluded, financing secured and all regulatory conditions being met, the construction of the proposed mine and power station is scheduled to start in the fourth quarter of 2007.

The mine and power station will be operational by 2011 when commercial electricity production is expected to start.

#### More from Morupule

CIC's tenement in Botswana includes prospecting licences in the Mmamabula East and Mmamabula South areas of the Mmamabula coalfield south-east of the country.

To the north, about halfway between the cities of Gaborone and Francistown, lies the Morupule coalfield, which is home to the country's only operating colliery and base-load coal-fired power station.

Owned and operated by State-owned diamond giant Debswana, the colliery produces a million tons

of coal a year.

More than half of its production is sold to the adjacent Morupule power station, which is owned by BPC.

The mine-mouth power station currently produces 130 MW/y, thereby supplying less than 30% of Botswana's electricity. The balance is imported from Eskom.

However, BPC last month announced that it will spend \$1.2-billion to boost output at Morupule power station almost tenfold to 1 200 MW.

Originally, BPC had announced that it would invest \$600-million to increase the facility's capacity to 400 MW.

As part of the initiative to expand the power station's output, production at Morupule colliery will be ramped up.

Consulting engineering firm SRK Consulting (South Africa) is conducting a programme on behalf of the colliery to classify and firm up the resources in its mining lease area.

SRK principal geologist Lesley Jeffrey says that the company's drilling and exploration programme is aimed at supplying the mine with a complete geological model.

Scheduled for completion in January, the programme will result in at least half of the resources in the mining lease area being classified as measured resources, as opposed to being in the indicated or inferred resources categories.

Jeffrey says that the upgrading of the colliery's resources under the Joint Ore Reserve Committee code will provide financial backers of the proposed mine and power station expansion projects with confidence about the long-term ability of the colliery to supply coal to the power station.

"We have determined through core logging and sampling that there are significant coal resources in the lease area, which are suitable as feedstock for the power station," she adds.

SRK is also working on a second resource-estimation project commissioned by Morupule colliery.

The project focuses on the Kgaswe lease area to the north-west of the mine, over which the colliery has a three-year prospecting right.

It will combine historical information collected by companies that previously explored the area with SRK's own surveying and drilling

to establish and classify Kgaswe's resources in terms of the quantity and quality of its coal.

The estimation of these resources will confirm the colliery's decision on whether to apply for mining rights in Kgaswe.

Jeffrey says that generating electricity from the coal found in the Morupule coalfield, and then exporting it to Botswana's neighbours, are the most sensible uses of the resource.

"Exporting coal from Botswana in any other way will require significant investment in rail and port infrastructure.

"Given the quality of the coal, which is suitable for power generation, but requires beneficiation for any other use, it is doubtful whether such investment will be worthwhile," she adds.

While focusing on different coalfields, the Mmamabula and Morupule projects are geographically close to South Africa's national grid.

#### Other interest

CIC and the Morupule colliery are not the only entities looking to develop Botswana's coal resources.

CIC holds prospecting rights on Mmamabula South and Mmamabula East.

Elsewhere in the Mmamabula coalfield, South African diversified miner Exxaro earlier this year completed a prefeasibility study of the Mmamabula Central coal resource.

The company is now considering whether to undertake a full feasibility study.

Mmamabula is an extension of the Waterberg coalfield in South Africa.

The Waterberg is host to Exxaro's 16-million-ton-a-year coal mine and Eskom's 3 600-MW Matimba power station.

The Kalahari Gas Corporation is another company that is eyeing energy prospects in Botswana.

Its plans focus on extracting coal-bed methane from the country's vast deposits of coal.

The coal-bed methane that the company is looking to produce can be used as feedstock for electricity generation.

A number of other companies, mainly junior miners, are exploring

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# TRAINING COOPERATION

## Summit reaffirms commitment to skills development in minerals sector

The Mining Qualifications Authority (MQA) board convened a sectorwide adult basic education and training (Abet) summit in November to deliberate on the findings of the Abet research commissioned by the authority in April to ascertain the veracity of the prevailing perception that there are low levels of intake of learners into Abet programmes and the possible constraints to Abet provision, besides other factors, prohibiting access to Abet in the mining and minerals sector.

The research was conducted by the Centre for Education Policy Development.

The terms of reference for the research included the current constraints to employers in providing Abet to workers in the mining and minerals sector, worker perceptions of Abet, the current status of Abet provision and delivery in the sector, and the impact of the MQA grant incentives in Abet provision.

The MQA and the industry have long prioritised the provision and delivery of Abet programmes. In terms of the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS), by March 2010, at least 700 000 workers must have achieved an Abet level 4 qualification. The

mining and minerals sector has its own targets for Abet for the 2006/7 financial year. The mining industry is faced with a legacy of low levels of education and training, which stems from the historical background of the country. Many initiatives, however, have been undertaken by the MQA and the sector to reverse this legacy. The MQA has put in place a variety of Abet support initiatives to assist the sector in realising the NSDS objectives.

Among these initiatives is the provision of Abet grants to the sector to incentivise companies that implement Abet programmes.

The Abet grants are payable to levy-paying mining companies on the registration of learners into Abet programmes, and the learner portion of the incentive is payable on successful completion of Abet programmes by the learner.

As part of the MQA's ongoing consultative process, the Abet summit was intended to inform the sector role players on the findings of the Abet research and to elicit commitment to efforts to improve the levels of literacy and numeracy in the sector.

The key objective of the summit

• From page 9  
the potential of Botswana's coal.

### Why Botswana?

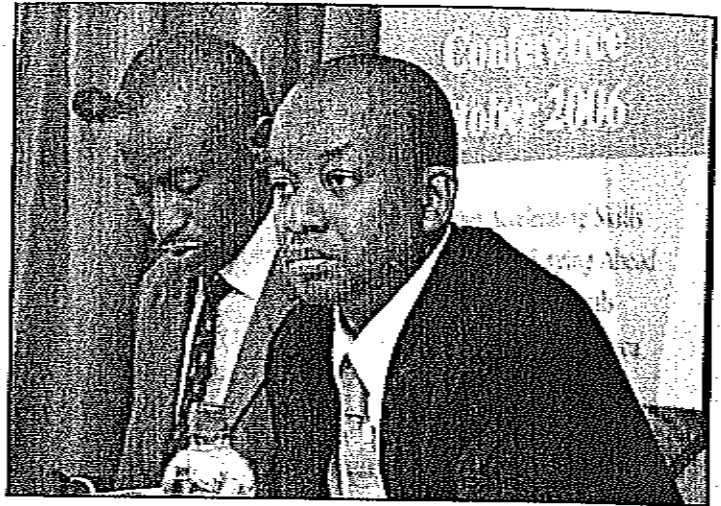
Besides the vast untapped coal resources, there are other factors counting in favour of the development of the coal-mining and power-generation industry in Botswana.

The country has a history of

political stability and a high sovereign rating, making it a relatively low-risk investment destination, and lowering the interest rates on loans.

Moreover, the country provides low tax rates, has a low emission loading, and a well-connected electricity transmission network.

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### PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER

MQA CEO Livhu Nengovhela and the chairperson of the authority's board, Mthokozisi Zondi

was to focus the sector principals and stakeholders on the need to continue Abet provision by deliberating on the research findings, adopting the sector statement of intent on Abet delivery, and sector principals and stakeholders committing to the statement of intent.

The highlight of the Abet summit was the signing of the statement of intent by industry captains within the tripartite formation of the MQA, namely labour, employers and the State.

The statement of intent was signed in the presence of 60 high-level delegates from the sector and from other State institutions involved in skills development and training. The labour stakeholders were repre-

sented by Derrick Elbrecht, the treasurer-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Dr Con Fauconnier, on behalf of employers, and Boy Mkhalipti, on behalf of the Minister of Minerals and Energy.

The MQA says it will endeavour to render the statement of intent a living document, the outcomes of which will be tangible and the impact of which is measurable within the NSDS timeframe of April 2005 to March 2010. This will be achieved through the implementation of the Abet plan of action, which will be communicated widely in the sector to ensure that a common approach to Abet provision is realised.

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# Study continues into Botswana coal project

Thamashni Naidoo | Features Writer

Toronto Stock-Exchange and Botswana Stock Exchange-listed company CIC Energy Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary Meepong Resources is busy with the feasibility study for an extensive integrated coal mine, power station and transmission infrastructure project in respect of mineral rights held in the Mmamabula coalfield.

Mmamabula is an extension of the Waterberg coalfield in South Africa – host to South Africa's largest coal mine, Grootegeluk, which is owned and operated by Kumba Resources, and Eskom's associated 3 600-MW power plant.

The rich coal reserves of the Mmamabula coalfield, in Botswana, is an important natural resource and contains significant resources of relatively high-quality thermal coal.

The proposed power station site at Mmamabula is some 80 km west of the Matimba power station, in South Africa, and site access is in close proximity to road, rail and power.

The study will comprise a comprehensive series of studies by internationally recognised engineering and consulting firms independent of CIC, and will include resource modelling, mine planning, power

station design and choice of technology, transmission and integrated design, water and environmental studies, as well as market and regulatory studies.

Company CEO Greg Kinross tells *Mining Weekly* that the study involves an extensive drilling programme in excess of 90 000 m, equating to some 800 boreholes, conducted by 12 drill rigs.

"Results of this will include a mine plan, power plant design, environmental-impact assessment, water study, transmission study and a comprehensive financial model with apex and capex forecasts," Kinross explains.

The resource quantification and modelling is being performed to Canadian N143-101 standards.

The development of the mine and associated power plant, which will entail substantial foreign investment, holds significant benefits for the Botswana economy through huge employment creation, social development and revenue generation.

Against this backdrop, the project will help solve the region's future power needs, which will lead to considerable spin-off advantages

for the South African Development Community region as a whole and will support the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

## Mmamabula East

In June this year, CIC announced an updated mineral resource estimate of 652,59-million tons of coal in the measured and indicated categories and 5,09 Mt of coal in the inferred category for the Mookane Block in the western portion of Mmamabula East.

Resource estimates for the Dovedale Block, where drilling is complete, is expected shortly.

The 50, 840-ha Mmamabula East coal prospecting licence is located 120 km to the north of Botswana's capital city of Gaborone.

"The site lies between Botswana's main highway, which runs from Gaborone to Francistown, and the border with South Africa," Kinross reports.

Secondary unpaved roads facilitate year-round four-wheel-drive access to the site.

Topography on the project area is subdued, with surface elevations varying between 800 m and 1 000 m above main sea level.

Kinross says that the region is semiarid and is characterised by savannah grasslands, shrubs and trees.

CIC's Phase 1 drilling consisted

of 274 holes concentrated in the Dovedale Block.

"Based on the results of 274 holes drilled and a further 31 holes drilled previously by British Petroleum's coal division, an updated mineral resource estimate for the Mookane Block was prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants," he adds.

Phase 2, which was completed in July this year, included a planned 219 holes in the Tuli Block.

"A resource estimate for the Dovedale Block was completed at the end of July this year."

Snowden concluded that coal from the Mookane Block is suitable for steam-producing thermal power generation, with raw-coal calorific values of some 22 MJ/kg, Kinross maintains.

Expectations of the Phase 3 drill programme are planned to commence on the remainder of Mmamabula East, with additional holes planned for areas outside of the Mookane and Dovedale Blocks.

"This drilling will also be conducted on an infill basis between 500 m and 1 km in the remainder of Mmamabula East."

## Mmamabula South

The 14 000-ha Mmamabula South coal prospecting licence is located some 15 km south-west of Mmamabula East, in south-eastern Botswana.

The site, Kinross explains, is transected by the country's main paved highway, which runs from Gaborone to Francistown.

"As part of our Phase 2 exploration programme of the Mmamabula energy project, a total of 110 holes were planned for Mmamabula South."

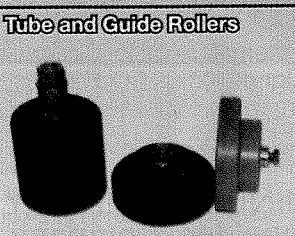
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 Witbank 1035, South Africa

Sole producers of the Yiga-P Idler

## Coal merger gets approval from competition authority

THE go-ahead by South Africa's Competition Commission for the merger between Alt X-listed coal company Wescoal and mining company Anker SA has been awarded. In May this year, Wescoal announced that it has intentions to acquire all the shares in Anker SA.

Later, it acquired 65% from Anker Holding BV and 35% from Community Investment Holdings.

Wescoal is now able to secure its own coal from mining operations for washing, export and inland trading.

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# AFRICA POWER

POWERING UP AFRICA – FROM WELLHEAD TO WIRELINE

## Cameroon hydro plant set for overhaul

AES-Sonel is inviting companies to prequalify for the refurbishment of the **Edéa** hydroelectric power plant in Cameroon.

The workscope will comprise the engineering, procurement, construction, start-up and commissioning of the plant.

The 263MW hydroelectric generating facility at Edéa (60km from the Douala International Airport), on the Sanaga river was constructed from 1949 to 1975 in three phases.

AES-Sonel said the refurbishment would be carried out under a turnkey contract and would consist of the dismantling and complete replacement of units 1-3 at Edéa (Edéa 1), with the possibility of increasing the unit output (between 16MW and 23MW).

Units 4-9 (Edéa 2) would see the replacement of obsolete components, modernisation of the shaft seal system and the possibility of replacing the turbine hub blades.

Work on units 10-14 (Edéa 3) would cover the complete renovation of the alternators (stator, rotor, exciters) and the replacement of the voltage regulators and speed governors.

AES-Sonel said that the present command, control and pro-

tection system would also be replaced.

The plant's heavy electromechanical equipment will be rehabilitated, with five transformers being replaced at Edéa 3. Other refurbishment work will also be required.

Work is expected to start on 1 July 2006 and AES-Sonel has applied for a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) towards the cost of the power plant refurbishment project.

The company said interested contractors would have to show experience of successfully completing the turnkey construction of no fewer than five hydro power plants, each of which is no less than 20MW, within the past five years.

They should also have experience of at least five years in hydro power plant equipment refurbishment, as well as proven experience in the design, manufacture, erection, commissioning, and testing of no fewer than three hydro turbo alternators.

Contractors are required to respond electronically via the Power Advocate website ([www.poweradvocate.com](http://www.poweradvocate.com)) before 28 February.

## Brass launches Nigeria vessel tenders

Brass LNG is calling for tenders for up to 10 LNG carriers, with a similar request from fellow Nigerian project OK LNG expected to follow soon.

The invitation follows a request by NLNG late last year for between six and 12 vessels for the massive Train 7 at the plant in Bonny Island.

The Brass tender covers vessels with sizes of between 155,000m<sup>3</sup> and 215,000m<sup>3</sup> with a delivery date of between January and September of 2010.

Prequalification is expected to be fast-tracked with formal

invitations to tender before the end of the year.

As previously exclusively revealed by *Africa Power*, Chevron has recently decided to pull out of the Brass LNG project, leaving space for a potential new entrant – assuming Agip and ConocoPhillips do not take up the slack.

The vessels for NLNG are also for delivery in 2010 with sizes estimated at between 150,000m<sup>3</sup> and 200,000m<sup>3</sup>.

Bergesen currently has eight vessels on long-term charter to NLNG.

## KenGen seeks contractors for Olkaria

Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) is continuing to prequalify contractors for an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract for a geothermal turbine-generator for its **Olkaria II** power plant.

The contract will cover the supply and installation of a third geothermal 35MW turbine-generator unit at the recently commissioned power plant, including the supply and installation of 45MVA 11/220kV step up unit transformer complete with switchgear equipment.

In addition, the workscope will cover the construction of the powerhouse – as an extension of the existing Olkaria II powerhouse, the extension of the switchyard and supply and

installation of miscellaneous electrical and mechanical equipment including control room equipment, cables and other ancillary plant.

The upgrade work is part of the Kenyan government's Energy Sector Recovery Project, which is being financed in part by a US \$80m loan from the World Bank.

Under the distribution component of the recovery programme, which is being implemented by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company, companies are continuing to be prequalified for the supply and installation of transformers and substations.

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## Alstom wins Grootvlei upgrade work

Alstom High Voltage Equipment (HVE) has picked up a contract from Eskom to refurbish and upgrade the generator busbars and install generator circuit breakers at the **Grootvlei** Power Station in South Africa.

The contract encompasses all six of the station's generator units and involves comprehensive refurbishment and modification of the generator busbars, design and erection of platforms to support the generator circuit breakers to be installed, plus manufacture, supply and installation of the generator circuit breakers.

The contract is scheduled for completion in early 2008.

Alstom said in a statement: "Grootvlei, which does not contain generator circuit breakers at present as it previously operated as a baseload station, is earmarked for conversion to a peaking station. Consequently it requires generator circuit breakers to provide a multiple unit start-up capability that is

not possible with the existing system.

"The circuit breakers also provide an additional synchronising point (to the 400kV circuit breaker). The generator transformers can be kept energised when the unit is off-load and the unit can be electrically islanded."

HVE's busbar principals, Simelectro of France, will supply all the accessories for the upgrading of the busbars and will also design the circuit breaker platforms and breaker modification connections. In addition to carrying out all the installation work on these, HVE will do modifications to the busbar system to accommodate T-offs to the excitation transformers.

Alstom HVE is part of South African-owned black economic empowerment (BEE) group Alstom SA, in which the BEE equity currently stands at 38%. The group's BEE shareholders are Tiso, Kagiso, Kgorong Investment Holdings and Sibillant Investments and Management.

## Nigeria \$1.6 Bn budget

A total of US \$1.61 Bn is being budgeted for power projects in Nigeria this year, according to NNPC boss Funsho Kupolokun.

He said that \$685m will be spent on the building of four 3,000MW plants, while \$541m will go on the building of the Niger Delta IPP gas supply. Another \$355m will be spent on

gas spur lines to the power plants, while \$19m will go on the building of floating stations in the riverine areas with another \$6m of the domestic supply of LPG.

The four 3,000MW plants are being built at **Geregu, Papalanto, Omotoso** and **Alaoji**. They will be used by oil companies, with any excess electricity to be sold on.

## Mmamabula studies begin

Kumba Resources offshoot, Kumba Coal (Pty), has cemented a deal to commence a pre-feasibility study for the development of the Mmamabula Central Coal Resource in Botswana.

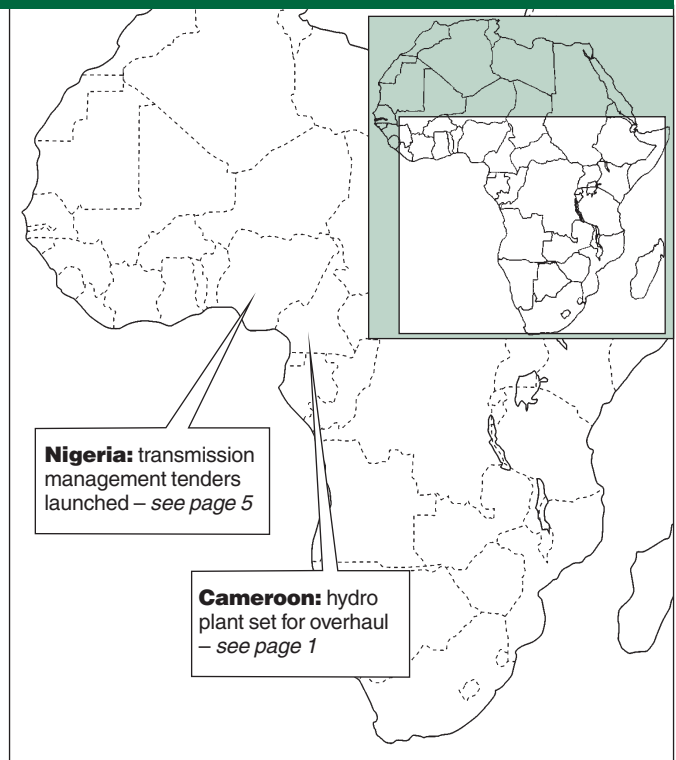
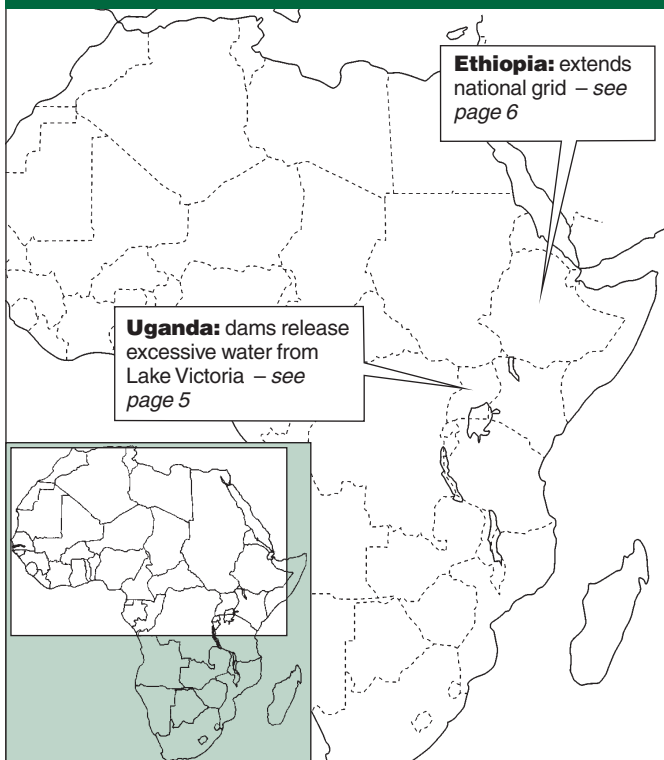
The coal field is to be exploited to provide feedstock for a possible US \$4 Bn power plant, which could be up and running in 2011 (*see Africa Power, 20 January 06 pg 1*).

Coal Investment Corporation (CIC) is behind the plan to build the up to 3,600MW plant.

CIC, which is backed by South African investment firm Tau Capital, owns 51% of a joint venture with Botswana-based Meepong Coal Investment to develop the Mmamabula mine, which is estimated to hold some 1.5 Bn tonnes of coal.

"Based on the results of a comprehensive drilling programme in the next few months, a decision could be taken by mid 2006 to continue with a full feasibility study," Kumba said in a statement.

### HOTSPOTS IN AFRICA THIS WEEK



# BOTSWANA ON THE CUSP OF MASSIVE COAL PROJECT

By **Antonio Ruffini**, Contributing Editor, *ESI Africa*



*Core from Mmamabula.*

**A** strong contender for the next greenfields base load power station to supply the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has emerged in Botswana, a project based in the Mmamabula coal field.

The Mmamabula coal field, which is located just west of the South African border and some 70 km from Mahalapwe in Botswana, has an in situ coal resource in excess of three billion

tonnes, with a large percentage of it having a calorific value of 24 to 27 MJ/kg, slightly better than that of South Africa's Waterberg coal field. This means there is sufficient coal to support a 3,600 MW power station for 40 years, with a mine supplying about 12 million tonnes of coal per year. In fact after the Waterberg coal field, the Mmamabula coal field is the largest untapped source of coal in the SADC.

With South Africa bringing back mothballed coal fired power stations and looking at gas turbine and pumped storage hydroelectric schemes it has plans to meet its power needs until 2010, but these are peak demand power

requirements. By about 2010 or 2011, South Africa and the region will require additional base load capacity. From that time onwards the region will need some 1,500 MW of new base load capacity every year for the next twenty years. While Eskom and South Africa are working to reduce their dependence on coal-fired power, which accounts for over 90% of the country's power generation, coal will be the biggest future contributor for new generation capacity. This is particularly so for base load capacity, with some 15,000 MW of the region's projected 30,000 MW additional generation capacity expected to be coal-based. Even discounting the moderate regional economic growth rate of about 3% a year upon which such a forecast is based, Eskom's current projected reserve margin of generation capacity is well below the recommended level of 15%. There are also major energy intensive metallurgical projects that would go ahead in the region, such as at Coega, and a further expansion at Mozal, dependant on power availability. Thus there is already suppressed demand for additional power generation capacity in southern Africa.

Here coal-based power projects that have been talked about for years come into play, including the Moatize coal and power project in Mozambique, which is being investigated by the Brazilian mining giant Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD), and the potential of Gokwe in Zimbabwe. There is also a 2,000 MW brownfields expansion of Matimba in the Waterberg coal field that has been discussed.

Of all these it was Mmamabula that slipped through the hands of the major mining groups in the region. It has been owned by a Botswana company, Meepong Investments, where well known Botswana businessmen Elvidge Mhlauli,



*Mmamabula – the largest untapped source of coal in the SADC.*

Solomon Tlhapane and South African businessman Theo Pandazis are involved. Meepong looked for partners to help develop the asset and an agreement was signed in May of 2005 with the company Coal Investment Corporation (CIC), which can earn a majority stake in the project by taking it to the bankable feasibility stage. CIC was formed specifically to undertake this project and belongs to the Canadian resource development group Tau Capital, which looks for new opportunities for projects and mines. CIC president Gregory Kinross says that there are plans to list CIC on the Toronto Stock Exchange in the second quarter of 2006. The cost to take Mmamabula to bankable feasibility stage is US\$10 million and about double that to take it to the closure of planning and development prior to actual project commencement. The announcement of a high profile board of directors for CIC was imminent at the time of writing this article.

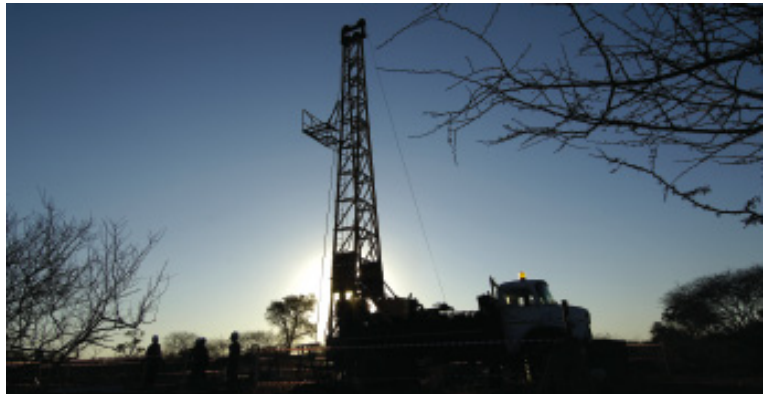
As part of its feasibility work CIC had eight drill rigs on site in October 2005 undertaking a R25 million (US\$4 million) 30,000 metre phase I drilling campaign of some 10,000 metres a month. The campaign will be completed by the end of 2005 and the aim by the end of November 2005 was to have a measured resource of 200 million tonnes of coal and an indicated and inferred resource of 400 million tonnes of coal.

Mmamabula was well explored in the 1980s by BP Coal which drilled 270 holes, Anglo American, Amax Exploration, Botswana Power Corporation, Shell Coal and Carbonares de France. At the time most of these were looking for exportable coal, as there was an overcapacity of coal-fired power generation in South Africa. However, at the time Mmamabula's long distance from any coast and a lack of rail and other infrastructure led to this project being shelved. The situation has changed even in terms of export today, and Kinross says Mmamabula's planning has taken export options into consideration.

In essence Mmamabula is an extension of the Waterberg coal field that accounts for more than 50% of South Africa's remaining exploitable coal reserves. Grootegeluk mine in the Waterberg produces about 16 million tonnes a year, of which some 13 million tonnes is used for power station feed at a calorific value of 20.4 MJ/kg. However, this is because the highest quality coal from that mine is separated out as metallurgical and low phosphorus coal. Taken as a total, the calorific value of the Waterberg would be similar to Mmamabula, and the latter thus has the same options that Grootegeluk has in terms of its mix of coal for captive mine power generation and other applications.

"Some one million tonnes of coking coal is exported from the Waterberg and a rail link to Ellisras exists from the Grootegeluk mine, and this link could possibly be extended," Kinross says.

The prospective Mmamabula mine would consist of both open cast and underground sections and there are two seams of interest, referred to as Seam 2 and Dibete D1, which combined have an average width of over seven metres. Mmamabula consists of the East and South resources, with the Mmamabula East resource estimated to have a recoverable 680 million tonnes of coal based on



A R25 million (US\$4 million) drilling campaign is underway at Mmamabula.

drilling done to date, and Mmamabula South has 138 million recoverable tonnes.


CIC sees an opportunity in the timing of the project and is fast-tracking the feasibility study. The power station could be built up in three phases of 1,200 MW each, equivalent to four million tonnes a year of coal.

Kinross says that Mmamabula is not really competing head to head with projects such as Moatize because of the large requirement for additional base load capacity over time in the region. And there is little doubt that Mmamabula, as one of the options, will be developed. However, the question is about timing and where Mmamabula could be in the queue.

Mmamabula does hold some advantages, one of which is Botswana's low country risk profile, which will make the raising of capital for what would be a US\$4 billion project (about US\$3.6 billion for the power station and US\$360 million for the mine) easier and cheaper. The project is also located only 60 to 70 km from the South African grid, at Matimba power station, and its proximity to the country's industrial heartland means it is perfectly located to minimise transmission losses. It will require little major transmission infrastructure expansion including redundancy planning. South Africa and Botswana will shortly sign a memorandum of understanding and the project has been included by the Southern African Power Pool as one of its long term development priorities. Mmamabula has excellent site access and is located one and a half hour's travel by road from Gabarone, and it is on route of the main north south route from South Africa to the capital of Botswana. The land is flat, and site access thus is another key advantage for the project, when compared with Moatize for example.

Snowden is doing the competent person's report, while the largest energy project company in the US Black & Veatch and South Africa's Sad-Elec is doing the pre-feasibility work on Mmamabula.

A number of major mining and energy groups have shown an interest in becoming involved in the Mmamabula project and there are numerous major groups in this sector looking to enter the Southern African power market. Kinross suggests that with the likely robustness of the project in terms of viability and credit risk, and the interest shown, it will be able to sustain a considerable debt equity ratio.

Kinross hopes that the bankable feasibility study for the Mmamabula project will be complete by the third quarter of 2006, and from that point it would take about four years from go-ahead to commissioning of the Mmamabula mine and power station. 

# BOTSWANA ON THE CUSP OF MASSIVE COAL PROJECT

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*Mmamabula where eight drill rigs are undertaking 30,000 metres of drilling.*



*Core from Mmamabula.*

shareholders founded AfriOre, which it uses to develop platinum and gold projects in Africa, and it has similar vehicles for other regions. CIC president Gregory Kinross says that there are plans to list CIC on the Toronto Stock Exchange in the second quarter of 2006. The cost to take Mmamabula to bankable feasibility stage is US\$10 million and about double that to take it to the closure of planning and development prior to actual project commencement. The announcement of a high profile board of directors for CIC was imminent at the time of writing this article.

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*Drilling at Mmamabula.*

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# Study continues into Botswana coal project

Thamashni Naidoo | Features Writer

Toronto Stock-Exchange and Botswana Stock Exchange-listed company CIC Energy Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary Meepong Resources is busy with the feasibility study for an extensive integrated coal mine, power station and transmission infrastructure project in respect of mineral rights held in the Mmamabula coalfield.

Mmamabula is an extension of the Waterberg coalfield in South Africa – host to South Africa's largest coal mine, Grootegeluk, which is owned and operated by Kumba Resources, and Eskom's associated 3 600-MW power plant.

The rich coal reserves of the Mmamabula coalfield, in Botswana, is an important natural resource and contains significant resources of relatively high-quality thermal coal.

The proposed power station site at Mmamabula is some 80 km west of the Matimba power station, in South Africa, and site access is in close proximity to road, rail and power.

The study will comprise a comprehensive series of studies by internationally recognised engineering and consulting firms independent of CIC, and will include resource modelling, mine planning, power

station design and choice of technology, transmission and integrated design, water and environmental studies, as well as market and regulatory studies.

Company CEO Greg Kinross tells *Mining Weekly* that the study involves an extensive drilling programme in excess of 90 000 m, equating to some 800 boreholes, conducted by 12 drill rigs.

"Results of this will include a mine plan, power plant design, environmental-impact assessment, water study, transmission study and a comprehensive financial model with apex and capex forecasts," Kinross explains.

The resource quantification and modelling is being performed to Canadian N143-101 standards.

The development of the mine and associated power plant, which will entail substantial foreign investment, holds significant benefits for the Botswana economy through huge employment creation, social development and revenue generation.

Against this backdrop, the project will help solve the region's future power needs, which will lead to considerable spin-off advantages

for the South African Development Community region as a whole and will support the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

## Mmamabula East

In June this year, CIC announced an updated mineral resource estimate of 652,59-million tons of coal in the measured and indicated categories and 5,09 Mt of coal in the inferred category for the Mookane Block in the western portion of Mmamabula East.

Resource estimates for the Dovedale Block, where drilling is complete, is expected shortly.

The 50, 840-ha Mmamabula East coal prospecting licence is located 120 km to the north of Botswana's capital city of Gaborone.

"The site lies between Botswana's main highway, which runs from Gaborone to Francistown, and the border with South Africa," Kinross reports.

Secondary unpaved roads facilitate year-round four-wheel-drive access to the site.

Topography on the project area is subdued, with surface elevations varying between 800 m and 1 000 m above main sea level.

Kinross says that the region is semiarid and is characterised by savannah grasslands, shrubs and trees.

CIC's Phase 1 drilling consisted

of 274 holes concentrated in the Dovedale Block.

"Based on the results of 274 holes drilled and a further 31 holes drilled previously by British Petroleum's coal division, an updated mineral resource estimate for the Mookane Block was prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants," he adds.

Phase 2, which was completed in July this year, included a planned 219 holes in the Tuli Block.

"A resource estimate for the Dovedale Block was completed at the end of July this year."

Snowden concluded that coal from the Mookane Block is suitable for steam-producing thermal power generation, with raw-coal calorific values of some 22 MJ/kg, Kinross maintains.

Expectations of the Phase 3 drill programme are planned to commence on the remainder of Mmamabula East, with additional holes planned for areas outside of the Mookane and Dovedale Blocks.

"This drilling will also be conducted on an infill basis between 500 m and 1 km in the remainder of Mmamabula East."

## Mmamabula South

The 14 000-ha Mmamabula South coal prospecting licence is located some 15 km south-west of Mmamabula East, in south-eastern Botswana.

The site, Kinross explains, is transected by the country's main paved highway, which runs from Gaborone to Francistown.

"As part of our Phase 2 exploration programme of the Mmamabula energy project, a total of 110 holes were planned for Mmamabula South."

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## Coal merger gets approval from competition authority

THE go-ahead by South Africa's Competition Commission for the merger between Alt X-listed coal company Wescoal and mining company Anker SA has been awarded. In May this year, Wescoal announced that it has intentions to acquire all the shares in Anker SA.

Later, it acquired 65% from Anker Holding BV and 35% from Community Investment Holdings.

Wescoal is now able to secure its own coal from mining operations for washing, export and inland trading.

MINING WEEKLY COUPON ON PAGE 37 E92403

# Residents in the dark

With multimillion Pula Mmamabula coal-fire energy project only a few month away, residents of the areas on whose land the mine will be built are still in the dark about the proposed project, **BG** staffer Moabi Phia reports.

An eccentrically coloured placard pasted on the wrought-iron entrance of the bar on the Central District village of Dibete reads: “Botswana’s Central District is rich in coal deposits...”

At the bottom of the placard – which exhibits several incomprehensible diagrams – is stated in continuous prose words to the effect that a South African environmental consultancy company, Digby Wells and Associates , has called a meeting at the main kgotla that afternoon. The meeting, the placard says , is meant to brief residents about the exploration routes of the proposed multimillion pula Mmamabula coal-fired energy project.

Outside the bar, a fierce whirlwind hisses. Throwing about copious amounts of sand towards the patrons. Most make haste towards the bar’s entrance. And in the process, not a single one of them makes any effort to lo at the colourful placards plaster at the bar’s entrance.

At around 2:30 PM at the main kgotla, a sizeable crowd of about twenty is already seated. A visibly fatigued lady who introduces herself as Andy Splitz from consultants Digby Wells begins to speak through an interpreter.

“A project of this magnitude often sparks hope and unrealistic expectations. But we are hear to make sure that these expectations are kept within realistic levels so as not to disappoint anyone when the mine becomes operational,” said Splitz, pointing on a handheld diagram, area that will be covered by the proposed project.

These according to Splitz, will include the railway line between Dibete and Mmamabula before heading further east to Mookane, Mmaphashalala, Dovedale, Bonwapitse until it stops at the South Africa border marked by the Limpopo river.

According to Splitz, at the height of its anticipated 40-year life span, this more than 400 kilovolts project will feed the rapidly surging Southern African energy demand and indications are that the demand is very high since South Africa has already declared interest in purchasing power from the project.

At the end of her hour-long lecture on the project proposed conveyor line route, Splitz invites from the sizeable crowd questions or comments on her lecture.

The invitation is met with silence

Another invitation is made, and this time there is even mention that a video camer will be used to record the meeting’s proceedings.

Again, the same uncomfortable silence. Some even start to depart from the meeting with much shaking of the head.

The village chief, Leabilwe Mosarwa, almost saves the day by way of requesting to be briefed on the potential health hazards that the project might pose to the residents.

“We want to know what is being done to make sure that the emissions of dangerous gases like sulphur from the mine will not affect us, our livestock and even our grazing areas,” asks kgosi Mosarwa, to which consultant Splitz responds that such concerns would be carried



forward to Moepong Resources (Pty) Ltd a local subsidiary of CIC Energy Corp which is currently exploring Mmamabula's coal deposits for actual mining which will start in 2008. "As you can see our secretary, Alson Fitzsimons over there is taking the minutes of the meeting and we will get back to you with the feedback in a matter of three weeks," says Splitz, before adding that she does not want respond to some as it is still premature for one to make informed conclusions.

Another question from deputy headman Leetlhomilwe Jacobs and one more from a lady who does not introduce herself are met with the same 'we-will-get-back-to-you' response.

The two had wanted to be briefed on what would happen to their land if it formed part of the "areas of interest".

A few minutes later the meeting is called off. Some people head home. Some flock towards the direction of the dusty shopping complex and a few towards the bar. And again, the

to page 6

## Residents in the dark

From page 5

placard at the entrance is passed without a single glance. Frosty beer, coupled with high-pitched garage music start rolling and no mention of the earlier kgotla meeting is made.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Dr Akanyang Tombale whose ministry has over the past months made every effort to sell the Mmamabula idea to the rest of the world, confirmed in an interview that no efforts have been made to adequately inform residents of the impending project.

"I should agree that currently we have not done much to inform the residents. But that is only compounded by the fact that the project is currently at exploration level and we are still waiting for the exploration report to show us which areas will be affected," said Tombale.

According to Tombale, after the mine exploration report they will issue licenses to a number of companies to start operation.

"That is only when we together with the Land Board, will be able to quantify the compensation of all affected residents," said Tombale, adding that compensation will be done in accordance with the Land Boards compensation schedule.

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## Govt to Invest Over P5 Billion in Mmamabula

Mahalapye East MP Botlogile Tshireletso says government will invest P5 billion in the Mmamabula coal project. She was briefing residents of Taupye in her constituency on some of the projects that would be implemented in the area. Tshireletso expressed hope that once the Mmamabula coal project was off the ground, many people would be able to find employment. The MP said a feasibility study was being undertaken to find out the viability of the project. She said once the project starts operating, Botswana should be able to supply some neighbouring countries with electricity. She added that because of the magnitude of the project, it was hoped that it would change our economy for the better and even improve the phase of the countrys Physical infrastructure. Tshireletso disclosed that the planned Mmamabula coal mine was expected to start operating between 2010 and 2011. She also criticised people who often led others to believe that the mine had started operating while only explorations were only going on. She promised her electorate to always brief them on the any developments. On the other issues, Tshireletso criticised Survival International for using locals to tarnish Botswanas good image abroad. She said Roy Sesana, who has allowed himself to be used, was a resident of Ghanzi and not Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve as he claimed. Tshireletso said there were valid reason why government moved Basarwa from the area, stating that the area was a game reserve. She said it was vital to settle them where they could easily access better social amenities just like other Batswana. She said gone were the days when Basarwa could live their old nomadic life Survival International advocates. On HIV/AIDS, she said it has been realised that there was a number of patients who needed to be supplied with ARV drugs but cannot access them for lack of resources. She however stated that government was still looking for funds to assist all sufferers. Tshireletso said there were currently 32 ARV distribution areas. She therefore encouraged Batswana who have not yet tested for HIV to do so while there is still time. For their part, residents of Taupye complained about teachers who stay long in one school without being transferred. They said there were some teachers who have been in one school for 16 years. They also said that the headmaster should not be given a class to teach because he or she often has to attend workshops. They also lamented that their children who attend school at Dikgatlho Junior Secondary School were not well fed. They said they often asked their parents to provide them with Tsa bana to use it as a supplement food. BOPA

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## Botswana For Inga Power Project Tibone

Botswana is still committed to the envisaged Inga Power Project despite its involvement in a multi billion Pula Mmamabula energy complex. The Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources, Charles Tibone, said in an interview that the government was looking at all avenues to develop energy resources, which were vital avenues for economic diversification. The energy sector, Tibone said, had the potential to be an engine of Botswanas economic diversification as the country want to reduce dependence on diamonds, which have been driving the economy since the 1970s.

On Friday, Botswana and South Africa signed a memorandum of understanding towards the development of the Mmamabula export power station, which is expected to supply the latter with energy. Botswana is also one of the five countries that include, South Africa, The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Angola and Namibia which have come together and formed WestCor, a company with the intention of developing a power plant at Inga in the DRC, that would reduce envisaged power shortages in future. He said several energy development projects had been lined up in the region with the aim of pre-empting the calamity that the envisioned shortage of energy could bring to the region. It is estimated that in the near future South Africa would need 1 500 megawatts of energy each year as its economy continues to grow. At present, South Africa is able to produce only enough to meet the current demand. The Inga project is expected to be commissioned in 2014, two years after the Mmamabula energy complex is opened. The public and the private sector would invest about P30 billion in the development of the Mmamabula project. Meanwhile, the Botswana government is exploring possibilities of harvesting water from the Chobe and Zambezi rivers to augment both underground and surface water sources in the country. Tibone said a feasibility study was currently being undertaken to see how the government could transfer water from the two rivers for both agricultural and domestic use. Last year the main water sources for major centres, the Gaborone Dam, Molatedi dam and other smaller dams were at their lowest ever. The situation led to the rationing of water and the acceleration of the building of the Lotsane , Lower Shashe and Thune dams. BOPA

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200611160470.html>

<http://www.economist.com.na/27jan/27-01-02.htm>

<http://news.tradingcharts.com/futures/2/3/85657432.html>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/af/Archive/2005/Aug/24-303060.html>

[http://www.mti.gov.bw/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=325&Itemid=2&lang=en](http://www.mti.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=325&Itemid=2&lang=en)

[http://www.gov.bw/cgi-bin/news.cgi?d=20061109&i=Climate\\_change\\_serious\\_threat\\_to\\_humanity](http://www.gov.bw/cgi-bin/news.cgi?d=20061109&i=Climate_change_serious_threat_to_humanity)

[http://www.gov.bw/cgi-bin/news.cgi?d=20061114&i=Expansion\\_of\\_Morupule\\_Power\\_station\\_to\\_cost\\_P7\\_billion](http://www.gov.bw/cgi-bin/news.cgi?d=20061114&i=Expansion_of_Morupule_Power_station_to_cost_P7_billion)

### **APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDER DATABASE**

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Mine & Power station	Botswana TL	Invited to meeting	RSVP - Confirmations	Attended	
<b>Ministries &amp; Departments</b>														
Mr Stanley Semetsa	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Crop Production	Director	Private Bag 003	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 395 0500	09267 395 6027		Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
The Director	Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Director	Private Bag 004	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 360 1200	09267 397 1539		Yes	Yes			
The Director	Ministry of Education		Director	Private Bag 005	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 5400	09267 365 5458		Yes	Yes			
The Director	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning		Director	Private Bag 008	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 395 0100	09267 390 5742		Yes	Yes			
Mrs B K Molosiwa	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	SADC National Contact point	Secretary of Economic Affairs	Private Bag 008	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 350 372 / 09267 359 851	09267 304 525 / 09267 356 086	<a href="mailto:bmolosiwa@gov.bw">bmolosiwa@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	No Contact	
The Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Director	Private Bag 00368	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 360 0700	09267 391 3366		Yes	Yes			
The Director	Ministry of Health		Director	Private Bag 0038	Gaborone	Botswana	35 2000	35 3100		Yes	Yes			
Mr L Phiri	Department of Immigration & Citizenship		Assistant Director				09267 361 1310			Yes	Yes			
Mr B A Mojola	Department of Immigration & Citizenship		Acting G / Director				09267 361 1310			Yes	Yes			
Mr C A. Mojafi	Commissioner of Labour						09267 261 1500			Yes	Yes			
Mr M B R Pata	PS Minister of Labour - Housing Affairs	Housing Affairs	Permanent Secretary				09267 261 1151	09267 262 2061		Yes	Yes			
Mr K. Moah	Deputy - PS Minister of Labour - Housing Affairs		Deputy Permanent Secretary				09267 361 1153			Yes	Yes			
The Director	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs		Director	Private Bag 0018	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 6600	37 2738		Yes	Yes			
Jay Kabute	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs	Director	Old Lobatse road, plot 25019 Brown Building	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 7100 Number invalid	09267 390 1981	<a href="mailto:dwa@global.bw">dwa@global.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	No Contact	
Mr Katali	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs	Deputy Director	Old Lobatse road, plot 25019 Brown Building	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 390 5604 Direct Line - 09267 360-7202	09267 390 3508	<a href="mailto:okatali@gov.bw">okatali@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Miss. O Serumola (PWE)	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs		Old Lobatse road, plot 25019 Brown Building	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7227 2242	09267 390 1981	<a href="mailto:oserumola@gov.bw">oserumola@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr G Gabaake	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs		Old Lobatse road, plot 25019 Brown Building	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 367 0100 Switchboard	09267 390 1981	<a href="mailto:gabaake@gov.bw">gabaake@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	No Contact	
Mr RC Gabonome	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs	Director	Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 7000 / 09267 365 7001	09267 365 2141	<a href="mailto:rgabonome@gov.bw">rgabonome@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
L Carlsson	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Water Affairs	Principal Hydrogeologist Adviser	Private Bag 0029	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 360 7384	09267 303 508		Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr Mogan	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Mines	Senior Engineer	Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 7000	09267 365 2141		Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Nchiza Mmolawa	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Mines	Principal Engineer	Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7161 2404	09267 365 2141	<a href="mailto:nmmolawa@gov.bw">nmmolawa@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Will be represented	
Hossia Chimbombi	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Mines	Environmental Engineer	Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7215 6219	09267 365 2141	<a href="mailto:hchimbombi@gov.bw">hchimbombi@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr K. Charles	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Mines		Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 352 141			Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr T Siamisang	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey	Director	Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 533 0327 / 2495	09267 533 4295	<a href="mailto:tsiamisang@gov.bw">tsiamisang@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Awaiting Confirmation	
Refentse Keipele	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey		Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 7135 1814	09267 533 4295	<a href="mailto:kkeipele@gov.bw">kkeipele@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
The Director	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey	Environmental Geologist	Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 533 0327 / 09267 533 6806	09267 533 2013		Yes	Yes			
Mr TP Machacha	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey		Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 533 0327	09267 533 2495	<a href="mailto:geosurv@global.bw">geosurv@global.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Retired	Retired	
Chakalisa Chilume	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey	Principle Environmental Geologist -	Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 7126 1551	9268 533 2013	<a href="mailto:cchilume@gov.bw">cchilume@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Mr Keipele is REP	
Mr Magowe	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of Geological Survey	Hydrogeologist	Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 533 0327 / 09267 533 0412	09267 533 0412	<a href="mailto:mamagowe@gov.bw">mamagowe@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr B. Pava	Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs	Department of water affairs		Private Bag 0029	Lobatse	Botswana	09267 395 1601		<a href="mailto:bpava@gov.bw">bpava@gov.bw</a>					
The Director	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication		Mr. Menyatso / Mr. Mokgethi	Private Bag 007	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 391 3511	31 3303		Yes	Yes			
Steve Monna	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Environmental Affairs		Private Bag 0068	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 390 2050	03267 390 2051	<a href="mailto:smonna@gov.bw">smonna@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Mr David Aniku is REP	
Mmoladira Aulwetse	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Environmental Affairs		Private Bag 0068	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 390 2050	09267 390 2051	<a href="mailto:maulwetse@gov.bw">maulwetse@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr G Mathope	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Environmental Affairs		Private Bag 0068	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 390 2050	03267 390 2051	<a href="mailto:gmathope@gov.bw">gmathope@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
David Aniku	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Environmental Affairs		Private Bag 0068	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7163 4546	09267 390 2050 / 09267 391 3116 / 09267 390 9952	09267 390 2051	<a href="mailto:danku@gov.bw">danku@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed
Mr P Phage	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Meteorological Survey Department	Director	Po Box 10100	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 395 6284 / 09267 395 6281	09267 395 6282	<a href="mailto:pphage@gov.bw">pphage@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
David Lesolle	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Meteorological Survey Department	Chief Metreologist	Po Box 10100	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7285 7121	09267 395 6282	<a href="mailto:dlesolle@gov.bw">dlesolle@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Mr E naane	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Waste management & Pollution Control	Director (waste management)	Private Bag BR132	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 391 1802 / 09267 393 4479	09267 393 4486	<a href="mailto:enaane@gov.bw">enaane@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Confirmed	
Moore Moffat (PEE)	Ministry of environment, Wildlife & Tourism	Department of Waste management & Pollution Control	(Pollution control) Air Pollution	Private Bag BR132	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 7222 1092	9268 391 1802 / 09267 393 4479	09267 393 4486	<a href="mailto:mmoffat@gov.bw">mmoffat@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Will be represented
Mr B Mogosai	Department of Energy Affairs		Director	Private Bag 00378	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 364 0200 / 09267 391 4221	09267 391 4201	<a href="mailto:bmogosai@gov.bw">bmogosai@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Awaiting Confirmation	
Fanile Mathangwane	Department of Energy Affairs						09267 365 6600			Yes	Yes			
Mrs SR Mweendo	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	Department of National Museums, Monuments & Art Gallery	Director	Private Bag 00114	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 397 4616	09267 390 2797	<a href="mailto:smweendo@gov.bw">smweendo@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Awaiting Confirmation	
Mr T Raphaka	Ministry of local government		Director	Private Bag 006, Gaborone	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 8494 / 8400	09267 395 1559	<a href="mailto:traphaka@gov.bw">traphaka@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Awaiting Confirmation	
Mr B Sentle	Ministry of local government			Private Bag 006, Gaborone	Gaborone	Botswana			<a href="mailto:bsentle@gov.bw">bsentle@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone		
Mr B Maphakwane	Ministry of local government		Acting Director	Private Bag 00338	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 8434 / 6195	09267 318 8929	<a href="mailto:bmaphakwane@gov.bw">bmaphakwane@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gabarone	Awaiting Confirmation	
T Fako	Ministry of local government	Department of Local Government and Development		Private Bag 00338	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 365 8434	09267 308 611	<a href="mailto:tfako@gov.bw">tfako@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Resigned	Resigned	

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Mine & Power station	Botswana TL	Invited to meeting	RSVP - Confirmations	Attended
Mrs PG Malenge	Ministry of local government	Department of District Administration		Private Bag 443	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 365-8400	09267 373-483		Yes	Yes	Yes - Gaborone	Retired - New Director is Mr Kenosi - Awaiting	
Mrs G Nanke Mabua	Ministry of local government	Department of Social Services	Social Welfare	Private Bag B0180	Bontleng	Botswana		09267 395 4200	09267 397 1866	<a href="mailto:gnmabua@gov.bw">gnmabua@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gaborone	No Contact	
Agnes Molatlhwa	Ministry of local government	Department of Social Services	Chief Social Worker	Private Bag B0180	Bontleng	Botswana	09267 7220 2244	09267 397 1916	09267 397 1866	<a href="mailto:mmolatlhwa@gov.bw">mmolatlhwa@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gaborone	Confirmed	Yes - Gaborone
Mrs K.D Rathedi	Ministry of local government	Department of Tribal Administration		Private Bag 00401	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 374 986	09267 302-965	<a href="mailto:krathedi@gov.bw">krathedi@gov.bw</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes - Gaborone	No Contact	
Mr G. Twane	Ministry of local government	Department of Tribal Administration						09267 5729 723	09267 713 17774	<a href="mailto:gtwane@gov.bw">gtwane@gov.bw</a>					
Mrs Ednah B Maseko	Ministry of local government	Department of Tribal Administration						09267 248 9280			Yes	Yes	Yes - Gaborone	No Contact	
Flora Lekoko	Industrial Relations	Principal industrial relations Officer	Principal					09267 361 1500			Yes	Yes			
M. Kewosi	MLG							09267 365 8425		<a href="mailto:Mkenosi@gov.bw">Mkenosi@gov.bw</a>					Yes - Gaborone
F.U. Theron	Dept of Social Services			Private Bag X 180	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 397 1916	09267 397 1866	<a href="mailto:ftheron@gov.bw">ftheron@gov.bw</a>					Yes - Gaborone
Leif Carlsson	Botswana Dept of water			Private Bag 0029	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 7177 8933							Yes - Gaborone
The Director	Botswana Geological Surveys			Private Bag 14	Lobatse	Botswana		09267 7161 8830		<a href="mailto:KKeipeille@gov.bw">KKeipeille@gov.bw</a>					
J.D. Mogani	Dept of Mines			Private Bag 0049	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 7166 4177	09267 395 2141	<a href="mailto:cMOGANI@GOV.BW">cMOGANI@GOV.BW</a>					
Nelson Ramaotwana	Gaborone City Council			Private Bag 0089	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 395 3525	09267 3945 6282						Yes - Gaborone
George Thwane	Tribal Admin			PO Box 2	Artesia	Botswana		09267 5729 723	09267 713 17774						Yes - Gaborone
O. Katal	Department of Water affairs			Private Bag 0029	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 395 9743	09267 390 3508						Yes - Gaborone
LM Phuti	Ministry of Trade and Industry			Private Bag 0014	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 224 3043	09267 395 7406	09267 397 2910	<a href="mailto:phuti@gove.bw">phuti@gove.bw</a>					Yes - Gaborone
G. Mathope	DEA			Private Bag 0068	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 390 2050	09267 390 2051						Yes - Gaborone

**Districts & Sub-Districts**

**Central District Council**

Name	Department	Office	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Action Taken	Attended
Mr Lesego Raditanka	Central District Council	Serowe	Council Chairman	P O Box 762	Serowe	Botswana	09267 716 45356	09265 463 0748	9265 4463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	Yes - Serowe
Mr Edwin Ntobedzi	Central District Council	Serowe	Deputy Council Chairman		Serowe			09266 463 0336	9266 4463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mr Khumomathare	Central District Council	Serowe	Council Secretary		Serowe			09267 463 0336	09267 4463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mary Zwebathu	Central District Council	Serowe	Council Secretary' Secretary		Serowe			09267 463 0336	09267 4463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mr K L M Molewpolole	Central District Council	Serowe	Deputy Council Secretary		Serowe			09268 463 0336	9268 4463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax	
	Central District Council	Palapye	Assistant Council Secretary		Palapye						Yes - Sorowe			
	Central District Council	Mahalapye	Assistant Council Secretary		Mahalapye						Yes - Sorowe			
	Central District Council	Serowe	District Commissioner		Palapye						Yes - Sorowe			
	Central District Council	Palapye	District Officer		Palapye						Yes - Sorowe			
	Central District Council	Mahalapye	District Officer		Mahalapye	Botswana					Yes - Sorowe			
Oletsoitse Mogwe	District Administration			Private Bag 44	Palapye	Botswana		4924913 / 71703453 / 49224913						
K. Keiditse	Sub District Administration Council			Box 283	Palapye	Botswana		71740098						
Mrs M Mangoye	District Council Administration	Central District	Principle district officer: development		Mahalapye	Botswana				traphaka@gov.bw	Yes - Sorowe			
Ms Selato	District Council Administration	Central District	Chief Admin Officer		Mahalapye	Botswana		9266 463 7118	09267 463 5469		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
	District Council Administration	Central District	Physical planner		Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71498695	09267 463 7217			Yes - Sorowe			
Mrs M Nshakiwa	District Council Administration	Central District	District Agricultural officer		Mahalapye	Botswana					Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax	
Khumo Keeng	District Administrative Department	Selebi Phikwe District			Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		(09267)713-11536 /261-0418	09267 261-0980		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Ethel Moryeki	Sub District Administration Council	Mahalapye	Assistant council secretary		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 3323			Yes - Sorowe			
Mr K.K. Puso	Sub District Administration Council	Mahalapye	Assistant council secretary	Private Bag 002	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 0476	09267 471 3203		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mrs Thobo Mapitse	Sub District Administration Council	Mahalapye	District officer	PO Box 59	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 0461	09267 471 1293		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax	
Boitumela Mokwena	Sub District Administration Council	Mahalapye	District officer for development		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 417 0055			Yes - Sorowe			
Mrs Thobo Mapitse	Sub-district Council	Mahalapye	Principal Sub-district officer		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 0463	09267 721 90417		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Ms Boitumelo Mokwena	Sub-district Council	Mahalapye	District officer: Development		Mahalapye	Botswana			09267 471 0461		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mr E Ogotseng	Sub-district Council	Mahalapye	Physical planner		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 3196	09267 471 3205		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	Yes - Serowe
Mr K Tladi	Sub-district Council	Mahalapye	Physical planner		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 3323	09267 713 4922		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Mr L Israel	Sub-district Council	Mahalapye	Economic Planning officer		Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 3206	09267 713 1383		Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Basinyi Simya	Sub District Administration Council	Palapyle	Physical Planner	Private Bag 0072	Palapyle	Botswana		9267 492 1092	09267 492 1541	masivo_sivo@yahoo.com	Yes - Sorowe		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
Joshua Mahuleke	Sub District Administration Council	Palapyle	Assistant council secretary	Private Bag 0072	Palapyle	Botswana		9267 492 1092			Yes - Sorowe			
T. Setumo	Sub District Administration Council	Palapyle	District Officer	Private Bag 44	Palapyle	Botswana		9267 492 0128			Yes - Sorowe			
W.T. Mogomela	Sub District Administration Council	Palapyle	District Officer for development	Private Bag 44	Palapyle	Botswana		9267 492 0128			Yes - Sorowe			

**Kgatleng District Council**

	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Council Chairman		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Deputy Council Chairman		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Council Secretary		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Deputy Council Secretary		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
Mr Moemedi Letina	Kgatleng	Mochudi	District Commissioner		Mochudi	Botswana		09267 577 7274	09267 577 7339		Yes - Gabarone		Sent Fax - Confirmed	
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	District Officer		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Physical Planner		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
	Kgatleng	Mochudi	Economic Planner		Mochudi	Botswana					Yes - Gabarone			
J.O. Rasetshawade	Kgatleng			Box 40918	Gaborone	Botswana		5749844						
Stephon Samuel Makhutra	Kgatleng			Box 502840	Gaborone	Botswana		71317783 / 3181805						



**Town/City Councils**

**Selebi Phikwe Town Councils**

Name	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended	Attended
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Mayor	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 5772	09267 261 4854		Yes - Sorowe			
Selotolo	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Town Clerk	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 2613171 / 09267 261 0570	09267 261-5723	<a href="mailto:selotolo@yahoo.co.uk">selotolo@yahoo.co.uk</a>	Yes - Sorowe	Confirmed		
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Deputy Town Clerk	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 2610 118	9268 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	District Commissioner	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 0418	9269 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	District Officer	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 0505	9270 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Environmental Health Officer	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261-3171 / 09267 261-05070	9271 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Physical Planner	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		9268 261-3171 / 09267 261-05070	9272 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Town Engineer	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		9269 261-3171 / 09267 261-05070	9273 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Principal Social Welfare Officer	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		9270 261-3171 / 09267 261-05070	9274 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			
	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Principal Economic Planner	Box 001	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		9271 261-3171 / 09267 261-05070	9275 261-4854		Yes - Sorowe			

**Gaborone City**

Mr Nelson Ramaotwana	Gaborone City Council	Mayor	Private Bag 0089	Gaborone	Botswana		9268 395 3525	9268 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			Yes - Gaborone
Mr Ezekiel Dube	Gaborone City Council	Deputy Mayor	Private Bag 0089	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 365 7400	9269 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone		Awaiting	
	Gaborone City Council	City Clerk	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 397 5529 / 09267 3657572	09267 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			
	Gaborone City Council	Deputy City Clerk	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 397 1842	9268 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone		Mr Tshenolo Mopako will represent Gaborone City	
	Gaborone City Council	Physical Planner	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 365 7494	09267 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			
	Gaborone City Council	City Engineer	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 397 4596	9268 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			
Mr Richard Oaitse	Local Government	District commissioner					09267 395 6292	09267 390 5061		Yes - Gaborone	Confirmed		
Mma Mobu	Local Government	District commissioner' Secretary					09267 365 7523	9268 390 5061		Yes - Gaborone	Will be represented		
	Gaborone City Council	Principal Social Welfare Officer	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 3911580	9269 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			
	Gaborone City Council	Principal Economic Planner	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 391 2463	9270 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			
	Gaborone City Council	Principal Health Environmental Officer	Box 69	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 390 7951	9271 390 0141		Yes - Gaborone			

Tribal Administration														
Name	Department	Office	Tribal Ward	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Bamangato Tribal Administration</b>														
Kgosi sediegeng Kgamane	Bamangwato	Serowe	Serowe	Bamangwato Tribal Authority	Private Bag 004	Serowe	Botswana		09267 463 0483	09267 463 2587		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Tholego Seretse	Bamangwato	Serowe	Serowe	Deputy Bamangwato Tribal Authority	Private Bag 004	Serowe	Botswana		9268 463 0483	9268 463 2587		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Sekgoma	Bamangwato	Serowe	Serowe	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority	Private Bag 004	Serowe	Botswana		09269 463 0483	9269 463 2587		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Segotsi Tswewebe	Bamangwato	Mahalaype	Mahalaype	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority		Mahalaype	Botswana		09267 471 0314	09267 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Seeletso	Bamangwato	Mmadinare	Mmadinare	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority		Mmadinare	Botswana		09267 261 7231			Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi ndebele	Bamangwato	Palapye	Palapye	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213	09267 492 3297		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Malema	Bamangwato	Bobonong	Bobonong	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority		Bobonong	Botswana		09267 261 9290	09267 261 9177		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi B Seithomolo	Bamangwato	Mookane	Mookane	Senior Subordinate Tribal Authority		Mookane	Botswana		9268 477 3604	N/A		Yes - Sorowe		
Ms D Moremi	Department of Tribal Administration	Selibe Phikwe	Deputy Tribal Secretary	Deputy Tribal Secretary	Private Bag 142	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 0465	09267 261 326		Yes - Sorowe		
Charles Koitswe	Department of Tribal Administration	Selibe Phikwe	Selibe Phikwe	Assistant Tribal Secretary	Box 60	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261-0465 / 09267 261-0288	09267 261-3760		Yes - Sorowe		
Mme Mojuta	Tribal Administration	Selibe Phikwe	Botshabelo	Court President	Private Bag 124	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 0465	09267 261 3760		Yes - Sorowe		
Rre Mosweu	Tribal Administration	Selibe Phikwe	Ikageleng	Court President	Private Bag 124	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		9268 261 0465	09267 261 3760		Yes - Sorowe		
Mme Malinga	Tribal Administration	Selibe Phikwe	Kagiso	Court President	Private Bag 124	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		9269 261 0465	9269 261 3760		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Masego Olebile	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Palapye	Subordinate Tribal Authority	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3297				
Mr Boapetswe	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Madiba	Headman of Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9268 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3298				
Mr N Mphaphane	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Lotsane	Headman of Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9269 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3299				
Mr Odirile Mmesesi	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Boikaego	Headman of Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9270 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3300				
Mr B Kanyama	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Khurumela	Headman of Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9271 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3301				
Mr S Maforaga	Tribal Administration	Palapye	Serorome	Headman of Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9272 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267492 3302				
Mokomanyane	Tribal Administration	Lecheng	Mmadila	Headman of the Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9273 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297				
Malebogo Keeditse	Tribal Administration	Lecheng	Modibedi	Headman of the Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9274 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297				
Olatotse Dimpe	Tribal Administration	Lecheng	Maokwe	Headman of the Arbitration	Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		9275 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297				
Bogosi Manale	Tribal Administration	Radisele	Radisele	Headman of record	PO Box 1	Radisele	Botswana		09267 492 8206	09267 492 8027				
Daniel Mosarwe	Tribal Administration	Radisele	Ramontele Ward	Headman of the Arbitration	PO Box 1	Radisele	Botswana		09267 492 8206	09267 492 8027				
Mr Medupe	Tribal Administration	Radisele	Sephalamoriri ward	Headman of the Arbitration	PO Box 1	Radisele	Botswana		9268 492 8206	10 267 492 8027				
Mr Aron	Tribal Administration	Radisele	Maphaphamane ward	Headman of the Arbitration	PO Box 1	Radisele	Botswana		9269 492 8206	09267 492 8027				
Mr Tnuto	Tribal Administration	Radisele	Mmapetwana ward	Headman of the Arbitration	PO Box 1	Radisele	Botswana		9270 492 8206	09267 492 8027				
Bokopono Koodibetsi	Tribal Administration	Pilikwe	Pilikwe	Headman of record	Box 1	Pilikwe	Botswana		09267 492 9205	N/A				
Mr Bompotse Gotshanetse	Tribal Administration	Pilikwe	Mhalapitsa ward	Headman of the Arbitration	Box 1	Pilikwe	Botswana		09267 492 9205	N/A				
Mr Sehudi Thobokwe	Tribal Administration	Pilikwe	Maape ward	Headman of the Arbitration	Box 1	Pilikwe	Botswana		09267 492 9205	N/A				
Mr Masale Koolopile	Tribal Administration	Maokatuma	Maokatuma	Subordinate Tribal Authority	Box 1	Maokatuma	Botswana		09267 495 8411	09 267492 3297				
Mr Legaswa	Tribal Administration	Maokatuma	Maokatuma	Police Officer	Box 1	Maokatuma	Botswana	09267 7188 9824	9268 495 8411	10 267492 3297				
R.K. Mpule	Tribal Administration	Tamasane	Tamasane	Headman of record	Box 1	Tamasane	Botswana		09267 491 9535	N/A				
	Tribal Administration	Mogapinyana	Mogapinyana	Headman of record		Mogapinyana	Botswana		N/A	N/A				
	Tribal Administration	Diloro	Diloro	Headman of record		Diloro	Botswana		N/A	N/A				
M. Olebile	Tribal Administration				Box 16	Palapye	Botswana	4920213						
Mr Johannes Maharero	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Mahalaype	Subordinate Tribal Authority		Mahalaype	Botswana		9268 471 0314	09267 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Sonny Mereyotho	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Madiba	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9267 471 0314	9268 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Motlogelwa	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Tshikinyega	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9268 471 0314	9269 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Kefilwe	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Xhosa 1	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9269 471 0314	9270 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Modisa	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Mowana	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9270 471 0314	9271 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Mothasedi	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Boseja	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9271 471 0314	9272 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Modise	Tribal Administration	Mahalaype	Dilaene	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalaype	Botswana		9272 471 0314	9273 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		

Name	Department	Office	Tribal Ward	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Mr Dipatane	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Koryana	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9273 471 0314	9274 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Dipatane	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Borotsi	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9274 471 0314	9275 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Moalosi	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Bokaa	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9275 471 0314	9276 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Lopang	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Xhosa 2	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9276 471 0314	9277 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Mercoro	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Herero	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9277 471 0314	9278 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Gabatshwane	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Thomaditotse	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9278 471 0314	9279 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Oreeditse	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Botlaote	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9279 471 0314	9280 471 1454		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Maunatlala	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Tidimalo	Headman of Arbitration		Mahalapye Botswana		9280 471 0314					
Mr S Mokalake	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Mahalapye	Clerk of Customary Court		Mahalapye Botswana	09267 7150 8333	09267 471 0314	9271 471 1454				
Mrs Thapa	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Mahalapye	Deputy Tribal Secretary		Mahalapye Botswana		9268 471 0314	9272 471 1454				
M.S. Malena	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Mahalapye	Physical Planner	Box 95	Bobonong Botswana		09267 261 9219	09267 261 9177				Yes - Gaborone
Mrs Molatedi	Tribal Administration	Mahalapye	Mahalapye	Assistant Tribal Secretary		Mahalapye Botswana		09269 471 0314	9273 471 1454				
Mogaetsho Dipao	Tribal Administration	Taupy	Taupy	Headman	PO Box 18	Taupy Botswana			N/A				
Kenneth Mosarwa	Tribal Administration	Shakwe	Shakwe	Headman	PO Box 1457	Shakwe Botswana		09267 491 5323	N/A				
Gaorengwe Sebolao	Tribal Administration	Palla Road (Dinokwe)	Mookane	Headman	Box 1451	Palla Rd via Mahalapye Botswana		09267 477 3604	N/A				
Chief Tshipana Tshipana	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Mookane	Subordinate Tribal Authority		Mookane Botswana		9268 477 3604	N/A				
Mr M Lerothodi	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Letswere Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Mookane Botswana		9269 477 3604	N/A				
Mr R Gaobatelwe	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Mosanta Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Mookane Botswana		9270 477 3604	N/A				
Mr R Mapaki	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Mooro Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Mookane Botswana		9271 477 3604	N/A				
Mr S France	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Borotsi Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Mookane Botswana		9272 477 3604	N/A				
Mr Tidimogo Bakwena	Tribal Administration	Mookane	Tshipana Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Mookane Botswana		9273 477 3604	N/A				
Kemmapatse Bagatiseng	Tribal Administration	<b>Mmaphashalala</b>	Mmaphashalala	Headman of Record		Mmaphashalala Botswana	09267 717 68381	09267 477 0039	N/A				
Mrs Bathalefi Tselayabone	Tribal Administration	Mmaphashalala	Ditlamodimo	Headman of the Arbitration		Mmaphashalala Botswana		9268 477 0039	N/A				
Mr Gabanakgosi Mmatle	Tribal Administration	Mmaphashalala	Maaloso	Headman of the Arbitration		Mmaphashalala Botswana		9269 477 0039	N/A				
Mr Bakgori Letole	Tribal Administration	Mmaphashalala	Maalosoangwana	Headman of the Arbitration		Mmaphashalala Botswana		9270 477 0039					
Mr Onamile Mosimanewakgosi	Tribal Administration	Mmaphashalala	Basimane	Headman of the Arbitration		Mmaphashalala Botswana		09271 477 0039					
Chief LM Mosarwa	Tribal administration	<b>Dibeete</b>	Headman of record	Headman of Record		Dibeete Botswana			N/A				
Mr B Bakwena	Tribal administration	Maemela Ward	Maemela Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Dibeete Botswana			N/A				
Mr L Jacob	Tribal administration	Matsosa Ward	Matsosa Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Dibeete Botswana			N/A				
Chief Ditodi Namane	Tribal administration	<b>Dovedale</b>	Dovedale	Headman of Record		Dovedale Botswana	09267 494 0020		N/A				
Mr L Nthumolang	Tribal administration	Dovedale	Sepane Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Dovedale Botswana	9268 494 0020		N/A				
Mr M Tshambane	Tribal administration	Dovedale	Letswere Ward	Headman of the Arbitration		Dovedale Botswana	9269 494 0020		N/A				
Chief K Molwa	Tribal Administration	<b>Bonwapitse</b>	Bonwapitse	Headman of record		Bonwapitse Botswana			N/A				
<b>Kgatleng Tribal administration</b>													
Kgosi Mthibe Lentswe	Kgatleng Tribal Administration	<b>Mochudi</b>	Mochudi	Acting Paramount Chief		Mochudi Botswana		09267 5777 209/415	09267 5777 414		Yes - Sorowe		
Kgosi Phulane Plane	Kgatleng Tribal Administration	<b>Mochudi</b>	Mochudi	Deputy Paramount Chief		Mochudi Botswana		9268 5777 209/415	9268 5777 414		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr G Thwane	Kgatleng Tribal Administration	<b>Artesia</b>	Artesia	Headman of Record		Artesia Botswana		09267 572 9723	09267 527 9711		Yes - Sorowe		
Mrs O Botshelo	Kgatleng Tribal Administration	<b>Artesia</b>	Artesia	Police officer		Artesia Botswana		09267 572 9723	09267 527 9711		Yes - Sorowe		
Mr Albert Moloi	Kgatleng Tribal Administration	<b>Leshititse</b>	Leshititse	Headman of Record	Private Bag 005	Leshititse Botswana		09267 722 51433 (cell)	5777414 Via Mochudi Kgolla		Yes - Sorowe		

## Members of Parliament

Name of Member of Parliament	Constituency	Area	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Mine & Powerstation	RSVP	Attended
<b>Political Representatives</b>											
Hon Mompoti Merafhe	Mahalapye West	CDC			Botswana		09267 471 3340	09267 471 3522		Confirmed - Not going to attend -	
Hon Bothogile Tshireletso	Mahalapye East	CDC			Botswana		09267 471 4994	09267 471 4993	Yes		
Hon Boyce Sebetela	Palapye	CDC	Box 10582	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 3475	09267 492 3945			
Mrs Pelonomi Benson Moitoi	Serowe South	CDC			Botswana		09267 463 4464	09267 463 4952			
Hon Ponatshego Kedikilwe	Mmadinare	CDC	Private Bag M2	Mmadinare	Botswana		09267 261 7755	09267 260 0605			
Hon kavis Kario	Selebi Phikwe West	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Box 15	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana	09267 7210 3726	09267 262 2371	09267 262 2200		Confirmed	
Hon Shaw Kgathi	Bobirwa/Bobirwa	CDC	Box 12	Bobonong	Botswana		09267 262 9644	09267 261 9271		Confirmed	Yes - Gabarone
Hon Rakwadi Modipane	Kgatleng West	Kgatleng	Box 7	Mochudi	Botswana		9267 5777 084	09267 573 9487			
Hon Nonofa Molefhi	Selebi Phikwe East	Selebi Phikwe Town Council	Private Bag 50	Selibe Phikwe	Botswana		09267 261 1358	09267 261 1342/ 09267 216 1274		Confirmed	
<b>Council Representatives</b>											
Mrs Mosetsanagapye Baatweng	Mookane	Mahalapye East			Botswana				Yes		
Mr Neo Magowe	Dovedale/Mmaphashalala	Mahalapye East			Botswana				Yes		
Mr Moathodi Ketshabile	Kudumatse/Mokoswane	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
Ms L M Mabua	Dibeete/Palla Road	Mahalapye East			Botswana				Yes		
Mr Timothy Tlhalerwa	SE	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
Ms Vein Garebaitse	SE	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
Mr Gotlaaya Matsheke	Xhosa 1	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
Mr B. Kenosi	Boseja/Flowertown	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
Mr Edward M Moganana	Shakwe/Taupye	Mahalapye East			Botswana						
MrG M M Senai	Herero	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mr T J C Chebane	Mahalapye South	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Ms Maria Boitshoko	Madiba	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Primrose Balebetse	Parwe	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Baratiwa Motlhootlhe	Botlaote	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mr Solomon Dikgang	Tidimalo	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mr Justice Tselangwe	Dilaene	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Sekao Ntsosa	Tshikinyega	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mr G O Selato	Mahalapye North	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mrs Elizabeth Lebogang	SE	Mahalapye West			Botswana						
Mr Michael Motshidi	Radisele	Serowe South			Botswana						
		Serowe South			Botswana						

Name of Member of Parliament	Constituency	Area	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Mine & Powerstation	RSVP	Attended
Maina Kgopo	Ward Councilor			Botswana	PO Box 332 Palapye		71616178 / 4924985				
Tshokodiso Raboloko	Ward Councilor			Botswana	PO Box 623 Palapye		4920533 / 71753482				
Barbra Motlopi	Ward Councilor	Tswapong North		Botswana	Box 152 Maunatlala		71846006				
Botsalo Nsunge	Land Councilor			Botswana	PO Box 35 Palapye		71422032				
Tebogo Apei	Ward Councilor	Palapye		Botswana	Box 948 Palapye		4920813 / 71656755				
TM Ramtape	Ward Councilor			Botswana	Box 229 Palapye		71462238 / 4920503				
Solomon Dikgang	Ward Councilor	Tidimalo		Botswana	Box 30857 Serowe		71642250				
L.M. Onosamsa	Chief??			Botswana	Box 200 Mookane		71633244				
Lethomame Jacob	Headman			Botswana	PO Box Dibete Postal Agency		4770022				
B. Bakwena	Headman			Botswana	PO Box Dibete Postal Agency		71654782				
Ditocki Namemane	Chief			Botswana	Private Bag 9 Dovedale						
Kemmengoats Ebagatiseng	Headman			Botswana	PO Box 2396 Mahalapye		71768381				
Lebonetse Mpopo	Ward headman			Botswana	Mmaphashlala Postal agency						
Orapeleng Winnie Shadrade	Mp General			Botswana	Box 41594 Gabarone		72612072				
L. Koontse	City Council			Botswana	Box 1414 Mmaphashlala		395 2961				
C.Phale	Mochudi Council			Botswana	Box 501029 Gabarone		71490227 / 5729433				
Mr Taxan Rantlape	Lotsane	Palapye		Botswana							
Botsalo Nsunge	Lotsane	Palapye		Botswana							
Mr S D Kabelo	Topisi	Palapye		Botswana							
Mr T R Diloru	Kgagodi	Palapye		Botswana							
Mr K A Molimi	Mogapinyana	Palapye		Botswana							
Mr Maina Kgopo	Morupule	Palapye		Botswana							
Mr Seno Mokhondo	Serule	Mmadinare		Botswana							
Ms B Mthobi	SE	Mmadinare		Botswana							
Mr Oitsile Moatswi	Mmadinare North West	Mmadinare		Botswana							
Mr Timothy Mokgosi	Bobonong North West	Bobonong		Botswana							
Mr Seabe Morueng	Sefhophe	Bobonong		Botswana							
Mr Oabile P. Moupi	Bobirwa	Bobirwa		Botswana							
Mme Ester Ntsima	Atersia/Leshitse	Kgatleng East		Botswana							
	Malotwane/Mosaditshwene	Kgatleng West		Botswana							

## Community Development

Name	Department	Area	Designation	Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Village Development Councils</b>											
Mr Nkaeleng Keitumetse	Village Development Committee	Mookane	Chairperson	Po Box 94	Mookane	Botswana	09267 712 64625	9268 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Ms Magdeline Dihale	Village Development Committee	Mookane	Vice Chairperson		Mookane	Botswana	09267 717 93370	9269 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Ms Irene Mannaesi	Village Development Committee	Mookane	Secretary		Mookane	Botswana	09267 717 38113	9270 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Ms thandi Keitumetse	Village Development Committee	Mookane	Vice Secretary		Mookane	Botswana		9271 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Ms Goatametsa Gole	Village Development Committee	Mookane	Treasurer		Mookane	Botswana	09267 721 36577	9272 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Mrs Dorcus Bagatising	Village Development Committee	Mmaphashalala	Chairperson		Mmaphashalala	Botswana		9263 477 0039	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Jane Masaka	Village Development Committee	Mmaphashalala	Deputy Chairperson		Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 719 16083	9264 477 0039	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Kagiso Dikgakelo	Village Development Committee	Mmaphashalala	Secretary		Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 725 11171	9265 477 0039	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Kelathegile Sekgwathe	Village Development Committee	Mmaphashalala	Vice secretary		Mmaphashalala	Botswana		9266 477 0039	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Lesego Lekwando	Village Development Committee	Mmaphashalala	Treasurer		Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 715 1696	09267 477 0039	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Banopi Mooketsi	Village Development Committee	Dovedale	Chairperson		Dovedale	Botswana		09267 494 0020	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Gaefele Tshebo	Village Development Committee	Dovedale	Vice Chairperson		Dovedale	Botswana		09267 494 0020	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Masego Saakane	Village Development Committee	Dovedale	Secretary		Dovedale	Botswana		09267 494 0020	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Isiah Gaseitsiwe	Village Development Committee	Dovedale	Vice Secretary		Dovedale	Botswana		09267 494 0020	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Goitsemang Phaladi	Village Development Committee	Dovedale	Treasurer		Dovedale	Botswana		09267 494 0020	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Gabaikangwe Dick Moesi	Village Development Committee	Dibete	Chairperson		Dibete	Botswana	09267 714 31684	N/A	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Babui Niebela	Village Development Committee	Dibete	Vice Chairperson		Dibete	Botswana	09267 727 09430	N/A	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Peke Maxala	Village Development Committee	Dibete	Secretary		Dibete	Botswana		N/A	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Goitsemang Moesi	Village Development Committee	Dibete	Vice Secretary		Dibete	Botswana	09267 727 68422	N/A	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Grace Bananhwa	Village Development Committee	Dibete	Treasurer		Dibete	Botswana		N/A	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
	Village Development Committee	Palla Road	Chairperson		Palla Road	Botswana		09267 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
	Village Development Committee	Palla Road	Vice Chairperson		Palla Road	Botswana		09267 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
	Village Development Committee	Palla Road	Secretary		Palla Road	Botswana		09267 477 3604	N/A	Yes - Sorowe	
Leano Gulubane	Village Development Committee			PO Box 10344	Palapye	Botswana		4921236			
Odenne Molaigare	Village Development Committee			Box 399	Mahalapye	Botswana		71946711			
Kedisonye Nala	Village Development Committee	Serowe		Private Bag 21	Kayne	Botswana		71579309			
Garetshele Bodilewyane	Village Development Committee	Pilikwe		Box 174	Pilikwe	Botswana		72132064			
B.B. Badulsi	Village Development Committee			Box 71	Palapye	Botswana		4921511			
Pulane Keoagile	Village Development Committee			Box 145	Palapye	Botswana		72207096			
Gabothuse Sekua	Village Development Committee			Box 11062	Palapye	Botswana		71967794			
Dakantse Mmolomi	Village Development Committee			Box 11712	Palapye	Botswana		71470978 / 72403932			
Gaokqalwe Lenyeke	Village Development Committee			Box 23	Palapye	Botswana		72190099			
Dipilo Keipedile	Village Development Committee			Box 120	Palapye	Botswana		71239783			
Kookgale Monageng	Village Development Committee			Box 985	Palapye	Botswana		71226556			
Iponeng Motsomi	Village Development Committee			Private Bag 35	Palapye	Botswana		71867841			

Name	Department	Area	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
O. Ramiakgwa	Village Development Committee			Box 10064	Palapye	Botswana		71909626				
Ellen Phuu	Village Development Committee			Box 562	Palapye	Botswana		71267933				
G. Moesi	Village Development Committee			PO Box Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana		71509218				
K. Diphuti	Village Development Committee			PO Box Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana		72887013				
P. Maxala	Village Development Committee			PO Box Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana		71425071				
Gidi Moesi	Village Development Committee			PO Box Dibete Postal Agency via	Dibete	Botswana		71431684				
B. Ntebele	Village Development Committee			PO Box Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana		72150031				
Mr MK Kekwaletswe	Village Development Committee	Bonwapitse	Councillor		Bonwapitse	Botswana			N/A	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Mahalapye	Chairperson		Mahalapye	Botswana		9272 471 0314	09267 471 1454	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Mahalapye	Vice Chairperson		Mahalapye	Botswana		9272 471 0314	09267 471 1454	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Mahalapye	Secretary		Mahalapye	Botswana		9272 471 0314	09267 471 1454	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Mahalapye	Treasurer		Mahalapye	Botswana		9272 471 0314	09267 471 1454	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Palapye	Chairperson		Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Palapye	Vice Chairperson		Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Palapye	Secretary		Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Palapye	Treasurer		Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 0213 / 09267 492 2137	09267 492 3297	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Radisele	Chairperson		Radisele	Botswana		09267 492 8206	09267 492 8027	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Radisele	Vice Chairperson		Radisele	Botswana		09267 492 8206	09267 492 8027	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Radisele	Secretary		Radisele	Botswana		09267 492 8206	09267 492 8027	Yes - Sorowe		
	Village Development Committee	Leshibitse	Chairman		Leshibitse	Botswana		09267 722 51433 (cell)	5777414 Via Mochudi Kgotla	Yes - Gabarone		
	Village Development Committee	Leshibitse	Treasurer		Leshibitse	Botswana		9268 722 51433 (cell)	5777414 Via Mochudi Kgotla	Yes - Gabarone		
	Village Development Committee	Leshibitse	Secretary		Leshibitse	Botswana		9269 722 51433 (cell)	5777414 Via Mochudi Kgotla	Yes - Gabarone		
Mr Mogogi Pheko	Village Development Committee	Artesia	Chairman		Artesia	Botswana		09267 572 9273	N/A	Yes - Gabarone		
Mr Ntlenyane Kilo	Village Development Committee	Artesia	Treasurer		Artesia	Botswana		9268 572 9273	N/A	Yes - Gabarone		
Mma Ditsebe	Village Development Committee	Artesia	Secretary		Artesia	Botswana		9269 572 9273	N/A	Yes - Gabarone		

**Land Use**

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Land Boards &amp; Land Use Officers</b>												
Vincent Sekano	Land Board	Mahalapye	Board clerk	PO Box 427	Malalapye	Botswana		09267 472 0151	09267 4720114		Yes - Sorowe	
Ms Kelepogile Mmerekhi	Land Board	Mahalapye	Chairman	PO Box 427	Malalapye	Botswana		09267 472 0151	09267 4720114		Yes - Sorowe	
Mr ED Modungwa	Land Board	Bangwato	Principle Technical officer			Botswana		09267 463 0487	09267 714 64288		Yes - Sorowe	
Mr M Khuduego	Land Board	Bangwato	Principle land use officer			Botswana		09267 463 0487			Yes - Sorowe	
Nzhi H. David	Landboard	Ngwato		Box 377	Tutwme	Botswana		71756886			Yes - Sorowe	
Mr Pitse	Land Board	Ngwato				Botswana		(09267)463-0487			Yes - Sorowe	
B.M. Lerotsi	Land Board	Palapy Subland Board	Deputy Landboard Clerk	Box 868	Palapye	Botswana		9267 492 0324/ 9267 492 4211	09267 4720114		Yes - Sorowe	
Vincent Sekano	Land Board	Mahalapye subland Board	Board clerk	PO Box 427	Malalapye	Botswana		09267 472 0151	09267 4720114		Yes - Sorowe	
Ms Kelepogile Mmerekhi	Land Board	Mahalapye subland Board	Chairman	PO Box 427	Malalapye	Botswana		09267 472 0151	09267 714 64288		Yes - Sorowe	
Mr ED Modungwa	Land Board	Mahalapye subland Board	Principle Technical officer			Botswana		09267 463 0487			Yes - Sorowe	
Mr M Khuduego	Land Board	Mahalapye subland Board	Principle land use officer			Botswana		09267 463 0487			Yes - Sorowe	
Mr Pitse	Land Board	Mahalapye subland Board				Botswana		(09267)463-0487			Yes - Sorowe	
C.Maoto	Land Board	Ngwate		Private Bag 35	Palapye	Botswana		4630484 / 71320942				



**Affected Land Owner's and Land User's**

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Tuli 1 Block Farmers</b>												
Mr John Counihan	Dovedale farm/ Dovedale store		Dovedale 33 LQ	P.O.BOX 2269	Mahalapye	Botswana	078 375 6065 (SA cell)	09267 494 0012	wicounihan@bosnet.bw			Tuli 1 & 2
Mr Ben Van Vuuren			Farm Manager					09267 82440 3101				
Mr Boy Makumula			Lelatsong Cattle post									
FJ Jooste	DBM		Manager DBM					09267 392 5066	fiiooste@it.bw			
Harold Swart	Maralalo			P.O.BOX 491	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 721 00379	09267 393 6520				Tuli 1
Len Vermeulen	Waterloo Ranch			P.O.BOX 23	Machaneng	Botswana		09267 494 0235 / 09267 494 0235				Tuli 1
Roy Young	Mmabolela			Private Bag 139	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana		09267 264 6212 / 09267 264 6212				Tuli 1
Shume van Vuuren	Shapane Ranch			P.O. BOX 10	Sherwood	Botswana		09267 494 0221 / 09267 210 1280 / 09267 491 5931				Tuli 1
Thinus Sonnebus	Kwa Nokeng Lodge			P.O. BOX 23	Sherwood	Botswana		09267 491 5908 / 09267 491 5928				Tuli 1
C. Van Vuuren	Van Vuuren Sray			P.O. BOX 23	Sherwood	Botswana	09267 723 00410	09267 491 5928				Tuli 1
Mr Morok Mollhalani	Farmer			P.O. BOX 59	Sherwood	Botswana	09267 713 01674	09267 491 8903				Tuli 1
Ismael Poloko	Farmer			P.O.BOX 64	Lerala	Botswana	09267 714 08319	09267 495 4000				Tuli 1
P.L. Kirby	Richmarie Poultry			P.O.BOX 507	Selebi-Phikwe	Botswana	09267 721 1147	09267 264 6210				Tuli 1
Marian Swart	Secretary Tuli Farmers Association			P.O.BOX 130	Machaneng	Botswana	09267 721 01190 / 09267 721 00379	09267 588 3589 / / 09267 391 9965	marian@botsnet.bw			Tuli 1
W.M. Biemond	Basinghall Farm			P.O. BOX 884	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 725 70831	09267 494 0009				Tuli 2
Verna Riggs	Darnawa Farm		Riversdale 10 LP & Riverslea 32 LQ	P.O. BOX 1222	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 494 0014				Tuli 2
	Saas Post Port 1											Tuli 2
	Riverlea											
	Dovedale Port 1											
Maria Whelpton	Craignear Pty Ltd			P.O. BOX 2345	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 494 0014			Tuli 2	
Christine Sides	Riversley Port 1			P.O. BOX 317	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 231 1231 / 09267 391 2580				Tuli 2
				Gaborone	Botswana							
Pam Neu	Dovedale Port 1			P.O. BOX 1222	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 494 0014				Tuli 2
	Roverslea											
	Namaway											
Derek Brink	Derek Brink Holding		Saas Post 34 LQ	P.O. BOX 2	Gaborone	Botswana		09267 392 5066 / 09267 211 4400				
Emmanuel Sefho				Box 11344	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71624202					
<b>Palapye</b>												
Richard Ketogetswe				Box 671	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71588810	09267 4921988				Palapye
Maikoro Ncube				Box 245	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71607054					Palapye
Tebogo Ongadile				Private Bag 70	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71797796					Palapye
Galebotse Monnana				Box 576	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71778823					Palapye
U.P. Mmerek				Box 285	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72226267					Palapye
D.M. Motlopi				Box 152	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71635005					Palapye
Ernest Keineetse				Private Bag 0036	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72983607					Palapye
D. Tumotumo				Box 32	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71369605					Palapye
Boykie Kendsi				Box 156	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72177338	09267 492 3999				Palapye
Thatayothle Keseitse				Private Bag 9	Palapye	Botswana						Palapye
O. Phillimon				Box 10135	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71249538					Palapye
Walona Nkgakile				Box 1042	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71827031					Palapye

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Gabolwelwe Modirakgotlu				Box 16	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 4074					Palapye
Molatedi Gabolwelwe				Box 10224	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72368293						Palapye
G.Nube				Box 240	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72737420						Palapye
Joseph Tias				Box 10933	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71795119						Palapye
Marea Sendu				PO Box 10099	Palapye	Botswana							Palapye
Kgomotso Moshabi				PO Box 85	Palapye	Botswana							Palapye
Abel Maropefela				Box 301	Palapye	Botswana	09267 714011245						Palapye
Kewagamang Oitsile				Box 104	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71786089						Palapye
Morongwe Balone				Box 869	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 2942					Palapye
Mosimanegape Legae				Box 164	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72292227						Palapye
R.R. Nlebele				Box 16	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71704965						Palapye
Mogomotsi Kebafentse				Private Bag 009	Topisi	Botswana	09267 72567881						Palapye
Keabetwee				Box 121	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71627024						Palapye
Moses Moloakgosi				Box 10624	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71301879						Palapye
Bokopamo Koslikeke				Box 1	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 9205					Palapye
Vonny Mokgetse				PO Box 123	Serule	Botswana	09267 72878890 / 09267 71566178						Palapye
M. Moyo				Box 245	Palapye	Botswana							Palapye
Leogile Makoko				Box 10088	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71410429						Palapye
Morwakwena Mmopi	Farmer			Box 1726	Serowe	Botswana	09267 71630764	09267 463 0138					Palapye
Cecil Malema				Box 716	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71732450	09267 492 4105					Palapye
Letsetse Mokgweng				Box 2224	Serowe	Botswana	09267 72551714						Palapye
H.D. Garkwe				Box 10907	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 4175					Palapye
Mackenzie Ramasoto				Box 265	Palapye	Botswana	72210452 / 71268041						Palapye
Osego Seokametso													Palapye
Odirile Mmelesi				Box 10998	Palapye	Botswana							Palapye
Emily Mathiba				Box 10998	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71690287						Palapye
T. Gaotogelwe				PO Box 11167	Palapye	Botswana		09267 492 3847					Palapye
Dintle				PO Box 10892	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71715705						Palapye
B. Kebifetswe				Box 10892	Palapye	Botswana	09267 72511400	09267 492 4564					Palapye
Catheine				Box 10421	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71670482						Palapye
<b>Mookane</b>													
Mrs G.B. Tshipana				Box 68	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
D. Sekgwa				Box 24	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Gloria Theibe				Box 88	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
B. Gabosekwe				Private Bag 001	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Ngoemisi Mapaki				Box 28	Tgookane	Botswana	09267 71294973						Mookane
Goitsemolimo Mapaki				Box 28	Tgookane	Botswana	09267 71201368						Mookane
T. Seboko				Private Bag 001	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
T. golekwang				Box 199	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Galeabiwe				Box 53	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Keleko Tshipame				Box 13	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Daitse Kasoka				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kebagaise Galathle				Box 95	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Gobotsamang Daniel				Box 123	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71561772						Mookane
Otsile Tautsagae				Box 183	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71762701						Mookane
Ontfinsitse Morotsi				Box 142	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71628480						Mookane
Irene Mannaesi				Box 114	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71438113	09267 477 3668					Mookane
Mmemme Mosarwa				Box 85	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72289460						Mookane
Reginah Dinyana Daniel				Box 123	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71758639						Mookane
Tshokolo Ramasu				Box 26	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Pauline Sekqwa				Box 98	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Thandi Khumalo				Box 15	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71406281						Mookane
Thopho Keitumetse				Box 68	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72136586						Mookane
Gabaalafe Marapo													Mookane
Marina Tshweu				Box 12	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kodopile Baphapha													Mookane
Mogomotsi													Mookane
Rachael Mokgadi				Box 16	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72852426	09267 471 3805					Mookane
Magdeline Dihale				Box 174	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71793370						Mookane
Leah Motsoda				Box 76	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71846575						Mookane
Diteko Raphapha				Box 20	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71390201						Mookane
Oatametse Tholo				Box 17	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71863884						Mookane
Gaobolae Odubegile				Box 17	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71254181						Mookane
Setshwaneng Raphapha				Box 20	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71226284						Mookane
Marea Radithadi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Gioiteone Kgaogano				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Tebatso Monyaku				Box 24	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71652518						Mookane
Gadifeve Antonett Thebe				Box 88	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71494479						Mookane
Gosaboelweng K. Tshipana													Mookane
Virginiah Modishotsile													Mookane
Tatthegele Chokwe				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71458274						Mookane
Kabelo Moruti				Box 58	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Sebonetse Silas				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kgosi Tshipana				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana		09267 477 3620					Mookane
K.S. Keitumetse				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana		09267 477 3620					Mookane
T.B. Bakwena				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
P. Seema	Kgosana			Box 183	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
N. Lesang	Kgosana			Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
M. Lerathudi	Kgosana			Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
G. Obakeng				Box 33	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
K. Mmopi				Box 40806	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 72179665	09267 397 3119					Mookane
N. Keitumetsi				Box 94	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71264625						Mookane

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
B. Gonkete												Mookane
Thapelo Keitile				Box 7	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Motshamri Onkemetse				Box 151	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Lesego Jim				Box 89	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71401578					Mookane
Galenkitse Monyatsi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Boithatelo Sethhako				Box 261	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71396081					Mookane
Gaodirelwe Maleme				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Maseko Sekgwa				Box 66	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Lekowa Montsho				Box 22	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Tshobne Seakiso												Mookane
Morori Motsi Lenyune				Box 76	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72833441					Mookane
Monaiwa Badiweng				Box 11	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Michael Mathiba				Box 30	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71965151 / 09267 72605132					Mookane
Monyaku Monyaku				Box 91	Maunatlala	Botswana	09267 72241904					Mookane
Bot Motho				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Lame Orateng				Box 37	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71804397					Mookane
Kamogelo Olhisto Sege				Box 162	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Keabetswe Thabeng				Box 29	Mookane	Botswana	72176605					Mookane
Keolopile Jaje				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Tumisang Baatweng				Box 11	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Dikatholo Toebeyagomo				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72282366					Mookane
Tskephiso Mothaedi												Mookane
Edward Enock				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Ditoi Mofokeng				Box 72	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Gakebalatthe Mabonga				Box 166	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Kedirle Pheryo				Box 416	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Matsariko Kapo				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Ditsheryo Moenga				Box 31	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Tikologo Ramorapedi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Marotse Ngakaemang				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Moshimpeng Mabonga				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Gotewamang Sego				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Goitseone Tebelelo				Box 101	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71353721					Mookane
Keorapetse Tebelelo				Box 101	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71491395					Mookane
Bothokom Iannaesi				Box 84	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71398878					Mookane
Baeti Nthoiwa				Box 104	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Moemedi Kooralese Basinki				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71528806					Mookane
Kemotho Marapo				Box 37	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71820972					Mookane
Salome				Box 166	Mookane	Botswana						Mookane
Godirwang Modipa												Mookane
Phetogo Galeletse												Mookane

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Mantho Kedisaletse				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Keboitse Namati													Mookane
Ewetse Janase				Box 179	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Spirah Chivasera				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71310904						Mookane
Bautu Jaba				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71371065						Mookane
Ratanang Ramagapu				Box 113	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71841397						Mookane
Melita Molefi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Thusanyang Gopolang				Box 51	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71775073						Mookane
Tidimalo Wamong				Box 3	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Elizabeth Makakeng				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Mpashi Bethe				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kegomotse Phenyio				Box 106	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
G.S. Maodikive				Box 45	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Maungo Seabenyane				Box 168	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Naomi Sanga				Box 8	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72719303						Mookane
Goatametse Dudu Gole				Box 8	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72150067						Mookane
Otshegeditse Koathlana				Box 8	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72770451						Mookane
Selemeng Motlhibi				Box 88	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71453117						Mookane
Diele O. Motsopa				Box 57	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Tebogo Mannaesi				Box 182	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72147544						Mookane
Tsholofelo Motlhaedi													Mookane
Baatweg Baatweg				Box 5	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71309587	09267 477 3600 / 09267 477 3650					Mookane
Moremi Monakamonewe				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Katholo Tshweu				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Grace Phaladi				Box 9	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71228536						Mookane
Boifa Monnewofhifo				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Gaolatlhe Moruti				Box 58	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72268744						Mookane
Joseph Gontse				Box 80	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71630294						Mookane
Caipus Ngohira				Box 80	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71376422						Mookane
Reu Matsui				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Letsebe Motlhetlwa				Box 22	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Golekwang Ofetotse				Box 199	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Khumobile Motlhetlho				Box 106	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71471947						Mookane
Obakeng Lethomam				Box 157	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Mbuso Motshauebi				Box 49	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71484876						Mookane
Lapologang Raphapha				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72138913						Mookane
Emonyaku				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kgotha Obakeng				Box 68	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Bondo Matlhetiti				Box 26	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Biodubegile				Box 17	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Kloof Abueng				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71298711						Mookane

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Motsusi Monyatsi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Timothy Mmopi				Box 1409	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71509894						Mookane
Timothy Timothi				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71895742						Mookane
Olebile Tshiamo				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72139901						Mookane
Mothokhumo Lekoa	SELF			Box 501886	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71616235						Mookane
Mmolokea Maje	SELF			Box 4131	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71572726						Mookane
Jobe Ranthokwane				Box 105	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Robert Davies				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71607155						Mookane
Dekatholo Molali				Box 1	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71336233						Mookane
Thabeng D. Thabeng				Box 73	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71820505						Mookane
Reetsanyana Mosarua				Box 129	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71652772						Mookane
Margaret Mosarwa				Box 14	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71744162						Mookane
Bagomotseng Mosarwa				Box 79	Mookane	Botswana							Mookane
Badirang Thabeng				Box 29	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71390718						Mookane
O. Keitumetse				Box 109	Mookane	Botswana	09267 72265273						Mookane
<b>Mochudi</b>													
Mpotlo Palai				PO Box 1260	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71575954						Mochudi
Richard Mose				PO Box 524	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 72653199	09267 574 8547					Mochudi
Onkemetsae P. Eli				PO Box 201555	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71371970 / 09267 71412378						Mochudi
Edwin Modise				PO Box 20389	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71216715						Mochudi
Dorothy Pheto				PO Box 1553	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71336273						Mochudi
Charles Tshose				Private Bag 12	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72197290						Mochudi
Collins													Mochudi
Jack. S. Mashao				Private Bag 39	Seleka	Botswana	09267 71285030						Mochudi
Rapula Molefe				Box 201274	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 72260601 / 09267 72852096						Mochudi
Mosweummutle				P/bag 12	Mochudi	Botswana	72809025						Mochudi
K.N. Mmopi				Private Bag 280	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 72777721						Mochudi
S. Thebe Majamu				Box 25094	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71708751						Mochudi
Selebanyo Molefe				PO Box 1723	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71295083	09267 370 0119					Mochudi
Joe Seabenyane				PO Box 168	Mookane	Botswana	09267 71213799						Mochudi
Seleke Ramodisa													Mochudi
Elliot M. Semuli	MP's Office		Interested Party's	Box 401664	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71619332	09267 316 7688					Mochudi
Manele T.S.							09267 72954420						Mochudi
Michael J. Rapoo				PO Box 1880	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71602764						Mochudi
Tebalo Tsele				PO Box 1056	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71369111						Mochudi
Pherelo				PO Box 1056	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71369111						Mochudi
Kabo Motshegwe				PO Box 286	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 71233712						Mochudi
Collins Solomon				PO Box 2052	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 72456578						Mochudi
Mothusi Mntande				PO Box 20389	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 72443430						Mochudi
Edwin Lesego Ntshabele				PO Box 201328	Ntshinoge	Botswana		09267 574 9521					Mochudi
Tebogo S. Letshwiti				PO Box 1496	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 72233648 / 09267 71219114						Mochudi

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Mmaphasalala</b>												
Tshweri Webaneetse				PO Box 7	Sefhare	Botswana	09267 718 84060					Mmaphasalala
Grofetge Mabote				PO Box 197	Sefhare	Botswana	09267 72480686					Mmaphasalala
N ttutang Lesola				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
M.Magowe				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Maitumelo Mokalake				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 71669293					Mmaphasalala
Paulene Humu				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
B.Ponte Tombo				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Modidimadi Tabanelo				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72960767					Mmaphasalala
Montlonyane Nthobelang				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72140494					Mmaphasalala
Teboso . Mpanti				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Sepoa Ramololone				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Motswamayemo Ramokoya				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Gillian K. Nkhwebane				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72675507					Mmaphasalala
M. Keatemerwe				PO Box 568	Mahalalape	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
S. Mokaleke				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Godirilemang Tenego				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
P.Maye				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
B.letalo				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
P Ntobelang				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Lesego Kenosi	Mmaphasalala			POBox 1317	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72172869					Mmaphasalala
Kemeso Manpate				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72960439					Mmaphasalala
Sindy Mompoti				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 71695932					Mmaphasalala
Gomolemo Zambo				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72374032					Mmaphasalala
Gaolebale m Kariba				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 71370489					Mmaphasalala
Keromemang B.Thabologang				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Godira Matsoma				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
kereeditse C.mosimanewa Kgosi				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72178700					Mmaphasalala
Mmaopere G.Thabologang				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Rapelang Zambo				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana	09267 72374032					Mmaphasalala
Keatlegile Christopher				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Kedibonye Motaung				Box 270	Mmankdosi	Botswana	09267 72218622					Mmaphasalala
Kebadiretse Ntone				Box 3757	Serowe	Botswana	09267 71834443					Mmaphasalala
Gasebutho Leepektse	Mmaphasalala			PO Box 2525	Mahalalape	Botswana	09267 71336178					Mmaphasalala
S.Nguhene				Box 183	Mookane	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
L.Matoa				Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Keitlathe Modikeng				PO Box 403	Mahalalape	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
Phiheasbaemekae Morule	Water treatment operator			PO Box 1041	Mahalalape	Botswana	09267 715618032	09267 471 4413				Mmaphasalala
G. Nkalolang	Farmer			Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
K. Koontse	Farmer			Box 1414	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala
P. Kabarura	Farmer			Mmaphasalala Postal Agency	Mmaphasalala	Botswana						Mmaphasalala

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J. Mpanti	Farmer			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
A.P. Koswane	Farmer			Box 60434	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 71663225	09267 396 7057					Mmaphashalala
Morgan Madesoni	Farmer			Box 11599	Tilitown, Francistown	Botswana	09267 71269245						Mmaphashalala
Iesomo P. Ietsatle				Box 311	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72170732	09267 471 0065					Mmaphashalala
Kgopiso Tshelane				Box 311	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71482671						Mmaphashalala
K. Mokgweetsi				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
D. Christopher				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
A.Matebele				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
S.Morule				Box 631	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 4388					Mmaphashalala
Kemmony Ramokoya							09267 71401165						Mmaphashalala
Sebiwa Sekgwathe				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Illumelo Maokaweng				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 71268024						Mmaphashalala
Sotshego Gottsmane				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 72270400						Mmaphashalala
A.KanyMoloko				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Dr E.D. Maje				PO Box 20479	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72319555 / 09267 71319555						Mmaphashalala
Shinley Mokalake				Box 1014 Palapye	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71530448						Mmaphashalala
Julia Garoetshabe				Box 1014	Palapye	Botswana	09267 71338383						Mmaphashalala
Olivia Kootse				Box 1414	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72461904						Mmaphashalala
Mosenjona Bagatiseng				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 72413727						Mmaphashalala
Setogelang Mpanti				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Onalathata Puso				PO Box 696	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71539616						Mmaphashalala
Ketshabe Iekoko	Mogotwana			PO Box 16	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Dfewng Maduelele	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Moditwa Omaulosi	Iekaneng			Box 1076	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72591704	09267 471 2969					Mmaphashalala
Florah Morule	Seruruma			Box 1041	Mahalapye	Botswana		09267 471 4413					Mmaphashalala
Shadi Thapelo	Mmaphashlala			Box 2396	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Anah Mompoti	Mmaphashlala			Box 1317	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Boishepo Mosimanewatse	Mmaphashlala			Box 32	Macheneby	Botswana	09267 71796306						Mmaphashalala
Khabenyana Thepelo	Mmaphashlala			Box 1317	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Keodiretse Mokwena	Mmaphashlala			Box 1317	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 71574096						Mmaphashalala
Kegilweng Motlobane	Mmaphashlala			Box 1317	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
T.M. Sefhemo	Mahalapye			PO Box	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72107275	09267 471 1546					Mmaphashalala
Enoprance Zwathrera	Mmaphashlala			1317	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
K. Gaegonebwe	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashlala Postal agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
G. Bantsi	Poong			Box 1157	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72260518						Mmaphashalala
O. Sekanopo	Moqothwana			PO Box 1464	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71724098						Mmaphashalala
N.Madikwe	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashlala Postal agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Kebaemetse Mogacery	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashlala Postal agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 71693648						Mmaphashalala
Edwin Thadi	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashlala Postal agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 71693648						Mmaphashalala
M Dkang	Mmaphashlala			Mmaphashlala Postal agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Oganeditse Simolang	Serurura			Private Bag 004	Shoshong	Botswana	09267 71749134	09267 476 9211					Mmaphashalala



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Ilabelo Kabelo	Lekadiba			PO Box 332	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71472982						Mmaphashalala
Kelebonyi Nthobelang	Mmaphashalala			Box 206	Mogoditghang	Botswana	09267 71669059						Mmaphashalala
Lesego G. Kekando	Mmaphashalala												Mmaphashalala
G. Mogaseng	Mmaphashalala												Mmaphashalala
Tlanelo Koma	Mmaphashalala			Box 1317	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71416156						Mmaphashalala
Baeng Ponoesele	Lethakane			Box 1317	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 7411862						Mmaphashalala
K. Ramdcere	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
G.Madikane	Seruruma			Box 45	Mookane	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
B.M. Mpanti	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 71692858						Mmaphashalala
S.Modise	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
O.Ngkialo	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana	09267 72721053						Mmaphashalala
L. Motlotlegi	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Thabologo Mpopo	Mmaphashalala			Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Mmapula Golebotoke				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Kedibonye Mpopo				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
Thandie Mmutle	Teacher			PO Box 1317	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71827554						Mmaphashalala
Rose Mokalake	Teacher			PO Box 1317	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 71688571						Mmaphashalala
Percy Leareng				PO Box 2142	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 72441948						Mmaphashalala
Simomolane Simororans				Box 454	Kanye	Botswana	09267 71731255						Mmaphashalala
Botshotsweng Ramslede				Mmaphashalala Postal Agency	Mmaphashalala	Botswana							Mmaphashalala
<b>Dovedale</b>													
Molaetsa Mookets				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Ontibetse Keithoboge				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Legwatagwata Galetwaelwe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Nthlotso Jacob				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Tshika Aron				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mogadi Diane				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Motswedi Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kelebogile Ditodi Namang				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Senki Molebatsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kesalopa Bagwasi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Golebilmans Ramotho				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kethalefile Ramontsho				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Oarabile Keobatile				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mmakeba Tshambane				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mokgogi Boitumelo				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Senunu Phaladi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Gaomodino Gaabenye				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mabilane Moemisi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Monkgogi Tshebo				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Tirafalo Kelaotswe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
VMeleko Sam				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Marriam Isiah				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Modise Aron				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Thato Ramotorokwane				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Dingalo Samson				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kristina Thapelo				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Matsshediso James				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Sello Moyo				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mmoniemang Oitsile				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Okeditse Bogopa				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Michael Sekgwathe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
B. Nakedi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Issac Molemisi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Onkemetse Ietsetse				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Iopang Nthobelang				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mmoloki Bannalothle				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Thopho Mothosaborwe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Charles Mudala				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Lucas Bankane				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Balopi Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Gogahanans Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Batsietsi Mothoniedi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Seitshelero Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Goitsemang Phaladi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Setogetswe Jacob				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Tapologo Jacob				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Molefhe Nthumolang				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Motswakgakala Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Twaelo Mooketsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Goeditse Kgaolo				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Iebuletswe Mothomedi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Keletso Okekotse				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Otumile Kediseng				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Gaseitsewe Isiah				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Matho Tshambane				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Temabo Modikwa				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Adiretse Iesthe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Anthony Modikwa				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kabelo Mothomedi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kabo Nthumolang				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kgotla Mnaked				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address			Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Mokiri Adam				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Olefile Ntshakisang				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Montshiwa James				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Kebabonye Jacob				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mmandu Jacob				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Mokganedi Othusitse				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Gakeitsewe Tebatso				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Othusitse Bakae				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Moathodi Molebatsi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Ienko Gabwazi				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Koos Bakganetswe				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Ishmaelo Othwitse				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Ramasaka Noge				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
Olebile Kgomoiso				Private Bag 9	Dovedale	Botswana							Dovedale
<b>Dibete</b>													
Conrad Disho				Box 502473	Gaorone	Botswana	09267 71711384						Dibete
Masego Cheleketo				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72605542						Dibete
Mosega Johannes				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72191220						Dibete
George Nkane				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 71618737						Dibete
M. Tshnamthle				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72827586 / 09267 71763770						Dibete
T. Mokate				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 71855920						Dibete
D. Changana				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana							Dibete
G. Basimane				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana							Dibete
M. Maruapula				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana							Dibete
I. Mafoleo				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana							Dibete
Freedman Masobu				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72865596						Dibete
Basemang Modiegi	Farmer			PO Box 1423b	Maun	Botswana	09267 71225362						Dibete
Bishop Ranthoka													Dibete
Grace Bamantwa	Farmer			Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72268673						Dibete
Kgobereso Solomon				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana							Dibete
Malebogo Tsebeksa	Farmer			Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 72856366						Dibete
Josia													Dibete
Koorapetsei Seune	Farmer			Box 178	Mahalapye	Botswana		4770032					Dibete
Keikopye Nnopi	Farmer			Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 714 30406						Dibete
Goabaone Sokololo	Farmer			Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 713 74821						Dibete
Gloria B. Tau				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 724 57730						Dibete
Dikeledi Ntsatsi				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 727 53740						Dibete
Mohachile Mokadile				Box 120	Rametswa	Botswana	09267 719 26016						Dibete
Kaone Kgalalo				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 726 16435						Dibete
Keabetswe Ngalapyi				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 718 47617						Dibete
Gagotaw Kebabietse				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 716 56219						Dibete

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address		Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Kemmoziye Pniti				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 717 75581					Dibete
Ditiruxel Mochangene				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana						Dibete
Gabriel Motsopa				PO Box 10061	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 713 02625	09267 390 1999 / 09267 390 2804				Dibete
I. Nnopi				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 714 30406					Dibete
O. Sekoeaso				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 724 80757					Dibete
L. Nyambe	Night Watchmen			Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 728 40704	09267 477 0004				Dibete
S. Mogorosi				Box 2408	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 713 91420					Dibete
Malebogo Ogodotse				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 714 25071					Dibete
Keoagile Solomon				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 713 56728					Dibete
G.M. Tyolo				PO Box 20312	Mahalapye	Botswana	09267 716 14343	09267 471 1217				Dibete
G.L. Mokina				PO Box 501866	Gaborone	Botswana	09267 721 17771					Dibete
S. Moutswi				Box 20315	Mochudi	Botswana	09267 718 50339					Dibete
Thatafatfo Mogano				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 727 68219					Dibete
G. Salumose				Dibete Postal Agency	Dibete	Botswana	09267 713 26010					Dibete

Interested Parties												
Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Postal Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
<b>Government Associations</b>												
Mr Masedi	Unit of International Waters			Kopanyo house, at the station, next to the ministry of Agriculture			09267 390 3456					
Nginani Mbayi	Water Utilities Corporation		Technical Services Director	Head Office Sedibeng House Luthull Road Plot no 17530	Private Bag 00276 Gaborone Botswana		09267 360 4000 / 4450	09267 397 3852	<a href="mailto:nmbavi@wuc.bw">nmbavi@wuc.bw</a>			
Mr Tendai Chiramba	Water Utilities Corporation		Senior Engineer	Head Office Sedibeng House Luthull Road Plot no 17530	Private Bag 00276 Gaborone Botswana		09267 360 4488	09267 397 3852	<a href="mailto:tchiramba@wuc.bw">tchiramba@wuc.bw</a>			
Mr Joseph Ramorwa	Botswana Power Corporation		Acting Commercial Manager	Motlakase House Macheng Way		09267 7130 6527	09267 360 3220 / 3000	09267 390 8674	<a href="mailto:ramorwa@bpc.bw">ramorwa@bpc.bw</a>			
Mr Norman Colin Wiles	Botswana Power Corporation		Financial Manager	Motlakase House Macheng Way		09267 7130 6503	09267 360 3000 09267 360 3221	09267 390 8674	<a href="mailto:wilesn@bpc.co.za">wilesn@bpc.co.za</a>			
Jimson Lekanyane	Botswana Power Corporation		Project Engineering	Motlakase House Macheng Way		09267 7131 2698	09267 360 3000 09267 360 3221	09267 390 8674	<a href="mailto:lekanyane@bpc.co.za">lekanyane@bpc.co.za</a>			
Mr J Isaksen	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)		Executive Director	4th Floor, Tshomarelo House. Lekgarapa Road. Gaborone	Private Bag BR29. Gaborone		09267 397 1750	09267 397 1748	<a href="mailto:jani@bidpa.bw/www.bidpa.bw">jani@bidpa.bw/www.bidpa.bw</a>			
Mr Tembo Lebang	Botswana National Productivity Centre (BNPC)		Executive Director	Mobuto and Tlokweng Road Circle. Gaborone	Private Bag 00392. Gaborone		30 7606 / 09267 3626300	09267 391 3501/397 2089	<a href="mailto:bnpc@info.bw">bnpc@info.bw</a>			
Mr E W Johwa	National Development Bank (NDB)		General Manager	Development House, The Mall. Queens Road	P O Box 225. Gaborone		09 267 395 2801	09267 397 4446				
Mr O K Matambo	Botswana Development Corporation (BDC)		Managing Director	Moedi Plot 50380. Gaborone International Showgrounds off Machel Drive. Gaborone	Private Bag 160. Gaborone		09267 365 1300	09 267 365 3759	<a href="mailto:bdcc@bdc.bw">bdcc@bdc.bw</a>	Yes (Post)		
Mr E M Maphanyane	Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC)		General Manager	Plot 4773. Cnr Mmaraka and Station Roads. Gaborone	P O Box 412. Gaborone		09267 360 5100	09267 35 2070				
Dr M Khaketa	Institute of Development Management (IDM)		Regional Director	2nd Floor, Zimbabwean High Commission. Orapa Close. Gaborone	P O Box 60167. Gaborone		30 6433/35 2371	43 29140				
Mrs B K Molosiwa	SADC National Contact Point		Secretary for Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance & Executive Deputy Chairperson Africa Commission		Private Bag 008. Gaborone. Botswana		09267 350 372/ 359 851/ 350 292	09267 304 535/ 300379/ 356 086	<a href="mailto:bmolosiwa@gov.bw">bmolosiwa@gov.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Dr Henry Chasia	The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)		Permanent Secretary			Y	09267 12 841 4083	09267 12 841 4094	<a href="mailto:hchasia@aol.com">hchasia@aol.com</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr Mogotsa	Permanent Secretary of Education		Relations Officer				09267 361 1500					
Flora Lekoko	Principal Industrial Relations Officer		Commissioner				09267 361 1500					
Mr C.A. Mojafi	Commissioner of Labour		Personal Secretary				09267 361 1151					
Mr M B R Patai	PS Minister of Labour, Housing Affairs		Deputy				09267 361 1153					
Mr K Moahi	Acting G. Director of immigration & Citizenship		Assistant Director				09267 361 1310					
Mr L Phiri	Principal immigration & citizenship Officer		Permanent Secretary				09267 361 1327					
Ms Batau E Tafa	Deputy PS of local Government		Deputy Personal Secretary				09267 363 2534					
Mr Thato Y Raphka	African Union		Chairperson				251 1514554/ 251 1 51 77 00 ext 20	09267 251 151 3036	<a href="mailto:KonareAO@africa-union.org">KonareAO@africa-union.org</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
<b>Research Institutions</b>												
Mr David Inger	Botswana Technology Centre (BTEC)		Managing Director	Plot 10062. Machel Drive. Gaborone	Private Bag 0082. Gaborone		09267 39114161	09267 397 4677	<a href="mailto:dinger@info.bw">dinger@info.bw</a>			
	Food Technology Research Services				Private Bag 008, Kanye		09267 5440441					
Ms Ratang Dijeng	Co-operation for Research Development and Education (CORDE)		Co-ordinator	Plot 18697. Khurutse Road. Gaborone West	P O Box 1895. Gaborone		32 3865	32 3971	<a href="mailto:corde@global.bw/eds@bc.bw">corde@global.bw/eds@bc.bw</a>			
	Rural Industries Promotions Company				Private Bag 11, Kanye		09267 5440329	09267 5440642	<a href="mailto:riicpo@info.bw">riicpo@info.bw</a>			
M.Phia	Botswana Guardian		Media				71376727 / 3908432 / 3908457					
Andrew Maramwide	Mining Mirror		Media				71865294 / 39184652					
<b>Universities and Technicians</b>												
Department of History and Archaeology	University of Botswana		The Chairperson/Head of the Department		Private Bag 0022, Gaborone		09267 3550000		<a href="mailto:seoobye@mopipi.ub.bw">seoobye@mopipi.ub.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Prof Tom Tlou	Association of Eastern and Southern African Universities (AESAU)		Co-ordinator		University of Botswana. Private Bag 0022. Gaborone		09267 355 0000					
	University of Botswana	Directorate of Research and Development (DR&D)	Chairperson		University of Botswana. Private Bag 0022. Gaborone		09267 355 2900		<a href="mailto:mazondei@noka.ub.bw">mazondei@noka.ub.bw</a>			
Mr M E J Kemsley	Botswana College of Agriculture (BCA)		Principal	Content Farm. Selebe. Gaborone	Private Bag 0027. Gaborone.		09267 3650100	09267 3928753	<a href="mailto:geninfo@bca.bw/www.http://www.bca.bw">geninfo@bca.bw/www.http://www.bca.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Ms J Mojadise	Business School of Botswana		Secretary	222 Independent Road. Gaborone	P O Box 402492		09 267 3953499					
Dr E. D. Maje	University of Botswana	Department of Electrical engineering	Lecturer		P/Bag 0061, Gaborone, Botswana		09267 355 4225	09267 355 4225	<a href="mailto:maieed@mopipi.ub.bw">maieed@mopipi.ub.bw</a>			
Mr Andrew Obok Opok	University of Botswana	Department of Electrical engineering	Lecturer		P/Bag 0061, Gaborone, Botswana		9268 355 4225	9268 355 4225	<a href="mailto:obokopok@mopipi.ub.bw">obokopok@mopipi.ub.bw</a>			
	University of Botswana	Department of Environmental Science	The Chairperson/Head of the Department		Private Bag UB 00704, Gaborone		09267 3552526	09267 5985097	<a href="mailto:mpotokma@mopipi.ub.bw">mpotokma@mopipi.ub.bw</a>			
Osentse Leareng	Education				Box 20520 Mahalapye		4710284 / 71856286 / 4710284					
Onalenna Keatimilwe	Education				P/Bag 19 Gabarone		3952508 / 71304200					
Ednah K. Koontse	Education				Box 130 Lecheng		71343850					
Babolai Baqanetsena	Mmaphashlala P.School				Mmaphashlala Postal agency Via Mahalapye		72761793					
P. Monnatsie	Molep Senior School				P/Bag 12 Mochudi		5777339 / 5778058 / 5777284					
Onthatile Saboi	Education				PO Box 547 Mahalapye		71680568					
Onneetse Ramogadi	Royal professional College				Box 11313 Palapye		71748410 / 4900840 / 4900539					
<b>Business and Commerce</b>												

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Postal Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Mr E Dewah	Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Manpower (BOCCIM)		Director	BOCCIM House, Old Lobatse Road, Gaborone	P O Box 432, Gaborone		09 267 3953459	09 267 3973142	<a href="mailto:boccim@info.bw">boccim@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Kolovetso Kgankenna					P O Box 24 Radisele, Botswana	09267 72207332						
Tebogo Salome Letshwiti					P O Box 1496, Mochudi, Botswana	09267 72233648						
Emgelimah Sephatia	BPC				<a href="mailto:Sephatiqe@bpc.bw">Sephatiqe@bpc.bw</a>		09267 492 0200 / 09267 717 50729 / 09267 492 0200					Yes - Serowe
Mothusi Lebaia	BPC				<a href="mailto:Lebalam@bpc.bw">Lebalam@bpc.bw</a>		09267 492 0200 / 09267 492 0494					Yes - Serowe
Mr Timothy Mopati	Duty Station			Serowe Council of Education	Private Bag 9, Serowe, Botswana	09267 72150752	09267 463 0448					
Ms M Mogobe	Botswana Textiles and Small Business Owners Association (BOTSBOA)		Executive Secretary	Plot 4771, Impala Road, Gaborone	P O Box 18, Gaborone		35 2441	35 7212		Yes (Post)		
Ms B Keipele	Botswelole Centre		Trainee General Manager	Village Thamaga, Mdepolole Road, Thamaga	P O Box 90, Thamaga		09267 5999220	39 9228		Yes (Fax)		
Mr M Montsho	Ghancraft		Manager		P O Box 196, Ghanzi		09267 6596124	59 6124	<a href="mailto:ghancraft@info.bw">ghancraft@info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.ghancraft.freeservers.com">www.ghancraft.freeservers.com</a>	Yes (Post)		
Ms Tshidi Tihong	Junior Achievement Botswana		Chairperson		P O Box 432, Gaborone		09267 3911117	58 0448				
Mr K V Morei	Rural Industries Promotions Company		Managing Director	Plot 396, Ext 4, Gaborone	P O Box 2088, Gaborone		09267 3914431	3900316	<a href="mailto:morei@info.bw">morei@info.bw</a>			
Dr P Oesterdiekhoff	Small Enterprise Promotion Trust (SEPROT)		Co-ordinator	Plot 4771, Impala House, Station Road, Gaborone	P O Box 18, Gaborone		35 2441	35 7212	<a href="mailto:fes@info.bw">fes@info.bw</a>			
Ms Shelley Kangangwani	Consumer Association of Francistown (CAF)		Co-ordinator	Consumer Office, Shoprite Complex, Blue Jacket Street, Francistown			21 3824	21 6279		Yes (Post)		
Mr J M Motsewabagale	Southern African Customs Union (SACU)		Co-ordinator	Plot 14415, Mankgodigau Street, Gaborone West	Directorate of Customs and Excise, Private Bag 0041, Gaborone		32 2855	56 3955		Yes (Post)		
Dr P Ramsamy	Southern African Development Community (SADC)		Deputy Executive Secretary	SADC House, Khama Crescent, Gaborone	Private Bag 0095, Gaborone		35 1863	37 2848	<a href="mailto:kmmbuende@sadc.info.bw">kmmbuende@sadc.info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.sadc.int">www.sadc.int</a>			
Mr B Ditau	Tswelole (Pty) Ltd		Director	Development House, Main Mall, Gaborone	Private Bag 00121, Gaborone		09267 3972944	09267 3971904				
Dr Peter Oesterdiekhoff	Friedrich Ebert Foundation		Co-ordinator	Impala House, Plot 4771, Station Road, Gaborone	P O Box 18		09267 3952441	09 267395 7212	<a href="mailto:fes@info.bw">fes@info.bw</a>	Yes (E-Mail)		
Ms Thandi Molefe	Academy for Educational Development (AED)		Director	Plot 709, Ext 2, Khwai Road, Gaborone	Private Bag 00117, Gaborone		09267 3914411	09267 3914413	<a href="mailto:tdto@info.bw">tdto@info.bw</a>			
Ms Lucy Hinchcliffe	Botswana Business Coalition on AIDS (BBCA)		Director	Gaborone Sun, Gaborone.	P O Box 339, Gaborone.		58 4706	58 4706	<a href="mailto:lucy@solutions.bw">lucy@solutions.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mothusi O. S. Diane	Palapye Tch Que				P/Bag 0046 Palapye		72224985 / 4920576					
Mr. Mothoagae	Permaculture trust				PO Box 1967 Serowe		72494440 / 4632428					
Witness M. Bomlidwe	MDR				PO Box 282 Francistown		2416044 / 71302687 / 2416068					
Albert Boitumelo	BPC				Box 41 Palapye		4900243 / 713192252 / 4922133					
Michael Kolo	Marks And sons				Box 36170 Francistown		71607390 / 2489242 / 2489290					
K.K. Motshidisi	Palapye Village Advisory Forum				Box 264 Palapye		4921720 / 71750316					
Motiothori Jacob Mpushe	Security Sestebes				Box 734 Palapye		4910254 / 71376271					
Patrick Tshambane	DOPPSA Ptytd				Box10408 Palapye		71678899					
Gagoobed ID. Sebia	Village Den				PO Box 872 Palapye		71652288					
Letsogile M. Ledimo	BPC				Box 41 Palapye		4922134 / 4922133					
Alex Obakeng	Skies				Box 33 Mookane		71554705					
Benjamin Molefi	UB				Box 89 Mookane		71501977					
Dhishapo Maje	UB				Box 2343 Gabarone		71319555 / 72319555 / 395309					
Oagile Mofokeng	Name Investments				Box 72 Mookane		72693152					
Orapeleng Duncan	Botswana Postal Services				Box 48 Mookane		71851171 / 3607714					
Gerald Bodika	Agriculture				Box 1 Mookane		71723507					
Mmadima Nyathi	Botswana Housing Corporation				Box 412 Gabarone		3605100 / 71675954 / 3902516					
Michael Ramaano	Kalahari Conservation Society				PO Box 859 Gabarone		3974557 / 71891945 / 3914259					
Derek Phillips	Siemens				PO Box 403232 Broadhurst Gabarone		3902682 / 3902681					
M. Ramothwa	Water Utility's Corporation				P/Bag 000276 Gabarone		3604453 / 3957054					
Ewock Rampha	BPC				Box 48 Gabarone		71312702 / 3908674					
Umesh Loona	Soil and Dust Solutions				Box 1751 Gabarone		3164713 / 3164718 /					
Mase Mase	Soil and Dust Solutions				Box 1751 Gabarone		3164713 / 3164718 / 72107842					
Serialong Bosilong	VB				Box 3547 Gabarone		72554545					
E. B. Maje	UB				PO Box 2343 Mochudi		3554362 / 72319555 / 71219555 / 3953200					
George Moeng	Mining				PO Box 127 Mochudi		71663536					
Motsisi Tsheole	Mining				PO Box 1505 Mochudi		570426					
Dr E. B. Maje Setlhabi	UB				PO Box 2343 Mochudi		72319555 / 71319553 / 721157900					
Bernard Belico Seleka	Botswana Police services				PO Box 404438 Gabarone		72155638					
Makolwane Maje	Thobo Orion Projects				PO Box 403567 Gabarone		71302532					
O. Moalosi	Dariculture lethakane				Box 9 Lethakane		71898230					
Diana Phale	Jupha Investments				Box 1215 Mahalapye		72149803 / 4713469 / 3900721					
Motshereganyi Phale	Jupha Investments				Box 1215 Mahalapye		72149803 / 4713469 / 3900721					
T.P. Leareng	Botswana Telecoms				Box 601027 Gabarone		71634540					
Kagiso Dikakelo	V.A.C. Sec				Mmaphashlala Postal agency		72511121					
Motshidisi Cosmos	Local Police				PO Box Dibete Postal Agency		4770016 / 72761833					

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Postal Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
Sonnie Mosele	DWM				PO Box Dibete Postal Agency via Mahalapye		4770048					
Tsholofelo Mpetang	United Security Services				PO Box 372 Mogodishare		72160152 / 72261754					
Kamogelo Modikwa	Cambridge Holder				PO Box Dibete Postal Agency		71885889					
E. Mhlauli	Meepong Resources				PO Box 938 Mahalapye		71311181 / 71797918 / 4711608					
E.Nthobelang	Bussiness Man				Box 949 Mogoditshiane		71318665					
<b>NGOs &amp; Community Groups</b>												
Mr K L Moletsane	Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)		General Secretary	Plot 508, Maherero Lane. South Ring Road, Ext 4. Gaborone	Private Bag 00418. Gaborone		09267 3911319	09267 3912935	<a href="mailto:bocongo@bocongo.bw">bocongo@bocongo.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.bocongo.bw">www.bocongo.bw</a>			
Mr Rein Dekker	Kuru Development Trust		Project Co-ordinator		P O Box 219, Ghanzi		267 659 6708	09267 659 6285	<a href="mailto:kuru@info.bw">kuru@info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.san.org.za">www.san.org.za</a>			
Mr Ernest Tshamekang	Botswana Community Based Organisations Network (BACOBONET)		Executive Secretary	Plot 3485, Ext 12. Maalola Crescent. Gaborone	Private Bag BO 166. Gaborone		09267 3185081			Yes (Fax)		
Ms Masedi Botumile	Bobonong Brigades Development Centre		Co-ordinator		P O Box 525. Bobonong		92672619237	09267 2619237				
Mr Laj Jacob	Serowe Brigades Development Trust (SBDT)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 121. Serowe		92674630415	92674631474				
Ms Keaise Moeti	Botswana Council of Women (BCW)		Secretary	Plot 172, Ext 3. Pilane Road. Gaborone	P O Box 339. Gaborone		92673952109			Yes (Fax)		
Mr Tosa Budulala	Gweta Brigades Development Trust		Co-ordinator		P O Box 154. Gweta		92676212214			Yes (Fax)		
Mr B M Chepele	Lobatse Brigades Development Centre (LBDC)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 165. Lobatse		92675330484			Yes (Fax)		
Mr David Modiega	Botswana Christian Council (BBC)		General Secretary	Tshwarangano House, Plot 3283. Ext. 12. Gaborone	P O Box 355. Gaborone		92673974457		<a href="mailto:bots.christ.c@info.bw">bots.christ.c@info.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr Molebi Galeitsiwe	Mookane Bolokang Society		Chairman		P. O Box 60163, Gaborone, Botswana		266 7163 2036	9266 3975 580		Yes (Fax)		
Ms Grace Thabeng	Mookane Bolokang Society		Secretary		P/Bag UB00703, Gaborone, Botswana		00267 7129 4282	09267 355 5051				
Ms G Molefe	Botswana Orientation Centre (BOC)		Co-ordinator	Phudulogo Crescent. Gaborone	P O Box 1482. Gaborone		92673951711	92673184436				
Mr B B H Morebodi	Botswana Workcamps Association (BWA)		Director	Plot 1285. Station Road. Gaborone.	Private Bag 0037. Gaborone.		35 3251	35 2704	<a href="mailto:botdsm@info.bw">botdsm@info.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr L Lesanya	Palapye Development Trust (PDT)		Co-ordinator	Off Serewo Junction. Palapye	P O Box 113. Palapye		09267 4920293 / 4920207 / 4920554	09267 4920293		Yes (Post)		
Mr S Sebina	Shashe Brigades Development Trust (SBDT)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 84. Tonota		28 4227	21 2182		Yes (Post)		
Mr Dicky Methorst	Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)		Director	Kgatlhano Close 3362. Gaborone	P O Box 611. Gaborone		92673952413	92673914123	<a href="mailto:snv@info.bw">snv@info.bw</a>			
Ms P Vanqa	Botswana Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)		Manager	Extention 10. Church Street. Gaborone	P O Box 359. Gaborone		92673953681		<a href="mailto:bywca@mega.bw">bywca@mega.bw</a>			
Ms Belina Moshikanya	Camphill Community Rankoromane (CCR)		Co-ordinator	Otse Village . Gaborone	P O Box 2224. Gaborone		92673923038	92673922807				
Ms Keboitse Machangana	Emang Basadi Women's Association (EBWA)		Executive Director	Plot 551. Extention 4, South Ring Road. Gaborone	Private Bag 0047. Gaborone		92673909335	92673909335	<a href="mailto:ebasahi@global.bw">ebasahi@global.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr Patrick van Rensburg	Foundation for Education with Production (FEP)		Co-ordinator	8901 Segogwane Way. Gaborone	P O Box 20906. Gaborone		92673914311					
Mr K Kenofi	Madiba Brigades Centre (MDT)		Manager		Private Bag 17. Mahalapye		92674710384	92674710384		Yes (Post)		
Ms A Keoetile	Kanye Brigades Development Trust (KBDT)		Co-ordinator	Mafhikana Ward. Kanye	P O Box 202. Kanye		092675440255 / 5440497 / 5440550	92675440534				
Mr N T Masenda	Mahalapye Development Trust (MDT)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 291. Mahalapye		4710256	92674710375		Yes (Fax)		
Mosifakgong Molebatsi	Machiba Brigades				P/Bag 17 Mahalephi		09267 471 0384 / 09267 718 62855 / 09267 474 0284					Yes - Serowe
	Motse Wa Badiri Camphill				P O Box 142. Otse		92675337272	0926733 7276				
	Sefhare Youth Development Association				P O Box 502678. Gaborone				<a href="mailto:sefhare@hotmail.com">sefhare@hotmail.com</a> / <a href="http://www.http://expa.ge.com/page/syda/">www.http://expa.ge.com/page/syda/</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr E J Mmusi	Kweneng Rural Development Association (KRDA)		Co-ordinator		Private Bag 007. Molepolole		92675920385					
Ms M Ngununu	National Brigades Coordinating Committee Secretariat (NBCC)		Director		Private Bag 0062. Gaborone		451 6/29	58 0941/2/3	<a href="mailto:imorutisi@gov.bw">imorutisi@gov.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail) / POST		
Ms A Faubi	Ngethu Brigades Development Trust (NBDT)		Co-ordinator		Private Bag 004. Gumare		92676874127	09267 6874071				
Mr K Khabeng	Tlokeng Rural Development Centre (TRDC)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 30148. Tlokeng		32 8617	32 8617				
Ms Maria Overwem	Tshwaragano Brigade Centre (TBC)		Co-ordinator	Gabana Village. Gabana	P O Box 181. Gabana		34 7058	34 70 58				
Ms M Ntobegang	Women's Finance House (WFH)		Co-ordinator	Plot 1043, Ext 2. African Mall. Gaborone	Private Bag 00124. Gaborone		92673956500	0926730 4176				
Mr K Manena	Zwenshambe Brigade Development Trust (ZBDT)		Director		Private Bag 10. Masunga		28 9230	28 9521		Yes (Post)		
Ms Babutsi Beauty Selabe	African Development Foundation (ADF)		Chief Liason Officer	Plot 2338, Ext 10. Thebe Circle. Gaborone	P O Box 3039. Gaborone		92673912129	92673912117	<a href="mailto:adf.bot@info.bw">adf.bot@info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.adf.gov">www.adf.gov</a>			
	Conservation International		The Chairperson		P O Box 448, Maun		267 686 0017	267 686 1798	<a href="mailto:cibots@info.bw">cibots@info.bw</a>	Yes (Post)		
Mr Klaus Thuesing	German Development Service		Director	Plot 321. Northring Road. Gaborone	P O Box 202. Gaborone		09267 3952631		<a href="mailto:gedbwa@info.bw">gedbwa@info.bw</a>			
Mr N Ndulu	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)		General Secretary	Plot 2805. Kabelo Way. Gaborone	P O Box 1976. Gaborone		35 2227	31 3966	<a href="mailto:elcb@info.bw">elcb@info.bw</a>			
Ms J Leavitt	Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)		Director	Plot 246. Moremi Road. Gaborone	Private Bag 00245. Gaborone		31 4757	31 4784	<a href="mailto:pact@info.bw">pact@info.bw</a>			
Ms Tiny Healy	Skillshare Africa		Director	Plot 257, Ext 5. Molefi Close. Gaborone	P O Box 471. Gaborone		09267 3952284	92673957784	<a href="mailto:skillshare@info.bw">skillshare@info.bw</a>			
Dr P Sieben	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Representative	2nd Floor, Barclays House. Khama Crescent. Gaborone	P O Box 54. Gaborone		92673952121	92673901562				
Mr I Spriggs	United States Agency for International Development/Regional Centre for Southern Africa		Director	Plot 14818, Ext 6. Lebatlane Road. Gaborone West	P O Box 2427. Gaborone		92673924449	92673924404	<a href="mailto:ispriggs@usaid.gov">ispriggs@usaid.gov</a> / <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">www.usaid.gov/</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr Douglas Graham	World University Service of Canada (WUSC)		Director	135 Independence Avenue. Gaborone	P O Box 1856. Gaborone		92673952208		<a href="mailto:wusc@info.bw">wusc@info.bw</a>			
Ms T Sitima	World Vision International (WVI)		National Director	1st Floor, Embassy Chambers Building. Queens Road. Gaborone	P O Box 2055. Gaborone		37 2948	35 6150		Yes (Post)		
Mr Oskar Oskarsson	Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)		Chargé d' Affaires	3rd Floor, NDB Building. The Mall. Gaborone	P O Box 879. Gaborone		35 3912	37 4685		Yes (Post)		
Ms Ratang Dijeng	Co-operation for Research Development and Education CORDE		Co-ordinator	Plot 18697. Khurutse Road. Gaborone West	P O Box 1895. Gaborone		267 392 3865	267 392 3971	<a href="mailto:eds@it.bw">eds@it.bw</a> / <a href="mailto:eds@bc.bw">eds@bc.bw</a> / <a href="http://corde@global.bw">corde@global.bw</a>			

Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Postal Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
	Flying Mission		Chairperson		P O Box 1022. Gaborone		09267 3912981	92673912981	<a href="mailto:fmooffice@global.bw">fmooffice@global.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.http://home.globe.co.za/~fmhang">www.http://home.globe.co.za/~fmhang</a>			
Rev Mpho Moruakgomo	Botswana National Youth Council (BNYC)		Reverend		Private Bag BO 108. Gaborone		92673939735	92673180898	<a href="mailto:bnyc@info.bw">bnyc@info.bw</a>			
Mr S M Moryame	Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU)		General Secretary	African Mall, Plot 871. Merafe Road	P O Box 440. Gaborone		92673952534	92673952534	<a href="mailto:botftu@info.bw">botftu@info.bw</a>			
Ms R O Mandevu	Botswana AIDS STD Unit		Programme Manager		Ministry of Health. Private Bag 00451. Gaborone		31 2492	30 2033	<a href="mailto:aidstd_unit@info.bw">aidstd_unit@info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.info.bw/aidstd_unit">www.info.bw/aidstd_unit</a>	Yes (E-mail + Post)		
Ms Cally Ramolefo	Botswana Family Welfare Association (BOFWA)		Executive Director	Plot 2739. Phala Crescent. Gaborone	Private Bag 00100. Gaborone		09267 3900489	92673901222	<a href="mailto:bofwa@info.bw">bofwa@info.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr Ivor Williams	Botswana Network of AIDS Services Organisations (BONASO)		Chairperson	Plot 508, Extention 12. Maherero Lane. Gaborone	P O Box 339. Gaborone		09267 3170582	92673908490				
Mr P Moswetsi	Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS)		Secretary-General	Plot 135. Independence Avenue	P O Box 482. Gaborone		09267 3952465	92673912352	<a href="mailto:brcs@info.bw">brcs@info.bw</a>			
Mr E Amissah	Chobe Brigades Development Trust (CBDT)		Co-ordinator	Kasane Road. Kasane	P O Box 42. Kasane		09267 6250349					
Mr James Chitukuta	Reetsanang Association of Community Drama Groups (RACDG)		National Coordinator	Plot 2921. Pudulogo Crescent. Gaborone	P O Box 20906. Gaborone		58 5110	58 5110		Yes (Post)		
Mr N Kisenga	Brigades Development Centre (BRIDEC)		Head of Department	Plot 22796. Phase 4. Gaborone West.	Private Bag 0062. Gaborone		35 2589	31 3191	<a href="mailto:nkisenga@gov.bw">nkisenga@gov.bw</a>	Yes (Post)		
Ms L P Masolotlate	Child to Child Network		Chairperson		Private Bag 0084. Gaborone		09267 395 1879			Yes (Post)		
Ms M Monthe	Childline		Manager	Plot 3417. Mabutha Drive. Gaborone	P O Box 202195. Gaborone		09267 3900900	09267 3901367				
Ms Alice Mogowe	Ditshwanelo-Botswana Centre for Human Rights		Director	Plot 2732. Hospital Way, Extention 9. Gaborone	Private Bag 00416. Gaborone		30 6998	30 7778	<a href="mailto:admin.ditshwanelo@info.bw">admin.ditshwanelo@info.bw</a>	Yes (Post)		
Mr K Bordowa	German Agency for Technical Co-operation		Director	Plot 5261. Phuthadikobo Way. Gaborone	Private Bag X12. Gaborone		09267 3956361		<a href="mailto:gtz-pas@info.bw">gtz-pas@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Mr Mmino Manuel	Lobatse Christian AIDS Centre (LOCAIC)		Centre Manager		P O Box 10880. Lobatse		50 6670			Yes (Post)		
Ms Monica Tabengwa	Methaetsile Wome's Information Centre (MWIC)		Director	Next to the Main Post Office. Mochudi Main Mall. Mochudi	Private Bag 0042. Mochudi		92675777153	92675777618	<a href="mailto:mwic@bc.bw">mwic@bc.bw</a>			
Ms Grace Ramatsui	Motswedi Community Based Rehabilitation Centre (MCBRC)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 1396. Mochudi Village		92675729340			Yes (Post)		
Ms M E Grant	Phuthadikobo Museum		Curator	Next to Tribal Office. Mochudi	P O Box 367. Mochudi		92675777238	92675748920				
Dr D C Ugokwe	Professional Training Centre (PTC)		Director	Plot 1337. White City Ext 7. Gaborone	Private Bag 00219. Gaborone		92673904438			Yes (Fax)		
Ms Vivian Mazunga	Women's NGO Coalition		Chairperson		Private Bag 00342		92673185004	3185004		Yes (Fax)		
Ms Puseletso Kidd	Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)		Co-ordinator	Plot 594. Sekgama Way. Gaborone	Private Bag 0022. Gaborone		92673923346			Yes (Fax)		
Ms Stefania Roseti	Women Against rape (WAR)		Chairperson		P O Box 319. Maun		92676863058	92676860865		Yes (Post)		
Mr Eric Letegela	Society of Men Against AIDS (SMAABO)		President		P O Box 403645. Gaborone		31 2555	35 3221		Yes (Post)		
Mr Derek James	SOS Children's Village		Co-ordinator	Plot 2852. Southring Road. Gaborone	P O Box 30396. Tlokeng Village		35 3220	35 3220	<a href="mailto:soscv@info.bw">soscv@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Mr Spriggs	United States Agency for International Development/Regional Centre for Southern Africa		Director	Plot 14818, Ext 6. Lebatlane Road. Gaborone West	P O Box 2427. Gaborone		92673924449	92673924404	<a href="mailto:jspriggs@usaid.gov">jspriggs@usaid.gov</a> / <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">www.usaid.gov/</a>			
Mr Ronald Johns	Habitat for Humanity (HFH)		Programme Co-ordinator		P O Box 703. Gaborone		92673907418		<a href="mailto:hfh.bois@info.bw">hfh.bois@info.bw</a>			
Mr Ivor Williams	Population Services International (PSI)		Project Manager	Plot 3180. South Ring Road. Gaborone	Private Bag 00465. Gaborone		92673180098	092673931529 or tel no	<a href="mailto:psmedia@mega.bw">psmedia@mega.bw</a>			
Dr Phil Mitchel	The British Council		Director	British High Commission Building. The Mall Queens Road. Gaborone	P O Box 439. Gaborone		92673953602	92673956643	<a href="mailto:phil.mitchell@bc.bw">phil.mitchell@bc.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.britishcouncil.org/bots">www.britishcouncil.org/bots</a>			
Dr Stephen Simon	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		Representative	1st Floor, Cliff House. Old Lobatse Road. Gaborone	P O Box 20678. Gaborone		92673952752	92673951233	<a href="mailto:unicef.gaborone@unicef.org">unicef.gaborone@unicef.org</a>			
Mr C Charl?????	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		Senior Liason Officer	2nd Floor Barclays House. Khama Crescent. Gaborone	P O Box 54. Gaborone		35 2121	35 6093				
	United States Information Services (USIS)				P O Box 90. Gaborone		35 3982	30 6129	<a href="mailto:usis@info.bw">usis@info.bw</a>	Yes (Post)		
Dr T Guerma	World Health Organisation (WHO)		Representative	1st Floor, Rizka House. African Mall. Gaborone	P O Box 1355. Gaborone		92673971505	92673959483	<a href="mailto:whobot@info.bw">whobot@info.bw</a> / <a href="http://www.who.int">www.who.int</a>			
Ms Mandisa Segwagwe	AIDS Action Trust (ACT)		Co-ordinator	508 Maherero Lane. Ext 4. Gaborone	P O Box 3129. Gaborone		92673914635			Yes (E-Mail)		
	Association of Churches to Combat Inebriating Substances				P O Box 703. Gaborone		35 3338	35 1090				
	Association of Medical Missions Botswana (AMMB)			Medlax Building. Bontleng Mall. Gaborone	Private Bag 0038. Gaborone		92673957226			Yes (Fax)		
Mr R Tebele	Association of Parents of Mentally Handicapped Persons		Chairperson	Plot 4927. Old Lobatse Road. Gaborone	P O Box 739. Gaborone		35 2901	30 7829	<a href="mailto:tebele@global.bw">tebele@global.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
Mr M Ntebela	Association of Teachers Against AIDS (ATAA)		Chairperson		P O Box 403463. Gaborone		35 2464	58 4977		Yes (Post)		
Ms T R Managadi	Botswana Council for the Disabled (BCD)		Co-ordinator	Plot 3275. Dithlakare Way. Ext 12. Gaborone	Private Bag 00458. Gaborone		92673973599	92673911784	<a href="mailto:bcd@info.bw">bcd@info.bw</a>			
Ms Keaise Moeti	Botswana Council of Women (BCW)		Secretary	Plot 172, Ext 3. Pilane Road. Gaborone	P O Box 339. Gaborone		92673952109			Yes (Post)		
Ms K Rehlen	Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)		Ambassodor	Plot 1123. Development House. Main Mall	Private Bag 0017. Gaborone		92673953912	92673953942	<a href="mailto:swembgab@info.bw">swembgab@info.bw</a>			
Sister Bernadette Masekamela	Tirisano Catholic Commission (TRC)		Programme Co-ordinator	Tlokeng Village. Tlokeng	P O Box 42. Gaborone		92673907610			Yes (Fax)		
Ms Monica Lia	Tilwafalo Training Centre (TTC)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 685. Serowe		43 0492	43 0492		Yes (Post)		
Mr Moathodi Temane	Tshidiso Stimulation Centre (TSC)		Chairpeson		Private Bag 00141. Maun		66 0606	66 0606		Yes (Post)		
Mrs B Molosiwa	Trade and industry		Personal Secretary		P/Bag 04 Gabarone		09267 360 1251	09267 391 3209	<a href="mailto:Bmolosiwa@gov.bw">Bmolosiwa@gov.bw</a>			
<b>Environmental Groups &amp; Associations</b>												
	Botswana Bird Club		The Chairperson		The Botswana Society, P O Box 71. Gaborone		267 391 9673			Yes (Fax)		
	Association of Wildlife Clubs in Botswana		The Chairperson		Department of Wildlife and National Parks, P O Box 131. Gaborone		267 397 1405	267 391 2354				
	Chobe Wildlife Trust		The Chairperson		P O Box 55, Kasane		267 625 0516					
Ms Joanne Addy	Kalahari Conservation Society		The Chairperson		P O Box 859, Garobone		267 3974557	31 4259		Yes (Fax)		
	Khama Rhino Sanctuary		The Chairperson		P O Box 10, Serowe		267 4630713					
Mr T Tshoko	Mokolodi Nature Reserve (MNR)		Education Director		P O box 170. Gaborone		31 3973	31 3973	<a href="mailto:mokolodi@info.bw">mokolodi@info.bw</a>			



Name	Company	Department	Designation	Address	Postal Address	Cell	Tel	Fax	Email/Website	Invited to meeting	RSVP	Attended
	Mokolodi Wildlife Foundation		The Chairperson		P O Box 170, Gaborone		267 3911414		<a href="mailto:mokolodi@info.bw">mokolodi@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Ms Tiny Healy	Skillshare Africa		Director	Plot 257, Ext 5. Molefi Close. Gaborone	P O Box 471, Gaborone		267 3952284	267 3957784	<a href="mailto:skillshare@info.bw">skillshare@info.bw</a>			
Ms Mmathuba Sunstrom	Somarelang Tikologo		Co-ordinator	Plot 2403. Hospital Way. Gaborone	Private Bag 00376		267 3913709	31 3709	<a href="mailto:somatiko@info.bw">somatiko@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
	The Botswana Society		The Chairperson		P O Box 71, Gaborone		267 3919673			Yes (Fax)		
	Veld Product Research		The Chairperson		P O Box 2020, Gaborone		267 3947047			Yes (Fax)		
Mr M L Nchunga	Botswana National Cinservation Strategy (BNCS)		Executive Secretary		Private Bag 0068. Gaborone		30 2050	30 2051		YES (Post)		
Ms S Bicknell	\$		Director/Ms Tiny Healy	Main Kgotla. Serowe	P O Box 10. Serowe		43 0713	43 5808	<a href="mailto:krst@mopane.bw">krst@mopane.bw</a>	Yes (E-mail)		
	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association (PELUM)			Plot 545, Ext 4. South Ring Road. Gaborone	Private Bag BO 136. Gaborone		30 7506	30 7506	<a href="mailto:fonsaq@global.bw">fonsaq@global.bw</a>	YES (Post)		
Dr Karen Ross	Conservation International (CI)		Director	Plot 360. Old Wilderness Safari Offices. Maun	P O Box 448. Maun		66 0017	66 1798	<a href="mailto:cibots@conservation.org">cibots@conservation.org</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Mr R Jansen	International Union for the Conservation of Nature		Country Representative	Plot 2403. Extention 9, Hospital Way. Gaborone	Private Bag 00300. Gaborone		58 1509/37 1584	37 1584	<a href="mailto:iucn@info.bw">iucn@info.bw</a>	YES (Post)		
Ms R Auton-Patrick	Botswana Society		Executive Secretary	National Museum and Art Gallery. Independence Avenue. Gaborone.	P O Box 71. Gaborone		35 1500	35 9321		Yes (Fax)		
Ms L M Motoma	Forestry Association of Botswana (FAB)		Director	Plot 425. Extention 4, Mokgosi Close. Gaborone	P O Box 2088, Gaborone		267 395 1660	267 395 1660	<a href="mailto:fab@info.bw">fab@info.bw</a>			
Mr Malefane Segonetso	Forum on Sustainable Agriculture (FONSAG)		Co-ordinator	Plot 545. Extention 4. Sout Ring Road. Gaborone	Private Bag BO 136. Gaborone		267 390 7506	267 390 7506	<a href="mailto:fonsaq@global.bw">fonsaq@global.bw</a>			
	Permaculture Trust of Botswana		The Chairperson		Private Bag 5, Ghanzi		267 6596138			Yes (Fax)		
Mr Russell Clark	Permaculture Trust of Botswana (PTB)		Chairperson		Rasebolai Postal Office. P O Box 31113. Serowe		43 2428	43 2428	<a href="mailto:permaculture@mopane.bw">permaculture@mopane.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Mr J M Maleke	Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC)		Chief Information Officer	Gatsong Ward. Kanye	Private Bag 11. Kanye		34 2/9	34 0624	<a href="mailto:riico@info.bw">riico@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Dr K F Molapang	Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural and Natural Resourcesw Research and		Sector Co-ordinator		Private Bag 00108. Gaborone		32 8847/32 8848	32 8806	<a href="mailto:bnjunguru@saccar.info.bw/www.ibis.bw/saccar/">bnjunguru@saccar.info.bw/www.ibis.bw/saccar/</a>			
Mr Gaogakwe Phorano	Thusano Lefatsheng		Chairperson	Ext 10. Thebe Circle. Gaborone	Private Bag 00251. Gaborone		39 9170	39 9171	<a href="mailto:thusano@info.bw">thusano@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		
Mr Simon Rapinyane	Tshukudu Horticultural Agricultural Management Association (THAMA)		Regional Agricultural Officer		P O Box 67. Francistown		21 2092	21 5853		YES (Post)		
Mr B Chavapi	Tutume McConnell Community Trust (TMCT)		Co-ordinator		P O Box 132. Tutume		28 7223	28 7223		Yes (Fax)		
Mr Rick Sunfru????	Veld Products Research and Development (VRP)		Managing Director		P O Box 2020. Gaborone		34 7047	34 7363	<a href="mailto:veldprod@info.bw">veldprod@info.bw</a>	Yes (Fax)		

**APPENDIX 4: DOCUMENTATION DEVELOPED**



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
Private Bag X10046  
Randburg; 2125  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

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04 August 2006

Dear Authority

**INVITATION TO AN INFORMATION SHARING MEETING FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd and Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd are Botswana registered companies, wholly owned by CIC Energy Corp. ("CIC") incorporated under the International Business Companies Act in the Territory of the British Virgin Islands and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada. CIC has conducted an evaluation of a coal deposit in the Mmamabula coal field in Central Botswana (Refer to map attached). The proposed project, known as the Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP), focuses on two areas held under two prospecting licenses granted by the Government of Botswana. The areas are 10 kms apart and are referred to as Mmamabula East (situated in the Dovedale, Mookane and Mapashalela area) and Mmamabula South (situated in the Dibete area). If the project goes ahead it will include underground coal mines and the construction of a power station, with transmission lines to be operated as an Independent Power Producer. Based on initial studies, it has been determined that there should be a coal resource of sufficient quality and quantity to support a 3600MW power station for a period of at least 40 years. The power station would feed into the Botswana and South African power grids with power being sold to South Africa.

In terms of the Environment Conservation Act No 6 of 2005, this project requires environmental authorization from the Botswana Government.

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed to undertake the required environmental work for this proposed development. A number of studies will be undertaken and brought together in a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

As part of the ESIA a Public Participation Process (PPP) is being undertaken. This includes information sharing meetings to be held with the following parties:

- Regulatory authorities (at National and District levels);
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public);
- Communities in Dovedale, Mookane, Dibete and Mapashalela villages affected by the mine and power station;

- Affected farmers in the Tuli Block;
- Affected parties along the transmission lines corridor.

You are invited to attend an Authorities information sharing meeting in Gaborone.  
The objectives of the information sharing meetings would be to:

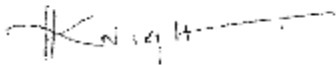
- Introduce the Mmamabula Project and ESIA process;
- Identify issues of concern and project alternatives; and
- Identify any additional interested and affected parties.

The details for this meeting are as follows:

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
**Time:** 09:00  
**Venue:** Maharaja Conference Centre, Gaborone

Please reply by 21st August 2006. Queries and responses can be directed to Helen Knight by telephone 0027 11 504 1404 or fax 0027 86 502 8680.

Yours faithfully



**Helen Knight**  
**Public Participation Co-ordinator**  
**Digby Wells & Associates**



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
Private Bag X10046  
Randburg; 2125  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

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20 October 2006

Dear Stakeholder

**INVITATION TO SECOND ROUND OF INFORMATION SHARING MEETINGS  
FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

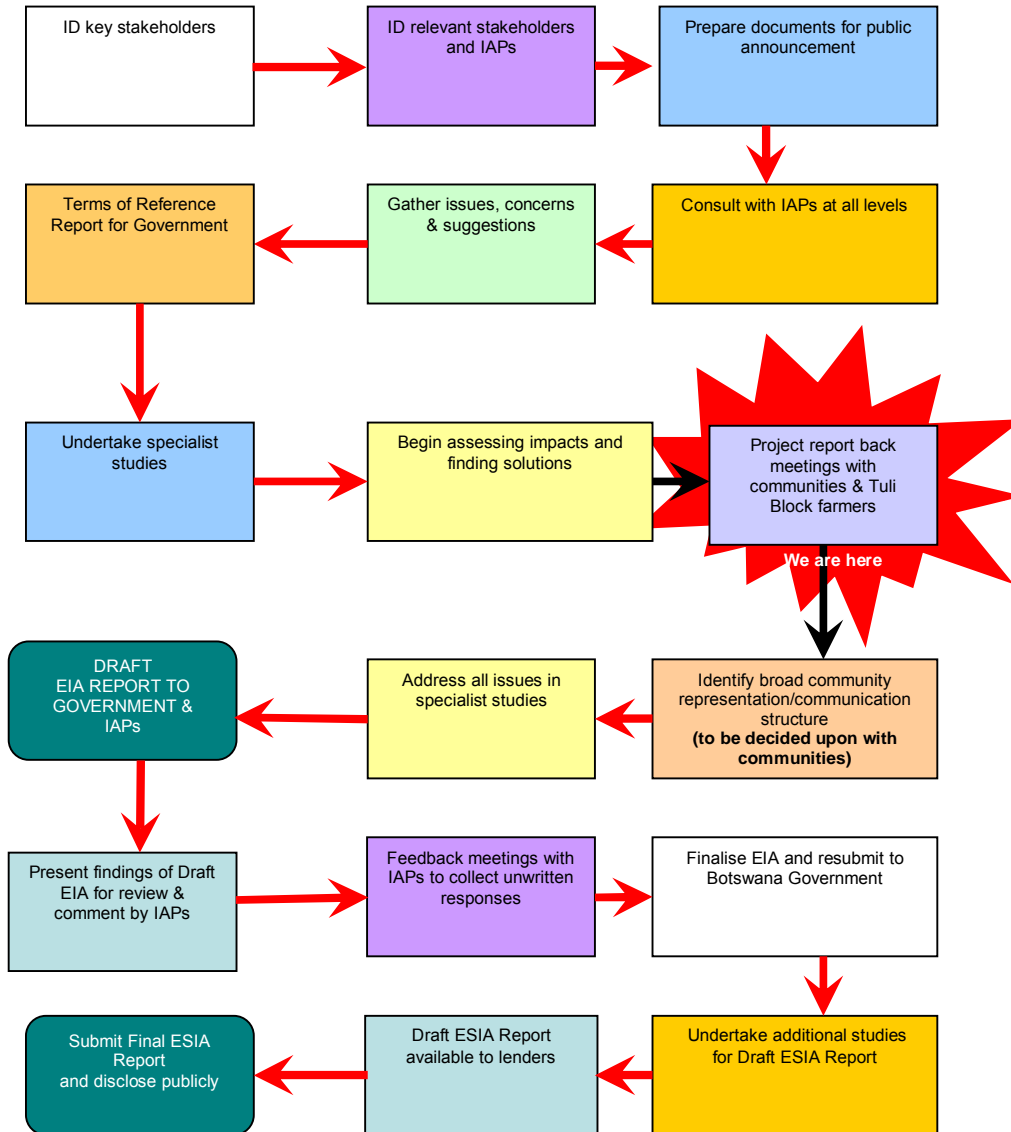
Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

In August/September 2006 DWA and ERM held a first round of information sharing meetings with the following stakeholders:

- National, District, Sub-district and Local authorities
- Directly affected communities including the villages of Dovedale, Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete and the Tuli Block farmers; and
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

At these meetings it was requested that further meetings be held with the directly affected communities and the Tuli Block farmers. The first round of meetings were held to disseminate information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project and to gather issues, comments and suggestions regarding the project and the proposed transmission lines. The second round of meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information. These meetings will also provide the opportunity to raise further issues in response to the information provided.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) we are following is illustrated in the diagram below:



At the first round of meetings held in late August and early September 2006 several suggestions were made about setting up a communication group/committee that would increase communities' access to information and represent a wide range of community interests - including the VDC, organised groups and the broader community in the affected villages. This issue will be discussed during the next round of meetings.

You are invited to attend the project update and information sharing meeting which will be held as per the schedule below:

<b>Tuli Block Farmers</b>	<b>Time:</b> 16:00
	Date: Sunday, 26 November 2006
	Venue: Marakalo Farm

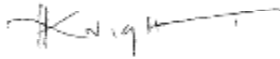
The proposed agenda for this project update and information sharing meeting is:

- § Welcome;
- § Objectives of the meeting;
- § Outcome of previous meetings;
- § Report-back on key issues identified previously (with technical information);
- § Way forward;
- § Open discussion; and
- § Closure

Queries and responses can be directed to Helen Knight by telephone 0027 11 504 1404 or 0027 11 789 9495 or fax 0027 86 502 8680.

We look forward to seeing you at the meetings.

Yours faithfully



**Helen Knight**  
Public Participation Co-ordinator  
Digby Wells & Associates



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
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South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

---

20 October 2006

Dear Stakeholder

**INVITATION TO SECOND ROUND OF INFORMATION SHARING MEETINGS  
FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

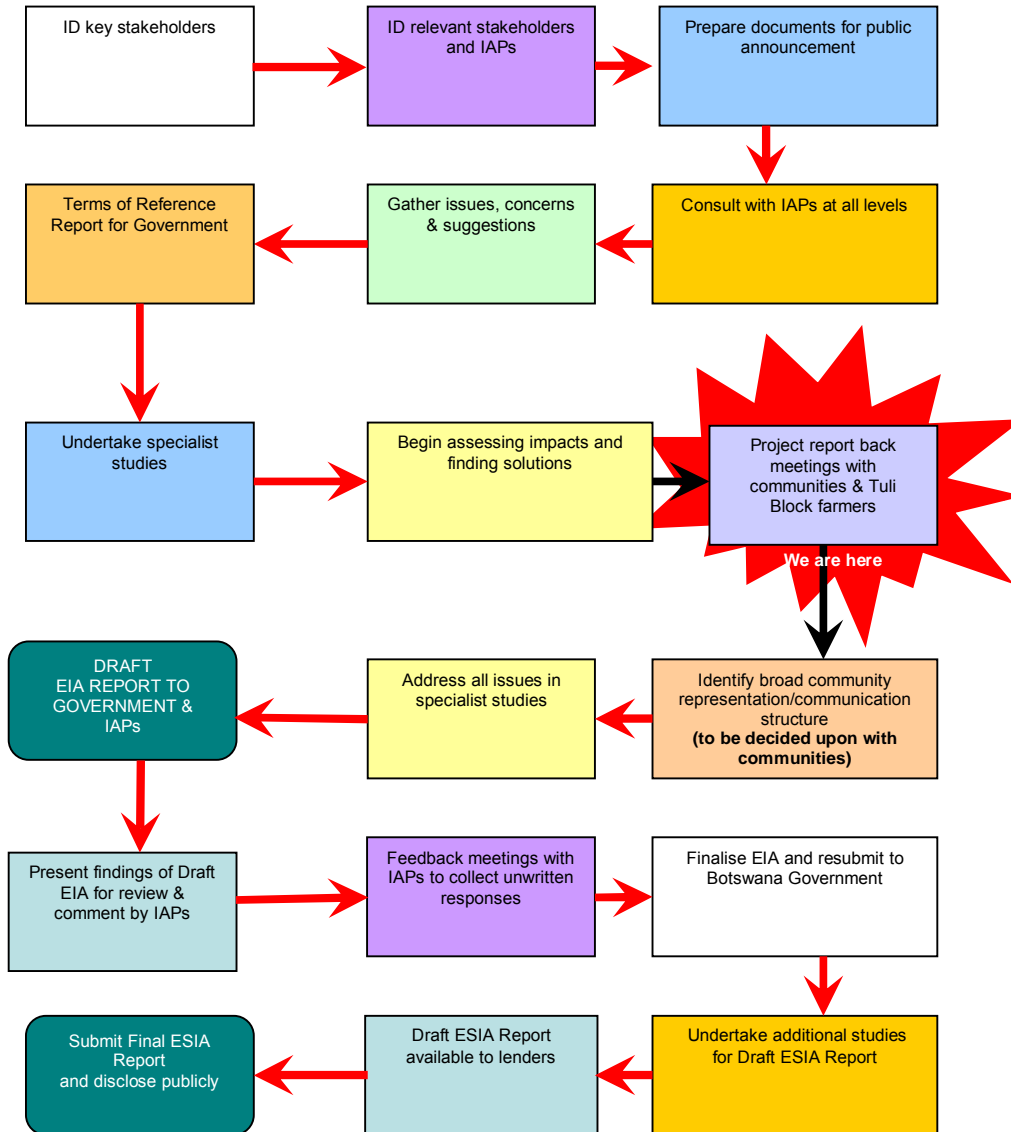
In August/September 2006 DWA and ERM held a first round of information sharing meetings with the following stakeholders:

- National, District, Sub-district and Local authorities
- Directly affected communities including the villages of Dovedale, Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete and the Tuli Block farmers; and
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

At these meetings it was requested that further meetings be held with the directly affected communities and the Tuli Block farmers. The first round of meetings were held to disseminate information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project and to gather issues, comments and suggestions regarding the project and the proposed transmission lines. The second round of meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information. These meetings will also provide the opportunity to raise further issues in response to the information provided.



The Public Participation Process (PPP) we are following is illustrated in the diagram below:



At the first round of meetings held in late August and early September 2006 several suggestions were made about setting up a communication group/committee that would increase communities' access to information and represent a wide range of community interests - including the VDC, organised groups and the broader community in the affected villages. This issue will be discussed during the next round of meetings.

You are invited to attend the project update and information sharing meeting which will be held as per the schedule below:

<b>Mookane Village</b>	<b>Time: 09:00</b> Date: Friday, 24 November 2006 Venue: Mookane Kgotla
<b>Mmaphashalala Village</b>	<b>Time: 09:00</b> Date: Saturday, 25 November 2006 Venue: Mmaphashalala Kgotla
<b>Dovedale Village</b>	<b>Time: 09:00</b> Date: Sunday, 26 November 2006 Venue: Community Hall, Dovedale
<b>Dibete Village</b>	<b>Time: 09:00</b> Date: Monday, 27 November 2006 Venue: Tebogo Hall, Dibete

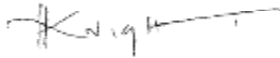
The proposed agenda for this project update and information sharing meeting is:

- § Welcome;
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- § Outcome of previous meetings;
- § Report-back on key issues identified previously (with technical information);
- § Way forward;
- § Open discussion; and
- § Closure

Queries and responses can be directed to Helen Knight by telephone 0027 11 504 1404 or 0027 11 789 9495 or fax 0027 86 502 8680.

We look forward to seeing you at the meetings.

Yours faithfully



**Helen Knight**  
Public Participation Co-ordinator  
Digby Wells & Associates

## PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

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- National, District, Sub-district and Local District authorities
- Directly affected communities including the villages of Dovedale, Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete and the Tuli Block Farmers; and
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

At these meetings it was requested that further meetings be held with the directly affected communities and the Tuli Block Farmers. The first rounds of meetings were held to disseminate information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project and to gather issues, comments and suggestions regarding the project, and the proposed transmission lines.

The second round of community meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information.

You are hereby invited to attend this second round information sharing meeting.

Village: Dibete  
Date: Monday, 27th November 2006  
Time: **09:00**  
Venue: Tebogo Hall, Dibete

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

## PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

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- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

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The second round of community meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information.

You are hereby invited to attend this second round information sharing meeting.

Village: Mmaphashalala  
Date: Saturday, 25th November 2006  
Time: **09:00**  
Venue: Mmaphashalala Kgotla

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

## **Radio Advertisement**

Meepong Resources, plan to develop 2 new underground coal mines, and a new power station in the Mmamabula area in the Central District and new power lines.

What does it mean for **you** where **you** live? And what are your concerns, issues and suggestions?

You can receive more information and voice your opinions on any of these issues at public meetings that have been arranged near where you live.

### **Meeting dates:**

1. A Public meeting will be held at the Molephi Senior Secondary School in Mochudi on the 29<sup>th</sup> August 2006 at 10:00. for any interested local communities.
2. A Public meeting will be held at the Palapye Community Hall, Palapye on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006 at 10:00 for any interested local communities.
- 3.
4. A Community meeting will be held in Dovedale on 1<sup>st</sup> September at 09:00 for the Dovedale and Khuditsi communities.
5. A Community meeting will be held in Mmaphasalala on 1<sup>st</sup> September at 14:00 for the Mmaphasalala community.
6. A Community meeting will be held in Mookane on 4<sup>th</sup> September at 09:00 for the Mookane and Palla Road/ Dinokwe communities.
7. A Community meeting will be held in Dibete on 4<sup>th</sup> September at 14:00 for the Dibete community.

## PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Botswana Environmental Conservation Act (Act No. 6 of 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII and DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310)) that Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd ("Meepong"), a Botswana registered company owned by CIC Energy Corp, is conducting a detailed feasibility study in relation to the development of a coal mine in the Mmamabula coal field, Central Botswana and an associated power station to be developed by Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd, also a wholly owned subsidiary of CIC Energy Corp. Meepong is also exploring the erection of related transmission power lines to run from the proposed Mmamabula Power Station to Mosaditshwene Substation in the south, the Phokoje Substation in the north east as well as powerlines running from the proposed Mmamabula Power Station into South Africa.

In terms of the relevant Botswana legislation the public must be given the opportunity to obtain information about the proposed project and to raise their issues, concerns and comments.

Two public meetings will be held to accommodate people living in the North and South of Botswana. You are hereby invited to attend either one of these information sharing meetings in which project information will be presented and your issues, concerns and suggestions gathered regarding this project.

### Meeting 1

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
Time: 10:00  
Venue: Molefhi Senior Secondary School, Mochudi

### Meeting 2

Date: 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006  
Time: 10:00  
Venue: Palapye Community Hall, Palapye

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

# KITSISO MO SETSHABENG

Tswee-tswee tla a o re bolelele gore o ikutlwa jang.

Go tshwerwe dithulaganyo tsa go dira mekoti e le mebedi ya magala e mesha le seteishane se sesha sa motlakase kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya Legare. Go tla a tshwanelwa gape ke gore go dirwe dipale tse disha tsa motlakase go tsamaelana le tiro eno.

Ba Meepong Resources ba e leng bone ba tihabololang mokoti ono, ba romile bangwe ba ba ikemetseng ka nosi go dira tsheka-tsheko ya kafa tikologo e tsileng go amega ka teng le matshelo a batho go bona gore batho ba tla a siamelwa ke eng le go kgoreletsega jang mo tirong eno.

Seno se rayang mo go wena le kwa o nnang teng? Matshwenyego a gago, dikakanyo le maikutlo a gago ke eng ka tiro e?

O ka go itseela ka tsebe go le gontsi kgotsa wa ntsha maikutlo a gago mo go nngwe ya dikgang tseno kwa diphuthegong tsa setshaba tse di rulaganyeditsweng gaufi le fa o nnang teng.

Go utlwa go le gontsi ikopanye le Helen Knight kwa dinomoreng tsa 713 03452 kgotsa 0027 11 504 1414.

## Malatsi a diphuthego:

1. Go tla a tshwarwa phuthego ya setshaba kwa Molefhi Senior Secondary School kwa Mochudi kgwedi eno e le 29 ka nako ya lesome mo mosong mo go botlhe ba ba eletsang go utlwa ka tiro eno.
2. Go tla a tshwarwa phuthego e nngwe ya setshaba kwa Palapye Community Hall kwa Palapye kgwedi eno e le 31 ka nako ya lesome mo mosong go utlwa batho ba ba utlwa ka tiro e.

3. E tla a re kgwedi ya Lwetse e tlhola gangwe ka nako ya bohera bongwe go tshwarwe phuthego ya setshaba kwa Dovedale le Kudumatse go utlwa mahatlha a batho ba ba batlang go utlwa ka tiro e, mo thoteng eo.
4. Phuthego e nngwe e tla a tshwarwa kwa Mmaphashalala kgwedi ya Lwetse e tlhola gangwe ka nako ya bobedi mo tshokologong kwa Mmaphashalala Communit Hall.
5. Go tla a tshwarwa phuthego e nngwe kwa Mookane kgwedi ya Lwetse e tlhola gane ka nako ya bohera bongwe, go utlwa maikutlo a batho ba metse ya Mookane le Palla Road/Dinokwe.
6. E tla a re kgwedi ya Lwetse e tlhola gane go tshwarwe phuthego e nngwe ya setshaba kwa Dibete ka nako ya bobedi mo tshokologong go utlwa maikutlo a batho ba Dibete.

Tswee-tswee elatlhoko gore o ka tsena phuthego e le nngwe mo go nngwe ya diphuthego tse di bolelwang fano.



TIRO E E AKANYEDITSWE YA GO TLHOMA LEFELO LA KGOTETSO  
KWA MMAMABULA

Kitsiso e, e sala morago tsamaiso ya molao wa Botswana wa Tshomarelo Tikologo (Temana ya borataro (6) ya molao wa 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII le DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310) gore Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd (“Meepong”), e leng komponi e e kwadisitsweng semmuso ya Botswana e banngwa yone e leng CIC Energy Corp, e tswelletse le go dira dithuto patlitsiso tse di tseneletseng mabapi le kgonagalo ya go bula moepo mo tshimong ya magala e e sikilweng kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana, gammogo le go tlhogwa ga seteišene sa phetho-motlakase se se dirisanang le one moepo o ke Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd e e leng lekalana la CIC Energy Corp. Meepong gape e sekaseka kgonagalo ya go gokelwa ga megala ya motlakase go tswa mo Seteišeneng sa Mmamabula go ya go diteišenepotlana tsa Mosaditshwene mo kgaolong ya Borwa, Phokoje e e kwa bokone-botlhaba gammogo le megala e mengwe e e tlolelang kwa Aforika Borwa (South Africa)go tswa gone mo Mmamabula.

Go ya ka molao le tsamaiso ya Botswana, setšhaba se tshwanetse go fiwa sebaka sa go bona tihaloso ka botlalo mabapi le tiro e e akanyetsweng gammogo le go ntsha mabaka, dingogorego le dikakgelo tsa bone.

Diphuthego tsa morafe di tla tshwarwa go akaretsa batho ba amiwang thata ke tiro e. Ka jalo, o lalediwa go tsena phuthego e ya go abelana megopolo, e mo go yone go tla bong go tihalosiwa ka botlalo ka tiro e go bo go tsewa megopolo, matshwenyego le dikgakololo tsa lona mabapi le yone.

Letsatsi: Lwetse 01, 2006  
Nako: 14:00  
Lefelo: Mmaphasalala

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela phuthego mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgatlhego kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tihaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo le dikgakololo, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

TIRO E E AKANYEDITSWE YA GO TLHOMA LEFELO LA KGOTETSO  
KWA MMAMABULA

Kitsiso e, e sala morago tsamaiso ya molao wa Botswana wa Tshomarelo Tikologo (Temana ya borataro (6) ya molao wa 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII le DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310) gore Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd ("Meepong"), e leng komponi e e kwadisitsweng semmuso ya Botswana e banngwa yone e leng CIC Energy Corp, e tswelletse le go dira dithuto patlitsiso tse di tseneletseng mabapi le kgonagalo ya go bula moepo mo tshimong ya magala e e sikilweng kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana, gammogo le go tlhogwa ga seteišene sa phetho-motlakase se se dirisanang le one moepo o ke Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd e e leng lekalana la CIC Energy Corp. Meepong gape e sekaseka kgonagalo ya go gokelwa ga megala ya motlakase go tswa mo Seteišeneng sa Mmamabula go ya go diteišenepotlana tsa Mosaditshwene mo kgaolong ya Borwa, Phokoje e e kwa bokone-botlhaba gammogo le megala e mengwe e e tlolelang kwa Aforika Borwa (South Africa)go tswa gone mo Mmamabula.

Go ya ka molao le tsamaiso ya Botswana, setšhaba se tshwanetse go fiwa sebaka sa go bona tihaloso ka botlalo mabapi le tiro e e akanyetsweng gammogo le go ntsha mabaka, dingogorego le dikakgelo tsa bone.

Diphuthego tsa morafe di tla tshwarwa go akaretsa batho ba amiwang thata ke tiro e. Ka jalo, o lalediwa go tsena phuthego e ya go abelana megopolo, e mo go yone go tla bong go tihalosiwa ka botlalo ka tiro e go bo go tsewa megopolo, matshwenyego le dikgakololo tsa lona mabapi le yone.

Letsatsi: Lwetse 01, 2006  
Nako: 09:00  
Lefelo: Dovedale

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela phuthego mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgatlhego kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tihaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo le dikgakololo, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

TIRO E E AKANYEDITSWE YA GO TLHOMA LEFELO LA KGOTETSO  
KWA MMAMABULA

Kitsiso e, e sala morago tsamaiso ya molao wa Botswana wa Tshomarelo Tikologo (Temana ya borataro (6) ya molao wa 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII le DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310) gore Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd ("Meepong"), e leng komponi e e kwadisitsweng semmuso ya Botswana e banngwa yone e leng CIC Energy Corp, e tswelletse le go dira dithuto patlitsiso tse di tseneletseng mabapi le kgonagalo ya go bula moepo mo tshimong ya magala e e sikilweng kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana, gammogo le go tlhogwa ga seteišene sa phetho-motlakase se se dirisanang le one moepo o ke Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd e e leng lekalana la CIC Energy Corp. Meepong gape e sekaseka kgonagalo ya go gokelwa ga megala ya motlakase go tswa mo Seteišeneng sa Mmamabula go ya go diteišenepotlana tsa Mosaditshwene mo kgaolong ya Borwa, Phokoje e e kwa bokone-botlhaba gammogo le megala e mengwe e e tlolelang kwa Aforika Borwa (South Africa)go tswa gone mo Mmamabula.

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Diphuthego tsa morafe di tla tshwarwa go akaretsa batho ba amiwang thata ke tiro e. Ka jalo, o lalediwa go tsena phuthego e ya go abelana megopolo, e mo go yone go tla bong go tihalosiwa ka botlalo ka tiro e go bo go tsewa megopolo, matshwenyego le dikgakololo tsa lona mabapi le yone.

Letsatsi: Lwetse 04, 2006  
Nako: 14:00  
Lefelo: Dibete

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela phuthego mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgatlhego kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tihaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo le dikgakololo, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

TIRO E E SIKILWENG YA GO TLHOMA LEFELO LA KGOTETSO  
KWA MMAMABULA

Kitsiso e, e sala morago tsamaiso ya molao wa Botswana wa Tshomarelo Tikologo (Temana ya borataro (6) ya molao wa 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII le DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310) gore Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd (“Meepong”), e leng komponi e e kwadisitsweng semmuso ya Botswana e banngwa yone e leng CIC Energy Corp, e tswetse le go dira dithuto patlitsiso tse di tseneletseng mabapi le kgonagalo ya go bula moepo mo tshimong ya magala e e sikilweng kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana, gammogo le go tlhogwa ga seteišene sa phetho-motlakase se se dirisanang le one moepo o ke Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd e e leng lekalana la CIC Energy Corp. Meepong gape e sekaseka kgonagalo ya go gokelwa ga megala ya motlakase go tswa mo Seteišeneng sa Mmamabula go ya go diteišenepotlana tsa Mosaditshwene mo kgaolong ya Borwa, Phokoje e e kwa bokone-botlhaba gammogo le megala e mengwe e e tlolelang kwa Aforika Borwa (South Africa)go tswa gone mo Mmamabula.

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Go tla nna le diphuthego di le pedi tsa morafe go buisana le batho ba Bokone le Borwa jwa Botswana. Ka jalo, lo lalediwa go tsena nngwe ya diphutheg tse, go tla go itseela ka botlalo se se tla bong se tlhalosiwa, go fa dikgakololo le gone go ntsha matshwenyego le dingongorego tsa lona mabapi le tiro e.

Phuthego ya Ntsha

Letsatsi: 29<sup>th</sup> Phatwe 2006  
Nako: 10:00  
Lefelo: Molefhi Senior Secondary School, Mochudi

Phuthego ya Bobedi

Letsatsi: 31st Phatwe 2006  
Nako: 10:00  
Lefelo: Palapye Community Hall, Palapye

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela epe ya diphuthego tse, mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgalhego kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tlhaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo mengwe le dingogorego, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight kgotsa Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 8650 28680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) kgotsa [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

TIRO E E AKANYEDITSWE YA GO TLHOMA LEFELO LA KGOTETSO  
KWA MMAMABULA

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Letsatsi: Lwetse 04, 2006  
Nako: 09:00  
Lefelo: Mookane

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela phuthego mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgatlhego kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tihaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo le dikgakololo, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

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Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

# MMAMABULA COAL MINE & POWER PLANT

## Tshedimoso

Botlhaba jwa Botswana bo humile magala



CIC Energy Corp. e eletsa go epa magalaa, le go aga lefelo la kgotetso le le tla fetihang go dirisiwa mo Botswana le Aforika Borwa.

## Mokgwa wa Patlisiso ya

Baitseanape ba le mmalwa ba tla ithuta ba bo ba batlisisa ka fa tikologo le tsa matshelo di ka aggwang ke tiro e. Digby Wells and Associates (DWA) ba tla bua le baeteledipele, setshaba le metse e e motikologong go itse matshwenyego le dipotso. Tse di tla lebelelwang mo patlisisong ya kamego ya tikologo (EIA).

## Ditlamorago tsa Tiro

Dingwe tsa ditlamorago motikologong e e gaufi di akaretsa:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go bula ditiro,</li> <li>• Kgotto ya mowa (lerole le lefelo la kgotetso),</li> <li>• Kgonagalo ya kgotlelo ya boleng jwa metsi,</li> <li>• Go ntsha motlakase,</li> <li>• Go atolosa madirelo,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go tihabolola dikago mono le ditlamelo,</li> <li>• Go godisa itshileleo ya Botswana,</li> <li>• Go tshwenya botshelo jwa naga (dimela le diphologolo),</li> <li>• Go oketsa lethoko la metsi fa godimo le kwa tlase ga lefatsho</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Mananeo a tsamaiso a tla dirwa, go lebeletswe dikgakgelo tsa banaleseabe le maduo boitseanape.

## Kepo ya magala

Mekgwa ya kepo ya ka fa tlase ga lefatsho e tla dirisiwa go epa magala kwa Mmamabula.

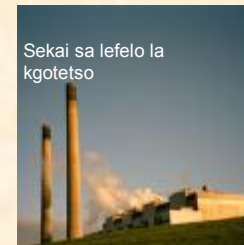


Tshafo e e yang kwa tlase e tla tsenngwa mo mmung go epa letlotlo la magala

Magala a tla kokoanngwa a bo a & fetisediwa kwa lefelong la kgotetso ka lebante le le dikologang

## Phetlho ya Motlakase

Seteishane sa motlakase wa bokete jwa 3600MW se tla agwa go bapa le moepo wa magala go fetlha motlakase o o tla dirisiwang mo Botswana le Borwa Aforika.



Magala a a mogote a bidisa metsi go dira mowa o o molelo

Mowa o dikolosa lefetlho le le dirang motlakase

## Megala ya Kanamiso

Megala ya kanamiso e tla isa motlakase mo mafelong a Botswana le kwa Aforika Borwa.



Mogala wa motlakase o le mongwe wa bokete jwa 400KV, o tla tswa kwa bokone jwa Mosaditshwene o ya Phokoje o tsamaisa motlakase mo Botswana. E mengwe e mene ya bokete jwa 400KV e ise o o setseng kwa Aforika Borwa.

Fa o na le dipotso kgotsa matshwenyego, ikgolaganye le rona kwa:

Digby Wells & Associates (PTY) Ltd  
 Private Bag X10046, Randburg, South Africa, 2125  
 Tel. +27 11 789 9495, Fax + 27 11 789 9498  
 Att: Helen Knight or Liz Hilton-Gray  
 liz@digbywells.co.za, helen@digbywells.co.za

References:  
 Generation Communication, May 2005: Facts and Figures. [www.dwa.co.za/~/media/Content/infocentre/020505\\_020505.pdf](http://www.dwa.co.za/~/media/Content/infocentre/020505_020505.pdf)  
 Speight, J., 2006. Coal. [http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-556734\\_02coal.html](http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-556734_02coal.html)

**NOTICE OF AN  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS  
FOR THE PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Botswana Environmental Conservation Act (Act No. 6 of 2005) (Authority Ref: DEA/BOD7/9XVII and DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310)) to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

In order to meet the increased demands for electricity in Botswana, South Africa and neighbouring countries, Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd ("Meepong"), a Botswana registered company owned by CIC Energy Corp, is conducting a detailed feasibility study in relation to the development of a coal mine in the Mmamabula coal field, Central Botswana and an associated power station to be developed by Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd, also a wholly owned subsidiary of CIC Energy Corp. Meepong is also exploring the erection of related transmission power lines to run from the proposed Mmamabula Power Station to Mosaditshwene Substation in the south, the Phokoje Substation in the north east as well as power lines running from the proposed Mmamabula Power Station into South Africa.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed as the independent environmental consultants to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for this project. A Public Participation Programme is a legally required component of this process with the purpose of sharing project information and gathering issues and concerns about the proposed project from all interested and affected parties.

Two public meetings will be held to accommodate people living in the North and South of Botswana. You are hereby invited to attend either one of these information sharing meetings in which project information will be presented and issues, suggestions and concerns gathered regarding this project.

Meeting 1

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> August 2006

Time: 10:00

Venue: Molefhi Senior Secondary School, Mochudi

Meeting 2

Date: 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006

Time: 10:00

Venue: Palapye Community Hall, Palapye

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates

Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons

Tel: 0027 11 504 1404

Fax: 0027 86 5028680

Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)

Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

# TIRO YA KGOTETSO KWA MMAMABULA

MOEPO WA MAGALA, SEFALANA SA MOTLAKASE LE MEGALA YA MOTLAKASE  
TSE DI AKAYEDITSWENG KWA KGAOLONG YA LEGARE

TSHEKATSHEKO YA KAMEGO YA TIKOLOGONG LE TSA MATSHELO  
BUKANA YA TSHEDIMOSETSO

Bukana e e kwadilwe ka dipuo tsa Sekgoa le Setswana

## MAIKAELELO A BUKANA E

Bukana e, e fa tihaloso ya botlhokwa ka moepo wa magala, Sefalana sa motlakase ya motlakase tse di akanyeditsweng go dirwa kwa Mmamabula, mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana.

Bala bukana e ka kelotlhoko ka e go sedimosetsa ka:

- tiro e e akanyeditsweng;
- lenaneo-tshekatsheko la kamego ya tikologo le tsa matshele le le tla salwang morago; le
- lenaneo la go tsaya karolo ga morafe le le o laletsang go ntsha megopolo, dikakanyo le matshwenyego, go re thusa go tlhoganya ditlamorago tsa tiro e mo tikologong le mo go tsa matshele.

Go tla rulaganngwa dibukana di le pedi go ya ka tsamaiso ya mmuso wa Botswana le ya mafatshefatshe ya tsa papadi. Tse e tla nna:

- Botswana Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- International Environmental and social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Dibukana ka bobedi di tla fiwa baeteledipele ba Botswana, le banaleseabe mme morafe le one o tla bo o tsera karolo mo go tsone.

Gore o tswelole o amogela dibukana tse dingwe le gore megopolo le dikakgelo tsa gago di tsewe tsia, tlatsa pampiri ya dikarabo, leletsa kgotsa kwalela ba:

Digby Wells & Associates:

Helen Knight  
Private Bag X10046, Randburg,  
2125, South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za)

Mogala mono:

**Dikakgelo a di goroge pele ga,  
kgotsa ka 8 Lwetse a ferabobedi**

## TIRO YA KGOTETSO YA MMAMABULA KE ENG?

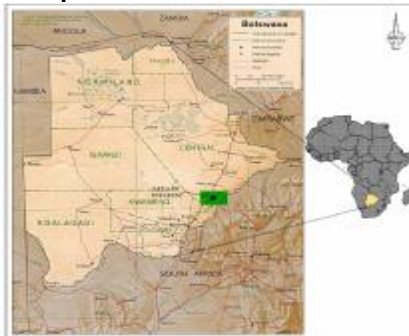
Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd (Meepong) le Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd ke dikompane tsa Botswana tse di ka fa tlase ga ba CIC Energy Corp (CIC). Meepong e filwe dithata tsa go dupa khumo ya magala e e mo tshimong ya magala ya Mmamabula, mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana. Tiro e e akanyeditsweng e e bidiwa Mmamabula Energy project (MEP), mme fa e letlelelwa e tla akaretsa kepo ya mokoti wa magala, go agiwa ga sefala sa motlakase le kgokelo ya megala ya motlakase e e tla o anamisang le dikgaolo tsa Botswana le e etloleland kwa Aforika Borwa. (Mmepe 1)

Go belaelwa fa ka 2007 letlhoko la motlakase mo kgaolong ya Borwa jwa Aforika le tla bo le godile mo le tla fekeetsang difalana tsa motlakase tse di le teng mo nakong eno. Ka jalo, go agiwa ga sefala sa motlakase kwa Mmamabula go ka thusa ka go namola seemo se bogolo jang mo Botswana le Aforika Borwa

Go dupa ga ba Meepong go supile fa go na le lekidi la magala a maemo a ntlha ka fa tlase ga lefatshe kwa Mmamabula, mo lefelong le le siketsweng tiro ya kgotetso. Dipatlisiso gape di supile fa magala a a kwa Mmamabula a lekane go tshegetsatshe tiro e dingwaga di le masome mane. Magala a, ke one a a tla epiwang a bo a fisiwa mo lefelong le le akanyeditsweng la kgotetso go fetlha motlakase. Motlakase o, o tla bo o gogelwa kwa dikgaolong tsa Botswana le Aforika Borwa ka megala ya phatlalatsa motlakase.

Fa tiro e, e ka tswelole, kepo e tla dirwa mo mafelong a mabedi – Botlhaba jwa Mmamabula (dikgaolwana tsa Dovedale, Mookane le Mmapashalala) borwa jwa Mmamabula (kgaolwana ya Dibete). Tiro e gape e tla akaretsa kago ya lefelo la kgotetso kwa Mmamabula botlhaba le megala ya motlakase e tla tswa mo go lone e o isa kwa dikgaolong tse dingwe tsa Botswana. E tla tsena ka seteishane sa Mosaditshwene se se dikilomitara di ka nna masome marataro (60km) go tswa mo Gaborone, sa Morupule gaufi le Palapye gammogo le sa Phokoje se se gaufi le Selebe Phikwe. Motlakase o oo salang o tla rekisediwa lefatshe la Aforika Borwa o fetisiwa ka megala e e tla bong e goketswe go tlola molelwane wa Botswana le Aforika Borwa. (Leba mmepe 2)

### Mmepe 1: Lefelo la Tiro





# Mmamabula Mine and Power Station Areas of Predominant Proposed Mine Infrastructure

## Legend

- Main road
- Secondary road
- Other roads
- Rivers
- Powerline
- Railway
- Area of interest
- International boundary
- Villages
- Predominant mine area
- Direction of transmission line routes

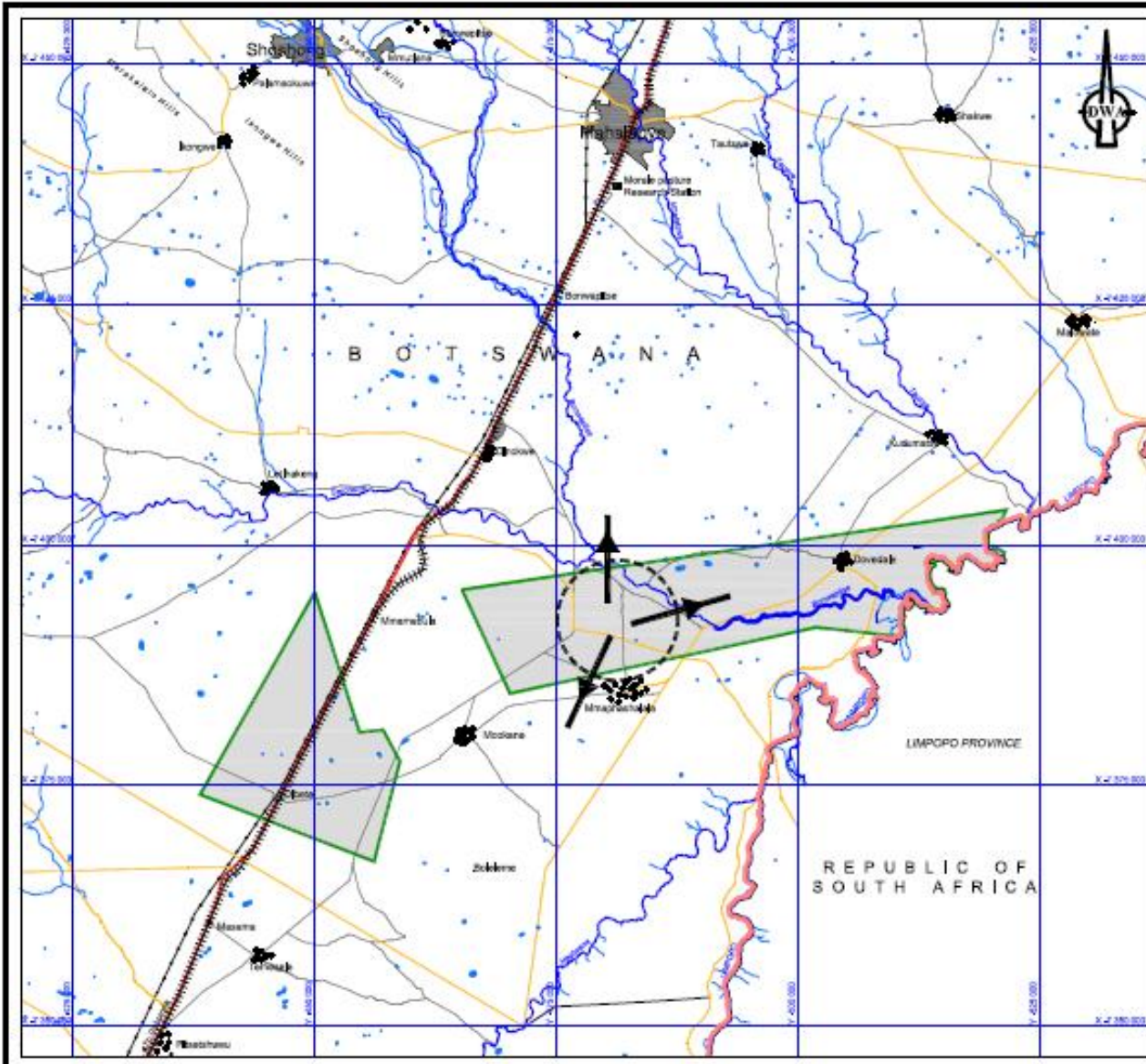
Map Projection and Coordinate System  
Projection: UTM  
Datum: Cape 1950/ Cape Datum  
Coordinate Unit: Meter

Drawing compiled by:  
August 2006



Environmental Graphics Provider

NOT TO SCALE



## DITIRONYANA TSE DINGWE TSE DI TSAMAELANANG LE TIRO E

Go tla dirwa ditironyana tse dingwe tse di farologanyeng fa tiro e e ka tswelala. Dingwe tsa tsone tsa konokono e le:

### Metswedi ya metsi

Tiro e tla a tlamega go sika metswedi ya metsi a a tla dirisiwang. Mangwe a metsi a ka tsewa mo didibeng tse di mo bophirima jwa lefelo la tiro, kgotsa mo matamong a a setseng a epilwe, le a mangwe a masha kwa bokone jwa lefatshe a a ka tlang metsi ka dipompo, ka tumalano ya mmuso wa Botswana.

### Kepo ya Calcrete

Tiro e e ka nna ya tihoka gape gore go epiwe *calcrete* mo tikolong ya moepo. Fa go tshujwa magala go fetlha motlakase, go tswa le mowa o o nna mo teng ga one fa a santse a le ka fa tlase ga lefatshe. *Calcrete* e tsenngwa mo magaleng fa a sa ntse a besitswe go ngama yone mewa ya go nna jaana – bogolo jang *sulphur*. *Calcrete* yone e tla bo e epiwa fa godimo ga lefatshe mo go one mafelonyana fela a a dikologileng moepo, e be a rorelwa kwa Sefalaneng sa motlakase.

### Ditsela

Go tla tlokega gore go betlwe kgotsa go tlabololwe ditsela di le mmalwa tse di yang kwa tirong e, go netefatsa gore dithoto le ditlamelo di goroga motlhofo ebile di babalesegile. Go tla dirwa le marakanelo a ditsela a masha go golaganya lefelo la tiro le tsela e kgolo ya A1 e tla bong e tliisa bontsi jwa didirisiwa.

### Bonno

Go tla tlokega gore go agwe matlo a boroko a badiri ba moepo, a fa o sa ntse o baakanyediwa le fa o setse o dira. Legale ga go ise go tihomamisiwe gore matlo ao a tla agwa fa kae le gore jang. Go tla nama go tihomilwe bonno jwa nakwana fa go sa ntse go baakanyediwa moepo, e re fa o setse o dira go agwe matlo a sennelaruri.

### Tshoboko ya ditiro le ditlamelo

Dingwe tsa ditironyana tsa konokono, ditlamelo le dikago tse di tla dirwang ke:

- Go gogela ditsela kwa tseleng kgolo ya Gaborone – Francistown.
- Go tlosa sekgwa, go kgopha mmu o o fa godimo le go epa mmu o o tla dirisiwang.
- Go lomaganya dipompo tse di tlang metsi;
- Go epa mekoti;
- Leiso la magala (kwa a besiwang teng);
- Sefala sa motlakase;
- Thotobolo ya molora le masalela;
- Mabante a mokoti;
- Megala ya motlakase;
- Kagelelo le tshireletso;
- Kago ya bonno ; le
- Diofisi, matlathlobelo, madirelo le dikago

## LOBAKA LO LO BEETSWENG TIRO

Mo nakong eno go sa ntse go dirwa ditshekatsheko go tihomamisa ka fa tiro e e ka amang tikologo (jaaka metsi, dimela, phefo, mmu) ka teng, le tsone tsa matshelo le itsholelo, (jaaka merafe, diphatlha tsa mmereko le kgwebo, botsogo le digwao tsa batho) Ditshekatsheko tse e tla nna bontlhabongwe jwa tshekatsheko ya kamego ya tikologo le matshelo kgotsa *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment* (ESIA), ebile di tla konelwa ka pego e e tla fiwang mmuso wa Botswana ka ngwaga wa 2007 o simolola. Morago ga se, mmuso wa Botswana o tla bona gore a o rebola tiro ya Mmamabula kgotsa nnyaa.

Fa mmuso o ntshitse tetla, Meepong le babeeletsi ba bangwe ba ba kgonang ba tla a bona gore a ba ka tswelala ka tiro. Tshwetso e e solofetswe fa gare ga 2007.

Fa mmuso wa Botswana le Meepong ba rebotse tiro go tswelala, kago ya sefalana sa motlakase e ka simolola ka mafelo a 2007.

Tiriso ya ntlha e akanyediwa go nna kwa tshimologong ya 2011, fa moepo one le sefala sa motlakase di tla a dira ka botlalo mafelo a 2013.

## BADIREDI BA BA IKEMETSENG

*Environmental Resources Management Pty Ltd* (ERM), e e leng feme ya bodiredi ya mafatshe, le *Digby Wells and Associates* (DWA) ke dikompone tsa bodiredi tse di ikemetseng tsa mafatshe tse di nang le maitemogelo mo go direng ditshekatsheko tsa mofuta o. Ke tsone di thapilweng go dira ditshekatsheko tsa Mmamabula tsa ESIA. Dikompone tse di dirisana le bomaitseanape ba Botswana, ebile makgamu a oo mabedi a tla tihomamisa gore ditshelela tsa kgotlelo ya tikologo le matshelo di elwa tlhoko. Fa go ka lemogwang matshosetsi a kamego ya tikologo go tla balwa maano a go e thibela kgotsa go e fokotsa, go bo go tokafatswe maduo a tiro e.

## DILO TSE DI SETSENG DI LEMOGILWE

Dilo dingwe tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e di ka nna le maduo a a nametsang le a a sa nametseng mo dikarolong tse di farologanyeng tsa tikologo (sa tlhologo le tsa matshelo). Meepong e itlama go tlhokomela gore dintlha tse di elwa tlhoko. Dingwe tsa dintlha tse di setseng di lemogilwe ke tse di latelang. Tswae-tswae akanya ka tsone. O tla a nna le sebaka sa go ntsha tse dingwe.

- Ditiro
- Metsi
- Kgotlelo ya phefo
- modumo
- Botsogo le pabalesego
- Mosuke wa baeng
- Tlhaelo ya lefatshe
- Diphatlha tsa itsholelo le dikgwebo
- Diphetogo tsa matshelo
- Ithuto ya ditiro

## LENANELO LA SEABE SA SETSHABA

Banaleseabe ba fiwa Sebaka sa go nna le lesedi ka tiro e le go ntsha matshwenyego a bone, go fa dikgakololo tse di ka tokafatsang ditsela tse tiro e e ka ba solegelang molemo ka tsone. Dikakgelo tse, maduo a dipatlisiso, mmogo le dikgakololo tsa dithuto baitseanape, di tla betla mokgwa o tiro e tla rulaganngwang e ba e tsamaisiwa ka one.

Lenaneo le le akanyeditsweng setshaba le ntse jaana:

### **Phukwi/ Phatwe 2006**

- Kitsiso ya tiro ka mokwalo wa tshedimose tso, makwalo a taletso, dipampiri tsa dikarabo le dipampitshana tsa ipapatso.
- Dipampiri tsa dikitsiso le kanamiso ya dikgang.

### **Phatwe 2006**

- Diphuthago tsa go amogana megopolo le puso, makgotlana a a ikemetseng ka nosi, ba ba nang le kgatlhego, setshaba le banaleseabe ba bangwe;
- Tshoboko ya dikakgelo le dintlha tsotlhe mo pegong ya tshedimoso

### **Lwetse 2006**

- Motheo wa pego ya tshedimoso;
- Go fa banaleseabe ditshwetso tsa pego ya tshedimoso

### **Phalane – Morule 2006**

- Go dira dipatlisiso tse di tseneletseng le kanoko ya ditlamorago.
- Go tsweledisa therisanyo le banaleseabe.

### **Firikgong 2007**

- Motheo wa pego ya dipatlisiso tsa go amega ga tikologong o bo neelwa mmuso wa Botswana.
- Go itsise banaleseabe ka motheo wa pego ya dipatlisiso tsa kamego ya tikologo, le go ba neela dikwalo tsa taletso ya diphuthago tsa tshoboko ya ditshwetso.
- Dipampiri tsa diikitsiso le kanamiso ya dikgang

### **Tlhakole 2007**

- Diphuthago tsa ditshwetso le makgotla a a ikemetseng ka nosi(NGOs), ba ba nang le kgatlhego, Setshaba le banaleseabe ba bangwe;
- Go konetelela pego ya ESIA
- Go fa banaleseabe pego ka ditshwetso.

### **Mopitlo – Moranang 2007**

- Tsweledisa ya karolo ga banaleseabe mo ditshekatshekong tsa seitseanape jaaka go tlhokega.

### **Seetebosigo 2007**

- Go fa mmuso wa Botswana pego ya ESIA le go netefatsa gore setshaba se a e amogela

# MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

## PROPOSED COAL MINE, POWER STATION AND TRANSMISSION LINES IN CENTRAL BOTSWANA

### ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document is available in English and Setswana

#### PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document provides important information about proposed coal mines, power station and transmission lines in the area of Mmamabula, Central District, Botswana.

Please read this document carefully as it provides you with information on:

- the proposed project;
- the environmental and social impact assessment process that will be followed; and
- the public participation process (PPP) which invites you to share your ideas, thoughts and concerns, which will help us to understand the environmental and social impacts of this project.

Two separate documents will be prepared to meet Botswana government and international finance institution requirements. These will be:

- Botswana Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- International Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Both documents will be made available to the Botswana authorities and stakeholders and the PPP will provide input into both documents.

To ensure that you receive further documents and that all your comments and issues are considered, please complete the response sheet, or call or email:

Digby Wells & Associates:

Helen Knight  
Private Bag X10046, Randburg,  
2125, South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za)  
Local Contact Telephone number:

Comments to reach us on or  
before, the 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006.

#### WHAT IS THE MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT?

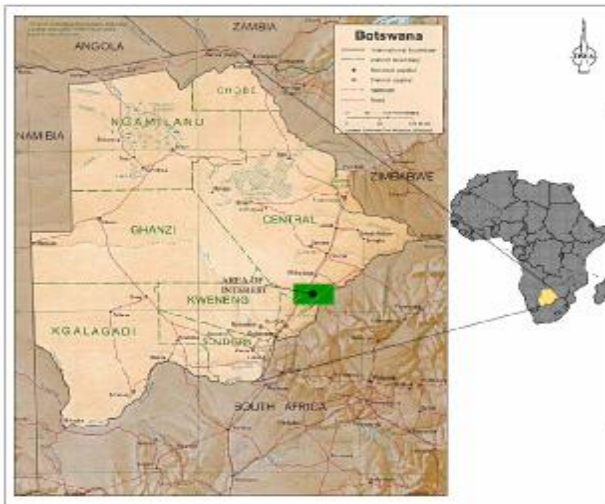
Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd (Meepong) and Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd are Botswana companies wholly owned by CIC Energy Corp (CIC). Meepong has the rights to explore for coal resources in the Mmamabula coal field, Central District, Botswana. This proposed project is called the Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP) and, if approved, would include the development of underground coal mines; the construction of a power plant and the development of transmission lines to carry power to areas of Botswana and South Africa. (Map 1)

From 2007 it is expected that there will be more electricity needed by people living in Southern Africa than can be supplied by existing power plants. The development of the MEP would therefore provide a new and important source of power supply for Botswana and South Africa.

Meepong's explorations have shown a large amount of high quality coal deep under ground in the Mmamabula Project area. Studies show that there should be enough coal in the Mmamabula area to provide the proposed power plant for 40 years. It is this coal that would be mined using underground methods and brought to the surface where it would be burned in the proposed power plant to create electricity. The electricity would then be carried along the transmission lines to areas of Botswana and South Africa.

If the project goes ahead, mining could take place in two areas - Mmamabula East (situated in the Dovedale, Mookane and Mmaphashalala areas) and Mmamabula South (situated in the Dibete area). The project would also build a power plant in the Mmamabula East area and power lines would carry this power to parts of Botswana through the Mosaditshwene Power Station about 60km from Gabarone, the Moropule Substation near Palapye and the Phokoje Substation close to Selebe Phikwe. The additional power would be sold to South Africa and transmitted along other power lines across the Botswana-South Africa border. (see map 2)

#### Map 1: Project Location



# Mmamabula Mine and Power Station Areas of Predominant Proposed Mine Infrastructure

## Legend

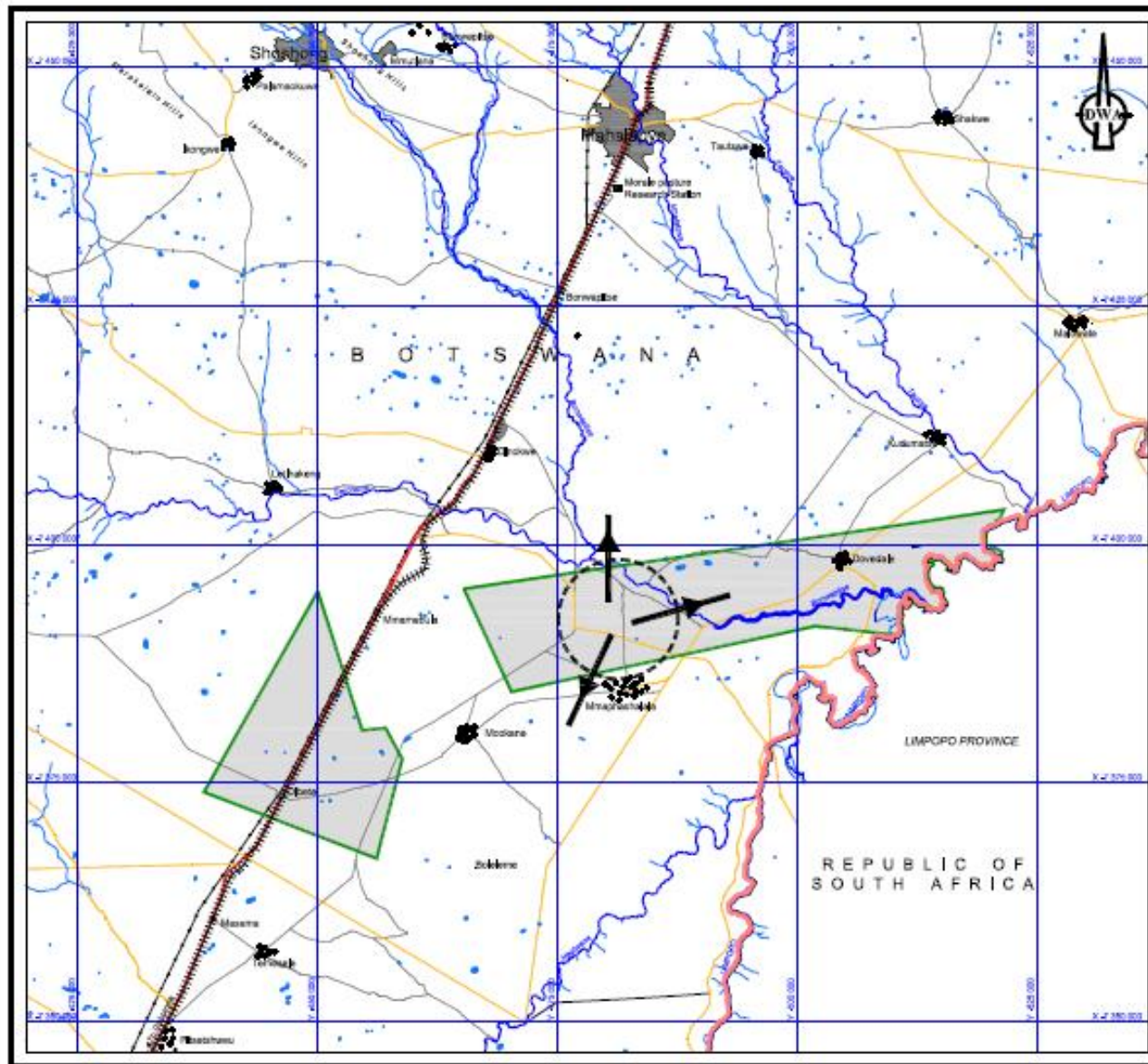
-  Main road
-  Secondary road
-  Other roads
-  Rivers
-  Powerline
-  Railway
-  Area of interest
-  International boundary
-  Villages
-  Predominant mine area
-  Direction of transmission line routes

Map Projection and Coordinate System  
Projection: UTM  
Datum: Cape 1950/ Cape Datum  
Coordinate Unit: Meter

Drawing compiled by:  
August 2006



NOT TO SCALE



## ADDITIONAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A number of different activities would be carried out if the project goes ahead. Some of the main activities are:

### Water supply

The project would need to identify water to use for its operations. Some of this water could be taken from a well field to the west of the project area while other water would come from the existing and new dams in the north of the country through a pipeline developed by the project in co-operation with the Botswana Government.

### Calcrete mining

The project may also need to mine calcrete from surrounding areas. When coal is burned to create power it releases some gasses that have been stored inside the coal while it was under ground. Calcrete is added to the coal burning process to absorb some of these gasses - mainly sulphur. The calcrete would be mined above the ground (open cast) from areas around the mine and transported by road to the power plant. If the project decides not to use calcrete, it would use limestone to help remove the sulphur. This limestone could be imported from South Africa.

### Roads

A number of roads in and around the project area would need to be created or upgraded to ensure that goods and services can be safely and easily transported to where they are needed. A new intersection would link the project area to the A1 highway and most material would be transported along this route.

### Housing

Accommodation would need to be built to house workers during the construction and operation of the mine and power station. Exactly where and how such accommodation might be built is not yet decided. However a construction camp would be set up with temporary housing for the construction phase and permanent housing would be established for the operational phase.

### Overview of activities and infrastructure

Some of the main project activities, infrastructure or buildings to be established for the project are:

- Access roads from the Gaborone-Francistown highway;
- Bush clearing and top soil removal as well as major earthworks for project construction;
- Water supply pipelines;
- Underground mines;
- A coal beneficiation plant (for processing the coal);
- A power station;
- An ash waste site;
- Conveyor belts;
- Power lines;
- Security and fencing;
- Residential development; and
- Offices, laboratory, workshops and buildings.

## IMPORTANT PROJECT TIMING

At the moment studies are being carried out to look at the effects that the project would have on the natural environment (eg: water, plants, air, soil) and the socio-economic environment (eg: communities; jobs and business opportunities; health and cultural heritage). These studies are part of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and will result in a report to be submitted to the Botswana Government in early 2007. Based on this and other reports, the Botswana Government will decide whether to approve the Mmamabula Project or not.

If Government approval is granted, Meepong and potential investors will make a final decision about whether to proceed with the project. A decision is expected by mid 2007.

If the Botswana Government and Meepong give approval to the project the power plant construction should commence in late 2007.

The first commercial operations will be planned to begin in early 2011 and the mine and power plant would then reach full generating capacity by the end of 2013.

## INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS

Environmental Resources Management Pty Ltd (ERM), an international environmental consulting firm, and Digby Wells and Associates Pty Ltd (DWA) are independent consulting companies with worldwide experience in undertaking studies like this one. They have been contracted to carry out the studies for the Mmamabula ESIA. They are working with specialists from Botswana and together these teams will ensure that the different environmental and social impacts of the proposed project are carefully considered. Where negative impacts are identified by the specialists they will develop plans to avoid or reduce these impacts and benefits arising from the project will be maximised.

## ISSUES IDENTIFIED SO FAR

Issues arising from the project are likely to have both positive and negative effects on different parts of the environment (natural and social). Meepong is committed to making sure that these issues are properly addressed. Some examples of issues already identified are listed below. Please think about these. You will have the opportunity to raise any others:

- Employment
- Water
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Health and Safety
- Influx of newcomers
- Access to land
- Economic and business opportunities
- Social change
- Skills development

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Stakeholders are offered the opportunity to gain knowledge about the project and to raise issues they are concerned about and to make suggestions to improve project benefits. These comments, together with the findings and recommendations of the specialist studies, will shape the way the project would be designed and carried out.

The public participation proposed schedule is shown below:

### **July/ August 2006**

- Notification of the project through this Background Information Document, letters of invitation, response sheets and brochures;
- Posters and Media releases.

### **August 2006**

- Information sharing meetings with Government, NGOs, interested parties, communities and other stakeholders;
- Gather all comments and issues in a Scoping Report.

### **September 2006**

- Draft Scoping Report;
- Feedback to stakeholders on Scoping Report.

### **October – December 2006**

- Carry out detailed studies and impact assessment;
- Ongoing consultation with stakeholders.

### **January 2007**

- Draft EIA to be submitted to Botswana Government;
- Notify stakeholders of availability of Draft EIA Report and issue letters of invitation for feedback meetings;
- Posters and Media releases.

### **February 2007**

- Feedback meetings with NGOs, interested parties, communities and other stakeholders;
- Feedback to stakeholders on any decisions.

### **March – April 2007**

- Ongoing stakeholder involvement in specialist studies as required.

### **June 2007**

- Submit international ESIA and make available to Botswana Government and public.



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
Private Bag X10046  
Randburg; 2125  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

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04 August 2006

Dear Authority

**INVITATION TO AN INFORMATION SHARING MEETING FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd and Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd are Botswana registered companies, wholly owned by CIC Energy Corp. ("CIC") incorporated under the International Business Companies Act in the Territory of the British Virgin Islands and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada. CIC has conducted an evaluation of a coal deposit in the Mmamabula coal field in Central Botswana (Refer to map attached). The proposed project, known as the Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP), focuses on two areas held under two prospecting licenses granted by the Government of Botswana. The areas are 10 kms apart and are referred to as Mmamabula East (situated in the Dovedale, Mookane and Mapashalela area) and Mmamabula South (situated in the Dibete area). If the project goes ahead it will include underground coal mines and the construction of a power station, with transmission lines to be operated as an Independent Power Producer. Based on initial studies, it has been determined that there should be a coal resource of sufficient quality and quantity to support a 3600MW power station for a period of at least 40 years. The power station would feed into the Botswana and South African power grids with power being sold to South Africa.

In terms of the Environment Conservation Act No 6 of 2005, this project requires environmental authorization from the Botswana Government.

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed to undertake the required environmental work for this proposed development. A number of studies will be undertaken and brought together in a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

As part of the ESIA a Public Participation Process (PPP) is being undertaken. This includes information sharing meetings to be held with the following parties:

- Regulatory authorities (at National and District levels);
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public);
- Communities in Dovedale, Mookane, Dibete and Mapashalela villages affected by the mine and power station;



- Affected farmers in the Tuli Block;
- Affected parties along the transmission lines corridor.

You are invited to attend an Authorities information sharing meeting in Gaborone.  
The objectives of the information sharing meetings would be to:

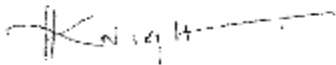
- Introduce the Mmamabula Project and ESIA process;
- Identify issues of concern and project alternatives; and
- Identify any additional interested and affected parties.

The details for this meeting are as follows:

**Date:** 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
**Time:** 09:00  
**Venue:** Old Council Chamber, Serowe

Please reply by 21st August 2006. Queries and responses can be directed to Helen Knight by telephone 0027 11 504 1404 or fax 0027 86 502 8680.

Yours faithfully



**Helen Knight**  
**Public Participation Co-ordinator**  
**Digby Wells & Associates**

# PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC Energy Corp (CIC) as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

In August/September 2006 DWA and ERM held a first round of information sharing meetings with the following stakeholders:

- National, District, Sub-district and Local authorities;
- Directly affected communities including the villages of Dovedale; Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete and the Tuli Block farmers; and
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

At these meetings it was requested that further meetings be held with the directly affected communities and the Tuli Block farmers. The first round of meetings were held to disseminate information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project and to gather issues, comments and suggestions regarding the project and the proposed transmission lines.

The second round of community meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information. Meetings will be held in each of the affected villages.

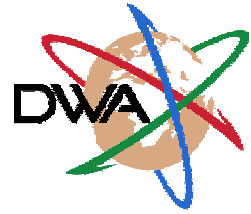
You are hereby invited to attend this second round information sharing meeting.

Village: Dovedale  
Date: Sunday, 26th November 2006  
Time: 09:00  
Venue: Community Hall, Dovedale

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

**REGISTRATION FORM**  
**CIC ENERGY CORPORATION**  
**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**  
**BOTSWANA**



The background information document enclosed provides information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project in Botswana. Please complete Section A of this form for our database to ensure that you will be registered as an interested and affected party. Please complete sections B-E so that we may develop a better understand of your information needs. Your comments are highly appreciated, and they will form part of the final document to be submitted to the Botswana Ministry of Environmental Affairs. Additional pages may be attached if sufficient space has not been provided.

**A) Your contact details:**

Name:
Residential or Postal Address:
Telephone Number:
Fax Number:
Cell phone Number:
Email Address:
Organisation/ Department:
Position:

**B) What is your interest in this project?**

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**C) Do you have any specific concerns (such as water, soil, pollution, cultural or historical?)**

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**D) Do you require further information? If so, of what nature?**

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**E) If you know of anyone else who should be informed about this project please provide their details below:**

Name:

Organisation:

Address:

Contact Number:

Please return this response sheet by no later than **08/09/2006**

To: Helen Knight;

Fax: 0027 865 028680 or

Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or

Post: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, South Africa 2125

If you wish to discuss the project further please leave a message for Helen Knight on  
Telephone: 0027 11 504 1404

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this response sheet.**



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
Private Bag X10046  
Randburg; 2125  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

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08 August 2006

Dear Interested Party

**INVITATION TO AN INFORMATION SHARING MEETING FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT**

Meepong Resources (Pty) Ltd and Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd are Botswana registered companies, wholly owned by CIC Energy Corp. ("CIC") incorporated under the International Business Companies Act in the Territory of the British Virgin Islands and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada. CIC has conducted an evaluation of a coal deposit in the Mmamabula coal field in Central Botswana (Refer to map attached). The proposed project, known as the Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP), focuses on two areas held under two prospecting licenses granted by the Government of Botswana. The areas are 10 kms apart and are referred to as Mmamabula East (situated in the Dovedale, Mookane and Mapashalela area) and Mmamabula South (situated in the Dibete area). If the project goes ahead it will include underground coal mines and the construction of a power station, with transmission lines to be operated as an Independent Power Producer. Based on initial studies, it has been determined that there should be a coal resource of sufficient quality and quantity to support a 3600MW power station for a period of at least 40 years. The power station would feed into the Botswana and South African power grids with power being sold to South Africa.

In terms of the Environment Conservation Act No 6 of 2005, this project requires environmental authorization from the Botswana Government.

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed to undertake the required environmental work for this proposed development. A number of studies will be undertaken and brought together in a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

As part of the ESIA a Public Participation Process (PPP) is being undertaken. This includes information sharing meetings to be held with the following parties:

- Regulatory authorities (at National and District levels);
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public);

- Communities in Dovedale, Mookane, Dibete and Mapashalela villages affected by the mine and power station;
- Affected farmers in the Tuli Block;
- Affected parties along the transmission lines corridor.

You are invited to attend an information sharing meeting in Mochudi or Palapye. The objectives of the information sharing meetings would be to:

- Introduce the Mmamabula Project and ESIA process;
- Identify issues of concern and project alternatives; and
- Identify any additional interested and affected parties.

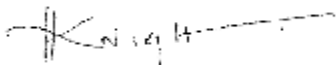
The details for these meetings are as follows:

**Date:** 29<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
**Time:** 10:00  
**Venue:** Molefhi Senior Secondary School, Mochudi

**Date:** 31<sup>th</sup> August 2006  
**Time:** 10:00  
**Venue:** Palapye Community Hall, Palapye

Please reply by 21st August 2006. Queries and responses can be directed to Helen Knight by telephone 0027 11 504 1404 or fax 0027 86 502 8680.

Yours faithfully



**Helen Knight**  
**Public Participation Co-ordinator**  
**Digby Wells & Associates**

**KITSISO KA PATLISISO YA KGOTLELO YA TIKOLOGO E E KA TSALWANG KE  
TSHIMOLODISO YA LEFelo LA KGOTETSO KWA  
MMAMABULA**

Kitsiso e, e sala morago tsamaiso ya molao wa Botswana wa Tshomarelo Tikologo (temana ya borataro (6) ya molao wa 2005) (Authority Ref.: DEA/BOD7/9XVII le DEA/BOD7/9XVII(310) go dira dipatlisiso mabapi le kgotlelo tikologo e e ka tsalwang ke go tlhlongwa ga lefelo la kgotetso kwa Mmamabula le le sikilweng.

**TLHALOSO YA TIRO KA BOTLALO**

Go leka go tokafatsa seemo sa lethoko la motlakase mo Botswana, Aforika Borwa (South Africa) le mafatshe a a mabapi, Meepong Resources (Pty)Ltd (“Meepong”), e leng komponi e e kwadisitsweng semmuso ya Botswana e bannngwa yone e leng CIC Energy Corp, e tswetse le go dira dithuto dipatlisiso tse di tseletseng mabapi le kgonagalo ya go bulwa ga moepo mo tshimong ya magala e e sikilweng kwa Mmamabula mo kgaolong ya legare mo Botswana gammogo le go tlhogwa ga seteišene sa phetlho-motlakase se se dirisanang le one moepo o ke Meepong Energy (Pty) Ltd e e leng lekalana la CIC Energy Corp. Meepong e itebagantse gape le go sekaseka kgonagalo ya go gokelwa ga megala ya neelano-motlakase go tswa mo Seteišeneng sa Motlakase sa Mmamabula go ya go diteišenepotlana tsa Mosaditshwene mo kgaolong ya Borwa, Phokoje kwa bokone-botlhaba gammogo le megala e mengwe e e tlololang kwa Aforika Borwa (South Africa) go tswa gone mo Mmamabula.

**TSAMAISO YA PATLISISO YA KGOTLELO TIKOLOGO**

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) le Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) ba tlhophilwe go nna bagakolodi ba ba ikemetseng ka nosi go dira dipatlisiso mabapi le ditlamorago tsa tshimolodiso ya tiro e mo tikologong. Go ya ka molao le tsamaiso, go tlhokega gore go dirwe lenaneo le ka lone morafe le one o ka fiwang sebaka sa go tsaya karolo mo tironng e, maikaelelo e le go abelana megopolo, go ntsha maikutlo le matshwenyego ape fela a a ka bong a le teng go tswa go botlhe ba ba nang le kgaltheho mo tironng e ebile ba amega ka tsela nngwe.

Go tla nna le diphuthego di le pedi tsa morafe go buisana le batho ba Bokone le Borwa jwa Botswana ka tiro e. Ka jalo, lo lalediwa go tsena nngwe ya diphutheg tse, go tla go itseela ka botlalo se se tla bong se tlhalosiwa, go fa dikgakololo le gone go ntsha matshwenyego le dingongorego tsa lona mabapi le tiro e.

Phuthego ya Ntlha

Letsatsi: 29<sup>th</sup> Phatwe 2006  
Nako: 10:00  
Lefelo: Molefhi Senior Secondary School, Mochudi

Phuthego ya Bobedi

Letsatsi: 31st Phatwe 2006  
Nako: 10:00  
Lefelo: Palapye Community Hall, Palapye

Fa o sa kgone go tsenelela epe ya diphuthego tse, mme o batla go kwadisiwa jaaka mongwe wa ba ba nang le kgaltheho kgotsa ba ba amegang ebile gape o batla go amogela tlhaloso kgotsa go romela megopolo mengwe le dingongorego, tsweetswee ikgolaganye le mongwe wa ba ba latelang:

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight kgotsa Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 8650 28680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) kgotsa [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

# MMAMABULA COAL MINE & POWER PLANT

## Introduction

Eastern Botswana is rich in coal.



CIC Energy Corp. wishes to mine this coal, and build a power station that will generate electricity for Botswana & Southern Africa.

## Approach to Environmental Assessment

A number of specialists will study and assess the environmental and social impacts of the project. Digby Wells and Associates (DWA) will be communicating with authorities, public and surrounding communities to understand concerns and questions. These will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

## Impacts of the Project

Some expected impacts on the surrounding environment include:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create employment,</li> <li>• Air pollution (dust and power station),</li> <li>• Potential pollution of water quality,</li> <li>• Provide electricity,</li> <li>• Diversify industry,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop local infrastructure and social services,</li> <li>• Contribute to Botswana's economic growth,</li> <li>• Disturbances to local biodiversity (plant and animals),</li> <li>• Increased demand of ground and surface water.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Management plans will be developed, taking into account stakeholder comments and specialist findings.

## Coal Mining

Underground mining methods will be used to mine the coal at Mmamabula.



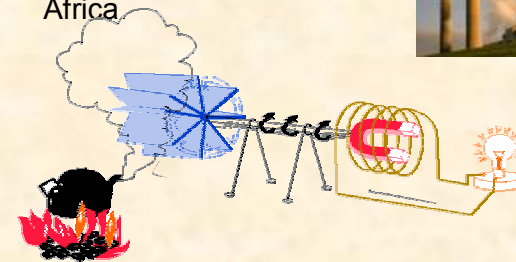
Vertical mine shafts are sunk into the ground to mine the rich coal seam.



The coal will then be stockpiled & transferred to the nearby power station on a conveyor belt.

## Electricity Generation

A 3600MW power station will be built next to the coal mine to generate electricity for Botswana & Southern Africa.



Burning coal heats water which creates steam.

Steam turns a turbine which generates electricity.

## Transmission Lines

Transmission lines will distribute electricity throughout Botswana and South Africa.



A single 400KV power line, will travel from Mosaditshwene north to Phokoje providing electricity to Botswana. Four 400KV lines will transport the rest of the power to South Africa.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at:

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
 Private Bag X10046, Randburg, South Africa, 2125  
 Tel. +27 11 789 9495, Fax + 27 11 789 9498  
 Att: Helen Knight or Liz Hilton-Gray  
[liz@digbywells.co.za](mailto:liz@digbywells.co.za), [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za)

References:  
 Generation Communication, May 2005: Facts and Figures. [www.digbywells.co.za/~/media/Content/050205em\\_02-05](http://www.digbywells.co.za/~/media/Content/050205em_02-05)  
 Speight, J. 2006. Coal. [http://www.terrapower.com/coal/781556734\\_06coal.html](http://www.terrapower.com/coal/781556734_06coal.html)



## PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT

Environmental Resource Management (ERM) and Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) have been appointed by CIC as independent environmental consultants to undertake the environmental and social studies relating to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project.

In August/September 2006 DWA and ERM held a first round of information sharing meetings with the following stakeholders:

- National, District, Sub-district and Local District authorities
- Directly affected communities including the villages of Dovedale, Mmaphashalala, Mookane and Dibete and the Tuli Block Farmers; and
- Interested parties (including NGOs and the general public) in Mochudi and Palapye.

At these meetings it was requested that further meetings be held with the directly affected communities and the Tuli Block Farmers. The first rounds of meetings were held to disseminate information about the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project and to gather issues, comments and suggestions regarding the project, and the proposed transmission lines.

The second round of community meetings will be held to respond to issues and concerns raised during the first meetings and to provide the affected communities with up-to-date information on the project, including technical information.

You are hereby invited to attend this second round information sharing meeting.

Village: Mookane  
Date: Friday, 24th November 2006  
Time: **09:00**  
Venue: Mookane Kgotla

If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to be registered as an interested and/or affected party, receive further information or communicate your ideas and suggestions, please contact the person(s) below.

Digby Wells & Associates  
Helen Knight or Alison Fitzsimons  
Tel: 0027 11 504 1404  
Fax: 0027 86 5028680  
Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za) or [alison@digbywells.co.za](mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za)  
Address: Private Bag X 10046, Randburg, 2125, South Africa

**APPENDIX 5: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION PROCESS:**

## PCPD Methods of Consultation and Media

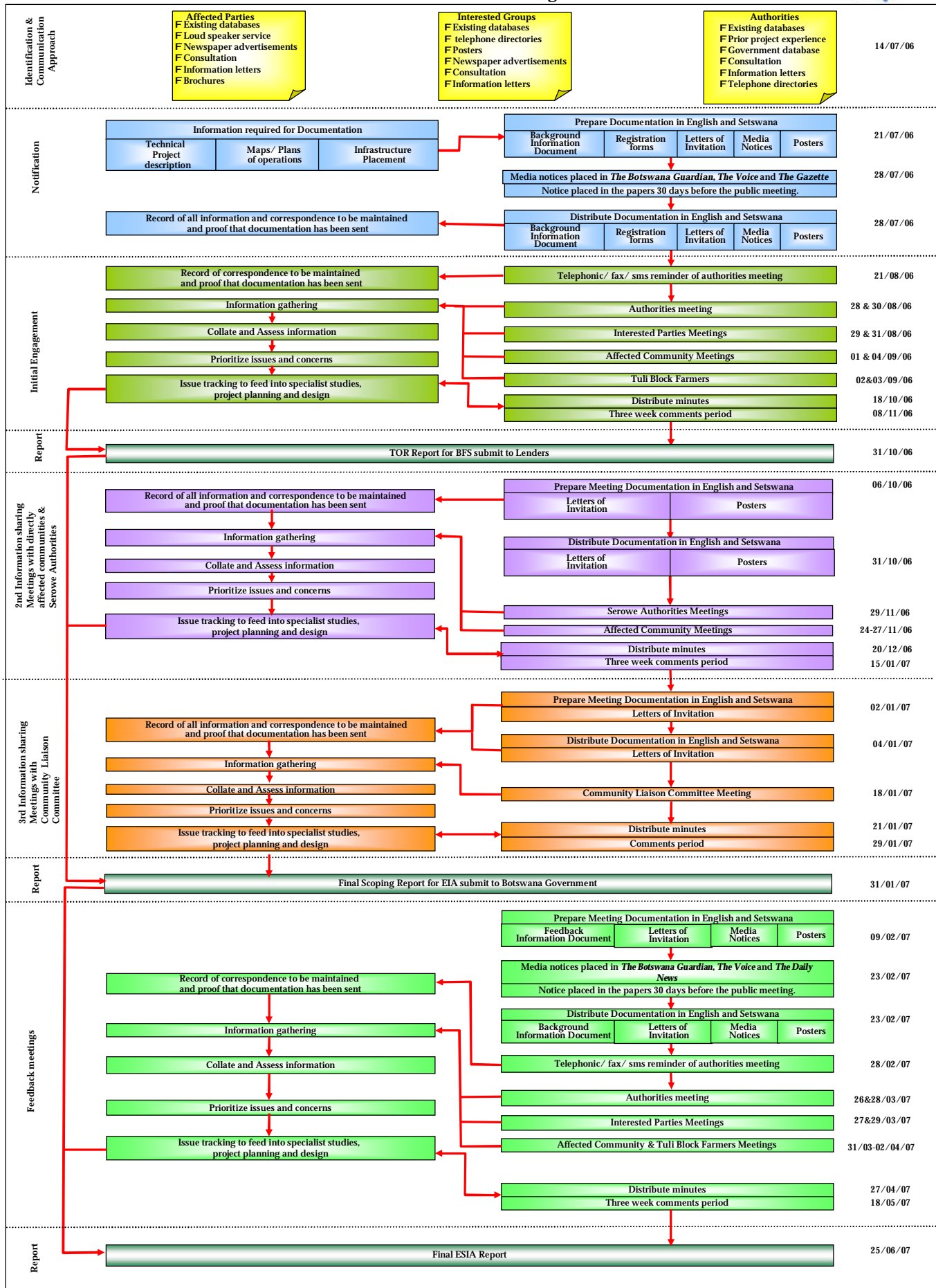
Target Audience	Nature and aim of Consultation	Consultation Team	Media and Consultation Process	Location
National Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Authorities meeting to ensure that the relevant Botswana Government departments understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues to feed into specialist studies.</li> <li>Consultation with authorities to ensure conceptual clarification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Project Director</li> <li>Specialists</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, background information document (BID) presented in English will be posted.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of phone calls, faxes messages.</li> </ul>	Maharajah Conference Centre, Gaborone
Interested Parties (Civil society meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting to ensure that interested parties, including NGO's, understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Ensure that civil society structures have appropriate avenues of participation.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues raised to feed into specialist studies.</li> <li>Interested parties will be sent response sheets to register as an interested party for those who are unable to attend the meeting.</li> <li>Response sheets will feed into specialist studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Project Director</li> <li>Specialists</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, BID and response sheets presented in English will be posted.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of phone calls, faxes messages.</li> <li>A media release advertising meetings will be placed in relevant newspapers</li> <li>Posters advertising the meeting will be on public display</li> <li>Radio advertisements</li> </ul>	Multi Purpose Hall, Senior Secondary School, Mochudi.
Central, District and Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting to ensure that relevant Central, District and Local authorities understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues to feed into specialist studies.</li> <li>Ensure more localized participation of authorities and identify levels of capacity that may be drawn on in future to ensure sustainable implementation of the proposed project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Project Director</li> <li>Specialists</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, BID presented in English and Setswana will be posted.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of phone calls, faxes messages.</li> </ul>	Old Council Chamber, Serowe

<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Nature and aim of Consultation</b>	<b>Consultation Team</b>	<b>Media and Consultation Process</b>	<b>Location</b>
Interested Parties (Civil society meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting to ensure that interested parties, including NGO's, understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Ensure that civil society structures at the more local level have appropriate avenues of participation.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues raised to feed into specialist studies.</li> <li>Interested parties will be sent response sheets to register as an interested party for those who are unable to attend the meeting.</li> <li>Response sheets will feed into specialist studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Project Director</li> <li>Specialists</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, BID response sheet presented in English will be posted.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of phone calls, faxes messages.</li> <li>A media release advertising meetings will be placed in relevant newspapers</li> <li>Poster advertising the meeting will be on public display</li> <li>Radio advertisements</li> </ul>	Community Hall. Palapye
Directly affected communities around the mine and power station sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings to ensure that directly affected communities understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues raised to feed into specialist studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>SIA Manager</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, BID and brochures presented in Setswana will be handed out.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of posters placed in villages and community loud speaker system.</li> <li>Stakeholder mailing list updated</li> <li>Radio advertisements</li> <li>Loud speaker system</li> </ul>	Dovedale Village Mookane Village Dibete Village Mmaphashalala Village
Directly affected communities around the transmission lines sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings to ensure that directly affected communities understand what the project will entail.</li> <li>Gather any concerns and issues raised to feed into specialist studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation, BID and brochures presented in Setswana will be handed out.</li> <li>Follow up reminders for this meeting will be in the form of posters placed in village and community loud speaker system.</li> <li>Stakeholder mailing list updated</li> <li>Radio advertisement</li> </ul>	No directly affected villages have been noted at this stage. Should any villages become apparent then meetings will be arranged as with the directly affected communities.
Directly affected parties in the Tuli Block (farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations will take place to ensure that the farmers understand what the project will entail and to gather any concerns and issues raised to feed into specialist studies.</li> <li>It is imperative that the farmers understand how they will be affected, what their rights are and what they will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitator</li> <li>Scribe(s)</li> <li>Translator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter of invitation to the interested party meeting, BID, and response sheets presented in Setswana or English will be handed out.</li> <li>Meetings will be held</li> </ul>	Kwa Nokeng Lodge  Dovedale Farm

<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Nature and aim of Consultation</b>	<b>Consultation Team</b>	<b>Media and Consultation Process</b>	<b>Location</b>
	be entitled to should the project go ahead. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Response sheets will be available for those who are unable or unwilling to attend meetings</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stakeholder mailing list updated</li><li>• Radio advertisements</li></ul>	



# Mmamabula Energy Project Public Consultation Program



**APPENDIX 6: MINUTES FROM MEETINGS – PPP ROUND 1**



**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

Digby Wells & Associates (Pty) Ltd  
Fern Isle; Section 9  
359 Pretoria Ave  
Private Bag X10046  
Randburg; 2125  
South Africa  
Tel: +27 11 789 9495  
Fax: +27 11 789 9498  
Email: [info@digbywells.co.za](mailto:info@digbywells.co.za)

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18 October 2006

Dear Sir/ Madam

## **DRAFT MINUTES OF THE INFORMATION SHARING MEETING WITH INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (IAPs) ON THE PROPOSED MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT IN BOTSWANA**

Information sharing meetings were held from 28<sup>th</sup> August 2006 – 4 September 2006 with Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs). The objectives of this meeting were to disseminate information with regard to the proposed Mmamabula Energy Project (MEP), and allow participants to voice their issues, concerns and suggestions.

Attached, please find a copy of the Draft Minutes for your perusal and comment. We apologise that it has taken longer than anticipated to finalise these minutes and distribute them to you, however, we wanted to be sure of the accuracy of translation in recording both the content of comments and the spirit in which comments were made. Issues that were identified at this meeting will be investigated as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and associated specialist studies that are currently in progress.

Kindly review these minutes and submit any comments, in writing, to either:

- Your village VDC secretary. DWA will arrange to collect any written comments from the VDC; or
- Mrs Helen Knight at Digby Wells & Associates (see address below),

by not later than **17<sup>th</sup> November 2006**. Should no comments be received, these minutes will be regarded as the Final Minutes.

Comments can be forwarded to:

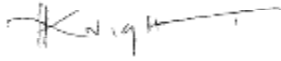
**Helen Knight**  
**Digby Wells & Associates**  
**Private Bag X 10046**  
**Randburg, 2125**  
**South Africa**  
**Tel: +27 11 504 1409**  
**Fax: +27 86502 8680**  
**Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za)**



DWA and ERM would like to thank you for participating in this project and look forward to your continued involvement.

The second round of public meetings with the directly affected villages will commence during the week of 20th November 2006. Invitations stating venues and confirmed dates to these meetings will be sent out within the next 14 days.

Yours sincerely



H Knight  
Public Participation Co-ordinator  
Digby Wells & Associates

**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO BOTSWANA**

**E TSHWERWE: MOSUPOLOGO, LWETSE A LE  
4,2006**

**KA: 09H00– 13H00**

**KWA: MOOKANE MO KGOTLENG**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A.

Mo Table 1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlaheletsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1: setlhopa sa batlhotlhomisi**

Setlhopa sa batlhotlhomisi			
NAME	ORGANISATION	TEL	FAX
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompati	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi wa metsotso ya Setswana		

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Mme Andy Spitz on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM. O ne kopela maloko a setlhopa a a neng ba seo maitshwerelo ka ban e ba tlhoka go beola ko Afrika Borwa ka tshoganetso.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Mme Spitz a tthalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya Appendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong

## 4 Maikaelelo a phuthego

Mme Spitz a itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supywa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela:

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA);

- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo; le
- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweleledisa letsema.

Maikaelelo a phuthego e ne e le go sedimosetsa setshaba se seamegang mo tirong ya Mmamabula ka ga yone le go kwala matshwenyego le maikutlo a sone.

## **5 Tsamaiso ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz a bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix B.

## **6 Tshakatsheko ya ka kamego ya tikologo**

Mme Spitz a itsise puthego ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswelela ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala. O ne a nopola dingwe dintlha tsa slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase

Go tswa foo mme Spitz a tswelela a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang:

- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa
- Popego ya lefatshe
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego, kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;
- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go lathiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Go na le dintlha tse dingwe tsa dipaltisiso tsa metsi tse di supiwang mo slide 21.

Mme Spitz a tlhalosa ka dikgato tse ditlaa tsewang go tswa fa, mokwalo wa dingongorego le kitsiso ka ditsela tsa go tllhaeletsa kompone. Di ka bonwa mo slide 26 go fitlha mo go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B.

## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Rre Ranthokawane	A akgela a re o itumelela gore magala a bonwe. A tlhalosa gore magala a ne a kile a dupelwa mo dingwageng tsa 1980. Go tlogetswe mesima e e diphatsa mo leruong dikgomong ka di ka wela mo go one mme tsa golafala.
AS	A fetola ka gore CIC ga ena seabe mo tiragalong eo, mme se a se buileng se tlaa elwa tlhoko.
Rre Ranthokawane	A go tlaa nna le mosi o o diphatsa mo botshelong jwa motho o tlaa tswang mo chammong ya madirelo a?
AS	Bogakolodi bo tswelitse ka go tlhatlhoba magala, se se tlaa supa ka mosi o a tlaa dirang fa sena go tshubiwa le gore o ka loalwa jang. Goromente wa Botswana o beile monwana protocol ya Kyoto e lebaneng le go laola seemo ka tse di fokelwang mo phefong, Gape, go nna le melawana ya mfatshefatshe e e tlaa salwang morago. Tiro e tlaa ikaega mo melawaneng e mo bobeding jo, e leng ya maemo a a kwa go dimo.
Rre Baatweng	A botsa ka phimolodikeledi e e ne mongwe wa motse a ka e bona ke fa a ne a ka lwatsa ke sulphur e e fokelang mo phefong ke moepo.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Rre Baatweng	A botsa ka dinako tse go tlaa tlohwang seemo sa tikologo ka tsone mo tsamaisong e e tlaa dirwang ya go lepa tswelolepele botshelo jotlhe jwa moepo. Go ne go tlaa dirwa eng fa tikologo e ne e ka senyega thata ga gare ga dinako tse?
Rre Baatweng	A re motse o dirisa didiba mme ga di a epelwa bo teng jo bo leele . Fa moepo o ka dirisa didiba le one, go tlaa fokotsa selekanyo sa metsi a a ntshiwang mo didibeng.
Rre Baatweng	A botsa fa go ne go ka seke go nne le boemedi jwa metse e e ka amegang, le gore bo duelelwe ditshenyegelo ke CIC. Khuduthamaga e e ne e tlaa itebaganya le mathata a tshwanang le a teswefatso ya tikologo, phimolodikeledi, gape e tlhomamise gore metse e e nne le bobueledi jo bo tsepameng.
Rre Baatweng	A botsa gore a e kile ya nna mogopolo go fudusa batho botlhe ba kgaolo e, go lebilwe diphetogo tse di tona tse di tlaa diragalang mo tikolong. Sekai ke bolelele jwa lebante le le rwalang magala, gape lefelo le go letlhelwang molora mo go lone le tlaa fetola tsela e lefatshe le dirisiwang ka lone.
AS	Mabapi le tsa botsogo le kgang ya phimolodikeledi, go na le patlisiso ya tsa botsogo e e santseng e tswelotse. E tlaa supa seemo sa botsogo mo kgaolong le sa tlhokomelo ya jone. Motlisa ditlhabologa ga a ise a akgele ka Phimolodikeledi. ke kgang e e tlaa sekasekwang mo Lenaneong la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) gore go arabiwe matshwenyego a morafe.. Tsholofelo ke gore botsogo jwa banni ba kgaolo ga bona go amega.
AS	Ka ntlha ya go tlohlwa ga kgaolo ke ba ba tlaa bon ba lepule tswelolepele, go ka dirwa ka dinako tse di farologane go lebilwe diphetogo tse di diragalang. Tiro e tlaa okamela ka fa melwaneng ya mafatshefatshe, e e tswang ko IFC, mme fa go ka tlhoka kelotlhoko e e go tlohwang seemo gantsi gongwe banni ba kgaolo ba ka rutwa go lepa dephetgo tse dingwe jaaka go

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	bophepa jwa metsi a didiba le jwa phefo gore ba dirisanye le baitsaanape.
AS	Mapabi ntlha ya metsi a didiba go dirwa dipatlisiso tse di tseneletseng go senola mathat a a ka nnang teng. Metsi ke ntlha e e botlhokwa thata mo merafeng le mo bogakoloding e e batlang tsekatseko e e matssetseleko. Bogakolodi bo tlaa boela mo go lona ka kitso e ntsi jaaka go ntse go tswelletse. Tsamiaso mo lefatsheng ka karetso ke gore tiriso ya metsi e duelelelwe ka selekanyo se tshwanang sa metsi. Mo go ka dirwa go rorela mo kgaolong ka di kolo kana go a goga ka di phype (pipeline) .
AS	A araba dikakgelo tsa phudiso ya metse ya kgaolo ka gore ke tshwetso e e ne e ka tswewa fa maano a mangwe a padile ka ntlha ya gore e tlisa pheretlhego le tlhakatlhanyo e e ntsi. Mo nakong e ga gona mananeo a go fudusa metse. Fa seemo se se ka fetogae e tlaa nna kang e e tlaa sekasekwang ke mongwe le mongwe yo e mo amang e se fela gore phudiso e diragadiwe go sena morero. Mme Spitz a gatelela gore ga go na maikaelelo a go fudusa metse epe e e dikaganyeditseng moepo. Fa batho ba ka latlhegelwa ke go tiriso ya lefatshe phimilodikeledi e e ka nnang teng ke gore ba neelwe le fatshe go sele. Fa e le gore le fatshele le bonwa ko kgakala go ne go fudusiwa bone ba ba latlhegetsweng ke lefatshe la bone fela, ba isiwa kwa le ba le ba duetsweng,ka lone mme e kang e e tlaa athoga go sena go nniwa fa fatshe le ba e amang morago kwa tota mo tsamaisong .
Rre Mmopi	A lebogela maiteko a setlhopha go anamisa kitso ka tiro e mo metseng ya kgaolo. A ba a re kgoalo e e tlhoka ditlhabologo ka ntlha ya seemo se se tlhobaetsang sa letlhokoladitiro.
Rre Mmopi	A akgela a re lefatshe la kgaolo e le dirisetswa temo le leruo e le ditsela tsa boitshetso. A ba a re go setse go na le matshwenyego ka mafudiso le ka metsi ka ntlha ya trio e. Gape, baitsaanape ba itse gore mafudiso a a tlhakanelwa mme ka jalo bangwe ba ba sa nneng mo kgaolong ba ntse ba tlaa amega ka e lefatshe le e le mafudiso a leruo lwa bone. O dumela

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	gore go dirisiwe mogakolodi wa mono ka o ne a ka tlhaloganyana seemo botoka e le Motswana.
Rre Mmopi	A tlhalosa ka gore morafe o a itse ka ditlamorago tse di sa siamang tsa sulphur, le gore lefelo le go tlaa letlhelwang molora mo go lone le tlaa nna le kamego e e sa siamang mo tikolong ya motse. Ka jalo go botlhoka go itepatepanya le mathata a pele ga a goroga ka bokete. A ntsha mogopolo wa gore bogakolodi bo tshwantshwane moepo o le mengwe ya magala go ithuta ka ditsela tsa go tla mathata a a ka tlhagang.
Rre Mmopi	A bolela fa akanya gore ditlamelo tsotlhe tse di tlaa agiwang mo kgaolong e e go abilweng ditshwanelo tsa di tswammu mo go yone, mme o botsa fa ditsela di tlaa tokafadiwa ka ntlha ya tiro e.
Rre Mmopi	Go umakilwe gore VDC ke yone e e tlaa rulaganyang ditlhaeletsanyo tsa setlhopa sa tiro le banni ba kgaolo. Mme le fa go ntse jalo ene o itse gore e rwele morwalo o o montsi. Ka jalo o dumelana le mogopolo wa gore tlhopiwe maloko a khuduthamga e e tlaa emelang ditshwanelo tsa morafe o o nnang mo metseng e.
Rre Mmopi	A diegela a re o itumelela gore bogakolodi bo tlaa ikgata motlhala fa kitso e ba nang nao ya tiro e sena go oketsega. A gatelela ntlha ya gore bogakolodi bo ele tlhoko a mabaka a bo a neetsweng mo diphuthegong le gore bo tlise dikarabo tse di solofetsweng.
Rre Obakeng	A botsa gore moepo o tlaa o epiwa ka fa tlase ga lefatshe fela kana go tlaa nna le gore go nne le fa go tlaa hatolwang teng fa godimo ga mmu? Go hatola go ka kgoreletsa tiriso ya lefatshe
Rre Obakeng	A botsa ka kgonafalo ya gore lebante le le bolelele jwa 25km le kgoreletse tsamayo mo lefatsheng le gore go tlaa dirwa eng e



SEBUI	KAKGELO
	le sa phimolodikeledi mabapi le go senyegelwa ke tiriso ya lefatshe la sone.
Rre Obakeng	A ntsha mogopolo wa gore fa dichammo tsa madirelo di agiwa, di dirwe boleele jo bo kwa godimo mme ka mokamego ya tikologo ka lobaka la mosi o o sa siamelang loapi e ka fokotsega.
Rre Obakeng	A re o dumelana le mogopolo wa gore go dirisiwe banni ba kgaolo go lepa seemo mo tswelolopeleng.
Rre Keitumetse – VDC Chief	A re fa go lebilwe setshwntsho sa ditlamelo tse di agiwang , Mookane o kgakala le madirelo a motlakase ga mmogo le motse wa bonno jwa ba bereki. Mme o filhelwa mo tseleng e phefo e fokelang mo go yone ka gantsi di fokela ko bo tlabatsatsing. Se se raya gore leswe la lerole le tsa mo lefelo le go latlhelwang lorole mo go lone le tlaa fitlha mo mookane.
Rre Keitumetse – VDC Chief	A akgela ka gore lefelo le go latlhalelwang molora mo go lone le sutlelediwe ko bokone go kganela kgonafalo ya gore phefo e le gasetse mo bathong.
Rre Keitumetse – VDC Chief	Go na le kgonagalo ya gore metsi a didiba tsa kgaolo e a leswefadiwe ke lefelo le go latlhelwang magala mo go lone ka lo le gaufi le motse?
Rre Keitumetse – VDC Chief	Setshwantsho sa mafelo a go tlaa agiwang ditlamelo tsa tiro mo go one se supa gore dikoloi le dapalamo tsa setshaba ga di na go feta ka Mookane. Ka jalo, itsholelo ya motse o ga e ne ga atologa ka mokgwa o o builweng ke bogakolodi. Mme kamego ya tikikologo fela yone e tlaa nna teng mo Mookane.
Rre Lekoa	A botsa ka botona jwa lefatshe le le tlaa tsewang ke tiro (e le dikilometara) le ka ditlamelo tse di tlaa nnang teng.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	A fetola ka gore re santse re sena kitso e e tlhomameng ka botona jwa lefatshe le tiro e ka tsayang, Setshwantsho se re supang tsatsileno ga se supe sentle dikgale le dintlha tse dingwe. Bogakolodi bo tlaa bowa gape ka ditshupo tse di botoka mo diphuthegong tse di latelang; le dinepe tsa kgaolo tse di tsewang moloaping. Mme Spitz a boeletsa ntlha ya gore fa motho a ka tseelwa lefatshe a tlaa bone phimolodikeledi e e lebaneng.
Rre T. Mmopi	O ntsha dikakgelo mabapi le kgang ya lefatshe. BaKaboditsha (landboard) ya ga MmaNgwato e na le ditsha tsa di polase tse di senang beng ko mothabeng. Dikgomo tsa kgaolo e di ka fokoletswa mo go tsone. Had suggestions in relation to the land issue
Rre T. Mmopi	A tswelela a re motse wa bonno jwa ba baberiki o kopanngwe le motse o o leng teng gompiana ka se se tlaa thusa go tlisa ditlabologo le ditlamelo tse di botoka mo banning ba kgaolo. Nngwe ya ditsela tsa phimolodikeledi e ne e kanna go gore metse e e mo kgaolong e fokoletswa tlhwatlha ya motlakase, le go ditsela di tokafadiwe. Dikgato tse di ne di tlaa tlisa maduo a mantle mo kgaolong yotlhe e se batho bangwe fela.
Rre T. Mmopi	E nngwe tsela ya go phimoladikeledi e ne e ka nna gore kgaolo e bone metsi a NS 2, (diphype tsa bobedi). Metsi a a ne a ka nna botoka go na le a gompiano a didiba.
Rre Obakeng (Senior)	A re banni ba kgaolo ba bone mmereko o tshwanang go agiwa ga ditsela, le gore goromente o tshwanetse go itisise batho ka ditlamorago tse di sa siamang tse di ka tlang mo kgaolong e dikaganyeditseng moepo.
Rre Obakeng (Senior)	A botsa gore Sulphur tlisa mathata mo meepong e mengwe ya South Africa le wa Morupule?

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
Rre Obakeng (Senior)	A akgela a re o itumelela go tla ga batlhotlhomisi go anamisa kitso ka tiro e mo morafeng.
Rre Obakeng (Junior)	A botsa ka maranyane a a tlaa dirisiwang mo tiro e, a ba a kopa gore a tlhalosiwe.
Rre Obakeng (Junior)	A gatelela gore go lebilwele botona jwa madirelo a a fetang a Morupele ga nne kana ga tlheno ka botona maranyane a a tlaa dirisiwang a botlhokwa thata malebang le dintlha tse di tshwanan le modumo le leswe le tlaa tswang mo madirelong. A re o dumela gore e tlaa nna o ne moepo o o motona mo go yone yotlhe mo borwa jwa Afrika ya mofuta o.
Rre Obakeng (Junior)	Go nna le baitsaanape mo kgaolong jaaka borramaranyane ba tsa motlakase ba ba ka bong ba reristswe, ka ba ne ba tlaa buelela morafe gape ba begela matshwenyego a setshabeng mo go ba ba tlisang ditlhabolog.
Rre Obakeng (Junior)	Letshenyego la gagwe ke gore e ne e se nako ya go ikanela mokwalo wa go tirisanyomogo (MOU -memorandum of Understanding) o beilweng monwana ke Lekalana la tsaKgotetso le kompone ya motlakase ya Afrika Borwa dipatlisiso di ise di fele le therisanyo e ise e nne teng sentle. O dumela gore e ne e se tsamiso e lolameng mme makoko a a tshwanang le Peelo ya Mafatshe (World Bank) kana IFC a ka nna le lobaka la go ngongorega fa gontse go tswetswe.
Rre Obakeng (Junior)	A boeletsa ntlha ya gore Motse wa bonna jwa babereki o kopanngwe le ya kgaolo gore go atolose itsholelo ya yone.
Rre Bakwena (Senior)	A tlhalosa gore o ne a kile a isiwa ko lefelong le supilweng mo setshwantshong mme lwa motse wa bonno mme le ene mogopolo wa gore o katlosiwe mo go e mmengwe ga a o rotloetse.
Rre Bakwena (Senior)	A boeletsa kgang ya go fudisiwa ga lefelo le go latlhelwang molora mo go lone gore molora o seka wa gasegasetswa mo

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
	metsanang ee mo ntlheng e phefo e fokelang mo go yone.
Rre Molephi	A bolela fa matshenyega a gagwe ka tiro e a mantsi go na le kgatlhego e a nang nao mo go yone. A re tlhaloso ka ditlamelo ga se e tletseng mme morafe o na le tshono ya go nna le kitso e e fetang e o e neetsweng.
Rre Molephi	A botsa ka go nna teng diphatlha tsa mmereko tse tiro e tlaa di dirang e le tsa kgaolo e. Palo ya badiri le gore ba tlaa tswa kae. Go tlhokega tlholosa e e tletseng.
Rre Molephi	A ntsha lobaka la gore sulphur ga se yone fele e e leng gore e ntsha mosi o o sa siamelang loapi. Go tlhalosiwe botoka ka mosi o o tlaa tswang mo madirelong.
Rre Molephi	A akgala ka mathata a go gotela ga legatshe ka karetso mme a batla go itse gore ka seemo sa mathata mo Botswana le gore a goromente o na le seabe mo ditumelanong tsa mafatshefatshe malebang le digreenhouse gas (mewa e e bakang kgotelo ya lefatshe).
AS	A fetola ka gore Goromente o beile monwana protocol ya Kyoto mo go rayang go madirelo a motlakase a ne a tlaa tlhoka go sala morago dilekanyetso tse mo tumelanong eo.
Rre Molephi	A ntsha lobaka la gore go tlhalosiwe botoka ka maranyane a a tlaa dirisiwang mo madirelong. Morafe go o nna go kgona go ipaakanyetsa sentle ditlamorago tsa tiro e fa o sa neelwe kitso e e nitameng. A batla gore tlhaloso e e tseneletseng ka dilekanyetso tse di leng mo melawaneng ya World Bank, go na le gore e unakiwe ka bomotlhofo fela.
AS	A fetola ka gore bogakolodi jo bo tlileng mo puthegong e ga se borramaranyane. Mo diphuthegong tse di latleleng go tlaa bo

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	go biditswe baitsaanape ba ba nang le boitemogelo jo be tseletseng jo bo batliwang. Mme Spitz a botsa gore a dintlha tsa boitsaanape jo bo tseletseng di sekasekwe mo puthegong e e tshwanang le e? kana di lebelelelwe ke khuduthamaga e e ya baitsanape ba ba tswang mo kgaolong le lekoko la borramaranyane bao fela? Morafe o ntshe dikgakololo tsa one malebeng le ntlha ya go anamisa kitso e e tseletseng ya tsa maranyane e e batliwang.
Rre Molefhi	A dumela a re gore go tlhopiwe maloko a khuduthamaga ya baitsaanape ba e leng bana ba metse e. Maloko a a tlhopiwe ka banni ba kgaolo. Mo go ka thusa morafe go ipaakanyetsa diphuthego tse di latelang
Rre Molefhi	A ntsha letshwenyego lwa gagwe la gore morafe o itheye o re o na le seabe kgotsa karolo mo morerong wa tiro mme gongwe ditshetso tsotlhe di setse tserwe. Boemedi jwa motse bo ne bo ka dirisiwa go tshomamisa gore tsamaiso ya go anamisa kitso ke ye e e e senang sephiri.
Rre Molefhi	A tlhalosa fa a tshwenyena ka dinako tse go sofetsweng dikgatelopele mo lenaneong la tiro. Go builwe mo pegong gore motlisa dithabologo o solofetse go ntsha pego ya EIA mo ngwageng o o tlang le gore simololwa tiro ya moepo mo dingwageng tse pedi. A matshwenyego a morafe a tlaa bona tshetsheko e e kgotsafatsang mo nakong e e khutshwanyane go le kana?
AS	A fetola ka go bapisa kagkelo e le ya go belaela bomosola jwa go dira MOU ga gare ga mebuso ya Botswana le Afrika Borwa pele ga sebaka sa go rarabolola dikgang tse di tshagang se nna teng. Bogakolodi le morafe ga di na taolo mo ditshwetsotsong tse di tsewang malebang le puso ya setshaba. Ka dinako tse go solofetsweng dikgatelopele gone, jaaka nako ya pego ya EIA mo Botswana mo go Ferikgong 2007 le ya ESIA ka Seetebosigo 2007, ke tse di beilweng ke motlisa ditlhaobologo. Fa e le gore dipatlisiso ga di ise di fela ka dinako tsa go nna jolo, di tlaa tshwanelwa go sutleletswa ko

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	morago. Ke dinako tse motlisa ditlhabologo bonang di siametse go feta tse dingwe ga di ka tshwarwa mme ga di na go tshwara go fitlhela dipatlisiso tsotlhe di wela le dikgang di sekasekwa.
Dr Maje	A re o dumela gore a madirelo a tlaa feta a mangwe ka botona, eseng mo Afrika fela, mme le e leng mo lefatsheng lotlhe ka bophara. Mme ga a itumedisiwe ke tsela go begwang ka yone le ka fa mabaka a one a sekasekwang. A tswelela ka gore le katse e ka retelelwa ke go tshela mo kgaolong e i.e. tikologo e tlile amega mo go tlaa kganelang botshelo jwa batho.
AS	A fetola ka gore dikakgelo tsa ga Dr Maje ga di tsweledise se a simolotseng a se bua. O boeletsa dintlha dingwe tse a setseng a di buile mo diputhegong tse pedi tse di fitlileng tsa a ne a lo mo go tsone. Bogakolodi ga bo batle gore wa mokgwa dipuisanyo tsa phuthego e o tshwane le o a neng a dirisa ko phuthegong ya Mmaphashala.
Rre Baatweng	A tlhalosa gore Dr Maje o tswa mo kgaolong e ka jalo o na le tshwanelo ya go ntsha maikutlo a gagwe jaaka mongwe le monwe.
Dr Maje	A tlhalosa fa a tswa mo kgaolong e bile a tsene sekole se se potlana mo motseng o le gore batho ba gagwe ba tshwanetse go utlwa nnete.
AS	A tlhalosa gore ga se kgang ya bua boammaruri kana dipipietso e bile bogakolodi ga bo latofatse tshwanelo ya gagwe jaaka e le monni wa Mookane. Bo tshwenyegile ka ga tlhela ga nako mme dintlha tse Dr Maje a di buwang tsa kitso e e tseneletseng ka maranyane a a tlaa dirisiwang le kakgelo ya gore go nne le setlhopho se babueleledi di setse di kwadilwe. Gape ga rena dikarabo tsatsijeno. Se re se itseng keb gore boitsaanape jwa dry cooledke nngwe ya tse di seksekwang ka e sa senye metsi. Re tlaa boa ka kitso e e lebaneng le dintlha tse mo diputhegong tse di latelang.

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
Rre Baatweng	A re phuthego e le tse di latelang di ka seke di nne le maduo mme di tlaa ema gompieno fa le ka kganela monna yo go bua.
AS	A tlhalosa gore fa dikakgelo di ntshiwa ka tsela e e rileng, go fokotsa tshepo e e tlhokegang ga gare ga bogakolodi le morefe. Go nna e kete bogakolodi leka go pipitla kitso e morafe o tshwanelwang ke go nna e fiwa, mo e leng gore gore leke go go dira. Ka jalo bogakolodi bo dumela gore botlhe ba na le tshwanelo ya go ntsha maikutlo mme mo go dirwe ka tsela e tlaa thusang morafe le tsamaiso ya go o fa sebaka sa go nna le karolo.
Dr Maje	A tswelela a gatlelela ntlha ya gore go nne boemedi jo bo tlaa buelelang morafe bo na le boitsaanape. Bogolo jang go buelela balemi-barui ba kgaolo mabapi le kgang ya phimolodikeledi, go fudisiwa le go latlhegelwa ke metsi mo didibeng.
Dr Maje	A tswelela a tlhalosa gore lefuti la molora le ka tlisa tlhofofalo ya botsogo jwa banni ba kgaolo.
Dr Maje	A tlhalosa gore baitsanape ba e leng bana ba motse ba tshwanetse gore ba fiwe karolo ya go thusa morafe go tsaya ditshwetso tse di tshwanang le ya gore go botoka go o fudisiwa le gore fa go ntse jalo, go solofelwe phimolodikeledi y mofuta of mo go motlisa ditlhabologo.
Dr Maje	A botsa ka mabaka a a neng a lebilwe fa go sekwasekwa tlhaego ya ditlamelo, gape a tswelela ka go tlhalosa gore dinako tse go sofefetsweng dikgatelopele mo tsone go lebega gore di ka seke di tshwarege.
AS	A tlhalosa gore Rre Molefhi o setse a akgetse ka ntlha ya dinako.
AS	A re tlaa amogela dipotso tse dingwe gape di le mmalwanyana pele ga nako e patlika gore phuthego tswalwe. Mme a kopa

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	gore di seka tsa boeletsa dintlha tse di setseng di builwe.
Unknown	A botsa ka bo godimo jwa lebante le. A ba botsa gore ke ka gorieg madirelo a sa agiwa kwa Afrika Borwa ka e le gone kwa letlhoko la motlakase le leng le ntsi teng.
Unknown	A botsa gape gore a goromente thusa tiro ka madi.
AS	A fetola a re tiro ga e bone dithuso tsa madi mo go goromernte. Tsamaiso e re leng mo go yone ke tshekatsheko ya kamego (EIA) ya loapi mme e batlwa ke melao ya Botswana.
Unknown	A re goromente kwantlegapelaelo o na le kgatlhego mo tirong le fa go ntse jalo mme go tshwanetse gore go bo go na le boemedi bongwe jwa goromente mo phuthegong. Ka jalo puso e ne e ka utlwa matshenyego a morafe.
RreRre Mothibi	A re dipotso tse di ne di ka bo di botsa goromente e seng lekgotla le. A ba a re go ntse go solofetswe gore meopo o tla nna tseng e sale ngwaga wa 1985..
MmeRre Mosarwa	A re go ne go tlaa bo go le botoka go dirisa sebaka se go tlhopha baemedi.
RreRre Davidson	A botsa gore nako mme e santse e le teng ya go rarabolola dikgang gore a maikutlo a morefe a nne le seabe? A ntsha sekai sa gore motse wa bonno jwa babereki gore o kopanngwe le Mmaphasalala. A go na le kgonafalo ya gore go nne le diphetogo mo lenaneo la peo ya ditlamelo?
AS	A fetola ka gore dintlha tsotlhe tse di builweng di tlaa sekasekiwa mme di tlaa fitlisisetswa ko baitsanapeng ba ba



SEBUI	KAKGELO
	lebaganeng le go thewa ga tiro le ko CIC. Fa go na le dingwe tse di ka sekeng tsa fetolwa CIC e tlaa tshwanelwa ke go ntsha mabaka a gore ke ka goreng go ntse jalo.
Kgosi	A botsa morafe gore tumelano e teng ya gore go tlhophiwe maloko a khuduthamaga e ntse e buiwa, mo bathong ba ba leng mo phuthegong.
Rre Baatweng	A re e ga se nako ya go e tlhopa ka bogakolodi bo tshwanetse go boela ko CIC go ba itsisi ka tshwetso e e tserweng ke morafe go dira lekoko la boemedi. Go ntsha lobaka la gore CIC e duelelele khuduthagama e ditshenyegelo tsa yone.
AS	A fetola a re bogakolodi bo ka buelelela ntlha ya gore CIC e duelelele ditshenyegelo tsa khuduthamaga e mme tshwetso e tlaa nna ya CIC gore ba dira jalo kana nyaa,
Unknown	A re ba bona gore khuduthamaga e tlhophiwe gompiano ka batho le ba ntsi ba ba tsileng phuthego ga ba nne mo motseng mme ba kaseke gongwe ba nne fa go ka twe e bopiwe nako nngwe e sele mo malatsing a a latelang, Ba tswelela ka go ntsha mogopolo wa gore mongwe wa motse e nne rulaganyi wa ditlhaeltsanyo ga gare ga morafe, ba bogosi le CIC.
AS	A tlhalosa gore e tshwetso e tshwanetseng go tsewa ke motse. Bogakolodi bo ba seke bo e tseye.
AF	A ntsha kakanyo ya gore e nne Benjamin Molefi yo e ka nnang moemedi wa mono wa tsayang karolo e, ka a nna kwa Afrika Borwa mme e bile o ntse wa berekela bogakolodi. Khuduthamaga e ka tlhophiwa ke motse Rre Molefhi a bo a fitlisetsa kitso ka tse di diragalang ko bogakoloding.
The Chief	A botsa ka tllaego ya khuduthamaga kgotsa mabaka a a tlaa e laolang?

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
AS	A fetola ka gore mabaka a ga tshwanela go ntshiwa ke bogakolodi mme ke tshono ya ba motse go a ntsha go bo go itsisiwe motlisa ditlhabologo le bogakolodi ko morago.
The Chief	A ntsha mogopolo wa gore go nne le puthego e e sele ya go tlhopa maloko a khuduthamaga mo nakong e e sa fetseng pelo.
AS	A lebogela dikakgelo tsa botlhe a ba tlhalosa gore metsotso ya phuthego e tlaa romelwa diaddress tse di kwadilweng le maina a ba ba tsileng. Go tlaa ba go tlogelwa le meriti ya metsotso fa kgotleng e e ka tsewang ke mongwe le mongwe.

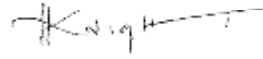
## 8 Tigelo

Mme Andy Spitz a lebegela maiteko a baputhegi go tsaya nako ya go tla phuthego le akgela mo go yone. Phuthego e ne ya tswalwa ka thapelo nako e le 13h30 mo tshokolong.



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Project manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. G. OBANKWA	—	—	—	Box 33 MOKANE
14. K. Mmopi	—	72174665 3773119	—	Box 40806 GARORANE
15. N. KEITUMETSE	—	71264625	—	Box 94 MOKANE
16. B. GONKETSÉ				
17. Thapelo Keitirile				Box 7 MOKANE
18. Matsheane Mokone				Box 151 MOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19. Lesego Sim		71461578		Box 89 Mookane
20. Galenkitse Monyatsi				Box 1 Mookane
21. Borthatelo Setlhako		71396081		Box 261 Gaborone
22. Gadiirelwe Maleme				Box 1 Mookane
23. Masole Selegwa				Box 66 Mookane
24. Letswa Moutsho				Box 22 Mookane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. Tshobane Seakiso				
26. Mpori Mabi langame				Box 133, Mookane
27. Lebene MOTSDIHA		72835441		Box 76 Mookane
28. MONTWOP BRADIWENG				Box 11 Mookane
29. Michael MATHIBA		71965151 72605132		Box 30 Mookane
30. MONTWOP MONTWOP		72241904		Box 91 MATHIBA

31. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
Boy Mathu				Mookane
32. Lame Orafeng		71804397		Box 37 Mookane
33. Kamogelo Oluwa Segye				Box 182 Mookane
34. Keabetswe Inabeng		72176605		Box 29 Mookane
35. Kesopile Taje				Mookane
36. Tauisang Raathane				Box 11 Mookane



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. Dikathalo Tobegakgom o		722 02366		Mookane
38. Tskopuiso Mothaed.				Mookane
39. Edward Enack				Mookane
40. Ditla Mofakens				Box 72 Mookane
41. MAKESALATHE MASONJA				Box 166 Mookane
42. Kodirle Phenya				Box 416 Mookane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. Molemi MOKAMONENE				P O Box 1 MOKANE
2. KATHOLO TSHWEU				Box 1 MOKANE
3.				
4. Grace Phodi Befu-Momwopho		71228536		Box 9 Mokane
5. Gaoletine Morufo		72268744		Box 58 Mokane
6. Joseph Gondoe		71680294		Box 80 Mokane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. MR. Cairns. Ngata		Cell 715 76422		Mookane P.O Box 183 Mogokane
8. NESHACI GOTSIE		71630294		Box 80 MOOKANE
9. karu in afa!				Mookane
10. LETSERE MOTHECHWA				Box 22 MOOKANE
11. GOSKILWANG OFETOTSE				Box 199 MOOKANE
12. Khumotshibe Mothelo		71471947		P.O. Box 106 Mookane

13. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
Obakeng Letlhomani				Box 157 Mookane
14. <i>phusa</i>				P.O. Box 49 Mookane
15. LAPDLOQANU RARDHAPHA		71484976 72138913		Mookane
16. <i>K</i> MONGARA				MOOLANE
17. <i>kgata, Obakeng</i>				Mookane Box 68
18. Bonds Mathini				Mookane Box 68

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
20.	BOTHBE GIVE KROOF		71298711		B + 19 Mookane
21.	ABUENIG MOTUSU MowuATSU				Mookane
22.	Timothy Mmor?		71509894		P.O. Box 1409 MabalePpe
23.	TIMOTHY TIMOTHY		71895742		MOOKANE
24.	DIEBILE TSHIAND		72139901		MOOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. Alex OBARAKOR	SHIES	71554705	3500196	P.O. Box 33 MOROKANZI
26. Benjamin MASH	UB	71501977		P.O. Box 89 MOROKANZI
27. Aristide MAIE	UB	71319555 70319555	395309	P.O. Box 2343 GABORONE
28. Motshumane KETEKA	SELF	71616235	/	Box 501886 GABORONE
29. OAGILE MOROKANZI	NAME INVESTMENT	72693152	/	Box 72 MOROKANZI
30. MOROKANZI MAIE	SELF	71572726	/	Box 4131 GABORONE

31.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
	JOBE				P.O. Box 105
32.	PAKTIKUSANE Dempetery Sumat Wabur	N/A BoTosona Pasar Corporation	N/A 71851137 3803314	N/A	Box 48 GABORONE
33.	ROBERT DAVIES		71607755	—	Box 1 MOLEANE
34.	Shatino lo Polah	NO	71336233	✓	P.O. Box 73 MOLEANE
35.	THABENY D. THABENY	—	71820505	—	P.O. Box 73 MOLEANE
36.	GE RANB BOOKA	Aericulture	71723507	N/A	Box 1 MOLEANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. Reetsamjang Mosokane Box 129 Mosokane	N/A	71652772		Box 129 Mosokane
38. Mungaret Mosokane Box 14 Mosokane		71744162		Box 14 Mosokane
39. Bogamoteng Mosokane Box 79 Mosokane		71390718		Box 79 Mosokane
40. BATHANG THABANG		72265273		Box 29 Mosokane
41. O. KEITANEISE				Box 109 Mosokane
42.				



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. MATSANICS KAPP		-		Box 1 MOOKANE
2. DITSHENYO MOENGA		-		Box 31 MOOKANE
3. TIKOLOGO RAMORAPEDI		-		Box 1 MOOKANE
4. KIPRO TSE NGAKAEMANG		-		Box 1 MOOKANE
5. MOSHIMPENG MABONGA		-		Box 1 MOOKANE
6. GO TEWAMANG SEGO		-		Box 1 MOOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. GDI/ISEBONE TEBELELO		71353721		Box 101 Mookane
8. Keorapetse Tebelelo		71491395		Box 101 Mookane
9. Botlhogotse Mannaresi		71398878		Box 24 Mookane
10. Baeti Mhoiwa				Box 104 Mookane
11. Maemedi Koorapetse Basinko		71528806		Box 1 Mookane
12. KENAGINA MARARA		71820972		Box 37 Mookane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13.				Box 16
14.		-		
15.		-		Box 83
16.		-		Box 1
17.		-		-
18.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19. Ewette JonasE				Box 179 MookandE
20. SIRAHA CAIVASSERA		71310904		Box 1 MookandE
21. BOUTU JARA		71371065		Box 1 MookandE
22. Mrs DATANADG RAMAGAPU		71841397		Box 113 MookandE
23. MELITA MOLEFI				Box 1 MookandE
24. THUSANYANA GOPOLANA		71775073		Box 51 MookandE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. TIDIMALO WAMONG				PO BOX 3 Mookane
26. Shigabek Makareng				P.O BOX 1 Mookane
27. Mpaahi Betha				P.O BOX 1 Mookane
28. Hegamole Pheryo				P.O, Box 106 Mookane
29. A.S.M. Mookane				P.O Box 45 Mookane
30. Mrs Maungo Seabengane				P.O Box 168 Mookane

31. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
Naom, SANGA		72719303		P.O.Box 8 Mookara
32.				
33. Chaitanetsa Dudu Gole		72150067		P.O.Box 8. Mookara
34. Orsuege ditse Kothlana		72770451		P.O.Box 97 Mookara
35. Selemeng Mafubi		71453117		P.O.Box 88 Mookara
36. DILELE O. MORSOPA				P.O.Box 57 Mookara
Teboro MANUASEI		721475744		P O BOX 182 Mookara

37.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
38.	TSHOLOPELO MOTLHAKA				
39.	P. MATWENGS P. MATWENGS	P. P. MATWENGS	+1309587 47773650	47773650	Box 5 Mookrose
40.					
41.					
42.					

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	Mrs G.B. <sup>S</sup> Thipana				Box 68 Mookane
3.	D. Sekgwa				Box 24 Mookane
4.	Glora Thole				Box 11
5.	B. Galoselwe				P/Bag 001
6.	Moemisi MPAKI		7129493		Box 28 Mookane
	GOITSEMODIMO MPAKI		71201368		Box 28 Mookane



7.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL./CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
8.	J. Seleka				P/Berg 001
9.	T. Galekhang Galekhang.				Box 199 Mookane
10.					Box 53 Mookane
11.	Kelebo 13 Ishipana				Box 13 Mookane
12.	Daitse Kasoka				Box 1 Mookane
	Mebayeving 900 Mookane				Box 95 Mookane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. GOBOTSAMANG DANIEL		7156 1772	—	Box 123 MOOKANE
14. OTSILE TAUTSAGAE		717 62 701		Box 183 MOOKANE
15. ONTFUSITSE MOROTSI		7162 8480		Box 142 MOOKANE
16. IRENE MANUPESI		4773 668 7143 8113		Box 114 MOOKANE
17. MMEEMIE MOSARUA		7228 9460		Box 85 MOOKANE
18. REGINAH DINYANA DANIEL		7175 8639		Box 123 MOOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19. TSHOKOLO RAMASU				Box 26 Mookane
20. Pauline Sequng				Box 98 mookane
21. Thandi Khumalo <del>Thandi</del> <del>Keitumetse</del>		71406281 72136586		P.O. Box 15 Mookane
22. Thorpo Keitumetse		72136586		P.O Box 68 mookane
23. Gabacalafe Marapo				
24. Marina Tshwen				Box 12 mookane

25. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. Kookpile RAPHANA				
26. MEGOMTSI				
27 RACHEL MOKAADI		4713805 / 72852426		P.O. BOX 16 MOKAADI
28. MAGDELINIE DIMALE		71793370		P.O. BOX 174. MOKAADI
29. LEAH MOTSOPA		71846575		P.O. BOX 76 MOKAADI
30. DITECO RAPHANA		71390201		P.O BOX 20 MOKAADI

31. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. OATAMETSE THOLO		71863884		P O Box 17 Mookane
32. GAOGOLAE ODUBEGILE		71254181		PO Box 17 Mookane
33. SETSHWANENG KAPHAPHA		71226284		P. O Box 20 Mookane
34. Marea RadlHedl'				P.O Box 1 Mookane
35. Goitseone Kgagagano				P.O Box 1 Mookane
36. TEBATSO Monyaku		71652518		PO Box 24 Mookane

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. G ADIFEU ANTONET THEBE		71494429		Box 88 MOOKANE
38. GOSA BOELWENG K. TSHIPHANA				Box
39. MARGINIAH MODISOAOTILE				Box 1 MOOKANE
40. TATHEGELO CHOKWE		71458274		Box 1 MOOKANE
41. KABELO MORUTI		-		Box 58 MOOKANE
42. SEBONESE CHSIVAS		-		Box 1 MOOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. K Gosri Tisa TSHIPANA	K Gosri	4773620	—	Box 1 MOKANE
8. K. S. KEITUMETSE	K Gosri (DEPUTY)	4773628	—	11
9. T. B. BAKUGANA	K Gosri	11	—	12
10. P. SEEMA	K Gosri	—	—	Box 183 MOKANE
11. N. LESANG	K Gosri	—	—	Box 1 MOKANE
12. M. LEROTHOBI	K Gosri LETSENENE WA	—	—	Box 1 MOKANE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19. EWETS E JONASE				Box 179 MOOKANE
20. SIKRAH CAIVASSERA		71310904		Box 1 MOOKANE
21. BOUTU JARA		71371065		Box 1 MOOKANE
22. MRS DATANADG RAMAGAPU		71841397		Box 113 MOOKANE
23. MELITA MOLEFI				Box 1 MOOKANE
24. THUSANYANA GOPOLANG		71775073		Box 51 MOOKANE



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. KGOSI TOS TSHIPANA	KGOSI	4773620	—	Box 1 MOTKANE
8. K. S. KEITUMESE	KGOSI (DEPUTY)	4773628	—	11
9. T. B. BAKUGANA	KGOSI	11	—	12
10. P. SEEMA	KGOSANA	—	—	Box 183 MOTKANE
11. N. LESANA	KGOSANA	—	—	Box 1 MOTKANE
12. M. LEROTHOBI	KGOSANA LETSENENE VATA	—	—	Box 1 MOTKANE

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1



Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le diggakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**



- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba



- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba



Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

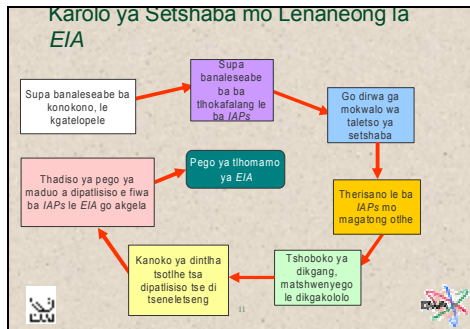



Slide 10

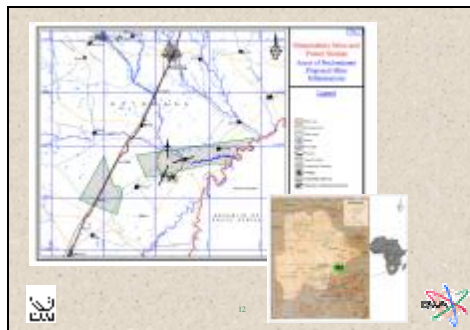
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11




Slide 12



Slide 13

## Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - ┆ Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase  
CIC/Meepong
  - ┆ Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - ┆ Moepo
  - ┆ Madirelo a Motlakase
  - ┆ Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase



Slide 14

## Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso

Mabone a mang a mang  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase



Slide 15

## Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase  
Mogala o o motlakase



Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)

Slide 18








Slide 19

### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase



- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV




Slide 20





Map showing the proposed transmission line route from Gaborone to Selebe Phikwe, passing through Mahalapye and Palapye. Moepo le Motlakase is marked with a red dot.



Slide 21





Collage of six photographs showing various aspects of the project: a tree, a dirt road, a field, a landscape, people, and a close-up of the ground.



Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo *EIA* go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo *EIA*.
- § *EIA* e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphatlha le go nonotsha maduo a a nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



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Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo

Molelo	Phefo
	
Mebu	Metsi
	





23

Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



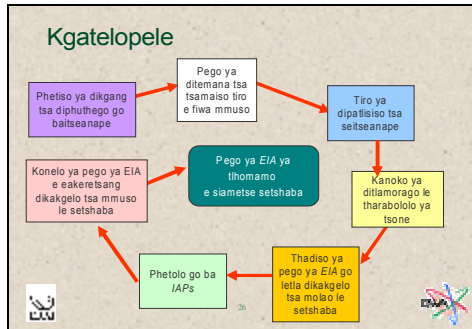
24

Slide 25

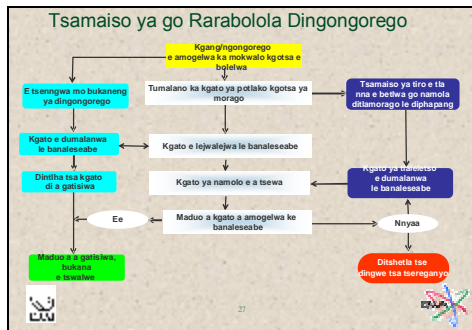
### Maano a go fenya Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

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Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO BOTSWANA**

**E TSHWERE: LABOTLHANO, LWETSE A LE, 1**

2006

**KA: 14H00– 17H30**

**KWA: MMAPHASHALALA MO KGOTLENG**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A..

Mo Table1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlhaeletsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1 Table 2: Setlhopa sa bathothomisi**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>LEINA</b>	<b>LEKOKO LE A LE EMETSENG</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompoti (DM)	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi ka Setswana		

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Mme Andy Spitz on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Mme Andy Spitz a tlhalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya aAppendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong..

#### **4 Maikaelelo a phuthego**

Mompati a itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supiwa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela jaana::

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA)
- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo;
- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema..

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties and to record all their issues and concerns.

#### **5 ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix.

## **6 Tsamaiso ka tshekatsheko ya kamego ya tikologo**

A itsise puthago ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswela ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala.

A tlhalosa ka slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le tsa megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase.

Go tswa foo a tswela a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang: Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwa fa go epiwa;

- Tsa setho le ngwao;
- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa;
- Popego ya lefatshe;
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;
- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go latlhiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Mompoti a tloga a bua ka tse di lemogilweng ka metsi jaaka go supywa mo slide 21 then discussed water studies shown on slide 21

A nankola dingwe tsa ditlamorago tsa phetlho ya motlakase e e solofetsweng mo bathong le tikologo ya bone jaaka go lebilwe:

- Moepo le mokoti;
- Bodirelo jwa motlakase; le
- Megala ya go o tsamaisa

A fetsa ka go bua ka dingwe di tsela tse di ka thusang go fokotsa ditlamorago tsa ditlhabologo tse..

A tlhalosa ka dikgatelopele tse di tlaa tsewang go tswelidisa letsema le mokwalo wa dingongorego mme ditsela tse kompone e ka tlhaeletswang ka tsone e supywa mo slide 26 go yak o go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B..



## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr Keatemerwe	<p><b>Mosi o o fokelwang mo phefong</b></p> <p>A mosi o o leswe wa sulphur wa Moepo o tlaa tshwana le wa o o ko Selebi Phikwe?</p>
AS.	<p>A fetola ka gore Selebi Phikwe o umakilwe mo diphuthegong tse di fetileng e le sekai sa Moepo wa o o kgotlelelang tikologo ka mosi, o oleswe le le tsenang mo phefong. Tiro e tlaa sekasekwa ke makgotla a le mabedi. Tshekatsheko ya ntlha e tlaa direlwa mo Botswana, ya bobedi e tlaa nna ya lekoko la mafatshe le le adimisang madi (International Finance Corporation -IFC) ele tshekatsheko e e bidiwang ESIA. ESIA e tlhalosa gore tikogolo e seka ya amega ka tsela e e tla tlhofofatsang botsogo jwa batho. Dipatlisiso ka tikologo di dirwa ke bogakolodi tse di akretsang boleng jwa magala le mosi wa one, le boleng jwa phefo pele ga madirelo simologa. Kitso e e tlaa thusa go ntsha megopolo ya gore mosi o o ka fokodiwa jang. Sekai ke gore magala mangwe a tlaa tlhatsiwa go ntshiwa sulfur e e ntsi. Limestone kana calcrete di tlaa diriswa le tsone go fokokotsa sulphur e e tlaa bo e saletse. Mosi o o maswe o tlaa nna teng mme maikaelelo ke go dira ritibatsa bodiphatsa jwa one gore o wele mo selekanyo se se letlelelwang ke melawane ya mafatshefatshe.</p>
Mr A. Koswane – Lephata ;a Temo-thuo	<p>A tlhalosa fa a itse gore sulphur e ka dirisiwa go otlala ditswammung fa e ka laolwa sentle. Motlisa ditlhabologo o tsaya dikgato dife morago fa boleng jwa phefo le jwa magala bo sena go tlhotlhomisiwa.?</p>
AS	<p>A fetola a re ke fela morago ga dikgato tse dipatlisiso di fetswa go tlaa itseweng dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go loala seemo.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Dr D. Maje	<p><b>Tlhokoemlo le seemo sa bophepa jwa tikologo</b></p> <p>A lebogela maikaelelo a go tlabolola kgaolo mme a tlhalosa gore motse o na le tshwanelo ya go itsisiwe ka tsotlhe tse di ka amang tikologong ka tsela e e sa siamang ka ntlha ya moepo. Kamogano ya kitso e tshwanetswe go dirwa mo pontsheng. Mme o batla gore lekoko le le tlaa sekasekang ditlamoraga tsa madirelo jaaka a ntse a tswelotse le nne le le ikemetseng ka nosi e se CIC kana Meepong Energy. Go ka nna botoka fa ne bangwe ba motse e nne e ka naa maloko a lekoko leo.</p>
PW	<p>A fetola a re go leswafadiwa ga loapi go tlaa lepiwa botshelo jotlhe jwa madirelo. Ba ba thusang ka dikadimo tsa madi ba mafatshe a sele ba tlaa dirisa kompone e e farologaneng le CIC go tlhomamisa gore mosi o o fokelwang mo loaping ga o fete selekanyo se se letlelelwang ke World Bank. Go akanyediwa gore melawana ya moepo o, e tlaa nna a meamo a kwa go dimo mo lefatsheng ka bophara e tshwana le e e dirisiwang ke Europa le ko Amerika. Maikaelelo ke gore dilekanyetso tsa mosi o o leswe di tlaa nna dikwalwa e bo di bolelelwa morafe.</p>
Dr D. Maje	<p>Kwa ntle ga sulphur go tlaa nna le efe mewa gape e e tlaa amang loapi ka tsela e e sa siamang?</p>
AS	<p>A tlhalosa gore ditekeletso di santse dirwa mo mo magaleng a a fitlhelwang mo mafelong a a farolganeng a kelelo e ya magala. Ka jalo ga go kgonege go araba potso e mo lobakeng lwa gompiono. Mogang go ntshiwa pego ya EIA e tlaa nankola mewa e le boleng jwa magala ka botlalo. Ka jalo go fitlhela nako eo ga re na karabo e e tlhomameng</p>
Dr D. Maje	<p><b>Maranyane a a tlaa dirisiwang mo madirelong a motlakase</b></p> <p>A botsa gore go tlaa dirisiwa maranyane a a ntseng jang mo madirelong a? A dirisitswe kae go sele mo lefatsheng gore banni bakgaolo ba ithute manokonoko a one gore ba lemoge mathata a a ka a tlišang?</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	A fetola a re gompiano ga re na karabo e e tlhomameng. Lo tla e neelwa mo EIA, mme Rre Whincup o ka nopola dintlha dingwe tsa boitsaanape jwa dry-cooled jo bo sekwasekwang ke motlisa ditlhabologo.
PW	A tlhalosa gore fa go dirisiwa boitsaanape jwa dry cooled, metsi otlhe a a dirisiwang a tlhatsiwa. Ga go nne le ape a a tlhololelwang kwa ntle ga madirelo. Magala a tlaa silwa go bo go ntshiwa sulphur mo go one, a ise a tshubiwe go fokotsa mosi o maswe. Malebang le boitsaanape, setlhopa sengwe ko USA se thotlhomisa kamego ya tikologo e nnang teng fa go dirisiwa tsamaiso e. Nngwe ya dintlha tse di tlaa sekwasekwang ka matsetseleko ke mosi o o tlaa fokelwang mo phefong, le tse di ka dirwang go o fokotsa.
AS	A tlatsa a re bogakolodi jo ga se baitsaanape ba dithuto tsa motlakase le gore ba ka ntsha kitso e ba filweng ke motlisa ditlhabologo. Mo diphuthegong tsa therisanyo tse d latlelang borramaranye kgotsa baengineere ba berekelang tiro ba tlaa tlisiwa diputhegong go ntsha ditlhaloso tse di tseletseng.
Mr A Koswane	A batla go itse ka tlhomamo gore moepo le dikgoro tsa mokoti di tlaa bo di le fa kae.
Mr A Koswane	<p><b>Tiriso ya lefatshe le phimolodikeledi</b></p> <p>A botsa gore balemi ba ba mo kgaolong ba bona phimolodikeledi ya mohuta ofe ka ba tlaa latlhelgelwa ke masimo a bone ka ntlha ya tiro e.</p>
AS	Malebang le peo ya ditlamelo, ga a re ise re itse sentle gore dikgoro tsa mokoti di tlaa bo di le fa kae, mo go santse go sekwasekwa ke motlisa ditlhabologo. Mo go raya gape gore peo ya ditlamelo ga ise e nitame. Dipatlisiso tsa tikologo di tlaa ntsha mabaka a a ka lepanyeng le peo ya ditlamelo. Mo go tlaa kwalwa mo EIA.
AS	Malebang le phimolodikeledi., Mongwe le mongwe yo o nang le lefatshe kgotsa yo o le dirisang o tla itsiwe ka thuso ya

SPEAKER	NOTE
	ba kaboditsha. Kwa morago go tlaa nna le dipuisanyo ga gare ga ene modirisi wa lefatshe, Landboard, CIC le bogakolodi ba tsa tikologo. Lefatshe le tlaa bo le sa tsewe ka patkikesego, go tlaa nna le dipuisanyo. Di tlaa bo di ikaegile mo matshegong a IFC a a lebaganeng le phimolodikeledi. A rotloetsa tuelelelo ya lefatshe ka go neelwa lefatshe le sele, le fa go ntse jalo go tlaa sekwasekwa dituelo tse dingwe.
Mr T. Sefhemo	<p><b>Peo ya ditlamelo Infrastructure location</b></p> <p>A tthalosa gore mo setshwantshong se se neetsweng morafe go tshwantsitse le go tlaa epiwang mo go lone, jalo ke ka goreng gotwe ga re itse gore moepo le dikgoro di fa kae?</p>
AS	A tthalosa gore setshwantsho se supa melolwane ya lefatshe le go abilweng ditshwanelo mo ditswammung tsa lone..
Mr K. Bagatiseng - Chief	A akgela gore ka Phatwe a le 17 Rre Kobie Du Toit wa CIC o ne a isa ba VDC ko lefelong le mo go lone go tlaa tlhomiwang madirelo a motlakase jaanong ke ka go reng re re ga re itse kwa le leng teng?
AS	A fetola a re le fa e ne e le gore lefelo lengwe le supilwe ka monwana, go sa ntse go ka fetoga. Dipatlisiso tsa baitsaanape tse di tseneletseng di tshwanetse go fela pele fa peo ya di tlamelo e ka nitama. Mo nakong ya gompieng go sekwasekwa golo gongwe go ka nna 2km go tswa mo Mmaphashalala.
Mr T. Sefhemo	A gatelela gore ba batla gore bogakolodi bo ranole ka tthamalalo. Di tlamelo di tshwantsitse mo setshwantshong se go ntse go buiwa ka sone mo tsatsing jeno mme re ba bolelele gore di tlheilwe fa kae.
AS	A tthalosa a re re ntse re sa leke go pipitla kitso epe e morafe o nang le tshwanelo ya go e itse. Morafe o neetswe setshwantso sa mefelo a go akenyetswang go re ditlamelo di ka bewa mo go one, mme ke gone gotlhe mo re go boleletseng ke motlisa ditlhabologo

SPEAKER	NOTE
Dr D. Maje	<p><b>Kanamiso ya kitso</b></p> <p>A tlhalosa go tshenyega ga gwe gore re tsile go re re bolelele morafe le banni ba kgaolo se a bonang e se boammaruri. A bua gore bogakolodi ga bo ise bo iphe matsapa a tsamaya mo tikologong go ithuta ka seemo sa kgaolo. A tswelela a re morafe o tsile mo phuthengong e go itsisiwe ka moepo mme ga o bone thuso e o e solofetsweng mo go rona.</p>
PW	<p>A fetola ka go re go na le karalo ya morafe mo go sekasekeng peo ya moepo ya madirelo a motlakase. Maitemogelo a diphuthego tse a tlaa elwa tlhoko fa go tsewa ditshwetso. Bogakolodi bo fano go thusa morafe le go tlhomama gore go nne le maiteko a go itse le go leka le go kgapha ditlaamorago tse di sa siamang.</p>
Mr P Leareng	<p><b>Peo ya moepo</b></p> <p>A botsa gore ke ka goreng morafe o sa tlholosetswe ka botlalo kwa ditlamelo di tlaa nnang teng, go na le gore fela go twe di tlaa nna mo tikologong ya Mmamabula. A tlhalosa fa a dumela gore morafe o itse tsamasia ya EIA le ya tsa meepo le gore tiro e e tlaa diragala go sa kgatlhalasege gore morafe o na le seabe kana nnyaa. A gatelela botlhokwa jwa gore bogakolodi bo ntshe ditlhaloso tse di tletseng ka a sa bone gore go ka twe ga re itse mme kitso e e tlhokega gore ba diragatse EIA. O batla dikarabo di tlhalosang dikgale, Moepo o sekgale se se kae go tswa mo motseng? Motse o wa bonno katoganye ka bo kae go na le wa bone?.</p>
AS	<p>A tlhalosa dikgale ka go dirisa setshwantsi sa mafelo a ditlamelo. re motse wa bonno jwa babereki o ka nna dikm di le 2 go fitla mo go 3.go tswa mo Mmaphashalala le gore madirelo a motlakase a ka nna dikm di le 6 go tswa mo motseng o. Se se supywa mo setshwantshong o o bonaditsweng phuthego.</p>
AS	<p>A tlholosa go ne go sena maikaelelo a go tsietsa morafe, mme go ne go ka nna le mathata a go bala setshwantso sentle ka se sa supe dingwe ka botlalo..</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr P Leareng	A botsa ka maduo a a mantle a morafe o ka a solofelang ka o tlaa bo o le gaufi thata le moepo. Morafe o tlhoka go itse ka tlhomamo lefelo la moepo gore o ipaakanyetse ditlaamoraga tse di sa siamang tse di tlaa amang kgaolo.
Mr P Leareng	<p><b>Lefelo la molora</b></p> <p>A botsa gore dilekanyo tsa sulphur ke di fe tse di tlaa sekeng di ame botsogo jwa morafe, le gore go tlaa na le eng gape se se tswang mo lefuting la molora.</p>
Mr P Leareng	A botsa ka se se tlaa diragalelang barui ba ba tlaa latlhegelwang le mafudiso a leruo la bone ka ntlha ya gore go tlaa agiwa motsanasetoropo go ga bapa le Mmaphashalala?
AS	A fetola a re fa bogakolodi bo sena go amogela dinepe tse di tseelwang mo loaping re ka boa gape re na le kitso e e botoka. Re amogela gore ga re mo nakong ya gompieno ga re na kitso ya go araba dipotso tsotlhe tse le di botsang mo phuthegong e. Mme go tlaa nna le diphuthego tse dingwe morago ga tse pele ga pego EIA e dirwa.
Mrs C Phale	A botsa gore balemi-barui ba tlaa amiwa jang ka peo ya motse wa bonna jwa babereki.
Mrs C Phale	A botsa gore setlhopa se se tlaa bo se lepile tswelelopele se tlaa tswa mafatshe a a kakwa ga lewatle kana e tlaa nna bangwe ba mono. A bua gore batswagosele ba ka seke ba tlhaloganya tikologo e. Ka jalo mogopolo o a o ntshang ke gore go diriswe mongwe yo o tswang mo Botswana.
Mrs C Phale	<p><b>Maranyane</b></p> <p>A botsa ka maranyane jo bo tlaa dirisiwang. O ga se one madirelo a ntlha a motlaskase ka jalo go tshwanetse gore go bo go nale maitemogelo a tswang go sele. Gape dintlha tse di tlaolang maranyane a mo a mangwe ke dife? Morafe go o batle gore kgaolo e e nne bolekeletso jwa boitsaanape a a go iseng go itsiwa go le go ntsi ka jone. A tswelela a re</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	bogakolodi bo tshwanetse go na le tsamaiso e tsepameng ya tiro go dira EIA, e le e ka sekeng e fetoge ka motsotso wa bofelo. Ka jalo morafe o batla go itsisiwe manokonoko a boitsanape jo.
AS	A fetola ka gore fa go anamisiwa metsotso ya diphuthego go tlaa nna mokwalo o tlaa tlhomaganang dintlha tse dibuilweng tsatsijeno o di araba. Kitso ka boitsaanape e tlaa tswengwa mo mokwalong o.
Mrs B Mosimanewatse	<p><b>Lefuti la molora</b></p> <p>O tshwenyegile ka lefelo la molora o o latlhelwang mo go one. Go ya ka setshwantso sa ditlamelo lo gaufi thata le Mmaphashalala. Le tshwanetse go fudusetswa kgakala nao.</p>
Mr T. Sefhemo	<p><b>Metsi</b></p> <p>A tthaloso gore go epa go setse go simolotswe. Motlisaditlhabologo o tlaa dira eng sa phimolodikeledi fa didiba di ka kgala? Gape ka go epiwa ka fa tlase ga lefatshe a se ga sena go ama selekanyo sa metsi a ntshiwang mo didibeng?.</p>
Mr T. Sefhemo	<p><b>Motse wa bonno jwa babereki</b></p> <p>A akgela gore o dumela gore motso o o atamele Mmaphashala. Mo go ne go ka kganela tshenyego ya lefatshe ga gare ga metse e mebedi e.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr T. Sefhemo	<p><b>Lefuti la molora</b></p> <p>A tlatsa a re lefelo la molora le sengwe se se tshwenyang thata se a sa dumeleng gore se sekasekilwe sentle mo phuthego e. Lerole ke ntlha e thobaetsang mme e tshwanetse go sekwasekwa. Added that the ash dump is also of major concern and he believes that it hasn't been addressed properly in this meeting. The dust is a serious issue that needs to be addressed.</p>
Mr T. Sefhemo	<p>A tlhalosa gore fa e ne gore re bolelela morafe bomammaruri re ne re tlaa ba tlhamalaletsa gore o fudisetwa kae. Explained that he felt that if we were being honest with the community, we would tell them where they are being relocated too.</p>
Mr B.Mosimanewatse	<p><b>Lebante le rwalang magala</b></p> <p>A botsa fa lebante le rorang magala go tswa mo Mookane go ya kwa Dovedale le tlaa agelelwa ka terata. Le gore a go tlaa nna le lebante le sele go tswa Mookane go bo gore lone la Dovedale?</p>
AS	<p>A tlhalosa gore fe tlaa agelelwa, le gore a tlaa nna mabedi go tswa mo Dovedale le Mookane.</p>
Mr B.Mosimanewatse	<p>A botsa gore go teratelwa ga mabante a go tlaa seke kgoreletsa tsamayo mo kgaolong. .</p>
AS	<p>A tlhalosa fa tsamayo e tlaa kgoreletsega me go tlaa le ditlogamaanyo tse di tlaa lehang go fenyathata a. Sekai ke gore go agiwe mesimayakgabo e batho le dipholo go ka e dirisang go fufumela lebante, mme ditlogamaano tse di santse di tlaa sekwasekwa.</p>
Mr Simolang	<p>A akgela a re o dumela gore fa goromente a letlelela nngwe tlhabololo, o a bo a e ipaakanyeditse. Ka jalo fa ele gore motse o wa bonno jwa baberiki o kgaogane le wa bone, goromente o ipaakanyeditse phimolodikeledi e e tshwanetseng go nna teng. A akgela gore ene e akgola se goromente a lehang go se diragatsa ka tiro e.</p>



SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr Thapelo	A tlhalosa gore motse o wa bone e tlaa o ne o moepo o o amang tota. Ka jalo ba batla go itse tsothle tse di ka o diragalelang gore ba tseye dikgato tsa go ipaakanyetsa tiro e. Ba batla ditlhaloso tse di tseeneletseng mo diphutegong tse di tlaa latelang.
AS	A tlhalosa gore bogakolodi ga bona go itse ditlamorago ka tlhomamo go fitlhela dipatlisiso tse di dirwang ke baitsaanape di fela. Ke gone go tlaa tliswang kitso e e botoka..
Mr Kabelo	A molao wa tshireletso ya baberiki le pabalesego ya botsogo jwa bone o akaratsa phimolodikeledi ya ba ba ka golafalang mo moepong. A banni ba kgaolo le bone o tlaa bona phimolodikeledi?
Mr Kabelo	A botsa ka mokgwa wa go epa. Ko Selebi Phikwe go kopantswe go epa mo dirwang ka fatlase ga lefatshe mo mokoting, le go hata mahuti a a bophara a matlakala mo go diriwang mo mmung o o gatiwang.
AS	Tiro ya go epa e bo tlaa dirwa ka fa tlase ga lefatshe mme go ne go tlaa nna le dingwe tse di tlaa dirwang fa godimo ga lefatshe jaaka kokotetso ya magala, matlakala le molora e ntse e gola.
Mr Kabelo	A botsa fa lerole le le tswang mo moepong le ka dira gore morafe o fudisiwe kana motse o bewe go sele?
Mr Simolang	A botsa gore ke ka goreng bogakolodi bo ikganetsa. Bo a re go bo itse gore ditlamelo di bewang teng mme bare dikgoro di tlaa bo di le ko Dovedale le ko Mookane. A botsa gore bogakolodi ba tswa kae le gore ba rumilwe ke mang mo motseng wa bone.
AS	A fetola ka gore bogakolodi bo dumelane le CIC, motlisa ditlhabologo go diragatsa tshakatsko ya kamego ya tikologo (EIA) ya tiro e mme ke lekoko le le ikemetseng ka nosi le lebagane le tsa tikologo.
AS	A tswelela a re ga se go ikganetsa go tlhalosa gore dikgoro di tlaa bo di le mo dikgaolong tsa Mookane le Dovedale mme

SPEAKER	NOTE
	go sa itsewe mafelo a di tlaa agiwang mo go one ka tlhomamo.
Mr Puale	A setshaba se bolelelwe boleele jwa terata ya mabante a rwalang magala le gore e tlaa bo e ko kae.
AS	A tlhalosa gore setsha se se ageletsweng ke terata se tlaa nna boleele jwa dikm di le 20 go fitlha ko go 25 le bophara jwa di metara di ka nna nne. Go tlaa na le kitsiso e e botaka mo diphuthengong tse di tlang.
Mr K. Bagatiseng - Chief	Kgosi a bua le phuthego a kopa gore morafe o nne le pelotlelele ka tiro e sa ntse e simolowla. A tlhalosa gore bogakolodi bo tlaa ikgata motlhala go tshwara diphuthego tse dingwe ba na la baitsaanape ba ba tlaa sekasekang matshwenyego ka go farologana a one. A ntsha mogopolo wa gore phuthego e e nne ya letsatsi lotlhe le gore baemedi ba goromente ba nne teng. A tswelolela ka go kopa gore phuthego e digelwe ka neelano e tlaa tswelolang mogang bogakolodi boela mo motseng.
Dr D. Maje	A akgela a re go nne le khuduthamaga e e tlaa buelelang morafe. E ne e tlaa emela ditshwanelo tsa morafe mo dipuisanyong le CIC.
Mr K. Bagatiseng - Chief	A fetola ka gore mogopolo wa khuduthamaga o tlaa sekwasekwa mo puthegong e sele.

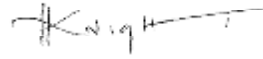
## 8 Tigelo

Mme Andy Spitz a lebogela go nako e ba e tsereng, le go ipha matsapa ga mongwe le mongwe a go tla phuthegong. Phuthego ya tswala semmuso ka thapelo nako e re 17h30.



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Project manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. KELEBONG NITHO BELANG	MAMPHASHALALA	Cell 71669059		Box 206 Mogadi THANG
26.				
27. <del>Kesengy. Belando</del> ILAMERU KOMA	MAMPHASHALALA			Box 1317 MAMALAPYE
28. <del>BONGY BONDSELE</del> LETHARANE	LETHARANE	4711862		Box 1576 MAMALAPYE.
29. <del>Kesengy. Ramotele R</del>				Postal Agency
30. <del>A. Ramotele</del>	MAMPHASHALALA			Postal Agency
G. Magase ng	MAMPHASHALALA			Postal Agency

31.	NAME / ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS / E-MAIL
	G. Madhane	Securuma		45 Madhane
32.	Bm mpartu	Mmaphasthalala	71692858	Mmaphasthalala Postal Agency Mahaalaya
33.			---	Mmaphasthalala <del>Postal</del> Postal Agency
34.	S. Madise	Mmaphasthalala		Mmaphasthalala Postal Agency
35.	D. Ngrkalo	Mmaphasthalala	72721053	Mmaphasthalala
36.	K. M. Mathalega	Mmaphasthalala		Postal Agency
37.	Turbologo M. B. B.	Mmaphasthalala		Postal Agency

37.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
38.	KALISO DIRAPELE	V.D.C Sec	7251121	—	PO BOX 1317 MATHALAPYE MUNICIPALITY
39.	MMAPIWA GOSSEBOE	—	—	—	MMA PIAS HAVALA POSTAL Agency MATHALAPYE
40.	KE DIRONGE MIPPO	—	—	—	PO BOX 1317 MATHALAPYE
41.	THAUDIE MMUTLE	TEACHER	71827554	—	P O BOX 1317 MATHALAPYE
MRS ROSE 42.	MOKALAKE	TEACHER	71688571	—	MATHALAPYE P. O. BOX 2442
	PERCY LEADENY	—	72441948	—	MATHALAPYE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
1. GABANAK SOBI - MMAPE.	HEADMAN OF ARBITRATION	72725881	—	Mmaphasalola PHASE 5 via mahalapye
2. PHINERS BAKEMER MERUKE	WATER TREAT- MENT PLANT OPERATOR MDEKURUFUWER	7151803 4714413	—	P.O. Box 1041 MMAPE
3. LEBONETSE	WARD HEADMAN	—	—	MMAPE PHASE 5 PHUWA P/INCENSEY
4. G. G.	FARMER	—	—	U
5. K. K.	FARMER	—	—	BOX 1414 MMAPE PHASE 5 PHUWA
6. L. KOONITSE	GRASS C. COUNCIL	395 2961 <del>395 2961</del>	—	B 



7.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7.	Ei NYITHOBELENGE	BUSINESSMAN	71318665	—	Box 949 Mogoditšhane
8.	P. MABARENGA	Farmer	—	—	MMPHITMSHANE P/A
9.	S. MPANSTI	—	—	—	
10.	C. PHALE	Mogotshane Council	71490227	5729433	Box 501029 GABS
11.	D. MORUSI	Agriculture LEITHANE	71898230	—	Box 9 LEITHANE
12.	A.P. KOSWANE	FARMER	71663225	3907057	Box 60434 GABORONE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. MORGAN MABESHI	FARMER	71869243-		Box 11599 TETOWN MABESHI
14. LESOMO. P. LEISAZU	NON	72170732 4710065		Box 311 MATHALAPYE
15.				Box 311
16. Mgopiso Tsheane	-	71482671		MATHALAPYE
17. K. MOKWESISI	-	-	-	MATHALAPYE P/11A
18. D. CHRISTOPHER	-	-	-	11
18. A. MATEBULE	-	-	-	11

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
	S. MORUPE	—	4714388 —	—	Box 631 MATHALAPYE
20.	Diana Phak Mokheganyji	Supra Investments	72149803 4713469 3900721	3900721	Box 1215 MATHALAPYE
21.	Phale	Supra Investments	72149803 4713469 3900721	3900721	Box 1215 MATHALAPYE
22.	Mabona C. Matebele	Health post	4770002		P/ Bag 002 MATHALAPYE
23.	Tikologo Moyeni	Health post	4770002		P/ Bag 002 MATHALAPYE
24.	OSENTSE LEARANG	EDUCATION	4710284(w) 71856286	4710284	Box 20520 MATHALAPYE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. DONALDINA KATHIMLENI	EDUCATION	3952508 71304200		Plot 19 GABORONE
26. EDUAT K KONDITSE	EDUCATION	71343850		Box 130 LECHENG
27. Kemmanye Ramoleya		71401165		
28.				Mmaphephakho Postal Agency
29. Sebiusa Sekgasethe				Mmaphephakho Postal Agency
30. hebelepile Sekgathe		914692446 71134		Mmaphephakho Postal agency M
Khutsafalo Mogaeng	HEALF			

31. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
32. <u>Ibaweleng</u> <u>Maobaweng</u>	—	71268024		<u>M</u> <u>maobaweng</u> <u>Postal Agency</u>
33.				
34. <u>Sakshungo</u> <u>Goskernak</u>	—	72290900		<u>M</u> <u>maobaweng</u> <u>Postal Agency</u>
35. <u>Dipogaisozogora</u>	—	—		<u>M</u> <u>maobaweng</u> <u>Postal Agency</u>
36. <u>Akamy</u> <u>Moloko</u> <u>Sr. E. S. MASE</u>	—	72319555 71319555		<u>M</u> <u>maobaweng</u> <u>Postal Agency</u> <u>P.O. Box 20479</u> <u>MAHALAPYE</u>

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. T. P. HEARENG	Bakawana Telecomms thapelal@bhc.bw heareng@yahoo.co.uk	71634540		Box 601027 GABORONE
38. Shirley Molaile		71530448		Box 1014 Palapye
39. JULIA GARROSHARE.		71358383		Box 1014 PALAPYE
40. Olivia Koonke		79461904		Box 1014 Palapye
41. <del>Mosengona Bantlong</del>		72413727		MMPHASTALALA Postal Agency
42. Setogelengmpontsi				Mmaphelelwele Postal Agency

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	ISHWENTI KEBANEKE		71884060		P.O.Box 7 SEFHARE
3.	GAOTHEGE. MABOTI		72490686		POBOX 197 SEFHARE
4.	Ntshung Lesela				Mmaphashalala Via mail box Mmaphashalala postal Agency
5.	M. Magona				
6.	Maitumelo Mokalake	Mmaphashalala P. School	71669295		Mmaphashalala Postal Agency Via Mahatarape.
	Babalei Bagawebeng		72761793		

7.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL./CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
8.	PAULINE HUNU				Mmaphashtala P. Agency
9.	<del>M. Mpati</del> S. Mpati Tombu				Mmaphashtala P. Agency
10.	<del>Tshaveto</del> Mod. Simod		72960767		Mmaphashtala P. Agency
11.	Montlegane Ntobelang		72140494		Mmaphashtala P. Agency
12.	Teboso S. Mpati				Mmaphashtala P. Agency
	Sepou Kamalane				Mmaphashtala Postal Agency



13.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
	<i>Ms. Susumekmo</i> <i>Ramaboga</i>				<i>Mmaphasakala</i> <i>Postal Agency</i>
14.	KEBIŦU AETSĒ NIHBEANG	NGUATO LAND BOARD (BOARD MEMBER)	724 13727 4729 <sup>15</sup> /151		P O Box 206 MOSADITS HANCOR 427 mapunakpye
15.	Gillian K Nkhusekane		72675507		Mmaphasakala Postal Agency
16.		—	—		P.O Box 568 <i>Mphalape</i>
17.	<i>M. Ntsemene</i>				<i>Mmaphasakala</i> <i>Postal Agency</i>
18.	<i>S. Mokete</i> Godirillemang Teneng				Mmaphasakala Postal Agency

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19.				Mmaphephalala Postal Agency
20. P. Meye				Mmaphephalala
21. G.G.N. Sefedula	Mip. Cooperative			Mmaphephalala Postal Agency
22. B. Letso				Mmaphephalala Postal Agency
23. P. Mokoany				Mmaphephalala
24. Lesego Keanosi M. O. Mpeleeng M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	Mmaphephalala M. P. General	+21922869 72610072		12/17 BOX 41594 Gaborone

NAME /	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. <i>Ameso Mompoti</i>		72960439		<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency</i>
26. <i>Sinda Mompoti</i>		71695932		<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency</i>
27. <i>Gomoleno Zambo</i>		72374032		<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency</i>
28. <i>GADLEBALE-M KRUWA</i>		71370489		<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency</i>
29. <i>KEPOMEMAD- B. THABOLOGAD-1</i>				<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency-1</i>
30. <i>GOBIRA MATSOMA</i>				<i>Mmaphaswala Postal Agency</i>

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. KEREBITSE. C. MOSIMANEWA KGOSE		72178100		MMAPHASHAUA POSTAL Agency
32. Mmaopere G. THABOOGANG				MMAPHASHAUA POSTAL AGENCY
33. RARELANG ZAMBO	<del>72374032</del>	72374032		MMAPHASHAUA POSTAL AGENCY
34. Heatlegile Christopher				MMAPHASHAUA POSTAL AGENCY
35. Kediangemotang		72218622		MMAgodi 270 Box 270 MMAgodi
36. KERADITSE NTONE		71834443		Box 3757 SEROUE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
37. MR BERNARD BETICO SELEKA	BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE (S-S:5) GABORONE	72155638		P.O Box 404438 GABORONE
38. Gasebatho kopetse	Mmapheshutla	71356178		P.O Box 2525 Makgopye 183 moone
39.	—			P.O. Box 403567 GABORONE
40. S. Mashimo Makolwane	THOBORON PROBUDERS GABORONE	71302552		Mmapheshutla Postal Agency
41.				
42. L. Mataka KEITATHE MODIKENG				P O Box 403 MAHALAPJE

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
	SIMONOLKUS SIMONOLKUS		71731255		Box 454 KAYE
2.					
3.	<i>St. Anthony's Primary School</i>				<i>Murphy Road</i>
4.					
5.					
6.					

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
1. Captain Kemmpatse Bergatseny	Headman	71766381		P.O. Box 2396 Malakalpye
3. DANABHATA PUSO		71534616		P.O. BOX 696 Malakal
4. KEISHABE LEKOKO	MOSOTIMANA			P.O. Box 16 MADHASHHATA
5. Masego Leareng Steng Maddele	Balkanego Mepusulala	4711288		PG Box <sup>498</sup> Mahalapye MST agance Mepusulala
6. Modirwa O'Malosi	hekaweng	72591704/4 4712909		Box 1076 Malakalpye

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. Florah Mofule	SEBURUMU	4714413		Box 1041 Makhalapye
8. Shad. Thapelo	Mmapolatsela			P O Box 2396 Mmapolatsela
9. Anah Mompoti	Mmapolatsela			Box 1317 Mmapolatsela
10. Boitshupo Mosmanenatho	Mmapolatsela	71795305		Box 32 Mmapolatsela
11. Mhakenyane Thapelo	Mmapolatsela			Box 1317 Mmapolatsela
12. Keodiretse Mokaena	Mmapolatsela	71574096		Box 1317 Mmapolatsela



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13.				
Keyi Weng Mollufane	Mmaphasakalala			1317 Mmaphasakalala
14.				
T: M. SEFHEMO	MATHA APPE.	4211546 72109278.		P.O. Box 2366 MATHA APPE.
15.				
16.				
ENOHANDE ZWATAKHA	MMAPHASAKALALA	71571696		1317 MMAPHASAKALALA
17.				
Klaegonebuse	Mmaphasakalala			Mmaphasakalala Postal
18.				
g. BANTSI	Pong	92260518		Box 1157. Mahalapye
19.				
O. Sekarope	Mogothuwan	71724078		P.O. Box 1464 Mahalapye

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
20.	N. Madhure	Mmapasakata			Mmapasakata postal
21.	KORAMENISE Mogyog	Mmapasakata	72799132		Box 601 Marakpye
22.	Edwin Thaci	Mmapasakata	71693648		Postal Agency
23.	M. Phary	Mmapasakata			Postal Agency
	ORGANITSE SIMOLEANG	SERURURRA	71749134 / 47692111 (W)		P/BAG 004 SHOSHONG
24.	MABEL KABEL	KEMADIRA	71472982		P.O.Box 332 Marakpye

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1



Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le diggakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**



- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba



- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba



Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

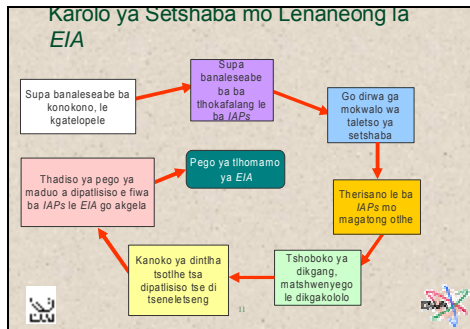



Slide 10

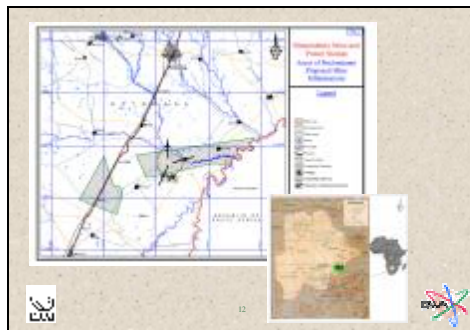
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11




Slide 12



Slide 13

### Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - 1 Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase CIC/Meepong
  - 1 Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - 1 Moepo
  - 1 Madirelo a Motlakase
  - 1 Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase



Slide 14

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso



Mabanta a mang a tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko

Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Go tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko

Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase



Slide 15

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso



Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Go tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko a tloga mo maqheko

Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase





Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)



Slide 18



Slide 19


### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase

- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV



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Slide 20





Selebe Phikwe

Palapye




Mahalapye

Moepo le Motlakase

Gaborone





Slide 21



Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo *EIA* go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo *EIA*.
- § *EIA* e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphatlha le go nonotsha maduo a a ka nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



22

Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo

Molelo	Phefo
	
Mebu	Metsi
	





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Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



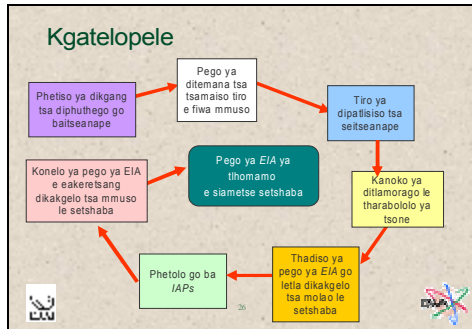
24

Slide 25

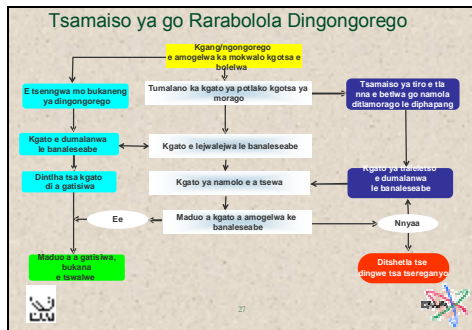
### Maano a go fenyha Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseeneletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

<p><b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 504 1404 Mogala wa Lotheka: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Allison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 789 9495 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Mogala wa lotheka: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:ajison@digbywells.co.za">ajison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
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Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO BOTSWANA**

**E TSHWERWE: THURSDAY, 31ST AUGUST 2006**

**KA: 10H00– 13H30**

**KWA: PALAPYE COMMUNITY HALL MO PALAPYE**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A..

Mo Table1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlhaeletsatsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1: Setlhopa sa bathothomisi**

<b>SETLHOPA SA BATLHOTLHOMISI</b>			
LEINA	LEKOKO LE A LE EMETSENG	TEL	FAX
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompoti	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi ka Setswana		
Dov Girnum (DG)	CIC Energy Corp	+2783 635 2905	

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Rre Paul Whincup on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM. A tlhalosa gore Mompoti o tlaa ranola pego ka Setswana.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Rre Whincup a tlhalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya aAppendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong.

## 4 Maikaelelo a phuthego

Rre Whincup a itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supywa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela jaana:

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA)
- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo;
- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema.

## **5 Tsamaiso ka tshekatsheko ya kamego ya tikologo**

Mme Hilton Gray a itsise puthego ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswelera ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala.

Rre Sarushen Pillay a tlhalosa ka slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le tsa megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase.

Mme Hilton Gray go tswa foo a tswelera a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang: Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwa fa go epiwa;

- Tsa setho le ngwao;
- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa;
- Popego ya lefatshe;
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;
- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go latlhiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Rre Paul Whincup a tloga a bua ka tse di lemogilweng ka metsi jaaka go supywa mo slide 21 then discussed water studies shown on slide 21

Ga boela mogo Mme Hilton Gray yo o ileng a nankola dingwe tsa ditlamorago tsa phetlho ya motlakase e e solofetsweng mo bathong le tikologo ya bone jaaka go lebilwe:

- Moepo le mokoti;



- Bodirelo jwa motlakase; le
- Megala ya go o tsamaisa

A fetsa ka go bua ka dingwe di tsela tse di ka thusang go fokotsa ditlaamorago tsa ditlhabologo tse..

## **6 ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix B

Mme Spitz a tlhalosa ka dikgatelopele tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema le mokwalo wa dingongorego mme ditsela tse kompone e ka tlhaeletswang ka tsone e supywa mo slide 26 go yak o go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B

## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr M. Kgopo, Councillor Moropule ward	<p><b>Tiriso ya metsi</b></p> <p>A madirelo a motlakase a ka dirisa metsi aa shwafaditsweng ka go ntshiwa leswe mo go one?</p>
PW	<p>Go somarela metsing go bothokwa that mo tirong e (kgotsa tiro). Metsi a a dirisiwang a tlaa ntshiwa tse dia itshekolola e le leswe le kelelo. Go tlaa seke go nne le tshenyego ya metsi..</p>
Mr M. Mothoagae,	<p><b>Kanamiso ya motlakase</b></p> <p>A a motlakase o tlaa isetswa bontlha jwa Botswana jo bo kwa bophirimatsatsi?</p>
Mr M. Mothoagae	<p><b>phimolodikeledi</b></p> <p>Phimilodikeledi e e tlaa lefelwa balemi barui e tlaa nna ya muhuta o ntse jang?</p>
AS	<p>Tiro e remeletse thata letshatsha le le ntlheng ya botlhaba ja lefatshe le mme poelo e ntsi go e tlaa bonala mo go rekisetseng la Afrika Borwa motlakase o o tswang mo Botswana.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	Phuduso le phimolodikeledi ke dikgang tse di botlhokwa mo go mongwe le mongwe. Go dirwa patlisiso e e itbagantseng le mabaka a batho mo dikgaolong tse di amiwang ke tiroe. Fa re sena go tshaloganya tiriso le kamogano ya lefatshe, bagorogisi batlhabologo ke gone ba ka simololang go nnela fa fatshe kgang ya phimolodikeledi. Land Board e setse e simolotse dipuisanyano tsa pele ka tiro. Fa mongwe a senyegelwa ke phatla, se sa ama itsholelo ya gagwe, phimolodikeledi ke ntlha e e botlhokwa thata,
Mr R. Ketlogetswe	<b>Sulphur</b> Go tlaa dirwa eng ka bontlha jwa magala jo bo leng sulphur? A ga bo kgone go dirwa sulphuric acid e gongwe e kann le mosola?
AS	Re tlaa kwa kakgelo e re bo re fetola morago ga malatsi.
Mr O. Ramogapi - Councillor	A go tlaa seke goo nne le tse dingwe tse di ka nnang le bomosola jaak gongwe o ne molora?
Mr O. Ramogapi - Councillor	<b>HIV/AIDS</b> Go tlaa dirwa eng go itebagana le mathata HIV/AIDS?
AS	Mabapi le HIV/AIDS, bagakolodi ba dira patlisiso ya tsa botsogo. Mo puthego tse di fetileng kgang e e ne ya buiwa gape me re tsere dicontact details tsa bookamedi jo bo rulaganyana ka kgang ya HIV/AIDS mo Botswana. Ka gore go naa dithusa tsa madi a a adimiwa ko ntle ga Botswana tiroe e tshwanetse gore wela mo melawaneng ya tsogo le ipabalasego e e tlhomilweng ke IFC.
Mr. K Motshidisi	Tiro e ka ya bo mang? a Goromente o naa le seabe mo yone?

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr. K Mothidisi	<p><b>Calcrete</b></p> <p>Go tlaa bo go dirisiwa eng go tlhatswa magala?</p>
Mr. K Mothidisi	Bagakolodi ba umakile calcrete le limestone go re di ka dirisiwago tlhatswa. Ke ka goreng go sa dirisiwe ya Botswana?
AS	Bagorogisi batlhabologo ba sekaseka dipoelo tsa go epela calcrete le go bona gore ke tsela e fe e e tlaa thusang go babalela seemo sa tikologo.
PW	A tlhaloso gore CIC ke komponi e e ikemetseng ka nosi mo go fetlheng motlakase, goromente ga a na seabe mo tiroing e. Koponi e tlaa dumelana le BPC ka thekelo ya motlakase.
Mr M. Mmupi	A ntsha matshwenyego a gagwe ka setsha sa moep se ngatha bontle bongwe jwa mahudiso a dikgomo tsa gagwe.
Mr M. Mmupi	<p><b>Di puthego tsa PPP</b></p> <p>O umakile gore gone ga tshwarelwa phuthego maabane ko Serowe, nna me ga ke ise ke itsisiwe ka phuthego eo. You</p>
AS	A tlhalosa gore go ne ga seka ga nna le kanamiso e e lolaming ya kitsiso ka puthego. E ne e le ya baokamedi e se ya sechaba ka kakaretse. Go tlaa nna le phuthego e sele ko Serowe mo isagong.
Mr M. Mmupi	<p><b>Kgakololano</b></p> <p>A botswa gore o tlaa reresiwa leng ka go epiwang mo go dirwang fa go dupelelwa magala mo mahudisong a dikgomo tsa gagwe?</p>
AS	Re simolotse tsamaiso ya go itemotsha diIAP, bagakolodi ba kopa ga thusa ee ke ka ba sedimosetsang gore batho ba ba amegamegang ba sa nne mo metseng e e 4 e e dikagantseng moepo ba ka tlhaeletswa jang? Bogolo jang bone ba e leng

SPEAKER	NOTE
	gore kgaolo e ke mahudiso a dikgomo tsa bone.
Mr C. Mato – Lands board	A akgela gore go ikopangwe le disub land board tsa kgaolo tse di tlaa kgona go ntsha dintlha tse di senkiwang.
Mr C. Mato – Lands board	Lefatshe le le tiroe e e le tlhokang le botona jo bo kae?
Mr C. Mato – Lands board	<p><b>Megala ya Motlakase</b></p> <p>A batho ba tlaa kgona go tshela ka fa tlase ga megala e, go lema ,le go hudisa diruiwa?</p>
AS	Phatlha ya bophara jwa sekgale sa 2 km e a sekesekwa e e leng gore mo yone go tlaa kgonagala gore gone go lebilwe gore megale e ka feta kwa e tlaa seke e ameng lefatshe le dirisiwang le metsana. Fa ditshipi tsa megala di tlhomiwa go tlaa nna le latlhegelwa ke tiriso ya lefatshe ga nakwana, mme jwalo tse di golang go fitlha mo boleeleng jwa 4 meters go ya ko tlase di tlaa kgona go nn di lengwa fa tiro megala e sena go nna teng. Dikgomo di tlaa kgona go hula ka fa tlase ga yone.
AS	Ga ke karabo ya bolekanyo ja botona jwa sebata se tiroe e se tlhokang. Ke tshono ya motlisa ditlhabologo go se kopa mme ke ntlha e e tlaa senogang mo diphuthegong tse di tlaa latelang.
Mr P. Tshambane	<p><b>Diphatla tsa mmereko</b></p> <p>GO tlaa bo go lebilwe eng go thoala ba berki ba mokoti gape, tiroe e tlaa thusa jang go tshegetsisa boitshidiso jwa banana le Batswana ba ba se berekeng? A go tlaa tliswa babereki ba ditiro tsa diatla ba ba tswang kwa ntle ga Botswana?</p>
AS	<p>Bagakolodi ba tlaa dirisianya le komponi ya ditlhabologo le metsana e e mo kgaolong go loga lenaneo la bodiredi.</p> <p>Lenaneo le le tlaa dirwa ka maikhelelo a gore ditiro di bonwe kaa tekanetso (kwa ntle ga tlhaolele) mo banning ba metsana e. Dikompini tse di tswang go sele ga ntsi di a tle di tlise baberiki ba ba tswang go sele, e ke ntlha e e laolwang ke botsipa</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	<p>jo bo batliwang mo tirong. E tlaa re ko tshimologong go nne badiri ba ba tswang go sele ba le ba ntsi mme e re jaaka gontse go tswelletse botsipa bo neelwe bengbagae go re ba nne le karolo e e botoka mo bodireding.</p> <p>Re lemoga ka potso ya gago gore o eletsa gore go hirwe Batswana mo tirong e?</p>
Mr K Keeditse -Councillor	Tiro e tlaa dira gore go nne le diphatlha tse kae tsa mmereko?
AS	<p>Setlhopa se se na le dipalo tsa fa go sa ntse go agiwa mo eleng gore go tlaa tsaya dingwaga di le 6. Ko setlhoeng sa tiro ya kago, e leng ngwaga wa boraro ditiro tsa kago di tlaa bo di le 4000. Palo e e leng gore e tlaa fokotsega go fitlhela go aga fela. Ga re na tlhomamo ka palo ya fa motlakase o setse o fetlwa mme di ka nna 800 go fitlha mo go 1000.</p>
Mr M Diane – Palapye Technical College	<p>Dikomponi tse di ikemetseng ka nosi ga di itse sentle ka ditsamaiso ya thutego mo Botswana. Ga di lemoge gore go na le palo e e ntsi ya batho ba ba nang le botsipa, ba tsere ditankana mme yare lefagontse jalo ba sena ditiro. Go dimo ga moo go na le baagi, babetli le bakgweetsi. Go ne go tlaa siamela le le eleng motlisi wa ditlhabologo go ithuta sentle ka tsamaiso ya thuto go na le gore ba tlise babereki ba ba tswa kwa go dira ditiro tse go setseng go na le botsipa jo bo di lekaneng mo gae. Ka gore komponi e e ikemetse ka nosi e bile goromente ga a na seabe ga e kake ya rutuntsha tiriso ya babereki ba mo gae ba ba nang le bokgoni.</p>
Mr O. Ramogapi - Councillor	A ngongorega a re go ranola dipotso tsoatlhe go a re dia.
AS	Go amogelwa gore nako ga eme. Mongwe le mongwe o na le tshwanelo ya go reetsa tse di buiwang ka teme ya gagwe.

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	A bua a re mabapi le gore go dirisiwe ba baberiki ba ba tswang mo gae ba nale botsipa jo bo lebaneng, gore bagakolodi ba iketse ka nosi mo go komponi e e tlišang ditlhabologo. I maikarabelo a bogakolodi go itemotsha diphetogotse di amang batho le dipatlisiso ntlheng ya tsa batho tse tshwanelwang ke go dirala. Bogakolodi bo ka leka go kankabetsa seemo botsipa jo bo fitlhelwang mo banning ba kgaolo, go bo ntshiwa dikakanyo tse dilebaneng le ntlha ya khiro mo komponing ya ditlhabologo. CIC e ntse e ikamane le lephata la thuto.
Mrs E. Pumu	<p><b>Seabe sa Botswana dipoelong</b></p> <p>Fa e le gore BPC e tlhoka go reka motlakase mo komponing e, mme goromente e e file dithata tsa go dirisa lefatshe mo go dira tiro ya kgotetso, goroment ene o boela ke eng?</p>
Mrs E. Pumu	A komponi e gotlhelele ke ya batswaka kana go na le Batswana ba ba nang le diabe mo go yone?
LHG	CIC e nale bana ba go tweng Meepong Energy le Meepong Resources. Tse ke di Komponi tsa Botswana mme ga go itsiwe gore Batswana ba le palo e kae ba na le sea mo boeteledipele jwa tsone.
PW	Puso ya Botswana e tlaa bona dipoelo; lekgetlho le dituelo tsa tiriso ya lefatshe kgotsa sehuba. Gape go tlaa nna le mokwalo wa ditumelano (MOU) fa gare ga komponi le BPC. BPC e tlaa batla gore madi a e a duelwang a boele mo Botswana. Dipuisanyo di tswaeletse.
AS	A mo latela ka go re dipoelo tsa lefatshe le di tlaa farologana ka maemo. Tse Rre Whincup a dinopotseng ke seemo sa poelo mo sechabeng sotlhe sa lefatshe. Fa re bua ka ditiro re bua ka seemo sadipoelo mo bathong le mo malwapeng. Go tlaa go na le dipoelo tse dingwe gape tsa ntlha ya itsholelo tsa go fa babapadi seabe, jaaka ditlamelo tse di tlaa thusang mo tirong ya moepo. Bagaokolodi ba na le maikarabelo a go di itemodisa, dipoelo tse di amanang le itsholelo le setho tse dingwe gape.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr P Thambale	<p><b>Phimolodikeledi</b></p> <p>A akgela a re Land Board e ne e tshwanetse gore e ka bo e nnile le seabe mo phuthegong e go bua ka phimolodikeledi. Phimolodikeledi e tshwanetse go ikaega mo tlhatlhwenng ya gompiano ya lefatshe e seng ya fa le rekiwa.</p>
AS	<p>A fetola a re ba Kaboditsha ba teng mo phuthegong le gore phimolodikeledi e ikaegile mo tlhatlhwenng ya gompiano ya lefatshe jaaka go buiwa mo melaong ya Botswana. IFC le yone e na matshego a a itebaganeng le kgang ya phimolo dikeledi. Tiroe e e ne e tlaa dirisa melwana e mo bobeding e leng yone e e gagametseng thata. Bagakalodi ba tla itemotsha badirisi ba lefatshe ba ba tlaa amegang go go tshwara dipuisanyo le bone, komponi ga mmo le bakaboditsha.</p>
Mr R Ntebele – kgosi	<p>A gatelela botlhokwa jwa gore badirela puso le banaleseabe gore ba itsi ditshwanelo tsa bone e bengbalefatshe ba eleng ba tlhomamisetswe gore CIC e tlaa dirafatsa maikemisetsa a yone mabapi le phimolodikeledi ka ntlha yya go senyegelwa sebaka sa go dirisa lefatshe.</p>
Mr O.Molalagare	<p>A boeletsa ntlha ya gore ga gotlhokafale go matsipa a mangwe a baltelwe babereki kwa ntle ga lefatshe le jaaka babetli le badubi ba daka. Botswana e na badiri ba ba ntsi ba ba nang le botsipa.</p>
Mr O. Mogwe – District Administration Palapye	<p><b>Tiriso ya motlakase</b></p> <p>A go na le letlhoko mo Botswana la kgotetso kana motlakase o a tlhabela? Fa go ntse jalo a tiro e tlaa thusa go namola tlhanelo eo?</p>
SP	<p>A tlhalosa gore Botswana e dirisa di MW di le 600 tsa motlakase . Bontsi jwa motlakae o bo rekwa kwa Afrika Borwa. Go na le mananeo a go atolotsa power station ya Morupule gore se fetlhe di MW di le 400 fa go dimo. E tiroe e e sekasekwang e ka fetlha di le 3600. Fa go sobokanngwa di fitlhelwa di le 4000 di MW. Le fa e ne e le gore tiriso ya motlakase mono e oketsega go menagane, motlakase o o tlaa bo o fetlha mono go kopane le wa Morupule, o no o tlaa bo o</p>



SPEAKER	NOTE
	lekanetse tiriso eo. Mo dipuisanyong tse di ga gare ga BPC ESKOM le CIC go tsewa tshwetso mo kang e.
SP	A tlatsa a re fa diatoloso tse di ka seke di nne teng go ka nna le tlhalelo ya motlakase mo Botswana..
Mrs B. Motlopi – Councillor of Tswapong	<p><b>Dinako tse go ka solofelwang tselelopele</b></p> <p>Tiro e ka solofelwa go simololwa leng?</p>
Mrs B. Motlopi – Councillor of Tswapong	A tlatsa a re o lebogela go tlaa ga madirelo a mo Botswana ka a tlaa tiisa maiteko a go tlhabolola dikgaolo le metsana e potlana e tlaa bona maduo a mantle a motlakase o o fetlhwang mo tiroe madirelo a botona jo bo buiwang.
LHG	A araba potso ya dinako a re tiroe e tlaa tsewelela fela fa e ka bona tseletso ya Goromente wa Botswana le mokgotla a a adimang madi ko mafatshefatsheng. CIC e ne e solofetse gore neelwa tetla e ngwaga o o tlang mo go golola ng gore tiro kago e ka simololwa ka 2008 a santse a le mosh. Madirelo a motlakase a tlaa tsaya dingwaga tse 6 go agiwa mme CIC se e lepile gore motlakase o ka simolola go fetlwa ka 2011 madirelo a bo a le mo seemong sa go ntsha motlakase a dira ka botla ka 2013. Go tlaa tsewelelela ka dingwaga di le 40.
PW	A fetola kakgelo ya motlakase mo metsaneng. A tlhalosa gore CIC e tlaa dira motlakase o e tlaa o rekisetsang BPC le ESKOM. BPC ke yone e e tla o anamisang ka fa e tlaa bo e bona go tshwanetse mo Botswana. Fa CIC e sena go rekisa motlakase tota ga e na dithat mo go anamiseng go fitlhisa ko o dirisiwang gone.
Mr D Nzhi – Ngwate Land Board	<p><b>Lefatshe le le tlaa tsewang ke tiro</b></p> <p>A boeletsa potso e e boditsweng ke modirikaene ka botona jwa sebata se se kopelwang tiro e, a re ga ya ka ya arabiwa.</p>
AS	A tlhalosa gore ga rena karabo ka botona jwa lefatshe la go nna jalo mo nakong ya gomopieno.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr D Nzhi – Ngwate Land Board	<p><b>Gofudisiwa ga metse le phimolodikeledi</b></p> <p>Fa lo lebeletse dipatlisoso tse lo di dirang tse lebelelang kgonafalo kgotsa dipoelo a metse e e 4 e lo e umakile e tlaa amega mo go tlaa e pitlikang kana jang? Fa e le gore e tlaa patlikesega mananeo ke afe a a tlaa tilang seemo seo?</p>
AS	<p>A batla gore go lemogiwe gore lefa ntswa metsana e e supilwe ka monwana gotwe e tlaa amega ga gona mananeo a pe a a tlamang gore epe ya one fudusiwe. Fa go ka na le epe e e fudusiwa se se tlaa bo se bakwa ke tatlhegelo e e ntlheng ya boitshetso. Ka mantswe a mangwe mantlo a bonna a tlaa seke a fudusiwe, mo raraloganye fa e leng gore mongwe o latlhegelwa ke lefatshe la temo kgotsa la mahudiso o tlaa abelwa le sele gape.</p>
Mr M. Legae	<p><b>Dipoelo mo tirong ya moepo</b></p> <p>A akgela are BP e kile a dupela magala mo kgaolong e, ya fitlhela fa tiriso ya one e ka seke e nne le dipoelo tse kgotsofatsang. Jalo ke ka go reng go dumelwa gore di ka nna botoka gompieno?</p>
	<p>Potso e se nngwe e lebagane le thekiso ya motlakase, goromente o ka dira eng go ntsifatsa dipoelo tsa go gweba ka motlakse o?</p>
PW	<p>BP ke kompone kgwebo ya yone e remeletseng thata mo lookwaneng le mo gas. Go kile ga nna nako e e neng e dupelela magala ka yone mme e ne ya bula meepo ya magala, ya tloga ya boela tshwetso eo morago ka go ikaelela gore e tlaa itsetsepelela mo kgwebong ya lookwa le gas, ya ba ya rekis meepo e o ya magala. Gompieo go na le sebaka sa go rekisetsa Afrika Borwa motlakase ko o tlaela thata teng. Goromente o tlaa dirisa ntlha e mo dipuisanyong go leka go bona dipoelo tse di gaisang.</p>
Mr Witness – National	<p><b>Negative Environmental Impacts</b></p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Development Fund	Moepo wa Kopore ko Phikwe o ama tikologo le metsana e e o dikaganyeditseng ka tsela e e sa siamang ka lobaka la go leswefatsa phefo kgotsa loapi. A ntsha mogopolo wa gore go nne le maano a a tlaa hemang mo seemong seo go e le dinnela ruri le gore go tlabololwe ditlamelo tsa tsa botsogo le pabalesego ya botshelo mo moepong wa magala
Mr Witness – National Development Fund	A tlatsa a dikakgelo tsa phimolodikeledi re go fudus batho a re phimolodikeledi e tshwanetse go nna ya tlhwatlhwa ya gompiono eseng molao wa LandBoard Act ya 1979. Sechaba ga sena ditsompelo tse di se letlelelang go thapela disurveyor tse di ikemetseng ka nosi go re di keleke tuelo e e lebaneng mahatse a sone, ditlamorago tse amang batho di tshwanetse gore di tselwe matsapa ka di tlaa nna teng lobaka lo lo kana ka botshelo jwa motho.
AS	Ke mafoko a a tshelang, mme tshkatsheko ya kamego ya batho e tlaa nna le maemo a a ko go dimo mo tiroing e.
AS	A tlatsa a re dikomponi tse di epang di itsege lefatshe ka bophara ka boikgagapeledi jwa go bapala fela di sa busetse sepe mo bathong ba agileng go bapa natso. Matshego a a masha a IFC a tlama gore go nne le dipelo tse di botloka mo dikgoalong tsa meepo ka di patlika gore komponi e diragatse maikemisetso a yone go godisa le go rotloetsa metsana e e gaufi le madirela a yone. Re le bagakolodi tiro ya rona ke rurifatsa gore dikgato tse di tsewang ke motlisa tlabologo e ne tse di siametseng mo go gaisang, kgaolo, batho le setso sa bone.
AS	A digela a re pego ya EIA e tlaa akaretsa maitemogelo a maduo a dipatliso re dikgakololo ga mmogo le di dikakgelo le mananeo a go hema mo dikamegong tse di sa batlegeng. Setshaba se tlaa nna le sebaka sa go akgela mo pegong e.
AS	<p>A ntsha dicontact detail tsa ofisi ya CIC e e tlaa bulwang mo Gaborone. Lynn James ke e ne yo o ka tlhaletswang, mme mogala wa gae ka sebele 072 705 713.</p> <p>Ke mogala wa ofisi ya CIC rona re ikemetse ka nosi. Fa batho ba bua le CIC ba kope gore maikutlo a bone a fitlhisetswe ko go rona.</p>

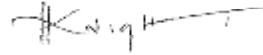
## 8 Tigelo

Mme Andy Spitz a lebegela maiteko a baputhegi go tsaya nako ya go tla phuthego le akgela mo go yone. Phuthego e ne ya tswalwa ka thapelo nako e le 13h30.



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Tiro manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19.				
20.	OBENNE MALIASSARE KHURUMELA VDC	71546711		Box 399 Dalhousie
21.	TSHOLODISO ABELOKO Councilor - SEROROME	TN 4920533 /c 71753482	-	P.O. Box 623, DALHOUSSIE
22.	Kedibonnye Nala SEROROME V.D.C.	715282553	-	P.O. BOX 121 DALHOUSSIE
23.	DITHA MASHOKI MATHIBA C.F.CS	71529309	-	P/Bag 21 Kanye
U.P. Mweleki	1. Submarine Executive 2. Isaac Kiti Construction	72226267		Box 285. Palapye
24.	D. M. MOTLOH	71635005		Box 153, Maseru

25.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
26.	ERNEST KENNEDY		72983607		P/BAG 0036 BRARIE
27.	Barbara Moffat	Tsuwong Dist. C. Mounatale Ward	71846006		Box 152, Mounatale.
28.	D Tumo Tumo		71369605		Box 32 Palapye.
29.					
30.					

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. BUKIE KENDSI		4923999 72177338		Box 156 Palampye
2. THATAJOTIHE KEDENSE				P/ BNG 009 TOPISI
3. O. PITHLIMAY	PRIVATE (SELF)	71249538		BOX 10135- PALAPYE
4. WAKONH NKGAKICE		71827031		Box 1042 PALAPYE
5. GARETSKOLE BODJENGANE	V.D.C. PILICWE	72132064		Box 147 PILICWE
6. GABOLWEIWE Modiralegona		4924074		Box 16 PALAPYE



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. MOLATEDI	—	72369293	—	Box 10224 PALAPYE
8. GABOLUSELE	—	78997480	—	Box 245 - Palapye
9. G. G. G. G. G.	—	4921511	—	Box 71 Palapye
10. B. B. Baduli	U. D. C	4630484	—	P/BAG R SEKOUDE
11. C. NADID	NGWATE LAND BOARD	71320942	—	—
12. G. BEAURY LATHAM	—	4923847/71686400	—	Box 42 PALAPYE
BOTSALA NSUNGE.	Lot 5 and Hon Councillor	71422032	—	P. O Box 35 Palapye

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. Tebogo Apei	PALAPYE Council	4920813 71656755	-	Box 948 PYE
14. Ellen Phue	V.D.C	71267983		Box 562 PYE
15. Joseph Tinas	Public Member	71795119	-	Box 10953 PYE
16. Rahane Keonele	V.D.C.	72207096	-	Box 145 PYE
17. Saloo Thuse Selwa	V.D.C	71969794		Box 11062 PYE
18. Dakatsa Mmolohi	V.D.C	71470978 / 72403932		Box 11712 PYE

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
20.	Marea Jendy GROGOPYE D. SEBIM	VICARIES GEN. COM. PALAPYE	-	-	P.O. Box 10099
21.	Kgomotso Moshabi				P. O. Box 88 PALAPYE
22.	ABEK M ANDRIFELA	VICARIES. ASU. COMMITTEES CMBRILLA	714011245		P. O. Box 301 PALAPYE
23.					
24.					

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. KEWAGAMANG OITSIE	Public member.	71786089		Box 164 PALAPYE
2. Morongwa. Bacare.	" "	4922942.		Box 869 Palapye
3. MOSMANEGARE LEGAE	" "	72292227		Box 10758 PALAPYE
4. Honi Counselor K. Keedisa	Seiruse Palapye Subs district.	71740098		Box 283 Leruaea
5. THUS-K.K. DIBAKA (S.S. 11081)	Box 16 Palapye	71704965		Box 16 Palapye
6. HONICILIK DANETSE RAPHODADI MUPHWA PHARUPE	ROYAL PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE	<del>717</del> 71748410 4900540	4900539	Box 11313 PALAPYE Email: royalcollege@batswet-bw.

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. Letsoile M. Ledimo	BPC	4922134	4922133	PO Box 41 PALAPYE, BOTSWANA ledimol@bpc.bw
8. Mogomotsi Rebofentse	"	72567881	—	Private Bag 009 TOPISI
9.	"	71627024	—	Box 121 Palapye
10. Nsey Molekgosi	"	713 01879	—	Box 10624 PALAPYE
11. B Stepano Kaselwa	Arise Administration	4929205	—	Box 1 Palapye
12. SONNY MOKGETSE	"	72878890 71566178	—	P.O.Box 123 SERULE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
13. Morteki Bitang	Min. of Agric SEP - SENONE	4630473 92280121	4630849	Box 143 Senone
14. M. Moyo	SELF EMPLOYED	—	—	Box 245 Palapye
15. Laosi Le Mafoko	—	71410429	—	Box 10088 Palapye
16. Morakwena Mmopi	Farmer.	71630764 4630138	—	Box 1726 Senone.
17. Cecil Malema	STUDENT	71732450 4924105	—	BOX 716 PACAPYE
18. LESITSE MOKGWE	Unemployment (Purchaser)	735 51714	—	Box 2224 Senone

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TELE/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
20.	H.O. KARUME H.M. Karume		4924175		Box 10907
21.	H. Gwale FM RANTABE	Councilor Kikira Ward	71462238 4920523	Box 164	Box 229 Palapye
22.	Mackenzie Karumbe		722/0452		Box 265 Palapye
23.	OSEG U. Seokond	RESIDENT	71268041		Box 10075 Palapye
24.	Sankgawe Kenyele	Boikago VDC	72190099		Box 23 Palapye

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL./CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. Dipuo Kepelele	Boilcago VDC	71239783		Box 120 Palapye
26. Keokale Monagela	KOTSAWE VDC	71226556		Box 985 Palapye
27. Iponenag Moisoimi	Umbrella Soc VDC	71867841		P/Box 35 Palapye
28. Pdirite Nmesesi	Kgosi Boleqo			Box 312 Palapye
29. Emily Medkisa		71690289		Box 10998
30. Margdeleine				



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. M. Oshaki	Tribal Police	4920213		Box 16 Palapye
32. I. Gatogelwe	Palapye	4923 847		P.O. Box 11167 Palapye
33. DINTLE	Palapye	71715705		P.O. Box 10892
34.		4924564		
35. BHERIFETSWI	Palapye	72511400		Box 10421
36. Catherine	Palapye V.D.C	71672482		Box 10421
D. Phalokwa	V.D.C	71909626		P.O. Box 10064 Palapye

37.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37.	ONITHA TILIE C. SABO / ONITHA TILIE C. SABO /	EDUCATION	71680568	-	P O Box 547 Mwanthaka
38.					
39.					
40.					
41.					
42.					

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. MAINA KAPO	COUNCILOR MORUPUE WARD	71616178 4924985		P.O. Box 382 PALAPYE BOTSWANA
2. MOHUSI G.S. DIANE	DEPUTY PRINCIPAL PALAPYE TECH COLLEGE	7222 4985 4920576		P/BA 5 004-t PALAPYE MOTIHOAGAE gov. b/w
3. NZHI. H. DAVID	BOARD CHAIRMAN-Turume NGWATO LAND BOARD	Sua 71756886		Box 377 Turume.
4. MOIHOAGAE MOIHOAGAE	PERMACULTURE TRUST of BOTS.	72494440	4632428	P.O. Box 1967 SEROWE.
5. Leano Mubane	VDC Khuyumela	4921236		P.O. Box 10344 (POT) Palapye
6. Solomon MORANE	COUNCILOR TLOMABO WARD	71642250		Box 30857 SEROWE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. EMMANUEL SEEHO		71624202		Box 11344 PALAPYE
9. WITNESS-Michael ALBERT BOLTUNEL	MADR	2416044 71302657	2416066	P. O. BOX 282 F/FAARM.
10. RICHARD KENTIGETSWA	BPC	4900243 71319252	4922133	Box 41 PALAPYE boidnalo@palape.gov
11. OLE TSOISTSE MONGWE	DISTRICT Administration DPC-office	4924913 cell: 71703453	4924913	P/Bag 44 PALAPYE
12. Michael Kolb	Marks & Sons	Cell: 71607390 2489242	2489290	Box 36170 Francistown

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. K.K. M/OTSHIBISI	Palapye Village Advisory Forum	4921720 71750316		Box 264 Palapye
14.				
15. Mothofoho: Isaac Mphahle	Security Systems <i>Public names</i>	4910254 71376271		Box 734 Palapye
16. Maikoro Ncube	— <i>Public names</i>	71607054		PO Box 245 Palapye
17. Francis SHAMBAKE	<i>Public member</i>	71678899		Box 10408 Palapye
18. TERBOGO DINGADILE	— <i>Public member</i>	71797796		P. B.M.G. 710 Palapye
Galabotse Mowuwa	<i>Public member</i>	71778823		Box 576 Palapye

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1



Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le diggakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**

- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago

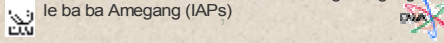




Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba

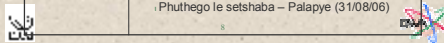
- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)



Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba


Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

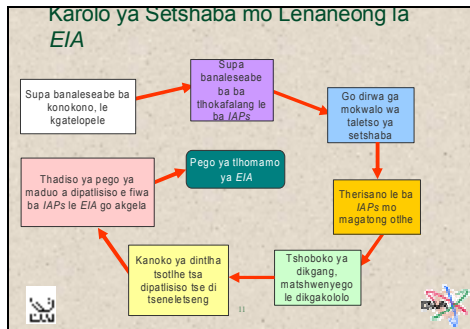


Slide 10

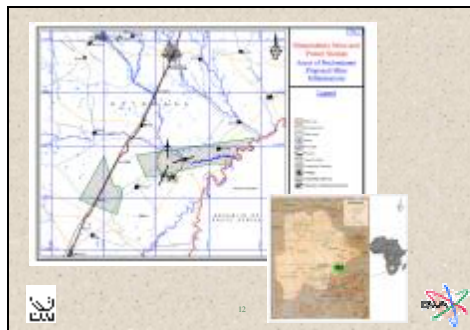
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11




Slide 12



Slide 13

### Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - 1 Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase
  - 1 CIC/Meepong
  - 1 Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - 1 Moepo
  - 1 Madirelo a Motlakase
  - 1 Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase



Slide 14

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase



Slide 15

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Mogaga o o motlakase


Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

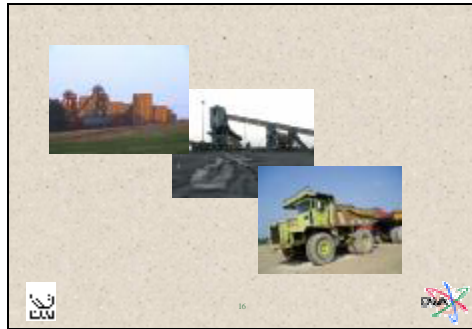
Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase

Mogaga o o motlakase



Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)



Slide 18



Slide 19


### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase

- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV



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Slide 20





Selebe Phikwe

Palapye




Mahalapye

Moepo le Motlakase

Gaborone





Slide 21



Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo *EIA* go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo *EIA*.
- § *EIA* e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphatlha le go nonotsha maduo a a nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



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Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo

Molelo	Phefo
	
Mebu	Metsi
	





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Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



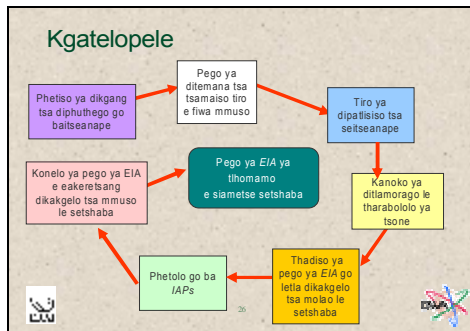
24

Slide 25

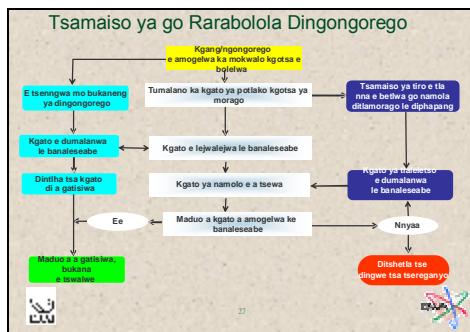
### Maano a go fenyha Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseeneletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



## Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

<b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 504 1404 Mogala wa Lotheka: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a>	<b>Allison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 789 9495 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Mogala wa lotheka: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:ajison@digbywells.co.za">ajison@digbywells.co.za</a>
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## Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago

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**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO**

**E TSHWERWE: LABOTLHANO, LWETSE A LE 1,  
2006**

**KA: 10H00– 13H30**

**KWA: DOVEDALE MO KGOTLENG**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A..

Mo Table1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlhaeletsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1 Table 2: Setlhopa sa bathothomisi**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>LEINA</b>	<b>LEKOKO LE A LE EMETSENG</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompoti (DM)	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi ka Setswana		

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Mme Andy Spitz on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Mme Andy Spitz a tlhalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya aAppendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong..

#### **4 Maikaelelo a phuthego**

Mompati a itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supiwa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela jaana::

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA)
- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo;
- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema..

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties and to record all their issues and concerns.

#### **5 ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix.

#### **6 Tsamaiso ka tshekatsheko ya kamego ya tikologo**

A itsise puthego ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswelera ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala.

A tlhalosa ka slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le tsa megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase.

Go tswa foo a tswelera a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang: Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwa fa go epiwa;

- Tsa setho le ngwao;
- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa;
- Popego ya lefatshe;
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;

- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go latlhiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Mompati a tloga a bua ka tse di lemogilweng ka metsi jaaka go supiwa mo slide 21 then discussed water studies shown on slide 21

A nankola dingwe tsa ditlamorago tsa phetlho ya motlakase e e solofetsweng mo bathong le tikologo ya bone jaaka go lebilwe:

- Moepo le mokoti;
- Bodirelo jwa motlakase; le
- Megala ya go o tsamaisa

A fetsa ka go bua ka dingwe di tsela tse di ka thusang go fokotsa ditlaamorago tsa ditlhabologo tse..

A tlhalosa ka dikgatelopele tse di tlaa tsewang go tsewedisa letsema le mokwalo wa dingongorego mme ditsela tse kompone e ka tlhaeletswang ka tsone e supiwa mo slide 26 go yak o go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B..

## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mr Namane - Chief	A botsa gore VDC e tlaa nna gone kwa e leng gore banni ba motse ba tlaa isang matshwenyego a bone mapabi le tiro..
Mr Namane - Chief	A botsa gore a Dovedale e mo kotsing ya gore lefatshe le go agilweng mo go lone le boele ko tlase ka lobaka lwa moepo ka o phunyela kwa teng ka fa tlase ga lefatshe?
Mr Namane -Chief	A botsa tse di tlaa fokelang mo loaping di tswa mo madirelo diborai mo diphologolong le mo bathong jaaka go ntse kwa Selebi Phikwe?
Mr Namane - Chief	A ntsha letshwenyego lwa gagwe ka go fetogela ruri ga mekgwa le botshelo jwa motse. O dumela gore diphologo le dimela tse di tlhogang mo kgaolong e di tlaa kgoreletsega mme e bile bana ba motse ba tlaa sele ba kgone go akolo letlepu la tikologo ya gompiano le dikokomana tsa bone..
AS	A fetola a re go newla ga lefatshe ke ntlha se tliša tlhobaetsego fa go moepo e le wa mekoti. A kaya fa seemo se lolwa ke mokgwa o go o tlaa dirwang tiro ya go epa ka one, ka mekgwa mengwe e ka fokotsa kana tila go nwela ga lefatshe. Go ikaeletse gore go seka ga nna le mokoti e pe e e dirwang ka fa tlase ga metse.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	Go araba potso ya tse di tlaa fokelwang mo loaping (diemissions) ,mo diphuthago tse dingwe, moepo wa Selebi Phikwe o ntse o supywa ka monwana e le sekai sa ditlamorago tsa go sa tlhokomela ka matsetseleko mathata a go budulolelwa ga leswe lwa madirelo mo loaping. Dipatlisiso tsa mabaka a tsa tikologo di tswetsetse le gompiano tse di senolang boleng jwa magala mo go tlaa sedimosang ka mosi o a taa o dirang. Bogakolodi e tlaa re ko morago bo ntse mogopolo ya go leka go fokotse tsone diemissions. Sekai ke gore magala mangwe a a tlaa tlhatsiwa pele go ntsha sulfur e e mog o one, go bo go dirisiwa le fa ele limestone ka calcrete go fokotsa sulfur gore e tsene mo seemo se se amogelesegang. Go ne go tlaa nna le id gas tse dingwe tse tlaa tsena mo loaping be tse di tla bo di wele sentle mo se se kaiwang ke matsheo a botsogo a mafatshefatshe
AS	Mabapi le ntlha ya mokgwa wa botshelo, ditlhabologo tse di tlang di ntse jaana , di tlisa diphetogo. Bogakolodi bo kwala ka diphetogo tse amang tikologo le batho ba ba leng mo go yone mo EIA, pego ya bone e bo e roelwa metse e ko morago. Dovedale ga ena go fetoga ya nna jaaka Gaborone go le dikago gongwe le gongwe mme bogakolodi bo tshwanelwa ke go itse gore ke tikogolo ya metse e le botlhokwa mo go yone.
Mr N Mongale (check name)	Are mo kgaolong ya Dovedale batho ka bontsi ke balemi-barui fa ditlamelo tsa tiro e di agiwa di tlaa kgoreletsa bone ba ba ntseng ba diriswa lefatshe jaana. Ba tlaa bona phimolodikeledi e e ntseng jang?
Mr N Mongale (check name)	A kopa tlhaloso e e tletseng mo ntlheng ya gore magala a tlaa bo a isiwa kae mo mabante a fa a sena go silwa? A

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	Phimolodikeledi ke ntlha e e ntse e sekwa sekwa le mo diphuthegong tse di ngwe ka e le botlhokwa. Maikaelelo e ne e ka nna go itse batho ba ba dirisang lefatshe. Dipuisanyo di ne di tlaa letlelwa ga gare ga bakaboditsha le bone bantse ba dirisa lefatshe ka thuso e ba ka e boning. Matshego a a lebileng ntlha ya go fudisiwa ga batho ke International Finance Coporation (IFC) le Peelo ya Mafatshe di gagametse e bile di tseneletse. Ba bona go le botoka gore lefatshe le le tsewang ke duelelelwe ka lefatshe le sele.
AS	Go araba potso ya gore magala a isiwa kae mo mabanteng, a tlaa tsamaya sekgale sa 20km go ya ko go 25 go re a fitlhe mo madireleng a motlakase fa a sena go ntshiwa mo mmung. A tlaa silwa a bo a tshubiwa mogote a one o bo dira mohuhutso o o tlaa fetlhang motlakase.
Mr T. Mothosabonwe	A ntsha letshwenyego la gagwe ka baepi ba ba dupelang magala. Dimochini tsa bone di ntsi di tshololela lookwan fa fatshe. Go ka tlisa mathat fa dipula di simolo go na ka mmetsi a leswe a ne a tlaa elela a tsene mo dinokaneng le mo megobeng. Gape ba dirisa naga go itlhoma mo go ka amang leruo.
AS	A fetola ka kang ya go amega ga tikolologo ka mabaka a a builweng a re ke sengwe se se batlang tthaofalelo, Dikgang tse a di builweng di ka rarabolwa ka tsamaiso ya tharabololo ya dingongorego. A botsa ka mafelo a amegilweng gore ba a tlhotlhomise sentle le CIC gore e tle e tseye dikgato tse di lebaneng.
Mr K Lesethe (check spelling)	A akgela gore Dovedale e dirisa metsi a didiba. A ditiro tsa moepo di tlaa seke di fokotse selekanyo s metsi a a tswang mo go tsone a dirisiwa ke batho le leruo la bone?

SEBUI	KAKGELO
PW	Maikalelo a motlisa ditlhabologo ke gore fa go ka nna le metsi a moepo a a dirisang e le a kgaolo a kelekwe. Motlisa ditlhabologo a bo a tliša sone selekanyo seo ko morago. Ke selo go le botlhokwa go itse sentle ka seemo sa metsi mo kgaolong tiro e ise e simologe. Maitemogelo a a tlaa rolelwa motlisaditlhabologo botshelo jotlhe jwa moepo go tlaa le gore seemo sa metsi a didibi se lepiwe..
Mr B. Mothomedi	A botsa gore ga gone sepe se molora lo ka se dirisetswang kana o tlaa kokotleletsega fela.
Mr B. Mothomedi	A botsa ka ditlhotlhomiso tse di tlaa dirwang fa tiro e setse e simolotse le ka nako ya kago e tsweletse.
Mr B. Mothomedi	A botsa ka botona jwa lefatshe le le dirisiwang ke moepo?
AS	<p>A araba a re malebang le lefuti la molora, o tlaa dirwa o le montsi thata moepong. Go nts r go sekwasekwa gore o ka dirisetswa eng, mme le fa nne ditiriso tse dingwe tsa one di ka bonwa o ntse o ne o tlaa sala o le montsi thata. Ga go reye gore o ka seke o laolwe. Go na le tsamaiso ya e e dirilweng ke borramaranyane e molora o tlaa bewang ka yone. A supa mokgwa o molora tlaa tshelwang mo lefuting ka one mo sesupong sa ditlamelo tsa moepo. Gore lefuti le tlaa kgaoganwe le dirwa ditsha tse dintse. Fa sengwe setsha se tlala ke goni go dirisiwang se sele</p> <p>Lefuti le la molora ke sengwe se se tlaa sekwasekwa ka matsetseleko ka go tshwanetswe gore itsewe dikamego tsa lone mo phefo le ntlha ya lerole yone. .</p>
AS	A araba potso ya bobedi ya go lepiwa ga tikologo jaaka tiro e ntse ka go re Mme Hilton-Gray o thalositse gore bontlha bongwe jwa EIA ke lenaneo la tlhekomelo. Le itepatepanya le go di tlamorago di ka laolwa jang botshelo jotlhe jwa moepo. Bo mosola jwa ditlogamaano tse di diretswang go hema mo mathateng le jone bo tlaa sekwasekwa mme go lekwe gore di baakangwe.



SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	Mabapi le botona jwa lefatshe le le tsewang ke moepo, bogakolodi gab o ise bo itsisiwe ka jone bon a le kakanyetso ya botona ja lone jaaka go supiwa mo mmepeng. F a kitso ya ron e oketsega mmetse e tlaa itsisiwa mo diputhegong tse di tlaa tlang.
Mr Bagwasi	A akgela gore o batla gore bogakolodi bo tlhalose ka tlhamalalo go sa fitlhwe sepe ka a batla go itse ka botlalo gore motse o tlaa amega jang. A re o dumela gore lobaka le le dirang gore re bo re sena ofisi mo kgaolo le supa gore metse e tlaa amega.
AS	A fetola fore se e ne se boammaruri me Rre bagwasi a kopiwa go tlhalosa kakgelo ya gagwe ya gore ofisi ya bogakolodi e bo e sa bewa mo kgaolong.
Mr Bagwasi	A fetola a re go kakgelo ya peo ya ofisi e seka ya elwa tlhoko
AS	A tlhalosa a re ka gore batho ba e utlile o tshwanetse go thalosa sentle gore o raya eng..
Mr Bagwasi	A tlhalosa ka gore matshelo a banni ba kgaolo a tlaa amiwa ke tiro e mme kakgelo wa ofisi o ne a ikaeletse gore e tsewe ka bo motlhofo.
AS	A re o tlhaloganya gore kakgelo ya gagwe o ne a ikaeletse gore e tsewe ka bomotlhofo mme lefa gontse jalo bogakolodi bo tlhoka go utlwa matshwenyego a batho ka botlalo.  Peo ya bothibelelo jwa bageology bo laotse ke gore go ne dupelelwa kae..
Mr Bagwasi	A re bogakolodi ga bo a tlhaloso gore ba tlaa bona dithuso mabapai le mafudiso a welang mo teng ga molelwane wa lefatshe le go abilwe tshwanelo ya di tswammu tsa lone..
AS	A tlhomamisa gore se a sebuang ke gore ditlamelo ga di na go thaiwa mo lefatsheng le ka fa tlase ga lone go tlaa bo

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
	epelwa magala.
Mr Bagwasi	Ee. Motse o tlhophe khuduthamaga go itepatepanyang le mathata tlaa tswang mo tirong.
AS	A botsa gore lekoko e nne lekalana la VDC kana le ikemele ka nosi?
Mr Bagwasi	Re ne re tlaa bo re imetsa VDC morwalo go dira gore e rulaganye ditlhaeltsanyo tsa tiro e.
AS	A fetola gore ke mogopolo o o utlwalang o tlaa elwang tlhoko.
Mr Mooketsi– Chairman of the VDC	A kgotlhatsa morafe go ntsha maikutlo fela otlhe a one mabapi le tiro e gore bogakolodi bo tlhaloganye gore Dovedale e amogela tiro kana nyaa. A tlhalosa gore ditlhabologo di tliša ditlamorago tse di dintle le tse di sa siamang, A fa sekai ka gore fa tsela ya motse e ka tshelwa sekondere go ama tikologo mme e ne e tlaa bo e le thuso mo motseng,
Mr Moyo	A akgela gore tiro e setse e amile elekanya sa metsi a tswang mo didibeng tsa kgaolo. A motlisaditlhabologo o tlaa duelela metsi a?
Mr Moyo	A botsa gore a ditlhatlha tse di duelelwang motlakase di tla seke e boel ko tlase ka jaana o tlaa bo o rekisetswa Ellisras.
AS	A fetola ka ntlha go amega ga metsa are o ka nna le katlhego ya go utla ka tsone morago ga phuthego.
AS	A akgela a re selekanyo sa metsi se se ntshiwang ke didiba ke nngwe ya dipatlisiso tse ne Rre Whicup a ne a bua tse di tlaa dirwang pele ga madirelo a simologa..
AS	Motlakase o tlaa rekisetswa ESKOM, BPC le yone e ne e ka o dirisa fa e ka tlhopa go dira jalo. Ditlhwatlhwa tse o dirisiwang ka one le gore o bonwa kae ke ditshetso tse di tsewang ke dikompone tse pedi tse.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Miss Namane (check name, field worker)	A botsa ka ditlamorago tse di dintle tse tlaa tlang mo Dovedale? Motse o ka sebele.
Miss Namane (check name, field worker)	A go na maduo a a ma ntle a ka solofelwang, gore go direlwe banni ba Dovedale diphatlha tsa mmereko? Fa a le teng banana ga ba na matsipa a tlhokegang ka jalo a ba ka thutuntsho mo komponeng e e tlisang ditlhabologo?
AS	A fetola ka gore re le bogakolodi re ka seke re arabe potso e gompiano. Mo tshakatshekong ya tsa batho re rotloetsa gore dikgaolo tse di amegang ka lobaka la bogaufi le tiro di boelwe ke maduo a agang metse ya bone. Batlisaditlhabologo simolotse go lemoga botlhokwa jwa go nna le tirosanyo mmogo e ntle le banni ba dikgaolo tse ba dira mo go tsone. Therisanya gagare ga bobedi jo bo thusa gore go nne le dikakgelo tse di ka thusang go tllhabolola metse. Go botlhokwa go tlhaloganya gore batho ga ba tshwanelo go nna le ditsholofelo tse di ka sekeng di diragadiwe. Kompone e tlisang ditlhabolo ke kgwebo e beng be yone ba solofetseng dipoelo tse di rileng mo go yone. Bogakolodi mo dirisa dikakgelo tsa morafe go ntsa megopolo e ya gore metse e ka tllhabololwa jang.
AS	A tswelala ka go akgela ka dintlha tsa go khiro ya banana, a re bontlhabongwe jwa maikaelelo a bogakolodi ke go dira lenaneo la khiro. Le tlaa dirwa go na le therisanyo le metse e e amegang. Dikakgelo ka bontsi tsa re go hirwe banni ba kgaolo mme kgangkgolo mo go tsa mmereko ke matsipa a batliwang ke beng ba tiro.
AS	A tlatsa ka ntlha ya bobedi ya thutuntsho le botsipa kompone e supile kgatlhego mo go sekasekeng dikole tsa tiro mo kgaolong go dira gore thutuntsho e e lebaneng le tiro ya bone e nne teng gaufi le madirelo. Go santse e le gone go simololwang mogopolo o. Go lebaga go re fa nne tiro e e ne e ka tswelala gongwe botsipa jo bo tlhokega mo ditirong tsa moepo o bo tlaa dirwa gore go seka ga nna ke diphatla tse di ntsi tsa banni ba kgaolo ko tshimologong. Mme lenaneo le ne le baya dinako tse pala ya badiri mo moepo ba ba tswang mo kgaolong ba bo ba okeditswe ka tsone. Kgang e e tlla buiwa mo diphuthego tse di tlang.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mrs K Adam	A akgela gore morafe o amogele gore tiro e e tlaa nna le dikamego. Tlhabologo e e buiwang e siame ka e tlaa direla banana ditiro.
Mr Moesi	A akgela mo kgang ya go tlhophiwa ga maloko a khuduthamaga. A re dikang tse di bothokwa tse di amang motse di tshwanetse go ya bagolwaneng ba motse kana ko go ba VDC, Ke sone se se direleng gore CIC e bue le ba ba bogosi pele yone VDC. VDC e kone kgwedi le kgwedi le VIV go sekaseka tswelolepele ya tiro e. VDC ke yone e bo e tliša dikitsiso tse di lebaneng mo morafeng. (A kopa morafe go rurifatsa se a se buileng)
AS	A leboga Rre Moesi mme a tlhalosa gore ba bona bothokwa jwa ditsamaiso tsa metse. Mme mo tiro e tswana le khuduthamaga e ka dirwa go sekaseka dintlha tse di tšeneletseng. E ne e tlaa nba le boemedi mo VDC.
Mr Nogo	A ntsha ntlha ya gore go oketsega ga batho ka ntlha ya tiro e go ka tliša mathata go thubega ga malwapa le HIV/AIDS. A kgotlhasa morafe gore ba tšwelele ka boitšwaro jo bo bontle. A tliša a re le borokhutlhi mo motseng bo tla oketsega..
Mr O. Ntshesang	Go tlaa simololwa go agwa leng?
AS	Fa tšeletso e ka bonala mo puse ya Botswana le ba mafatshefasho ba ba thusang ka dikadimo tsa madi go akanyediwa gore e ka simololwa ko bofelong jwa ngwaga o o tlang.
Mr O. Jacob	A akgela gore morafe ga wa rerisiwa fa baepi ba ba dupelang magala ba simolola tiro ya bone ka jalo o ka amogela jang tiro e?
Mr O. Jacob	A ntšwa letšwenyego la gagwe gore go tlaa bo go na le lebante fa go sena ditlamelo dipe ka jalo motse o ko ka rotloetsa tiro e jang.

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
AS	A tlhalosa gore ditlamelo di tshwanetse go bapa le madirelo mo ka tsela e e ka fokotsang ditshenyegelo. Motse o o ne o ka bona maduo a mantle a gore itsholelo e tokafale mo dikgwebong tse sele e se tsa moepo.
Mr Namane -Chief	A botsa ka sekai sa dikgwebo tse di ka bapang le moepo le fa di sena seabe mo go one.
AS	A ntsha dikai a madirelo a go baakangwang dikoloi mo go on e dikgebo tsa boroko le dijo.
Mr Malagase	A tswala ka kakgelo ya gore tiro e tlaa nna le maduo a molemo mme motlakase o tlhokega mo Botswana pele fa o ka isiwa ko mafatsheng a sele.

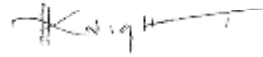
## 8 Tigelo

Mme Andy Spitz a lebogela go nako e ba e tsereng, le go ipha matsapa ga mongwe le mongwe a go tla phuthegong. Phuthego ya tswala semmuso ka thapelo nako e re 13h30.



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Project manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
19.	<del>KEE</del> KELEISO OLEKOISE	—	—		DORABLE
20.	DUMILE KEDISENIS	—	—		//
21.	GASEISEWE ISIBI	—	—		//
22.	MATHO ISHAMBANE	—	—		//
23.	TENALE MOKOHA	—	—		//
24.	ADIPETISE LESSETHE	—	—		//



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL./CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. ANTHONY MOSKWA	—	—		Doverdale
26. KABELLO MOTHEMES	—	—		//
27. KABELLO MOTHEMES	—	—		//
28. KSOZAA MOCED	—	—		//
29. MOKRI PDAM	—	—		//
30. OLEFILE MOTHEMES	—	—		//

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. <u>NONUSHWA</u> <u>JAMES</u>	—	—		Dolebele
32. <u>KEBONNG</u> <u>JAKOB</u>	—	—		//
33. <u>MMAVU</u> <u>JACOB</u>	—	—		//
34. <u>MOKGANENI</u> <u>OTHUSITSE</u>	—	—		//
35. <u>SHEKISALE</u> <u>TEBATO</u>	—	—		//
36. <u>OTHUSITSE</u> <u>BAKAE</u>	—	—		//

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. MATHODI MOLERATI	—	—		P/BAS 9 Douvella
38. LENKO BASWASI	—	—		//
39. KOOS BALSNETSWE	—	—		//
40. ISHMAELO OIHUSISE METHOSABONWE <del>THORHO</del> BAKAGE	—	—		//
41. RAMASAKA MOSE	—	—		//
42. OLEBILE Kgomotso	—	—		//

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. <del>MOLETS</del> MOLETSA MOLETS	—	—		P/BAG 9 Louisa
2. ONTIBETSE	—	—		
KEITHOBEGE	—	—		P/BAG 9 Louisa
3. LESWATSWATA SALETWELWE	—	—		//
4. NTHOICOTSI JACOB	—	—		//
5. TSHIKA ARON	—	—		//
6. MOKGADI DANIE	—	—		//

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. MOTESUED1 MOOKETS1	_____	_____		BAG 9 DOUDBALE
8. KELEBOGILE DITOD1 NAMNGE	_____	_____		"
9. SENKI MOLEKATS1	_____	_____		"
10. KESALOPA BAGWASI	_____	_____		"
11. <del>ALA</del> GOLEBILEMANS RAME THO THO	_____	_____		"
12. KETHALEFILE HAMMON TSHO	_____	_____		"

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. ORRABLE KEORATILE	—	—		P/BAS 9 DOUESALE
14. MMALERA ISHAMBRANE	—	—		
15. MONIKSOSI BOITUMELO	—	—		
16. SENVUNU PHALAD /	—	—		
17. SPOMOLMO SABENYE	—	—		
18. MABILANE MOEMISI	—	—		

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
19. MONKSOBI	_____	_____		P/BAG 9 BOULEVARD
20. TIRAFALO	_____	_____		//
21. MELEKO	_____	_____		//
22. MARRAM	_____	_____		//
23. MODISE	_____	_____		//
24. THATI	_____	_____		//
RAMOTOKUANE	_____	_____		//

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25. DINGALO	—	—		P/BA5 9
SAMSON	—	—		Dovekale
26. KRISTINA	—	—		
THAPALO	—	—		
27. MATSHEDISO	—	—		^
James	—	—		^
28. SELLO	—	—		
MOJO	—	—		
29. MMONIEMANIS	—	—		
DITILE	—	—		
30. OOKEDITSE	—	—		
Bosopa	—	71529650		



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. MOTHUSI BOGOPA	UNEMPLOYED UNEMP	—		P/BAG 9 DORABLE
32. MICHAEL SEKSWATHE	BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCES	71602401		//
33. B. NAKEDI	—	—		P/BAG 9 DORABLE
34. ISSAC MOLEMIS	—	—		//
35. ONKEMETE LETSETE	—	—		//
36. LOPANG NTHOBELANG	—	—		//

37.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37.	MMOLOKI BANKALOTHE	UNEMPLOYED	—		P/BAG 9 DORSET
38.					
39.					
40.					
41.					
42.					

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	Antoche' Namana	H/ namana	718 05856		P/Baq 9 Douvendale
3.	THEPHE MOTYOSHABANWE	UNEMPLOYED	22396003		P/Baq 9 Douvendale
4.	CHARLES NYUDALA	✓			P/Baq 9 Douvendale
5.	Lucas BANKWE	—			P/Baq 9 Douvendale
6.	BALOP' MOKETS'1	—			P/Baq 9 Douvendale
	GOSHAMAMANG MOKETS'1	—			P/Baq 9 Douvendale

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. BATSIETSU MOTHOMEDI	NIGHT WATCHMAN	72900057		P/BAG 9 MAHBLAPYE
8. SEI SHELELO MOOKETSU	—	—		P/BAG 9 JOUDEALE
9. GOISEMANUS PHALASI	—	—		P/BAG 9 JOUDEALE
10. SE TOGETSWE JACOB	—	32989689		P/BAG 9 JOUDEALE
11. TAPOLOSO JACOB	MESSENGER	7439785		P/BAG 9 JOUDEALE
12. MOLEFHE NITHUMOLANS	—	—		P/BAG 9 JOUDEALE

13. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
DPOISWAKSAKALA Mooketsi	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale
14. Tswelo Mooketsi	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale
15. GERTS GOEDITSWA KGAOLO	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale
16. LeBuleTswa OLEKOTSE	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale
17. KENADPE ADAM	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale
18. OBELAETSWA MOTHEMEDI	—	—		P/BAS 9 Dovesale

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1



Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le diggakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**

- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago







Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba



- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba



Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

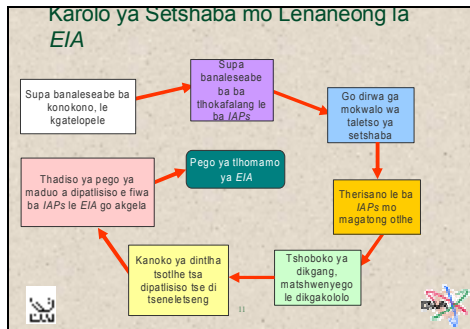



Slide 10

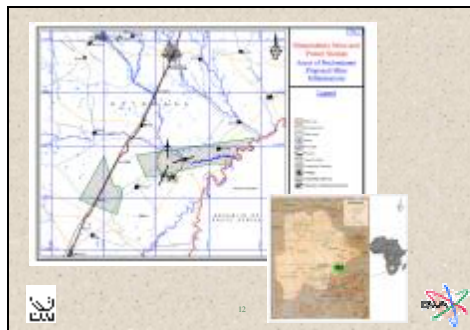
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11




Slide 12



Slide 13

### Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - 1 Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase
  - 1 CIC/Meepong
  - 1 Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - 1 Moepo
  - 1 Madirelo a Motlakase
  - 1 Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase



13

Slide 14

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso



14

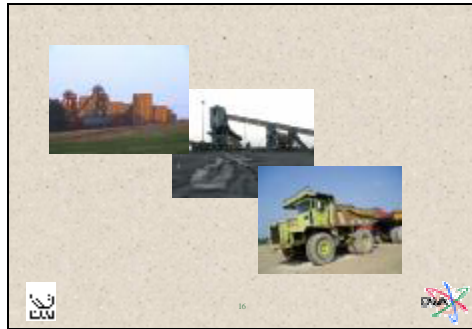
Slide 15

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso



15

Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)



Slide 18





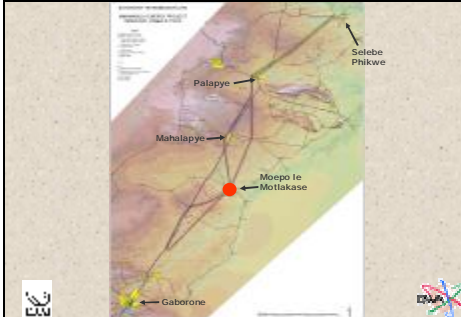
Slide 19

### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase




- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV



Slide 20





Slide 21



Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo EIA go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo EIA.
- § EIA e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphatlha le go nonotsha maduo a a ka nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



22

Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo

Molelo	Phefo
	
Mebu	Metsi
	





23

Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



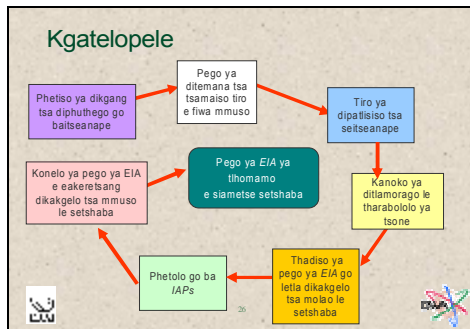
24

Slide 25

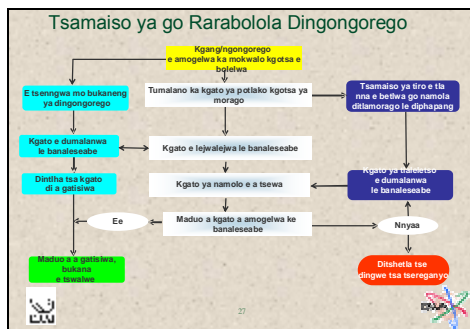
### Maano a go fenyha Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseeneletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



## Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

<p><b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 504 1404 Mogala wa Lotheka: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Allison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 789 9495 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Mogala wa lotheka: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:ajison@digbywells.co.za">ajison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
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 28 

## Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago

 29 



**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO BOTSWANA**

**E TSHWERWE: TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST 2006**

**KA: 10H00– 13H00**

**KWA: MOLEFI SECONDARY SCHOOL MO  
MOCHUDI**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A..

Mo Table1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlhaeletsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1: Setlhopa sa bathothomisi**

<b>SETLHOPA SA BATLHOTLHOMISI</b>			
LEINA	LEKOKO LE A LE EMETSENG	TEL	FAX
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompoti	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi ka Setswana		
Dov Girnum (DG)	CIC Energy Corp	+2783 635 2905	

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Rre Paul Whincup on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM. A tlhalosa gore Mompoti o tlaa ranola pego ka Setswana.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Rre Whincup a tlhalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya aAppendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong.

## 4 Maikaelelo a phuthego

Rre Whincup a itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supywa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela jaana:

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA)
- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo;
- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema.

## **5 Tsamaiso ka tshekatsheko ya kamego ya tikologo**

Mme Hilton Gray a itsise puthego ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswelera ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala.

Rre Sarushen Pillay a tlhalosa ka slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le tsa megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase.

Mme Hilton Gray go tswa foo a tswelera a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang: Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwa fa go epiwa;

- Tsa setho le ngwao;
- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa;
- Popego ya lefatshe;
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;
- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go latlhiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Rre Paul Whincup a tloga a bua ka tse di lemogilweng ka metsi jaaka go supywa mo slide 21 then discussed water studies shown on slide 21

Ga boela mogo Mme Hilton Gray yo o ileng a nankola dingwe tsa ditlamorago tsa phetlho ya motlakase e e solofetsweng mo bathong le tikologo ya bone jaaka go lebilwe:

- Moepo le mokoti;

- Bodirelo jwa motlakase; le
- Megala ya go o tsamaisa

A fetsa ka go bua ka dingwe di tsela tse di ka thusang go fokotsa ditlaamorago tsa ditlhabologo tse..

## **6 ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix B

Mme Spitz a tlhalosa ka dikgatelopele tse di tlaa tsewang go tsewedisa letsema le mokwalo wa dingongorego mme ditsela tse kompone e ka tlhaeletswang ka tsone e supywa mo slide 26 go yak o go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B.

## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	<b>Madirelo a mapotlana a a kopanang megala ya motlakase(substation)</b> Ke ntse gore go tlaa buiwa go feta jaaka go builwe ka substation ka se tlaa ama Kgatleng segolo bogolo.
SP	Substation se se agaiwang mo Kgatleng ga e na seabe mo tirong e. Se agiwa ke BPC e e se agelang megala ya motlakase o o moshana o o tswang ko morupule. Mogala o yang ko bokone ga go ise go tsewe tshwetso ka one. BPC ke yone e e lebagangweng ke go anamisa motlakase mo Botswana.
Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	<b>Ditlamelo tse di agiwa le tiriso ya lefatshe</b> A substation se se agaiwang ko Mosaditshwene go golaganya megala ya motlakase e le ya Gaborone, se tlaa ama leruo le dikgomo tsa ba ba mo kgaolong e e se dikaganyeditseng ka bontsi jwa yone ke mafudiso a leruo le le direlwanng go itshetsa?
SP	Pele ga megala e ka agiwa, patlisiso e e tlaa supang barui botlhe ba ba amegang e tlaa dirwa. Go fokotsa kamego ya leruo, DWA e sekaseka ditlseta tse di farolwanyeng tsa go megala phatlalatsa mo patlheng e e kgolwanyane. Temo yone e ntse e ka tswela fa tlase ga megala e le go hula ga dikgomo.. Mme ga go letlelelewe sepe se se ka golang kgotsa sa agaiwa se se bolelele jwa dimetara di le four ga ya ko go dimo.
AS	Belemi-barui ba tlaa amega ga nakwana ya fa go santse go tlhomiwa ditshipi tsa megala ya motlakase. Mo nakong eo

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	batlhotlhomisi ba tlaa sekaseka kgang ya phimolodikedi go lebilwe ditshenyegelo tsa temo le lefatsh, ba bo ba ntsha dikgakololo tse di lebaneng. Legale tsamiaso e go tlhokega gore go buiwe ka yone jaaka go ntse go tswelotse.
Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng District? Council	<p><b>Tsa batho</b></p> <p>Ke ka goreng motsana wa bonno jwa babereki o sa kopangwa le wa Mmaphashalala gore e thusana ka ditlamelo?</p>
AS	Kakgelo e ntshitswe mo diphutegong tse di tshwerweng pele ga ye. Ke ntlha e e botlhokwa mme e tlaa sekwasekwa.
Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	<p><b>Kgoro mo Mololwaneng</b></p> <p>A go na lenaneo la go bula kgoro ya mololwane mo Tuli Block gore go ne le katamelo e e phuthulegileng go tsena mo lefelong la moepo?</p>
Mr J Rasetsawdae – Chairman of the Kgatleng District Council	<p><b>Tsa batho</b></p> <p>Ke dumelana le kakgelo ya go re motse wa bonno jwa babereki o atlabatse wa Mmaphashalala ka go ne go ka tokafatsa ditlamelo tse ditshwanang le dikole le dikokelo tsa kgaolo eo.</p>
Mr J Rasetsawdae – Chairman of the Kgatleng District Council	Gape ke dumelana le mogopolo wa go dira kgoro e ngwe mo molelwaneng ka go ka rotloetsa bojammogo le kgaolo ya Waterberg. Kgoro e nngwe e ka tiisa maiteko papadi e e sele jaaka ya bojanala.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mr J Rasetsawdae – Chairman of the Kgatleng District Council	<p><b>Boleele jwa go botshelo jwa moepo</b></p> <p>Moepo go solofetswe go moepo o tlaa dira ka lobaka la dingwaga tse masome a mane, nako e go fitlhilwe jang mo go yone? Gape, go tlaa diragalang fa moepo o tswalwa?</p>
AS	Sebaka se se akanyetswa go lebilwe boleng le bontsi jwa magala a bonweng.
DG	Se laolwa gape ke tumelano ya theko ya motlakase (power purchasing agreement -PPA) e e dumelanweng le Ekom. Go ne go tlhopiwa mo lebakeng la dingwang di le 18, 25 kana le 40. Ke sengwe se tshwanetseng go supiwa ka tlhomamo fa go dirwa PPA.
Isaya Banda – Pelena Associates	<p><b>HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p>A setlhopa sa bagokolodi se sekaseka seemo sa HIV/AIDS ga mmogo le tshkatsheko ya tikologo? HIV/AIDS ke kgang e tona mo Africa e e sa tshwanelwang go itlhokomolosiwa, bogolo jang mo tirong e e tshwana le e. Ka go tlaa nnang le batho ba le bantsi mo go yone.</p>
AS	Bagokolodi ba dira dipatlisiso tsa botsogo tse mo go tsone go lepilweng mo go bidiwang secondary data. Ga ba a tsepama gore kgang ya HIV/AIDS ba ka e itebaganya le yone jang. A go ka seke kgonagale go bua nao gape ka kgang e?
Isaya Banda – Pelena	Mo kagolong ya Legare, Lekoko la maphata a a farologaneng a a itebagantseng le kgang ya AIDS (Central District

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
Associates	Multi-Sectorial AIDS Community) e e leng lekalana la puso e na le kgatlhego mo go thuseng ka dipatlisiso tsa HIV/AIDS. Le nna ke ka thusa.
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<b>Sub-station</b> Ke bona fa PPP e sa akaretsa kgaolo ya Kgatleng jaaka rraetsho a setse a buile. Kgatleng e tlaa amega ka lobaka la substation mme phuthego e nngwe tshwanetse go tshwarelwa banni ba kgaolo e.
AS	Substation se se tla agaiwang kwa Mosaditshwene ga se bontlha bongwe jwa tiro e. Se agaiwa ke BPC; ka jalo ga e wele mo tirong e e re lebaganeng. Jaaka bagakolodi ba tswelaletse ka PPP, dintlha tse di sa lebeletswang ka botlalo le batho ba ba sa rerisiwang ba tlaa itsiwe me go tshwarwe diphuthego tse dingwe nabo.
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<b>tša Botsogo</b> Moepo wa Selebi Phikwe o kgotlelela tikologo ka mosi le mathata a sehuba ka lobaka la go leswefala ga phefo. Tiro e e ikaeletse go tla mabaka jang?
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<b>Tlhokomelo ya matlakala</b> Lefelo le go latlhelwang molora teng ( lefuti la molora) go lebelega lo le le tona thata. Go dirwa eng go fema ditlamorago tse di sa siamang tse di tlaa nna teng ka ntlha ya jaaka lerole le seemo sa phefo?
PW	Lerole le supilwe e le nngwe ya ditlamorago tse di diphatsa go tswa mo lefuting la molora. Bagakolodi ba tlhoma lefelo la tlhatlhoba ya tepo loapi le le tlaa bong mo le lepule seemo sa loapi go lekanya le go tlhatlhoba dintlha tse di tshwanang le selekanyo sa befefo jo phefo e fokang ka jone, le gore e fokela kae, le lerole. Go tlhongwa ga khuti e go



SEBUI	KAKGELO
	tshololelwang lerole mo go yone ga go ise go netefadiwe. Maitemogelo a a tsewang mo matlhatlhabelong a seemo loapi se a tlaa dirisiwa go tlhomamisa ka go ka latlhelwang molora teng.
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<p><b>Tsa Pereko</b></p> <p>Go dirwa eng gore badiri ba Batswana ba nne le karolo e kgethegileng mo tsamaisong ya ga o hira?</p>
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<p><b>Megala ya motlakase</b></p> <p>Megala ya kanamiso ya motlakase e e tlaa rwala selekanyo se se tona go feta ee tengmo Botswana. A le simolotse ditherisanyo le banni ba dikgaolo tse di tlaa amegang?</p>
SP	<p>Ka fa molaong megala yotlhe ya motlakase ke ya BPC e bile e ke yone e e berekising. BPC e ntse e na le dipuisanyo le bagakolodi go tswa tshimologong ya tiro e. Rre Rampha yo o emetseng BPC o teng mo phuthegong ya gompiano, BPC e tlaa dira ditherisanyo tsa bofelo ka lefatshe. Patlisiso e ne ya sekaseka sekgale sa dikilometara tse pedi e mo go sone go tlaa ntshiwa mogopolo gore tsela e megala e ka e tsayang ke efe e tlaa seke e ame batho mo go se ba se dirang ka lefatshe.</p>
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<p><b>Dipatlisiso ka Metsi</b></p> <p>A go tlaa dirisiwa metsi a noka ya Limpopo? Letlhoko le tiriso ya metsi ke tiro e tlaa ama jang tiriso le botlhokwa jwa one mo banning bakgaolo?</p>
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch	<p><b>Megala ya kanamiso ya motlakase</b></p>

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Botswana	Megala e tlaa bo e le kae mo tikologong? A CIC e tlaa bo e e tlhokomela?
SP	<p>Megala ya 400kV e sa ntse e sa dirisiwe mo Botswana. Megala e e mesha e e tlaa lomogana le e setseng e le teng ya BPC kwa Mosaditshwene le Phokoje. Go tlaa agiwa megala e mesha e le mebedi e e tlaa bong e ya ko bokone le borwa mo Botswana le e le mene e e tlaa bo e ya kwa bothabatsitsi e kgabaganyetsa kwa Afrika Borwa. Di tsela di pedi mo Botswana tse di sekwa sekwang tse eleng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go bapisa ,megala e e setseng e le teng e tswa Morupule e e bapileng le sekontere se se tlwaelesegileng sa A1. Le</li> <li>• Tsela e e sa babapang le megala ya gompjen</li> </ul> <p>Dipatlisiso tsa bogakolodi di tlaa thusa mo go tseeng tshwetsoka tsela e esenga kamego e e tona. Lekalana la Tsa Tikologo le tlaa tsaya tshetso ya gore go do dirisiwe efe.</p>
Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	<p><b>Tsa Bong (e le nona le tshadi)</b></p> <p>Go ikaeletswe go dirwa eng se seka fetolang tlhaloganyo ya gompjeno mo go tsa bong gore basadi ba kgone go senka diphatla tsa mmereko mo moepong?</p>
AS	<p>Nngwe ya megopolo e tlaa ntshiwa mo tshkatshekong ya kamego ya batho ke gore go dirwe lenaneo la tsa batho le pereko (social and labour plan). E tlaa sekaseka dintlha tse go tshwana le tekatekano mo go tsa bong mo perekong le go hira banni ba kgaole. Tshkatsheko ya kafa matshelo a batho ba amegang ka teng (social impact assesment) e tsweletse.</p>
Keneilwe Moseki –	<b>Tlhokomelo ya matlakala (waste management)</b>

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
Environmental Watch Botswana	A lefelo le go latlhelwang moloro mo go lone le tlaa leswefatsa metse a didiba?
PW	Go dirwa patlisiso go sekaseka tiriso ya metsi a a leng teng mme maikaelelo ke gore metsi ao a seka a amega,
AS	Bontlha bongwe jwa dipatlisiso tse tsa metsi ke go lemoga mathata a a ka tlhagang le go itse ka fa a ka fengwang ka teng.
Andrew Maramwide – Mining Mirror	<b>Go Tendara</b> A CIC/Meepong Enery e na le tsamaiso e le senogileng go lebilwe go ipapatsa ga bagwebi ba ba batlang go neelwa ditiro? Go tlaa bo go na le tiro ya kago e ntsi thata ka jalo e tlaa seke e nne bagwebi ba ba tswang go sele fela ba ba tlaa bonang ditiro.
DG	CIC ke komponi e ikwadisitseng mo mmarekeng wa diabe wa Canada ka jalo e tlamiwa ke molao gore ba itekodise setshaba kgapetsakgapetsa ga ne mo ngwageng. Go tsamaelana le National instrument 43 101 mo eleng letshego la kwa Canada mabapi le ditlhotlhomiso tsotlhe tse di amang ditswammung.
AS	Bogakolodi bo tlaa dirisanya le CIC go gore go nne le tsamaiso ya tendara le theko ya dithuso e e senang sephiri. Gompieno go santse go sena tsamaiso ya go nna jalo ka gore tiro e santse e le simologa.
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<b>Tsa batho</b> A go kile ga nna le mogopolo wa go thaya lekoko le le tlaa buelelang ditswhanelo tsa metsana e e mo kgaolong? Go tswa mo diphuthengong tse di tshwerweng mo bekeng e le ka tloga lwa tsaya ditshwetso tse di ikaegileng maikutlo a

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	batho ba ba sa rerisiwang mo go kgotsofatsang.
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<p><b>Tiriso ya lefatshe</b></p> <p>A bogakolodi bo a itse gore ko Mmaphashalala go na le terata e e kgaoganyang masimo? Motse o wa bonno jwa babereki o bokgakala jo bo kae go tswa mo kgaolong e? Go tlaa dirwa eng ka ba ba tlaa latlhegelwang ke lefatshe la bone ka ntlha ya motse o?</p>
AS	<p>Maikaelelo ke go itse batho ba ba dirisang lefatshe le. Go tsa foo go ne go tlaa tshwarwa dipuisanyo le ba kaboditsha le bone batho ba ba amegang mabapi le phimolodikeledi lefatshe la bona. Go tlaa dirisiwa ditshekatsheko tsa boleng jo bo bedi. Nngwe ke ya matshego a Botswana, e nngwe ke ya tshekatsheko ya tsa tikogolo le matshego a batho selegae (kana Environmental and Social Impact Assessment - ESIA) e tlaa direlwa Lekoko la kadimo ya madi mafatshefatshe ka International Finance Corporation (IFC). Yone ESIA e batla dintlha dingwe tse di seong mo go ya mo gae. Dintlha tse di amanang le go fudusa batho le phimolodikeledi di gagametse e bile di tlhamaletse. Lefatshe lengwe fela le le ka dirisiwang kgotsa le le na le beng ga le kake la tswewa fela mme le lefelwa phimolodikeledi morago ga tsamaiso ya dipuisanyo.</p> <p>Tshekatsheko ya kamego ya batho (SIA) e tswelotse go itemogisa gore lefatshe le dirisiwa ke bo mang, ba le dirisetswa eng le tsamaiso ya kabelano ya lone. Fa SIA e sena go wetsa e tlaa thusa mo dikato tse di latelang tsa phimolodikeledi le dipuisanyo.</p>
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<p><b>Tlhokomelo ya matlakala</b></p> <p>Lefuti la molora e beilwe fa kae go lebilwe terata e ke buileng ka yone? Batho ba na le lefatshe le ba lemang mo go</p>

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
	tsone. A tetla ya ditswammung ya tiro e akaretsa lefelo le? (o supa gongwe mo setshwantshong sa mafelo kgotsa mmepe)
AS	Melolwane ya ditshwanelo mo di tswammung tse di epiwang, tse di abilweng ke puso mo tirong e, e akaretsa masimo a a supilweng mo mmepeng.
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<b>Go tsewa ga di tshwetso</b> Go ka tsewa ditshetso ka dikgang tsone tse mo phuthegong e tshwanang le e kgotsa go santse go puthiwa maikutlo a a e leng gore a tlaa ya go sekasekwa ko pele?
AS	E ke kokoano kgotsa therisisanyo e mo go yone mabaka a tlhagang a ka kwalwa a bo a kopangwe le pego ya EIA e e tlaa neelwan puso le sechaba gore di akgele mo go yone. Mmuso ke o ne o o laolang gore tiro e ka tswela ka na nnyaa.
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<b>Tsa di amanang le boago</b> Le akanya gore go tlaa nna le batho ba palo e kae baba tlaa nna mo motseng o?
AS	Dipalo tse di tlhomameng tsa mmereko ga di ise di bonale. Tse di leng teng ke tsa fa tiro ya kago e setse e le kwa sethoeng, go tlaa nna le badiri ba le dikete di le nne ba ba tlaa bo ba le mo go yone. Tiro ya kago ke ya nakwana fela mme go tlaa nna le kampa e tlaa nnang bonno jwa baagi. Motse wa bonno jwa babereki ke wa sennela ruri mme go solofetse gore banni ba one e tlaa nna palo e ka tswang mo go 2000 go fitlhela 3000. Dipalo tse di tlhomameng ga di yo (re a akanyetsa).

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<p><b>Ithutuntsho</b></p> <p>Go tlaa nna le dikole tse mo go tsone batho ba ka rutwang maitsanape mangwe , sekai: e le maengineere? A lo kile la sekaseka go nna le dikole tse di ikemetseng ka nosi kana e tlaa nna bontlhabongwe jwa moepo?</p>
AS	<p>Ga go ise go buiwe ka sekole sa ithutelo tiro, ke motse o ne wa bonno fela. Mo ntlheng ya go ruta ga gontse ga gona karabo e e tlhomameng. Boagisanyi jo bo ntle jwa dikomponi le batho le maitsholo a gaisang mo mafatshefatsheng a tlaa dirwa mo tirong e ka e senka go adimelwa madi kwa ntle ga lefatshe le. Maitsholo a ke o ne a a tlaa laolang tirisanyo mmogo le batho ba mo kgaolong. Go setse go nnile le dipuisanyo mabapi le ithutuntsho me ga go ise go tsewe tshwetso epe. Ke ntlha tlaa nnelwang fa fatshe ka lebaka lo le leele e e batlang therisanyo.</p>
Dr D.E Maje – University of Botswana	<p><b>Ditlamelo</b></p> <p>Go ne go tilwe dikete tse pedi kgotswa tse thar tsa batho ba tlaa bo ba nna mo motseng o wa bonno. Ba ka tswa e ke batsadi. Go na le mananeo a go aga dikole mo kgaolong e le gore go tlaa dirwa jang? A di tlaa bo di bulegetse badiredi ba moepo ba le bosu kana batlho bothe fela?</p>
AS	<p>Palo e e builwe ya 2000 kana 3000 e builwe ka phoso. Go tlaa bo go nna baberiki ba ba di mmereke wa senna ruri ba ka nna 1000 mo motseng o wa bonno.</p>
Joe Seabenyane – Mookane resident	<p>Setshwantsho se se sa di tlamelo tse di tlaa agiwang se tlhoka go supa sekgala le lesupa felo. Mo phuthegong tse di tlaa latelang o supe dingwe tsa botlhokwa jaaka sekgala le kaedi ya lefelo ka gore gompiano go thata go lemoga metsana e tlaa amegang.</p>

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mr Maje Maje – Mookane resident	<p><b>Go dirwa ga ditlogamaano</b></p> <p>Se ke se itemogetseng mo dikakgelong tse re ntseng re di utlwa ke gore mabaka a a botlhokwa thata a a tlaa amang banni ba kgaolo le Botswana ka kakaretso ga go ise go itebagangwe nao ke ba ba ikaelelang go tlisa tlhabologo e. Mabaka a a tlhalositsweng ka botlalo ke tsamaiso ya go epa magala. Dintlha tse di ngwe tse di amang go nonofatsa itsholelo le batho ba kgaolo di botlhokwa mo go gaisang. Gape gare tlhaloganya gore le bua ka ga eng fa lo re maikarebelo a dikompone le matshego a mafatshefatshe.</p>
AS	<p>Mo nakong e, kgang kgolo e motlisaditlhabologo a sekasekang e ke gore go epa magala mo go ka kgonafala ka dipoele nee. Go ka lebega e kete dintlha dingwe tse di botlhokwa di itlhokomolositswe, mme kana go buiwa ka kgwebo kgotsa madirelo a papadi a tshwanetseng go tlisa dipoelo tsa madi mo go beng ma one. Pele ga tse di ngwe tse di tlaa amang batho di ka simolola go diragala ke tshwanelo ya bogakolodi go lepa di ditlamorago le go ntsha megopolo e e ka thusang go hema mo go tse di sa siamang. E le mo go ya matshego kgotsa melawana ya IFC, go nna le website e e buang ka yone mo maranyaneng a internet: <a href="http://www.IFC.org">www.IFC.org</a>. Go na le mokwalo o o bidiwang World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook le matshego a Equator (Equator Principle). Tse tsotlhe di tlhometswe go okamela le go laola seemo ka ditiro tsa mohuta o.</p>
DM	<p>Matshego a IFC a a itebaganeng le tswelelopele mo tiro ke :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tshekatsheko ya batho le tikologo</li> <li>• Bodiredi le tlhokomelo ya badiri</li> <li>• Twantsho tshenyego ya tikologo le go e ritibatsa</li> </ul>

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pabalesego ya botsogo le tshireletso mo banning ba kgaolo</li> <li>• Go tsaya lefatshe le go fudusa batho mo go lone</li> <li>• Go somarela mehuta ya ditshidi tsothe le go laola seemo sa tiriso ya tsa lobopo</li> <li>• Morafe o o fitlhelwang mo mo lefatsheng leo</li> <li>• Ngwaoboswa</li> </ul>
Mr K. N Mmopi - farmer	<p><b>Ba ba epang</b></p> <p>Bangwe ba epile mosima go bapa le sediba se re se dirisang. Mosima o dirile gore sediba se seka sa ntsha metsi jaaka pele. Re dira jang gore re kgone go bona phimolodikeledi? A se se tla tsenngwa mo mokwalong wa EIA se ntse se diragetse pele ga le fetsa dipatlisiso tsa lona. Re ne re se na seabe mo dikgatong tsa bone, re ne re ikantse bone go re fa dikarabo tse di utlwalang mme ba rile go buiwe le dingwe dikomponi kw Afrika Borwa.</p>
Mr K. N Mmopi - farmer	<p><b>Tiriso ya lefatshe</b></p> <p>Mo molelwane wa lefatshe le komponi e nang le tetla ya go dupa, dikgomo tsa barui di e tle di hule lefa ntswa meraka ya bone e le kwa ntle ga molelwane o ka jalo batho ba ba tlaa amega le ntswa ba sa nne mo kgaolong.</p>
Mr K. N Mmopi - farmer	<p>Babereki ba ba kwa merakeng ke baSarwa. Fa phimolodikeledi e sena go duelwa barui ga ba na go dumela go e kgaogana le bone. A madi ao a tlaa lekana batho ba?</p>
Ms Molefhi – Mookane	<p><b>Ditlhaeletsanyo</b></p>



<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
resident	A lo na le mogala mono Botswana?
DG	CIC e tlhoma ofisi mo Gaborone.
AS	Go thalogannngwe gore e tlaa bo e le ofisi ya CIC/Meepong. Fa go na le dipotso kgotsa dikgang tse di amanang le tikologo le batho di tlaa fetlisetswa ko go DWA le ERM ka ofisi ya bone.
Ms Molefhi – Mookane resident	<p><b>Tsa batho le tsa tikologo</b></p> <p>Lobaka le le dirang gore dikgang tse tsa lefatshe le batho di buiwe ke maitemogeloa go nnilweng nao mo dikomponing tse di tlang mo Botswana go ditiro tsa meepo. Ga dia tlabolola dikgaolo tse di amang natso le go busetsa sepe mo baagisaneng ba tsone. Ba moepo wa diteemane wa De Beers Diamonds ke sekai.</p>
Mr Thipe – public member	<p><b>Ditshwanelo mabapi le di tswammung</b></p> <p>Go meepo e le mebedi mo kgaolong e , go na le wa Meepong e e lo e emetseng le wa Magaleng. A meepo e e tlaa dirisa motse wa bonno jwa ba bereki o le mongwe fela kana e tlaa nna mebedi?</p>
DG	Meepong ke ya CIC e bile ke bone fela ba ba dupelang magala mo kgaolong ya Mmamabula.
AS	Tiro e e tlaa bo e ikagela ditlamelo tsa yone. Bogakolodi ga bo amane gope le moepo o mmongwe o.
Mr Thipe – public member	<p><b>Boago</b></p> <p>Lo ikaetse kae go aga motse wa bonno jwa baberiki kae? Supa mo setshwantshong sa mafelo tsweetswee.</p>
AS	(o supa mmepe) Mo nakong e mogopolo e ne e le gore o bo o katoganye mo go Mmaphashalalo. Kgang builwe mme

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	ga nna le dikakanyo tsa gore o tshwaragane le Mmaphashalala.
Mr Thipe – public member	<p><b>Boago</b></p> <p>O ne motse o o bo kgakala jo bo kae go tswa mo Mookane?</p>
SP	Madirelo a motlakase (o supa mmepe) a bophara jwa dikilomithara tse pedi mo go rayang gore Mmaphashalala o sekgale se se sa feteng 2km go tswa mo power station le 16 go fitlha mo go 19km go tswa mo mookane.
Mr Thipe – public member	Le ikaeletseng go aga moepo leng?
LHG	Dinako tse go solofetsweng ditlhabologo ka tsone di tlaa tsennngwa mo pegong ya EIA e e tlaa neelwa puso ya Botswana. Go tlhokega tseletso pele ga tiro e ka simololwa. Tsholofelo ke gore tiro ya kago e ka simololwa ka 2008. Madirelo a na ke difetlho di le thataro mme go solofetse gore e nngwe ya tsone e tlaa bo e fetlha motlakase ka 2011 yotlhe e bo e o fetlha ka 2013. Dinako tse ga di tlhomamisege mme ke tsone tse go solofetsweng gore di tlaa salawa morago..
Mr M. Mtande	Ke ka goreng bogakolodi bo sa tshwarela diphuthego ko Mahalapye ka a bapile thata le kgaolo e e amegang?
AF	<p>Phuthego e e mo mochudi e ne e tshwaretse makgotla a a ikemetseng ka nosi a tswang mo Gaborone. Go tlaa nna le diphuthego tse dingwe gape mo mafelo a a amegang a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dovedale mo kgotleng – 1<sup>st</sup> Lwetse ka 9am</li> <li>• Mmaphashalala mo kgotleng – 1<sup>st</sup> Lwetse ka 2pm</li> </ul>

SEBUI	KAKGELO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mookane mo kgotleng – 4<sup>th</sup> Lwetse ka 9am</li> <li>• Dibete mo kgotleng – 4<sup>th</sup> Lwetse ka 2pm</li> </ul>
Mr M. Mtande	<p><b>Tlhokomelo ya matlakala</b></p> <p>Dingwaga di le 40 tsa go tsholola molora e tlaa nna sengwe se se borai thata mo tikolong. A EIA e ka ntsa megopolo ya gore molora o o dirisetswa eng se se tlaa lehang go o fokotsa borai?</p>
DG	Mo moloreng o go na le gypsum e e tleng e dirisiwe mo samenteng CIC e sekaseka ntlha e e le sengwe se se molora o o ka se dirisetswang.
PW	Gongwe o e tle o dirisetswe ditsela mme mo go laolwa ke boleng jwa molora.
DG	Madirela a ke a ntlha a motlakase a a tlaa bo a agilwe go tsamaelana le matshego a world bank..
Mr Maje Maje	<p><b>Tsa batho le tikologo</b></p> <p>Re le setshaba re ka ikaega ka eng se se tlaa tlhomamisang gore CIC e tlaa diragatsa se World Bank le IFC di se batlang. Go setswe go lemogile gore dikomponi tse digwebang mo mafatsheng a mantsi ga se gore tshotlhe di tshegetsa maitlamo a a di laolang.</p>

SEBUI	KAKGELO
PW	Ka gore CIC e tlaa bo e adima madi mo ba adimiseng ba madi ba mafatshe a sele, e tla e tlaa ikanela mokwalo o o tlaa akaratseng tsamaiso ya dintlha tsa go tlhotlhomisa ka botlalo (audit) le go lebelela tswelolepele (monitor). Tsamaiso e e tlaa dirwa ke bagakolodi ba ba ikemetseng ka nosi ba ba tlaa tlang go dira mo nakong e go dumalanweng ka yone botshelo jotlhe jwa moepo. Fa CIC e retelelwa ke go diragatsa maikemisetso a yone baba adimang madi jaanong ba tlaa emisa thuso e.
Mr Maje Maje	<p><b>Tsa madi</b></p> <p>Go tlaa diragala eng fa CIC e ka palelwa ke EMPmme go emisiwe madi a ba a adimilweng? moepo o ne o tlaa tswalwa mme lefelo le tlogelwe fela le senyegile mme le sa baakangwa.</p>
Mr Maje Maje	Go ntse go dirisiwa ditsela dife tsa go bapatsa diphutheo mo dikgotleng?
AS	Go ne ga dirisiwa seromamowa. Dipampiri tse di bapapatsang tsa romelwa kwa dikgotleng..
AF	<p>Dikitsiso tsotlhe di teng ka Setswana le Sekgoa. Go ne ga nna le tse di neng di anamaisa kitso, tsa taletso le dipampithsana tsa go bua ka ditso le motheo wa tiro tse di neng tsa isiwa mabenkeleng dikokelong le mo dikgotleng mo metseng yotlhe.</p> <p>CIC le yone e ntse e tshwara di puthego le baVDC kgewdi le kgewdi le Social Impact Assessment (SIA) kgotsa tshekatsheko ya ka fa batho ba amegang ka teng tswelotse. Go ne ga kopiwa banni ba kgaolo go thusa mo patlisisong ya 10 percent mo metseng yotlhe e mene. Maduo a patlisiso e o a tlaa sekasekwa mo pegong ya SIA.</p>
Teresa Molefhi	<b>Ditshwanelo mo di tswammung</b>

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
	Mabapi le kakgelo ya ga Rre Thipe ka ba sele ba le bone ba neetseweng dithata tsa go dupa magala mo kgaolong ya Mmamabula. Ke kompone ya mono gae e e nang le dithata tseo. Teseletso ya go epa ya bone e mo lenaneno kwa Lekalaneng la Tsa Meepo.
Mr E. Magingizane	<b>Thutontsho</b> CIC le tiro di tlaa thusa jang mo go tlhabololeng banana ba Botswana?
AS	Tsa mmereko , bong le tlhabololo ya matshele a batho di tlaa akarediwa mo lenaneong la tsa matshele a batho le tiro le le tlaa dirwang.
Mr Steven S. Makhura - Kgatleng Council	Go botoka gore megala ye animisa motlakase e seka ya bapa le e e setseng e le teng ka fa go ne go ka nne le mathata mo lefeleng leo lefathse lotlhe le ne le ka tlaelwa ke motlakase.
Mr Joe Seabenyane – Mookane resident	Kgakololo ngwe ke gore go sekasekwe mekoti e mengwe e tshwanang le o jaaka o o kwa Selebi Phikwe. Ke moepo o nna le mathata matona a go fokelwa ga mosi o sa siamang mo loaping.
Miss Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	Gore batho ba kgone go lemoga sentle lefelo le botona jwa tiro, tlhataganyang morita wa sesupo sa ditlapela le dinepe tsa kgaolo tse fi tseelwang mo loaping.
Miss Keneilwe Moseki – Environmental Watch Botswana	Kgakololo e nngwe e ne e ka nna go fudusa lefuti la molora go le katosi metse.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	Lefelo la lefuti le la gompiano le beilwe go lebilwe kwa phefo e fokelwang teng. Legale mogopolo o tlaa sekasekwa.
Mr Charles Sosi	<p><b>Dipatlisiso tsa Metsi</b></p> <p>A go na le kgonafalo ya go tsaya metsi kwa ntle ga lefatshe le ka jaana tiro e tlhoka metsi a mantso? A tiriso ya metsi mo tirong e e ka ama baagi ka tsela e e sa siamang?</p>
AS	Go tla dirwa dipatlisiso tsa metsi tse di tseneletseng. Motlisa ditlhabologa ga a batle go ama metsi a kgaolo mme ka jalo go epiwa didiba go sele tse go tlaa le kgonafalo ya gore go bonwe metsi a di phype ta NS 2. Mo diphuthegong tse di latelang maduo a tlaa bo a setse a tlišle a ditekeletso me go tlaa sekwasekwa selekanyo sa metsi a tiro e tlaa tlhokang le ka fa a ka bonwang ka teng.
Mr J Rasetsawdae – Chairman of the Kgatleng District Council	<p><b>Tsamaiso ya go epa</b></p> <p>Sulphur e tlaa ntshiwa jang mo magaleng?</p>
DG	Matshego a peelo ya mafatshe (World Bank) a tlhalosa gore selekanyo sa sulphur se nne se se ka letelelwang mo mafatshefatsheng. Ka jalo magala a tlaa tlhatsiwa go ntsha bontsi jwa sulphur e e mo go one a bo a tlhakannngwa le limestone kana le calcrete go fokotsa selekanyo sa sulphur e e tlaa bo e setse go fitlhela se nna ka fa tlase ga 0.5 percent.

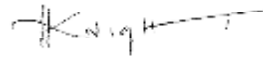
## 8 Tigelo

Mme Andy Spitz thanked mongwe le mongwe nako e a e tsereng le tsaya matsapa go tla phuthegong. Phuthego e ne ya tswalwa ka 13h30 mo tshokologong.



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Project manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. UMESH LEON A	SOIL & DUST SOLUTIONS BOTSWANA www.soilworks.com	3164713	3164718	Box 1751 Gaborone
14. MAJE MAJE	Soil & Dust Solutions (Botswana)	3164713 72107842	3164718	Box 1751 GABORONE
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1.	HELEN KEMAN	DWA	083 2577117	504 04 789 1404	helen@diyobaywells.co.za
2.					
3.	Mobusi Mntshali ANDREW MARANWIBE	MINING MIRROR	72443430	—	P O Box 20384 Mocimudi
4.			71865294	3984652	drewmarah@yhd.co.uk
5.	GEORGE MOENY	MINING	71663536	—	P. O. Box 127 Mochudi
6.	MOTSI, TSHABOLE	MINING	570426	—	P. O. Box 1505 Mochudi
	<del>D. O. RASERATHA</del>	KDC	5749844		Boy 40918 LMA35

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. EDWIN LEISO NTSHABELE	MEMBER OF PUBLIC	5749521	—	P O Box 201382 NTSHABELE
8. TEROGO S LETSHWITI	MEMBER OF PUBLIC	72233648 71219114	—	P O Box 1496 Mochudi
9. DR. E.S. MASE Setlwabi moye	URB	72319555 71819553 72157900	—	P.O. Box 2343 Setlwabi moye
10.				
11.				
12.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. SERIALONG BOSONG	UB	72554545		BOX 3547 GRAB
2. SELERE RAMODISA	—	—	—	MDC4UB1
3. EMMANUEL MASI NGIZANE	JAB	71459908	—	emasngizane@yahoo.com
4. Tom KETOCESTWS	RIRCO (R)	72291462 5440392	5440642	ketocestwse@nyco.co.ke
5. ELIUD T M, SEMUKI	M. Ps OFFICE KMATIENY WEST	5777084	5739487	BOX 7 MDEKUSI
6. WASHWA	PELETA ASSOCIATES	71619332	3167688	WDX 401664 GMSORONE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. MANELE T.S	Public member	72954420	—	Daddybyr <sup>2002</sup> @yahoo.com
8. MICHAEL T. RAROB		71602764	—	P O Bode 1880 Mochudi BOTSWANA
9.		71369111	—	P O Box 1056 Mochudi BOTSWANA
10.		71369111	—	P O Box 1056 Mochudi BOTSWANA
11. Phumela		71235712	—	P O Box 286 Mochudi Botswana
12. Collins Solomon	Pa	72456878		P O Box 2052 Mochudi Botswana

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
13. <i>Mr E. S. MASE</i>	<i>CRB</i>	<i>355 4362 7281 9555 7131 9555</i>	<i>3952 309</i>	<i>Po Box 2343 majeed@mpipicr. Ru</i>
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. Mmadima Nyathi	Botswana Housing Corporation	3605100/ 71601565	3902516	Box 412 Gaborone.
2. MPOtlo PALAI	—	71575954	—	P o Bx 61260 MOCHUDI
3. RICHARD MOSE	—	5748-547 72653199	—	P o B o x 524 MOCHUDI
4. DINKENETSE P. ELLI	—	71371970 71412370	—	P.O Box 201555 MOCHUDI
5. NTONA ALAN SEKUNANE	—	72534257	—	P. o. Box 201555 MOCHUDI
6. EDWIN Modise	—	71216715	—	P.O.Box 20389 MOCHUDI

7.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
8.	SOPHIA RHEO	-	71335273	-	Bot 1553 Mochung
9.	MICHAEL RUMAND	KALANTARI CONSERVATION SOCIETY	3974557 71891945	3914259	Box 859 G4BS education@kcs.org.bw
10.	DEBBE PHILIPS	Siemens	390 2682	390 2681	PO Box 403232 Broadhurst Geberone.
11.	CHARLES TSHOSE	MEMBER OF PUBLIC	72197290	-	MADIBA SS P1BAG12 MAHALADYE
12.	collins	Mem PUBLIC	3604453/409	3957054	M. BAY 00236 Gaborone
	M. Ramothua	WATER UTILITIES	708889070N		



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13. SPACK .S. MASHAO	PUBLIC MEMBER	71285030	—	PRIVATE BAS 39 SELERA
14. SAEK SANHSA MASHAO	HENRY PUTS DRIVER	71285030	—	PRIVATE BAS 39 SELERA
15. RAPULA MOLEFE	GARWINDMAN	72260601 72852076		Box 201274MOCHWIL
16.	MOSWELU MUMUTES	72809025 <del>72809025</del>		P/Bag 12
17.	KNMmopi	72777721		Fudat Bag 00200 Selorone .
18.	S. Thebe Ngany	71702751		Box 25054 9abg

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1.	Andy Spitz	ERLW			
2.	Paul Wincamp				
3.					
4.	Tumelo ketsihowo	—	72549215	—	P o Box 20152 Mochudi
5.	Kendrick M. Solomon	—	5710216	—	P.O. Box 20152 MOCHUDI
6.	MATHYS' DIRING	RIPCOLD	72299489	5440642	Mdiring@ripco.co.bw
	Keneilwe Moseki	Somarelang 11K81090	3913709 71576976	3913769	Private Bag 00376 Gaborone Kmoseski@samhko.org.bw

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. P. Mwanzaite	Mdeph Sewer see school	5777339 5748058	5777284	P/Box 12 Mochudi
8. Stephen Samuel M. A. KUTUA	KSKINONG BUSINESS COUNCIL	71317783	(09267) 3181805. Mokhotlong & Jantso. Co. Ltd	P.O. Box 5088 Gaborone
9. THERESA S MORFFE	FOREST & RANGE RESOURCES	5739920	3700119	P/Box 067 Mochudi.
10. Selebanyo Molefi	iMookane Resident	71295083	3700119	P O Box 1723 Gaborone.
11. Joe SEABENYANE	iMookane RESIDENT	71213799	P.O. Box 168 iMookane	<del>Box 50365</del> <del>GABORONE.</del>
12. EMOCH Rampho	B. P. C	71312702	3908674	Box 48 Ealob

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1

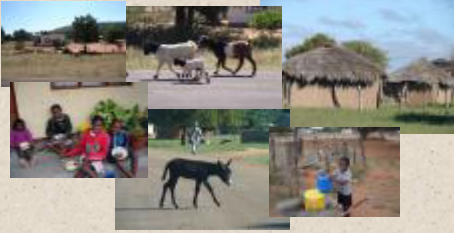


Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le diggakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**

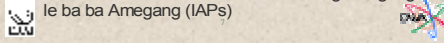
- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba

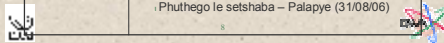
- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)



Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba


Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

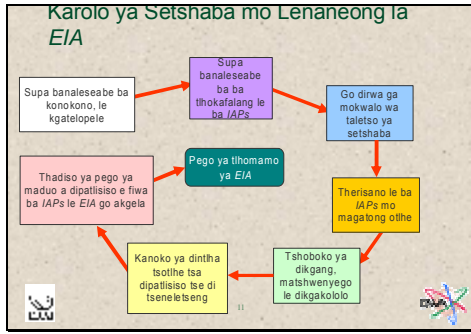


Slide 10

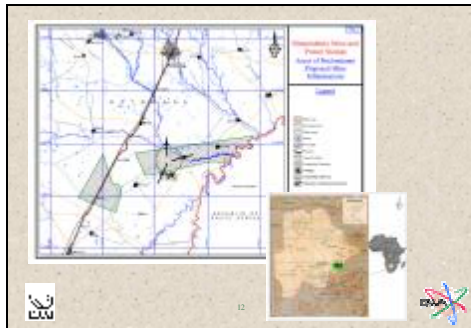
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11



Slide 12





Slide 13

### Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - 1 Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase  
CIC/Meepong
  - 1 Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - 1 Moepo
  - 1 Madirelo a Motlakase
  - 1 Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Slide 14

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso

**Mabanta a mang** a a tshela tse di ntsi

**Mogala o o motlakase** o tshela

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

Slide 15

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

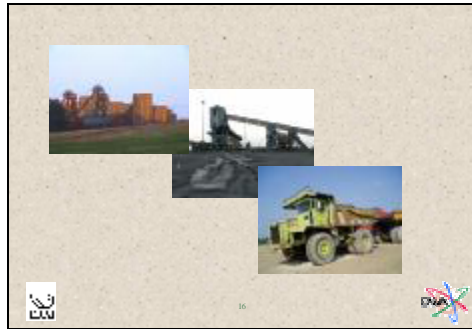
**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

**Go tshela tse di ntsi** tse di ntsi tse di ntsi

Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)



Slide 18



Slide 19




### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase

- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV






19

Slide 20





Slide 21



Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo *EIA* go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo *EIA*.
- § *EIA* e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphatlha le go nonotsha maduo a a ka nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



22

Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo

Molelo	Phefo
	
Mebu	Metsi
	





23

Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



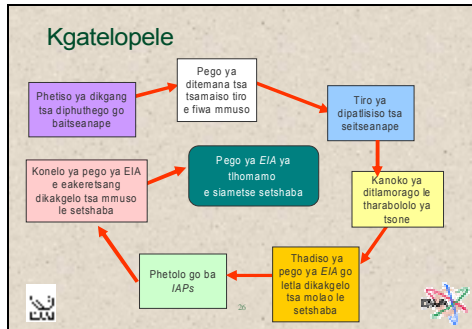
24

Slide 25

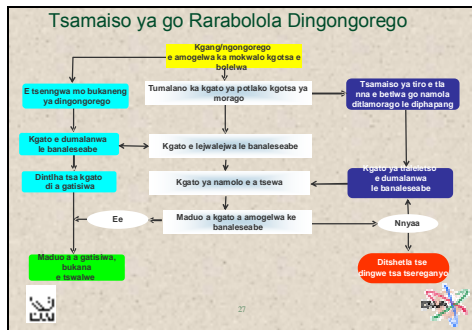
### Maano a go fenyha Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseeneletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

<p><b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 504 1404 Mogala wa Lotheka: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Allison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 789 9495 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Mogala wa lotheka: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:ajison@digbywells.co.za">ajison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
---	--




Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



**METSOTSO YA PUTHEGO YA SETSHABA  
MABAPI LE TIRO YA KGOTETSO KO  
MMAMABULA MO BOTSWANA**

**E TSHWERWE: MOSUPULOGO, LWETSE A LE 4,  
2006**

**KA: 14H00– 15H30**

**KWA: DIBETE MO KGOTLENG**

## 1 Ba ba neng ba tsile le ba ba neng seo

Mokwalo wa di IAP, e le setshaba se se nang se Karolo ebile se amega mo Tirong e o ka bonwa mo Appendix A..

Mo Table1 lo itsisiwa gore lo ka tlhaeletsa batlhotlhomisi ba maphata a farologaneng jang.

**Table 1: Setlhopa sa bathothomisi**

<b>SETLHOPA SA BATHOTHOMISI</b>			
LEINA	LEKOKO LE A LE EMETSENG	TEL	FAX
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompoti	Moranodi		
Serialong Bosilong	Mokwaledi ka Setswana		

## 2 Kamogelo ya baeng le ikitsiso

Mme Andy Spitz on e a amogela baeng a ba a ba itsisi ka boemedi jwa DWA le ERM. A itsise phuthego gore bontlha bongwe jwa bogakolodi bo ne ba tlhoka go boela ko Afrika Borwa ka tshoganetso. Ka jalo ba palopotlana.

## 3 Lenaneo la phuthego

Mme Spitz a tlhalosetsa phuthego le lenaneo le le supiwang mo slide 4 ya aAppendix B le le ileng lwa amogela ke ba ba neg ba le mo phuthegong.

## 4 Maikaelelo a phuthego

A itsise phuthego ka maikaelolo a ba a kopanetseng. Se se supiwa mo slide 6 ya yone Appendix B. Maikaelolo a phuthego a latela jaana:

- Go itsise setshaba ka tiro e e ikaeletsweng ya kgotetso le ka mokwalo wa tshekatsheko ya gore tikologo e tlaa amega jang (EIA)
- Go fa di IAP-setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le seabe- sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a sone;
- Go kwala tse di tlhagang ele matshwenyego dingongorego le dikakgelo;



- Go tlhalosa ka dikgato tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema.

## 5 Environmental impact assessment process

Mme Hilton Gray a itsise puthego ka motheo, kgotsa ditso tsa tiro ya Mmamabula a ba a tswelera ka go tlhalosa ka phetlo ya motlakase go dirisiwa magala.

A tlhalosa ka bokhutswane slide 13 go ya ko go 16 mabapi le tsa megala e e tsamaisang motlakase a ntse a nankolola ka gore e ka bewa kae le ka bokete jwa motlakase.

Go tswa foo a tswelera a tlhalosa ka lenaneo la tsa tikologo le dithothomiso tse di tseneletseng ka dintlha tse di latelang: Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwa fa go epiwa;

- Tsa setho le ngwao;
- Seemo le boleng jwa mantswe le mebu e e fitlhelwang fa go epiwa;
- Popego ya lefatshe;
- Tsa ditswammung tse di amanang le ditso le ngwao;
- Mmebu le tiriso ya lefatshe;
- Tebego kgotsa tse dibonalang;
- Boleng jwa phefo;
- Diphologo le dimela;
- Tiriso le go latlhiwa ga leswe;le
- Dinonyane.

Rre Paul Whincup a tloga a bua ka tse di lemogilweng ka metsi jaaka go supiwa mo slide 21 then discussed water studies shown on slide 21

Mme Spitz yo o ileng a nankola dingwe tsa ditlamorago tsa phetlho ya motlakase e e solofetsweng mo bathong le tikologo ya bone jaaka go lebilwe:

- Moepo le mokoti;
- Bodirelo jwa motlakase; le
- Megala ya go o tsamaisa

A fetsa ka go bua ka dingwe di tsela tse di ka thusang go fokotsa ditlaamorago tsa ditlhabologo tse.

Mme Spitz a tlhalosa ka dikgatelopele tse di tlaa tsewang go tsweledisa letsema le mokwalo wa dingongorego mme ditsela tse kompone e ka tlhaeletswang ka tsone e supiwa mo slide 26 go yak o go ya bo 29 e le Appendix B.

**6 ka karolo e e tswewang ke setshaba**

Mme Spitz bolelela phuthego ka karolo ya setshaba mo tsamiasong ya EIA le maikaelelo a yone le eleng tse di tlhagang mo go yone tse di neng di setse di simolotswe. Tsamaiso ya go rarabolola dingongorego le kgatelopele le tsone puthego e ne ya di rorelwa. Tse di ka fitlhelwa mo slide 26 go ya ko 33 mo Appendix

## 7 Matshwenyego, dikgang, dikgakololo le dipotso

Mo karolong e go sekasekiwa matshwenyego a a neng a tlhaga le dikakgelo tse dineng tsa sekwasekwa. Go tlaa nna le mokwalo o o sele pele ya matshwenyego le di kakgelo pele ga pego ya EIA.

<b>SEBUI</b>	<b>KAKGELO</b>
Mr H. Jacob	A botsa gore setlhopa sa batlhotlhotmisi se kile sa sekaseka dikamego tse di siamang tsa mosi o tlaa bong o tswa mo chammong ya madirelo.
AS	A fetola re bogakolodi bao tswelletse go tlhatlhoba magala go go keleka boleng jwa mosi o a tlaa dirang le go o fokotsa Puso wa Botswana ikanetse Protocol ya Kyoto e e itebagantseng le mosi o o hfokelang mo phefong. Matshego a tsa botsogo a mafatshefatshe ya botsogo a go tshwanetseng gore a salwe morago. Mo bobeding jo tiro e tlaa thewa mo matshegong a gagametseng thata.
Mr L.Mosarwa.– Chief	A botsa ka boleele jwa lebante le le rorang magala le ka fa le tlaa amang tiriso ya lefatshe ka gone. A botsa fa le tlaa seke le nne sekgoreletsi mo bathong le mo dikgomong le ka ditlogamaano tse di ka thewang go tla seemo seo.
Mr L.Mosarwa. - Chief	A botsa gore ditsela tse di tlaa dirisiwang mo tirong e di tlaa tshelwa sekontere, fa sa dirwe jalo lerole le nna le ntsi thata.
AS	A fetola a re lebante le tlaa ralela kgaolo le le fa go dimo ga le fatshe mo tlaa le dirang sekgoreletsi. Bogakolodi bo tlaa ntsa megopolo e e di ka fokotsang kgoreletso e. le tlaa agelelwe ka terata segkale sotlhe sa lone ka mabaka a pabalesego le tshiriletsego. Re tswelletse ka go senka ditsela tsa go fokotsa kgoreletsego e tlaa nag teng . Sekai ke mo go direlweng go sele ga gore go agiwe mesiamyagabo ka fa tlase ga lebante e e tlaa letlelelang tsamao ya batho le diphologolo. Re ka amogela dikakgelo tsa lone ka go a lemotshega gore dikgoro tse di buiwang tse di di tshesane thata go lebilwe boleele jwa lebante.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	Mabapi le ditsela, go fokotsa lerole ke ntlha nngwe ya konokono. Batlisa ditlhabologo ga ba ise ba tthomamise gore ditsela di tlaa tshelwa sekondere. Go na le maano a mangwe a a etleng a dirisiwe fokotsa lerole lwa ditsela, jaaka go di nosetsa metsi, mme mo lefatsheng le le tshabelwang ke komelelo mogopolo o o ka seke o kgonafale mono. Go re ditshelwe sekondere go ne go tlaa nna botoka fa go lebilwe lebaka la dingwaga di tse masome a mane le go solofetsweng gore madirelo a tlaa dira ka lone.
Mrs T. Mokale	Mo sesupong sa mafelo a ditlamelo, Dibete ga a tshwantshiwe, o bokgakala jo bo kae le motse o wa bonno jwa babereki?
AS	A fetola ka gore e ka nna dikilometara di le 30 go tswa mo motseng wa bonno jwa baberiki go tla mo Dibete.
Mr S. Mosle	A botsa fa megala e e anamisang motlakase e tlaa gasagasa mowa o o diphatsa (radiation) o o tlaa tlogang go ama botsogo banni ba kgaolo e? A bogakolodi bo tthatlhoba selekanyo sa mowa o diphatsa ka megala e e tlaa bo e rwele motlakase o o montsi thata..
Mr S. Mosle	A botsa ka maano a a tlaa dirisiwang go fema mo ditlamoragong tse diborai tsa lefuting la molora, jaaka lerole?
AS	Ka kangang ya radiation, bogakolodi ga bo ise ba neelwe dikarabo mo sebakeng sa gompiano. Dipatlisiso mme tsone di a dirwa, gape go tlaa lebelelelwa se se diragalang mo mafatseng a sele ka megala e e anamisang motlakase o o montsi maitemogelo a rona re tlaa ntsha mo diphuthegong tse di tlaa latelang tsone tse.
AS	Mabapi le lefuti la molora, tshwetso ga e ise e tthomame, mme go lebege fa go tlaa tlhokega gore molora o kolobediwe kana go jwala dingwe godimo ga o ne go fokotsa lerole le le ka tsenang mo phefong. Go dirwa patlisiso ya tsa botsogo go leka go tlhotlhomisa seemo sa botsogo jwa banni ba kgaolong, ga mmogo le patlisiso ya bodiphatsa jwang boleng jwa magala, go lepa tse di tlaa fokelang mo loaping, le mathata a a ka amang botsogo jwa batho mo tirong e e tshwana le ye.

SEBUI	KAKGELO
Mr F. Mashobe	A botsa ka bokima jwa lebante ka a dumela gore ke jone jo bo mo go tlaa dirang mathat mo go kgoreletseng tirisi ya lefatshe ke batho.
AS	A fetola a re bo kana metara o le mongwe kana e mebedi.
Mr F. Mashobe	A botsa gore metsi a a dirisiwang fa go tlhatsiawang magala teng a tlaa tlhatsiwa? Fa e se jalo a tliša leswe mo metsing a a mo tikologong.
AS	A tlhalosa a re ka gore projecte e mo lefelong le le tshabelwang ke komelelo, go tlaa dirwa go gore madirelo a seka a tsholola metsi (closed water system). Se se tlaa a fokotsang e tlaa nnang a fophelwang ke phefo mo loaping mme ga gona a a tlaa keketlelang mo didibeng. Kgang e e ntse e buiwa mo diphuthengong tse dingwe mme ke e bothokwa ka batho ba dirisa metsi didiba. . Bogakolodi bo dira dipatlisiso ka metsi tse di tlaa supang gore a diriswa jang gompieno mme Maikaelelo ke gore didiba tsa gompieno di seka tsa amega.
Mr B. Ntebele	A botsa gore bogakolodi ba tlaa ikgata motlhala leng go tshwara diphuthego tsa bobedi tse di solofetsweng?
AS	A fetola re mo sebakeng se re retelwa ke go ntsha ka tlhomamo malatsi a di tlaa tshwarwang ka one. ka re tlhokoa go bo re na le dikarabo tsotlhe tse di batlwa re tlaa itsise batho malatsi a diphuthego tse di latelang fa re ba re ba neela metsotso ya diphuthego tse.
AS	A tlhalosa gore go tlhophiwa ga khuduthamaga ya baitsaanape, kana setlhopha se se tlaa buelelang ,morafe ka bobebe fa o dirisanya le mogorogisi wa tlhabologo, ke mogopolo o o ntshitsweng mo diphuthengong tse dingwe. Se se ne bakwa bangwe ba ne ba bona go tlhokega boemedi jo bo tlhologanyang monokonoko boitsaanape jwa tiro e. bogakolodi bo tlaa rolela CIC mafoko a gore rerisanywe buisanya ka go tlhongawa ga makoko a..

SEBUI	KAKGELO
AS	A botsa maikutlo a ba Dibete ka mogopolo o?
Mr Masobe	A fetola ka gore ba akanya gore e tlaa sengwe se se tlaa nna le maduo a a mantle mme ba tlaa ikatumetsa ba bogosi go tlhopa maloko a khuduthamaga eo.
Mr L.Mosarwa. – Chief	A botsa gore go tlaa batliwa palo e kae?
AS	A fetola a re go ntse go akantswe gore gongwe ba babedi kgotsa bararo go tswa mo motseng o le mongwe fela, mo metseng yotlhe ke mo go builweng mo diputhegong tse dingwe.. Boemedi jo ka jalo bo ne bo tlaa buelela metse yotlhe Go ne ga buiwa ko mookane gore maloko a, a nne le boitsaanape jwa maranyane a tsa motlakase (electrical engineering).
AS	Go ne ga twe motlisatlabologo a itebagane le ditshenyegelo tsa khuduthamaga e. Ke kakgelo e e tlaa tshwanaleng ke gore go boelwe ko CIC gore go buisangwe ka yone.

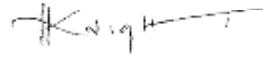
## 8 Conclusion

Miss Andy Spitz thanked everybody for their time and effort in attending the meeting. The meeting was officially closed with a prayer at 15h30.



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Project manager



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PPP co-ordinator

## Appendix A: Mokwalo wa eatho ba ba ne ten



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
37. Ditiwe Mwangene	NIL	-		P.O. DibeTe
38. Gabriel Motsopa	Personal -representative	71302625 3901999	3902804	P.O. box 10061 Gaborone
39. M. Phia	Botswana Guardian	71376727 3908432	3908457 Email: bandu22@phso.co.uk	P O DIBETE
40. I NNORFI	NIL	71430406	-	P O DIBETE
41. D. Seboe	New employment	92480757		P.O. DibeTe
42. L. NYAMBE	NIGHTWATCHMAN AND	72840704	4770004	P.O DIBETE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. G. Moesi	VBC	71509218		DIBETE P. AGENCIS
2. K. DIPHUTI	VBC	72887013		//
3. S. MEGOROSI	—	71391420		BOX 2408 Mahalapye
4. P. MAXALA	VBC	—		DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY
5. MAREBOAO OGOROSE		71425071		DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY
6. KEONGHILE SOLOMON	—	71356728		DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY P.O. DIBETE MATHALAFIE

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. E. MHLAULI	MEEPONG RESOURCES P. O. Box 938 MATHALAPYE	71311181 71797918	4711608	P. O. Box 938 MATHALAPYE Botswana
8. G.M. Tloko	Private Consultants	4711217/71614343	N/A	P.O. Box 20312 MATHALAPYE Botswana
9. K.M. Masamu	Chief Box 200 Mokoleane	71633244	N/A	Box 200 Mokoleane
10. G.L. Motona	Self employer	7214771		P.O. Box 501866 Gaborone
11. S. Moutswi	unemployed	71850339		20315 Mochudi
12.				

13.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
13.	Tina Harris Mogambo	✓	72768219	—	P.O. DIBETE
14.	P. Salomese	✓	71326000	—	P.O. DIBETE
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. Conrad Dishe	Personal • I am interested in Economic Studies and will appreciate feedback	717711384 • I came from Makalanga village.	—	P.O. Box 502473 Gaborone.
2. MASECO CHELEKETO		72605542		P.O. DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY
3. MOSEGA JOHANNESS	—	72191220		P.O. DIBETE Postal AGENCY
4. GEORGE NKANE	—	71618232		P.O. BOX DIBETE
5. B. Bakwena	Headman	71654782		<del>Box</del> DIBETE Postal Agency
6. M. Tshamane	—	728 27586 7176370		

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. MOTHMUSA Losnos Chekerke To	Local Police Abete	4770016 72761533	—	Abete Postal Agency
8. LEITHOMANE Jacob	HEADMAN	4770022	—	" " "
9. B. Ntebele	VDC	7215003,	—	"
10. T. Mokate	—	71855920	—	"
11. D. Changana	—	—	—	"
12. G. Basimane	—	—	—	"

13.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
	M. Maruapula	—	—	—	Dibete P. Agcy
14.	M. Mavupula	—	—	—	LI
15.	T. Mafuleo	—	—	—	( )
16.	G.D. Mosele	D-U-D-C	71431684		DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY CH. MATHELEPE
17.	Frederman Mosele	—	72865596	—	DIBETE POSTAL AGENCY CH. MATHELEPE
18.	MRS SONNIE MOSELE	DUM	4770048	—	Dibete Postal Agency CH. MATHELEPE

19.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
20.	DASIMANG Modisi	FARMER	71225362	—	P.O.Box 1423, MAUN
	Tshobogelo Mpetang	United Security Services	72160152 722261954		P.O.Box 372 Mogaei/ikhasa
21.	BISHOP ANTHOAKA				
22.	Grace Barantse	Farmer	72268673		P.O. Dibebe Via Mahalapye
23.	KGABAREFO Solomon	UNEMPLOYED	—	—	Dibebe postal Agency MAHALAPYE
24.	Mahabogo Tsebetse	farmer	72856366		P.O. Dibebe Via Mahalapye



NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
25.				
26.	JODIA			
27.	Keonajpethe I Senne	Farmer	4770032	P.O. Box 178 MURTHALAPPE
28.	Kekceppe Nnapi	Farmer	71430406	P.O. Dibete
29.	GOMAKONE Sekolelo	Farmer	71874821	P.O. Dibete via Makalappu
30.	Ekria B Pau	H/wife.	72457730	P.O. Dibete Makalappu
Dikeledi Nl'isatsi	H/wife	72753740		P.O. DIBETE Makalappu

31. NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
31. No Haradiire Haradiire	Bridelays	71926016		Box V/20 Ruwatswa
32. Kgaone Kgale	Nil	72616435		P.O. DIBETE MATHU LAPPE
33. Keletso Nyalala	Nil	71947617		P. o DIBETE MATHU LAPPE
34. Gogotlo Kebedwebe	Nil	71656219		Makaloye
35. Kamogero Modisa	CAMBRIDGE HOLDER PETER EDUCATOR	71855889		P. o DIBETE
36. P. o DIBETE	Nil	71575581		P. o DIBETE

## Appendix B: Tego e e sileueng setshaba

Slide 1



Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo  
ya Tiro ya  
Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Diphuthego tsa Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi  
29 Phatwe – 4 Lwetse

Slide 2

Kamogelo le Kitsiso (ya Baeng)



Slide 3

**Lekoko la Badiri**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Mogogi wa Tiro
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Motsamaisa Tiro
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Wa Megala ya Motlakase
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Moepo le Sefala
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Wa Karolo ya setshaba
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Wa Karolo ya Setshaba



## Slide 4

**Lenaneo**



- § Kamogelo
- § Maitlamo a phuthego
- § Tsamaiso ya Phuthego
- § Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba
- § Tihaloso ka Tiro
  - § Moepo le Sefala sa Motlakase
  - § Megala ya Kanamiso Motlakase
- § Tlhotlhomiso ya Ditlamorago tse di ka Nnang
- § Tshoboko le Konelo
- § Kgatelopele
- § Puisanyo ya botlhe
- § Tswalo



## Slide 5

**Maitlamo a Diphuthego**



- § Go abelana kitso ka tiro le go lebisana tsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (EIA)
- § Go naya ba ba Amegang le ba ba Kgatlhegang (AIPs) sebaka sa go ntsha maikutlo a bone
- § Go tshwara dintlha, matshwenyego le digkakololo
- § Go tihalosa kgato e e latelang



## Slide 6

**Tsamaiso ya Diphuthego**

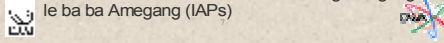
- § Bokopano bo tshwanetse go goga selekanyo sa dioura tse pedi
- § Kwala dipotso tsa gago mo pampiring e o e filweng fa go ntse go tswelatswe
- § Botsa dipotso fela kwa bofelong
- § Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- § Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- § Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- § Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- § Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago



Slide 7

### Maikaelelo a karolo ya Setshaba

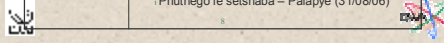
- § Go lemoga(itse) bothe ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) mo tirong e
- § Go anamisa thuto e e tihomameng ka tiro e
- § Go phutha kitso e e ka thusang mo ditlhotlhomisong tse di faphegieng tsa tikologo
- § Go tlhama bodirammo jo bo ka nonotshang tirisanyo ya bothe
- § Go itebaganya le diphapang dipe fela tse di ka tsogang
- § Go kwala le go amogela matshwenyego a setshaba, dikgang , le dikgakololo
- § Go tlhokomela ditsholofelo tsa ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)



Slide 8

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba


Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phatwe 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka dipampiri tsa dikgang</li> <li>§ Dikitsiso ka seromamowa</li> <li>§ Dipampiri tsa papatsa</li> <li>§ Taletso ya phuthego (Baokamedi, Setshaba, Merafe/Baagi)</li> </ul>
Phatwe/Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le baokamedi – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>· Phuthego le setshaba – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Slide 9

### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Diphuthego:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Diphuthego tsa merafe(baagi ba metse):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Kudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Ba dipolasi tsa Tuli Block (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lwetse 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Go tla abelanwa dintlha tsa diphuthego tsothe go letla dikagelo (Ba ba Kgat hegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs) ba fiwa dibeke tse tharo go tsenya dikagelo)</li> </ul>

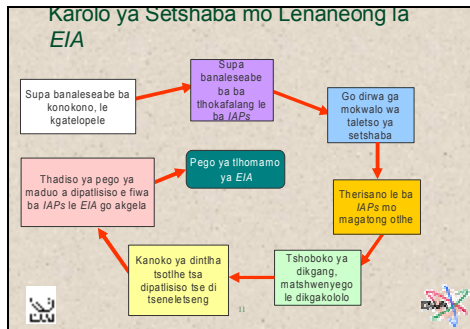


Slide 10

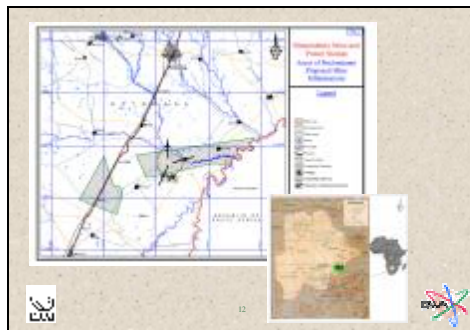
### Lenaneo la Karolo ya Setshaba (tswelediso)

Letsatsi/ Legato	Tiragalo
Phalane 2006	§ Thadiso ya pego ya therisanyo (Ba AIPs ba na le dibeke tse tharo go akgela)
Tlhakole 2007	§ Thadiso ya pego ya PCDP ya ditshabatsaba ya ESIA
Moranang 2007	§ Phetolo go ba ba Kgathhegang le ba ba Amegang (IAPs)

Slide 11



Slide 12



Slide 13

### Tshedimosetso ka Tiro

- § Motheo wa Tiro
  - ┆ Tihaelo le koketsego ya tiriso ya motlakase
  - ┆ CIC/Meepong
  - ┆ Go dupa le go epa
- § Tihaloso ya Tiro
  - ┆ Moepo
  - ┆ Madirelo a Motlakase
  - ┆ Mogala o o Fetisang motlakase

Slide 14

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya kgotetso

Mabone a mang  
le motlakase

Mogala o o motlakase

Mogala a a tshelwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Slide 15

### Tiro ya Mmamabula ya Kgotetso

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa

Mogala a a gaisiwa



Slide 16



Slide 17

**Moepo le Madirelo a Motlakase**

- § Magala
- § Kepo ya magala
- § Go a tlhatswa, go latlha, le go a rora/rwala
- § Phetlho ya motlakase
- § Tekanyetso ya nako
- § Dikago tse di thokelwang tiro (supa mo mmepeng)



Slide 18






Slide 19

### Mogala wa Kanamiso Motlakase




- § Lebaka le mosola
- § Kgokelelo mo magolaganyaneng ( a megala) a BPC le a South Africa
- § Go rekisa motlakase kwa South Africa le go nonotsha kgolagano le BPC
- § Megala yotlhe e e tswang mo sefalong sa motlakase e tla nna mogote wa 400kV



Slide 20





Slide 21



## Slide 22

### Dikgang tsa Tikologo

- § Tiro ya Mmamabula e tla akaretsa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo *EIA* go ya ka molao wa Botswana wa Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo *EIA*.
- § *EIA* e itlana go lemoga ditlamorago dipe fela tse di ka tsalwang ke tiro e
  - 1 Go fokotsa kgotsa go namola ditlamorago tse di seng molemo
  - 1 Go oketsa diphathha le go nonotsha maduo a a ka nnang
- § Tiro e tla thoka tetla ya mmuso go tswa kwa go ba Lephata la Merero ya Tikologo
- § Baokamedi, Setshaba le Merafe/Baagi ba tla a amogela mekwalo yotlhe



22

## Slide 23

### Dipatlisiso tsa Tikologo le tsa Matsheho a Batho

- § Batho le ngwao
- § Phefo
- § Popego ya lefatshe
- § Mebu
- § Tiriso ya lefatshe
- § Dimela
- § Diphologolo



Molelo Phefo  
Mebu Metsi





23

## Slide 24

### Metsi

- § Botlhokwa jwa metsi mo Botswana
- § Mekgwa ya go sika metsi a tla thokwang ke tiro
- § Tshekatsheko ya ditlamorago le thitibatso ya tsone
- § Go goga metsi go tswa bokone go ya borwa



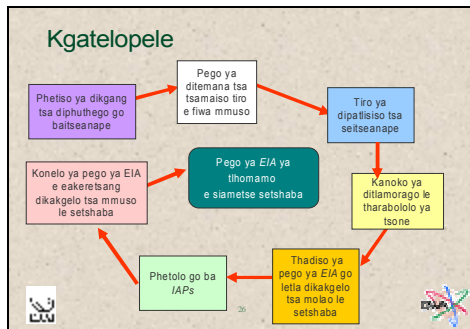
24

Slide 25

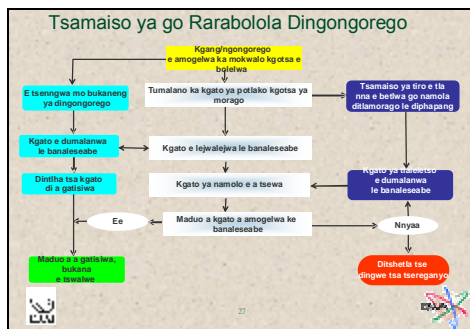
### Maano a go fenyha Ditlamorago

- § Dipatisiso tse di tseeneletseng di lebagantswe le go rarabolola mathata
- § Maitlamo ke go tla kgotsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago tse di sa nametseng
- § Maitlamo a go godisa maungo a a ka nnang
- § Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) le tla a tihongwa le na le ditshetla tsa go ritibatsa ditlamorago, ka botlalo
- § Tiriso ya Lenaneo la Tlhokomelo ya Tikologo (EMP) ke kgato e e thamaletseng, ebile e a thokega

Slide 26



Slide 27



Slide 28

**Ba o ka Ikgolaganyang nabo:**

<p><b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 504 1404 Mogala wa Lotheka: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Allison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells &amp; Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Mogala: +27 11 789 9495 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Mogala wa lotheka: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:ajison@digbywells.co.za">ajison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
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 28 

Slide 29

**Dipuisanyo le Dipotso tsa botlhe**

Re lebogela nako ya gago...

- §Fa o eletsa go botsa tsweetswee tsholetsa seatla
- §Bolela leina la gago le ba o ba emetseng
- §Bua fela ka tetla ya modulasetilo
- §Bua ka puo e o e ratang
- §Dintlha tse di lolameng di a nopolwa, mme di tla anamisiwa morago

 29 

**MINUTES FROM AUTHORITIES MEETING FOR  
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
BOTSWANA**

**DATE: MONDAY, 28TH AUGUST 2006**

**TIME: 09H00– 13H30**

**VENUE: MAHARAJA CONFERENCE CENTRE,  
GABORONE**

## 1 Attendees and apologies

A register of all Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) is presented in Appendix A.

The contact details for the panel of specialists are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Panel of specialists and apologies**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Anelise Taljaard	CIC Energy Corp	+27 83 635 2905	
<b>Apologies</b>			
	Department of Foreign Affairs		

## 2 Welcome and introduction

Mr Paul Whincup welcomed everybody to the meeting and introduced the ERM and DWA panel to the attendees.

### **3 Agenda**

Mr Whincup proposed an agenda shown in slide 4 of Appendix B, which was accepted by those present.

### **4 Meeting objectives**

Mr Whincup presented the objectives of the meeting shown in slide 6 of Appendix B. The objectives for the meeting were as follows:

- Share background information on the proposed project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions;
- Record issues, concerns and suggestions; and
- Clarify the way forward.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties and to record all their issues and concerns.

### **5 Environmental Impact Assessment process**

A detailed project background, was discussed by Mrs Hilton Gray including an explanation of the energy production process, from coal to electricity.

Mr Sarushen Pillay then discussed slides 13 -16 relating to the transmission lines, including details on location and voltage.

Mrs Hilton Gray thereafter continued with the description of the environmental process, which includes specific specialist studies, such as:

- Geology;
- Land form;
- Archaeology & heritage;
- Soils and land use;
- Visual;
- Air quality;
- Fauna and Flora;
- Waste Management and
- Birds.

Mr Paul Whincup then discussed water studies shown on slide 21



Mrs Hilton Gray continued discussing the potential impacts of the proposed project on the people and their environment relating to:

- Mining;
- The power plant and
- The transmission lines.

She then closed with the possible mitigations of these impacts.

## **6 Public involvement process**

Miss Spitz discussed the public involvement in the EIA process, the public participation objectives and tasks that had been undertaken to date. The grievance resolution procedure and the way forward were also presented. Refer to slides 26-33 in Appendix B.

## 7 Concerns, issues, discussions and questions

This section refers to the concerns raised, and comments discussed, in the meeting. A separate issues and response document will be prepared prior to the submission of the EIA documentation.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>Office location</b></p> <p>When is DWA opening a local office in Botswana to receive complains and comments?</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>Distribution of energy</b></p> <p>Why is the developer exporting most of the power rather than using it locally in Botswana?</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>Coal transportation</b></p> <p>Will the developer be using conveyer belts to transport the coal to the tailings dam and ash dump?</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>Infrastructure location</b></p> <p>What were the decisions on infrastructure locations based on? Were factors such as wind direction considered?</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	Responded that the infrastructure location had not been finalised but the current suggestions were based on the location of the coal deposits among other considerations. Added that the findings of the specialist studies will also be considered as will comments from the PPP process.
Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Distribution of energy</b></p> <p>What agreement has been made between South Africa and Botswana regarding the exporting of the Electricity? Do these agreements continue through the life of the project and deal with project closure?</p>
PW	An inter-governmental memorandum of understanding has been signed between South Africa and Botswana.
AS	The consultant should provide more information about the agreement to help explain questions related to the percentage of energy distributed to South Africa and Botswana.
Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Fauna and Flora</b></p> <p>Will the specialist studies cover the current natural resources including fauna and flora?</p>
AS	Replied that the specialist studies within the EIA would look at the present fauna and flora. The preliminary studies so far have not identified any red data species or protected species. The studies are seasonal and will cover wet and dry seasons. Mitigation measures will be recommended if any species of significance are found.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Water studies</b></p> <p>Is there a possibility of groundwater contamination? If so what will the developer do to mitigate it?</p>
PW	<p>Groundwater contamination is a very high level impact that must be addressed. Currently all facilities of the proposed mine and power plant are being designed to such a level that no contamination or spillage should reach the groundwater. The consultant is currently carrying out site investigations and a borehole census to have a record of the existing groundwater facilities in the area.</p>
Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Water studies</b></p> <p>Will the developer be using recycled water for this project?</p>
PW	<p>The proposed power station is being designed with a zero discharge policy, therefore no water will be discharged from the site and nearly all the water will be recycled.</p>
Mr M Kewose – Ministry of the Local Government	<p><b>Archaeological and heritage studies</b></p> <p>Will the Department of Natural Museums and Art galleries be consulted during the EIA process regarding the sites of historical significance and how to protect these sites?</p>
SP	<p>A local archaeological and heritage specialist has been employed to conduct an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment. Botswana law states that this assessment needs to be approved before the EIA is submitted. Our specialist has contacted the Department and has received a list</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	of all the heritage sites in the affected area. He is currently carrying out the field investigations section of the study and this will all be recorded in his specialist report in the EIA.
AS	The locations of family graves are also being picked up through the Social Impact Assessments which are being undertaken in the four most affected villages.
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Residential infrastructure</b></p> <p>Why is the proposed development of a workers' residences and managers' residence so far apart?</p>
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Compensation</b></p> <p>How are the interested and affected communities going to be compensated for the loss of jobs resulting from the farms that may have to be moved?</p>
AS	A Social Survey is being conducted on a 10% sample of the IAP's in the four most effected villages. Baseline information such as economic activities, household structures, land use, etc is being collected. Once the survey has been completed this information will be used to form a strategy and develop mitigation measures that will link into the management plan. This plan would address issues such as land compensation, jobs distribution and skills development.
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>HIV &amp; AIDS</b></p> <p>Will the study include an AIDS assessment for this project? Will the mine have an AIDS co-ordinator? The National Aids Strategy should be referred to. In addition to this, contact the</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	National AIDS Co-ordinating agency in the office of the President.
AS	One of the specialist studies the consultants are carrying out is a health study, that will be included in the EIA. It is not a requirement of the Botswana Government but is required by the international finance lenders. The consultants may need to look into the AIDS issue more closely. A copy of the strategy that Mrs Molathiwa suggested will be obtained.
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	<p><b>Residential infrastructure</b></p> <p>What benefits will the existing communities receive from this proposed mine infrastructure? The residential village should not be separate from the existing settlements. It would be better to expand the current infrastructure that already exists in the settlement.</p>
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	<p><b>Transmission lines</b></p> <p>What would the effects of ionising radiation from the transmission lines be? It should be listed as one of the impacts to be mitigated.</p>
SP	The ionising radiation will be considered when the servitude widths are decided upon and this will also relate to the voltage of the lines.
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	<p><b>Mine closure plan</b></p> <p>The mine will be governed by the Mines and Mineral Act, which should include a mine closure plan in the EMP.</p>
AS	An EMP was listed in the presentation as a mitigation measure and the mine closure will be part

SPEAKER	NOTE
	of that document. Does the Department of Mines (DoM) have a joint decision making power with the Department of Environment (DoE) regarding the EIA?
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	There is a joint decision and the DoE will send a copy of the EIA to the DoM.
PW	The consultant was planning to submit a framework of a mine closure plan and this would include the closure of the power plant and the funds needed to be set aside for the closure. A series of action items will be developed as part of this framework. What are the timeframes and permissions from the various departments?
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	<p><b>EIA approval processes</b></p> <p>The DoM would comment on the EIA. The approved EIA will not give the applicant a mining license as the permissions are different. In order to approve an EIA and a mining license at the same time, we would need full details of the mine closure plan.</p>
PW	The consultant needs to have more discussions with the DoM.
Mr Leonard Phuzi – Ministry of Trade and Industry.	<p><b>Energy distribution</b></p> <p>This project is consistent with the Ministry of Trade and Industry’s policies as it is export focused. Will this project provide for another competitor for the production of electricity in Botswana?</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	<p><b>Energy distribution</b></p> <p>Would this project allow for export of the energy not only to South Africa but other SADC countries?</p>
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	<p><b>EIA approval and process</b></p> <p>Will the EIA be challenged/ scrutinised by external parties?</p>
AS	<p>This EIA will have to comply with Botswana legislation requirements, as well as with the international finance lenders who will require an ESIA to World Bank and IFC standards. This will include adhering to the Equator Principles.</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys	<p><b>Job creation</b></p> <p>The developer should indicate more exact figures of employment at the full production of the mine.</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys	<p><b>Residential Infrastructure</b></p> <p>What amenities will be built as part of this project? Will hospitals and schools be built or will the developer rely on existing ones?</p>
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Meteorological Surveys	<p><b>Air quality</b></p> <p>This project may qualify for grants from the IFC in the form of carbon credits through the reduction of green house gas emmissions.</p>



SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	The project team should be meeting with the Department of Meteorological Surveys to look more closely into the grants system.
Mr M Kewose – Ministry of the Local Government	<p><b>Water quality</b></p> <p>Please explain zero discharge.</p>
PW	A large amount of water is required to wash coal. This water will flow into a discard system and will then be recycled. Therefore there will only be a loss of water due to evaporation. The water will be used to its full capacity. Water used to wash coal will not be discharged into the river system.
AS	This is a closed water system. Some of this water will be depleted and need to be replaced but at no point is this water discharged into the environment.
AT	The dry cooled system optimises water usage. It is the same system used at Matimba. There are usually 64, 9m fans per 600 MW and the water goes through a radiator, which is cooled by these fans such that this water stays in the power plant. No steam escapes.
Lef Carlsson Department of Water Affairs	<p><b>Specialist studies</b></p> <p>It is very important to establish the baseline data of the area before the mining begins, to determine the state of the present environment.</p>
LHG	A number of baseline studies have already started. In particular, water monitoring including groundwater and surface water. After the baseline information has been collected a monitoring

SPEAKER	NOTE
	system will be established. Fauna and flora investigations have also started, where wet and dry season surveys will be carried out.
PW	All these monitoring systems will be included in the EMP. If, while monitoring, a change in the environment is noted, the management plan will be updated to include mitigating measures to combat the change.
Onthusitse Katai Department of Water Affairs	<p><b>Water Studies</b></p> <p>Have the consultants started monitoring the current groundwater?</p>
PW	The consultants will look into various scenarios including the de-watering of the area due to the mining and the decreased quality of that water. These water studies have begun but are still on going. Answers cannot be given until these studies are complete.
AS	The consultant will not only look at the local impacts on the water but also the cumulative impacts. So all of these factors will be taken into account.
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>IAP's</b></p> <p>Were the villages in the vicinity of the transmission lines considered when the Interested and Affected parties lists were compiled? Was tribal administration consulted? Has the sharing of land for grazing been taken into account?</p>
AF	The Tribal Authorities along the entire transmission line route have been consulted. The consultants had discussions with the chiefs in the Kgotla in a large radius of the transmission

SPEAKER	NOTE
	lines route. The PPP process included radio adverts, newspaper articles to advertise the meetings for the authorities and the public.
AS	The issue of sharing land is an important one and will be noted.
Mr David Lesolle – Department of Geological Surveys	<p><b>Water studies</b></p> <p>A lot of water may flow into the mine shafts. The developer may have to pump the water out of the mine. This is also a scenario that should be considered in the water studies.</p>
Mr George Thwane – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Waste management</b></p> <p>With the coal cleaning process there would normally be sludge that is a waste product. How is the developer planning to dispose of this sludge? Would this sludge have a negative impact on the environment?</p>
PW	<p>This is another high priority study. The consultants are doing toxicological tests on the coal. The coal burning process will be looked at and heavy metal testing will be undertaken. This will determine if these chemicals would leak from the land fills into the groundwater or be blown as dust onto the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Once the test results are obtained the facilities will be designed to mitigate these negative impacts. This will include dust and groundwater monitoring stations.</p>
Mrs F. Theron Department of Social Services	<p><b>Moropule mine</b></p> <p>What is the impact of the Moropule mine and this project? Will there be any interdependencies</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	between the two mines?
AS	The two mines are separate projects with separate developers and there is no relationship between the two projects. The consultant will be looking at the cumulative impact of activities, for example the emissions, in the area of this proposed mine, including Moropule. The emissions which may go to South Africa and the trans-boundary pollution will also be considered.
AT	There is enough coal to run both Power Plants economically. The applicant is ring-fencing this project.
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Residential Village</b></p> <p>Will the residential village be an open or closed settlement? For example with Moropule it is closed and the local authorities are not very involved. If it is open you will have to consult more local government representatives about the project. The Consultant should consider the National Settlement Policy regarding resettlement.</p>
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Socio economic issues</b></p> <p>The developer should be aware that informal businesses that may pop up in the areas around the mine may cause social problems at a later stage as these are not developed and planned.</p>
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Office location</b></p> <p>More clarity was needed on the issue of ERM and DWA having Botswana offices.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	The consultant does not have an answer to the question and is still deciding on the best way to set up communication channels. A local office or local representative could be considered at a later stage. The comment has been noted and minuted.
Mrs Molathiwa – Department of Social Services	<p><b>Socio- Economic issues</b></p> <p>More clarity is also needed on the issue of job creation and full production of the mine.</p>
AS	<p>The consultant only has information for the construction phase. Construction should last approximately six years and the first month of construction will start with 50 jobs peaking at 4000 on site by month 33. These are just projections at this stage and may change.</p> <p>Month 30 -40 should stay at 4000 jobs and then decline until month 75 when construction will end. The consultant is still trying to develop figures regarding jobs during the production phase of the mine. The figures would also have to be divided into the skills level needed and then where job applicants could be sourced from. It is recommended to start locally with the directly affected villages and then moving onto a national and international level.</p>
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	<p><b>Calcrete</b></p> <p>If the developer is not going to obtain calcrete from the area proposed for mining, the developer would need a separate EIA and mining license.</p>
PW	Explained that the lime in the calcrete is required to reduce the sulphur in the coal which forms sulphur dioxide. It is possible that local calcrete may be used as a source of lime. As mentioned,

SPEAKER	NOTE
	the applicant would need a permit or license from the Department of Mines. This is being looked into but no decision has been made as of yet.
AS	Added that any auxiliary activities needed by the mine will need to be included in the ESIA, before international lenders would finance the project.
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>An issue that often causes a lot of contention when building a mine is the use of the roads and dust generation. The developer will have to consult with the Department of Roads and Rails if there are going to be upgrades of existing infrastructure.</p>
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	<p><b>Washing Process</b></p> <p>What is the reason for only 50% of the coal being washed and not 100% being washed?</p>
AT	Responded that when the coal is crushed, the smaller pieces do not contain a large amount of sulphur and these pieces are removed before the washing process. Only the larger pieces are washed in order to remove the sulphur. This means that roughly 50% of the coal goes through the washing process, according to the particle sizes. Any sulphur that is left over will be reduced with the scrubbers and the use of limestone.
Lef Carlssom Department of Water Affairs	No information has been distributed regarding the quality of the coal. It is possible that the coal may contain nuclear elements, is this to be investigated?
LHG	Responded that the nuclear element and heavy metals in the coal will be tested during the

SPEAKER	NOTE
	toxicology studies which are currently underway.
Lef Carlsson Department of Water Affairs	What are the major environmental impacts at existing coal mines? South African examples of coal mines such as Matimba would be useful as comparisons.
PW	Responded that there are confidentiality regarding Matimba. Any information that is available to us would be released.
SP	Added that the EIA for Matimba is complete and it is on the Eskom website for public comment.
Lef Carlsson Department of Water Affairs	<p><b>Waste Management</b></p> <p>What quantity of chemicals and waste will be deposited on the on the ash dump?</p>
Onthusitse Katai Department of Water Affairs	Is the quality of the coal confidential?
AS	Responded that the quality of the coal is not confidential. Mr Whincup was referring to the processes that other power plants have put in place to manage their internal issues, these were confidential.
PW	Added that the coal seams that run from Mmamabula to Matimba are the same although the quality of the coal differs throughout the seam. To say that the coal quality is the same at Matimba and Mmamabula would not be accurate.
AT	Explained that the quality of the coal is such that it has very good thermal properties, which

SPEAKER	NOTE
	<p>means that it is up to 25Mj.kg<sup>-1</sup> and averages about 16. It has a high sulphur content. There is an average content of 1.2 -1.5.% sulphur. After washing the average sulphur content in the coal for burning would be around 1,07%. Then the quality of the coal burnt would be 21-23 Mj.kg<sup>-1</sup>. Please refer to the CIC website for more info, <a href="http://www.cicenergycorp.com">www.cicenergycorp.com</a></p>
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	Is the developer an independent power producer (IPP)?
AT	Responded that CIC is an IPP. The transmission network belongs to Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) and CIC will be selling power to them. More details will be available once the negotiations between CIC and BPC are completed.
Jimson Lekanye Botswana Power Corporation (BPC)	<p>To answer the previous question, the Botswana legislation currently states that BPC is the sole provider of power, therefore CIC have opted to be an IPP. This means that this Act has to be revisited and amended to allow IPP's to generate energy and sell it.</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy is currently reviewing the Act.</p>
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	Is the developer involved in applying for Carbon Credit grants with BPC as Kalahari Gas has recently done?
LHG	Responded that the project team still needs to analyze the coal to determine how much coal bed methane is present in the coal. If sufficient methane is present, the consultants need to establish the levels and investigate whether it can be used towards Carbon Credit grants.
Mr L.D Mogami –	Are DWA and CIC going to promote the positive social change associated with providing



SPEAKER	NOTE
Department of Mines	villages with power, to make the project more appealing or popular?
LHG	Clarified that CIC and Meepong are the developers and DWA and ERM are independent Environmental Consultants.
AS	Explained that the consultants were not here to be popular. The consultants were here to identify the negative and positive issues of the project. Within the different studies, particularly the social studies, recommendations will be made for local benefits. Part of the consultant's job is to mitigate the negative impacts. For example jobs will only go to a few people so local people need to benefit in other ways. The IFC standards and Equator Principles include corporate social responsibility which helps to identify appropriate development standards. The developer has to form a relationship with the communities they will be involved with.
Mr H. P Chimbombi – Departments of Mines	What process did the developer follow to decide on the technology that is to be used in the power plant? For example buying gas from Kalahari Gas.
AS	Explained that this question could not be answered at the time but comment was minuted and noted
AT	Added that the main decision would be based on the water usage and sulphur content.
Mr L.D Mogami – Department of Mines	So those would be the two determining factors for determining the technology?
AT	Yes they would.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Jimson Lekanye BPC	The consultant identifies problems and suggests solutions in the EMP. Governing groups don't provide auditing and the environmental consultant is no longer working on the project. Therefore the final designs don't include mitigating measures. In Botswana the standards are not high for social and environmental standards. Will DWA and ERM be involved in managing and implementing the mitigation measures?
PW	Responded that the Equator Principle explains that if you have Botswana regulation and international regulation, it is the stricter of the two standards that would be applied to the project. The consultants will compare the two standards and implement the stricter of the two. This project will be borrowing money from International Banks and they will appoint their own independent consultants that will monitor and audit the due diligence standards throughout the life of the mine
AS	Responded that IFC and the Equator Principles define the monitoring and auditing process and will shape the management plan.
Mr Kefentse Keipeile Department of Geological Surveys	The developer is complying with international standards. What will happen if for example the levels of copper or emissions are higher than the international standards prior to mining activities beginning?

SPEAKER	NOTE
PW	Responded that some of the constituents of the area may naturally exceed the numerical International Standards, which is why a baseline study is undertaken of the area to understand the measurements before the mining begins. If it naturally exceeds the international standards, the consultants adopt the baseline standards.

## **8 Conclusion**

Miss Andy Spitz thanked everybody for their time and effort in attending the meeting. The meeting was officially closed at 13h30.

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Project manager

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PPP co-ordinator

Appendix A: Scanned attendance registers

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
7. A. N. Molathuwa	Dept of Social Services	397 1916 722 022 44	397 1866	P169 BO 180 Gabs mmolathuwa@gov.lk
8. L. M. Pathzi	<del>DEPT OF INDUSTRIES</del> MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRIES	395 7406 722 43 043	3977E 3972 910	P/694 0014 lpz@500.lk
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
1. Alison Fitzsimons	Digby Wells & Associates	T 27 789 9495	T 27 789 9496	Rivage bag X10046 Randburg 2125
2. Andy Spitz	ERM	T 27 11 802 8263	T 27 11 802 8299	Building 23 the woodlands Drive Woodhead, 2148. S.A.
3. D. KATH	DWA	3959743	3903508	P1 Bag 0029 Gaborone Botswana
4. G. Mathupe	DWA	3902050	3902851	P1 Bag 0065 Gaborone
5.				
6.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. Liz Gray	DWA	+2711789 9495	+2711789 9498	Private bag X10046 Randburg 2125 S.A.
2. F.V. THERON	DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES	267 3971916	267 3971866	P/Bag Bo 180 GABORONE BOTS.
3. Leif Carlsson	DWA Botswana D/Water	+267 - <del>360</del> 21778975	LeCarlsson@gov.bw	P/Bag 0829 GABORONE BOTSWANA
4. KEFENTE KEPELE	D/G S BOTSUANA Geological surveys	+26771718830	kkepele@gov.bw	PRIVATE BAG 14 LOBATSE BOTSWANA
5. HOW SHAW KATHA	MP BOTSUANA	26771675115	kshaw@dyakoo.com	Box 240 Botswana.
6. L.D. MOCAMI	DEPT of MINES	+267 71664177	+267-3952141 lmogami@gov.bw	P/BAG 0049 GABORONE





NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7. H P. Chiribo m'Bi	DOM	36 577050	3952141	P/BAG 0049 GABONNE Mekindjé-gou-Lw.
8. NELSON KAMOTUMBA GCC	GABONNE CITY Council	3953525	3950041	P/BAG 0089 GABONNE
9. M. AUTUMETSE	DEA	3902050	3902051	P/BAG 0068 GABONNE
10. David LESOLLE	DMS	3956281	3956282	P.O. Box 10100 GABONNE.
11. GEORGE THOUANE	TRIAL ADMIN	5729 723/4131774		Po. Box 2 ARICA
12.				

NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
1. Sarusden Pillay	DWA	+27 11 789-9495	+27 11 789 9495	Prive Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 saruske@dipswells. co.za
2. Helen Knight				
3. Paul Whincup	ERM	+27 11 802-8263	+27 11 802 8299	paul.whincup@erm. com
4. Anelise Eljard	CIC Energy Corp	+27 83 635 2905	+27 83 635 2905	anelise@taucapital.com
5. Jimsun Lekanyane	BPC	+267 71312698	+267 390 8674	lelakangji@bpc.bw
6. M. FENDE	MLG	3658425	3473483	mgkandisa@gov.bw

Appendix B: Authorities presentation

Slide 1




Environmental Impact Assessment  
for the  
Mmamabula Energy Project

AUTHORITIES MEETINGS  
28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006

Slide 2



Welcome and Introductions



Slide 3

**Project Team**



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Project Director
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Facilitator
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Transmission Line
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Mine & Power Station
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Public Participation
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Public Participation



Slide 4

### Agenda

- § Welcome
- § Objectives of the meeting
- § Approach to meeting
- § Project information
  - § Mine and Power Plant
  - § Transmission Lines
- § Potential Impacts being Studied
- § Public Participation Process
- § Way forward
- § Open discussion
- § Closure





4

Slide 5

### Meeting Objectives

- § Share background information on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- § Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions
- § Record issues, concerns and suggestions
- § Clarify way forward





5

Slide 6

### Approach to Meetings

- § Meeting should take approximately 2 hours
- § Note your questions on the paper provided as we go along
- § Save questions until the end
- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice
- § Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated



6

Slide 7



Slide 8

### Project Background

- § Project history
  - Energy crisis and increase in demand
  - CIC/Meepong
  - Prospecting and drilling
- § Project introduction
  - Mine
  - Power Plant
  - Transmission Line
- § Objectives of EIA process and public involvement

Slide 9

### The Mmamabula Energy Project

Coal from Mmamabula

Coal mine shaft

The mined coal will be put on conveyor belts. The conveyor belt takes the coal to the washers.

Coal Washing Plant

The washed Mmamabula coal is sent to the nearby power plant for a 400MW fuel.

Slide 10

### The Mmamabula Energy Project

A dry cooling system will be built and will not require supplementary water.

Exhausted steam from the dry cooling system will be used to generate electricity.

Exhausted steam from the dry cooling system will be used to generate electricity.

10

Slide 11

11

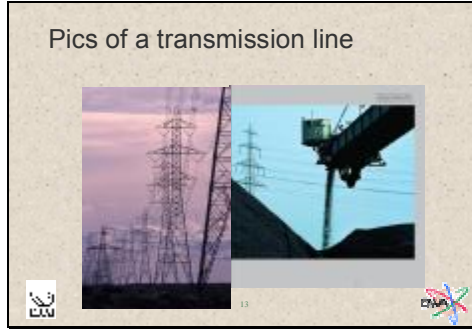
Slide 12

### Mine and Power Plant

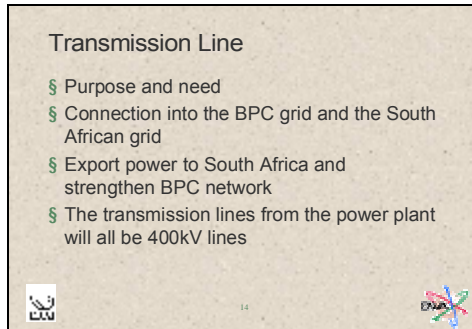
- § The coal
- § Mining the coal
- § Washing, discarding & transporting
- § Generating power
- § Timeframes
- § Infrastructure associated with the project

12

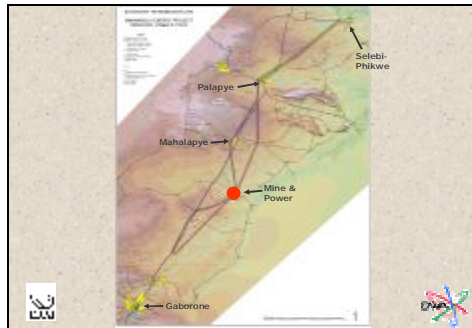
Slide 13



Slide 14

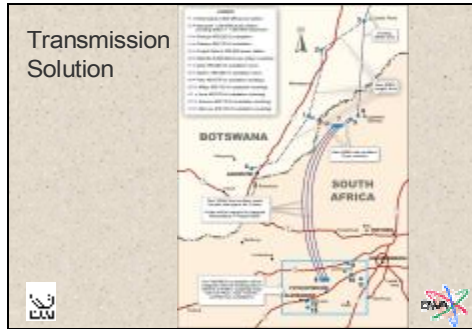


Slide 15

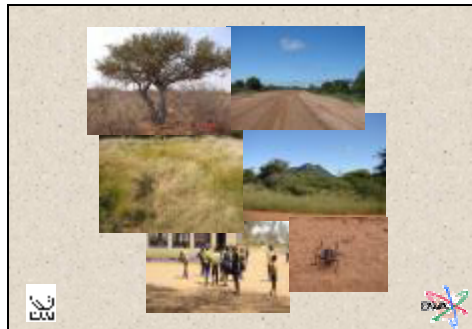




Slide 16



Slide 17



Slide 18

Environmental Processes Involved

- § The Mmamabula Project will include an EIA according to the EIA Act in Botswana.
- § EIA aims to identify possible impacts from the project
  - ┆ maximise opportunities and potential benefits
  - ┆ minimise and manage negative impacts
- § Project will require Government Approval from Dept of Environmental Affairs


18

Logos for 'EIA' and 'EPA' are located in the bottom left and right corners of the slide.


## Slide 19

### Environmental Processes Involved (cont.)

- § Two separate EIA's will be drawn up. One for the mine and power station and one for transmission lines.
- § The information from the EIA, as well as additional studies, will form part of an ESIA for the international financiers.
- § Authorities, public and communities will have access to all documentation



19



## Slide 20

### Environmental Studies Involved

- § Geology
- § Land form
- § Archaeology & heritage
- § Soils and land use
- § Visual
- § Air quality
- § Flora and fauna
- § Waste management
- § Birds




20




## Slide 21

### Water Studies

- § Importance of water in Botswana
- § Strategic water demand and supply survey
- § Ground study
- § Surface water study
- § Assessment of impacts and mitigation
- § North South Carrier 2 option



21

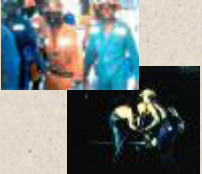


Slide 22


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Mining*

- § Job creation (direct & indirect)
- § Social change
- § Subsidence
- § Dewatering
- § Loss of access to land
- § Surface and groundwater quality
- § Dust and noise



22




Slide 23


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Power Plant*

- § Job creation (direct & indirect)
- § Social change
- § Air quality
- § Dust from ash dumps
- § Loss of access to land
- § Visual
- § Traffic and safety
- § Noise and light



23




Slide 24


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Transmission lines*

- § Distribution of electricity to South Africa with income generated for Botswana
- § Export power to South Africa and strengthen BPC network
- § Birds
- § Visual
- § Noise
- § Land use




24



Slide 25

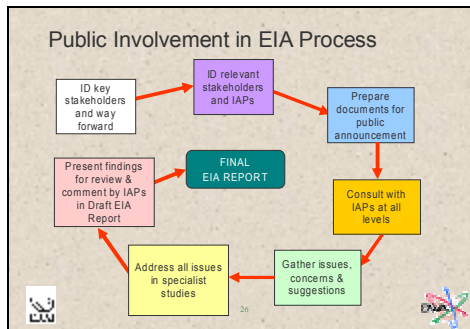
### Possible Mitigation of Impacts

- § Specialist studies are aimed at finding solutions
- § Aim to avoid or reduce negative impacts
- § Aim to maximise possible benefits
- § Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be set up with details of every mitigation measure
- § Implementing the EMP is a legal requirement (in Botswana and for international financiers)



25


Slide 26



Slide 27

### Public Participation Objectives

- § To identify all relevant IAPs for this project
- § Distribute accurate project information
- § Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations
- § Form partnerships to promote constructive action between all parties
- § Address any potential conflicts that may arise
- § Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions
- § Manage IAPs' expectations




27

Slide 28

### Public Participation Process

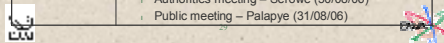
Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	§ Media Notices, with 21 day notice period, placed in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Botswana Gazette</li> <li>• Botswana Guardian</li> <li>• The Voice</li> </ul>
August 2006	§ Radio Announcements on Botswana Radio
August 2006	§ Distribution of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Meeting Posters throughout affected areas</li> <li>• Educational Posters throughout affected areas</li> </ul>



Slide 29

### Public Participation Process (cont)


Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	§ Distribution of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities invitations and Background Information Documents (BIDs)</li> <li>• Public meetings invitations, BIDs and response sheets</li> <li>• BIDs to directly affected villages &amp; transmission line corridor</li> </ul>
August – September 2006	§ Meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities meeting - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>• Public meeting – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>• Authorities meeting – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>• Public meeting – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul>



Slide 30

### Public Participation Process (cont)


Date/Stage	Activity
September 2006	§ Meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Khuditse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Tuli Block farm owners (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September 2006	§ Distribute minutes of all meetings held for comment (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)



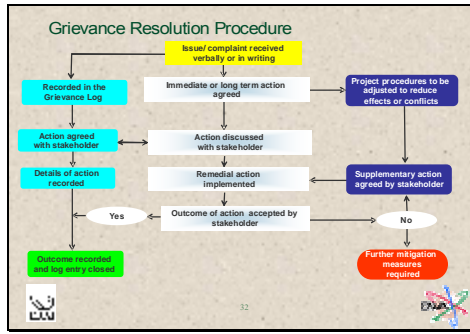
Slide 31

### Public Participation Process (cont)

Date/Stage	Activity
October 2006	§ Draft Public Consultation Report (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)
February 2007	§ Draft PCDP report for international ESIA
May 2007	§ Feedback to IAPs



Slide 32



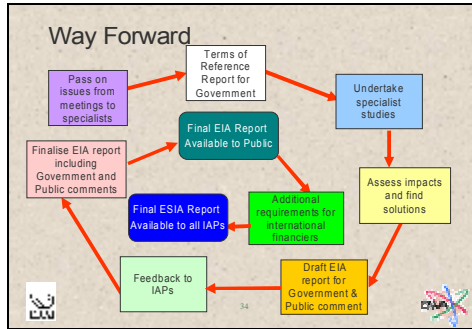
Slide 33

### Contact Details

<p><b>Helen Knight</b>                      Public Participation Manager                      Digby Wells &amp; Associates                      Private Bag X10046                      Randburg                      2125                      Landline: 0027 11 504 1404                      Cellphone: 0027 82 257 7117                      Fax: 0027 11 865 028 680                      Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Alison Fitzsimons</b>                      Public Participation and Social Studies                      Digby Wells &amp; Associates                      Private Bag X10046                      Randburg                      2125                      Landline: 0027 11 789 9495                      Fax: 0027 11 789 9498                      Cellphone: 0027 84 4880021                      Email: <a href="mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za">alison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
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## Slide 34



## Slide 35

### Open Discussion and Questions

**Thank-you for your time**

- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice

The slide contains the text 'Open Discussion and Questions' at the top, followed by 'Thank-you for your time'. Below this is a list of four bullet points, each starting with a paragraph symbol (§). The slide number '35' is visible at the bottom center.

**MINUTES FROM PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
BOTSWANA**

**DATE:** SUNDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 2006

**TIME:** 10H00– 13H00

**VENUE:** MR & MRS COUNIHAN'S HOUSE, TULI  
BLOCK



## 1 Attendees and apologies

A register of all Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) is presented in Appendix A.

The contact details for the panel of specialists are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Panel of specialists and apologies**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498

## 2 Welcome and introduction

Mr Paul Whincup welcomed everybody to the meeting and introduced the ERM and DWA panel to the attendees. Mr Whincup explained the processes involved in such a project, including a local Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an international Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and explained how the project will need to comply with the various sets of principles and standards. Mr Whincup explained that the environmental consultants are independent consultants to CIC and that CIC are the project developers.

## 3 Agenda

Mr Whincup proposed an agenda shown in slide 4 of Appendix B the handouts were given to the attendees and accepted.

Mr Whincup presented the objectives of the meeting as shown in the handout attached in Appendix B. The objectives for the meeting were as follows:

- Share background information on the proposed project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions;

- Record issues, concerns and suggestions; and
- Clarify the way forward.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to IAPs and to record all their issues and concerns.

#### **4 Public involvement process**

Miss Spitz discussed the public involvement in the EIA process, the public participation objectives and tasks that had been undertaken to date. Refer to slides 7-11 in Appendix B.

#### **5 Environmental impact assessment process**

A detailed project background and location was discussed by Mrs Hilton Gray, including an explanation of the energy production process, from coal to electricity.

Mr Paul Whincup then discussed aspects relating to the transmission lines, including details on location and voltage.

Mrs Hilton Gray thereafter continued with the description of the environmental assessment process, which includes specific specialist studies, such as:

- Geology;
- Land form;
- Archaeology & heritage;
- Soils and land use;
- Visual;
- Air quality;
- Fauna and Flora;
- Waste Management; and
- Birds.

Mr Whincup then discussed water studies shown on slide 24.

Mrs Hilton Gray continued by discussing the potential impacts of the proposed project on potentially affected people and their environment relating to:

- Mining;
- The power plant; and
- The transmission lines.

She then concluded her section with a discussion of the possible mitigation measures for these impacts.

**Miss Spitz then closed with the way forward, the grievance register and the company contact details. Please refer to slides 26-29 in Appendix B.**

## 6 Concerns, issues, discussions and questions

This section refers to the concerns raised and comments discussed in the meeting. A separate issues and response document will be prepared prior to the submission of the EIA documentation.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mrs C. Sykes	<p><b>Drilling Contractors</b></p> <p>Asked with regards to the drilling contractors, such as the one that was recently fired for misconduct. Do the farmers have to chase up on the drilling contractors or will CIC or the environmental consultants take control?</p>
AS	<p>Responded that it would be preferable if the farmers informed DWA and ERM of the issue and then DWA and ERM would take the issue to CIC. CIC have fired the contractor who was involved with the incident and are dealing with the problem. It is important to keep a record of the problems. In all instances it would be CIC's responsibility to ensure final satisfactory resolution of the grievances brought to their attention.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Guarantees from Government</b></p> <p>Expressed concern that in 40 years time when the project is finished, the company is gone but the problems remain. The company is not a Botswana company but they come into Botswana, create a mine then leave, but they leave problems behind.</p>
PW	<p>Responded that before a company can commence with mining, they need to compile a closure plan that will deal with all potential impacts after closure. This closure plan must be approved by the government and the lenders and will be updated regularly as mining progresses.</p>

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Mr W. Biemond	Requested that the Botswana government issue him with a letter of assurance that states that they will help with the problems that remain, such as water pollution. It must be an official government letter.
AS	Clarified that Mr Biemond is requesting acknowledgement of the baseline conditions at the time so that if there are changes, there is someone to take responsibility.
Mr W. Biemond	Responded yes, but it must be a guarantee from the government, not a private company that can leave at any time.
AS	Added that the financiers who will provide finance for the project will require that monitoring be put in place during the life of the mine. Whether it's CIC or another company, the environmental plan which applies to the mine is a legally binding document which is enforced by the government and the financiers. The conditions within the plan must be met and enforced.
Mr W Biemond	Understands the legal aspects but in order to ensure his problems will be solved, requests a letter from the government acknowledging the mining situation and stating that all environmental impacts will be rectified by the government.
PW	Added that impacts that arise from the mining will most likely do so before 40 years and will be picked up through frequent monitoring. The closure plan will form part of the management plan and will be a public document so people will be able to see what the plan entails and what funds have been made available. Any changes to the environment which occur within the 40 years will be addressed before the closure of the mine.
Mr Schoeman	<p><b>Groundwater</b></p> <p>Understands what Mr Biemond is trying to say and this is especially relevant with regards to groundwater. Often groundwater impacts occur after mining has been completed, through earth movement or cracking. One week your</p>

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	groundwater is stable and the next week, if cracking has occurred, then the water seeps into the workings, resulting in no water for the farmers. Before mining there was nowhere for the water to seep into and so the water would not be affected, however once mining has occurred, it opens up spaces for the water to seep into, resulting in less water available for the local users.
PW	Stated that the impact described will happen continuously during mining, not necessarily only after mining.
Mr Schoeman	Asked who is responsible for supplying the lost water as this takes time and farmers will need the water urgently.
Mr Biemond	Responded that the government should supply the water as that would be the intention of the letter he requests from government.
AS	Corrected that it is the responsibility of the project developer, not the government, and they will need to supply the water that has been lost immediately so as not to impact on livelihoods. This may mean bringing in a tanker until a pipeline is built. This is why monitoring is so important as it flags these potential issues for the developer. The grievance mechanism that will be put in place will also help bring these issues to the fore quickly.
Mr Schoeman	Queried whether the developer would really worry about a few farmers.
AS	Responded that people in villages have the same feeling but all issues and impacts will be recorded as part of the management plan.
Mr Schoeman	Felt that water could become a sore point as it is the livelihood for all farmers and the farmers would need to feel secure that if anything should happen to their water, they will be supplied with alternative sources.
AS	Responded that water is a major aspect of the project and if it is felt that water could not be sourced for the project

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	without catastrophic or unmanageable impacts, that this could be a fatal flaw and that then there would ultimately be no project.
Mrs C Sydes	Followed on from Mr Biemond's point that they would like the government to underwrite the company's management plan so that the farmers have security and if necessary the farmers can use lawyers to help them.
AS	Point noted and minuted.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Sinkholes</b></p> <p>Asked if mining would be underground and would various shafts be used? Would this result in a possibility for sinkholes? Could this result in parts of their farms subsiding and do farmers need to insure for this or will the company be responsible? Added that an example of such sinkholes would be in Carletonville.</p>
PW	Responded that there are studies being conducted that look at the mine plan and the possibility for subsidence. It is expected that there will be subsidence but it can be controlled by mine design.
Mr K. Du Toit	Added that the geological structure in Carletonville is very different to Mmamabula.
PW	Added that he has been involved in many projects that have included sinkholes but these usually occur on caustic limestone and the geology of the area would need to be assessed to determine the extent of possible sinkholes.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Effects of Transmission Lines</b></p> <p>Asked as a matter of interest if the overhead transmission lines generate heat?</p>
PW	Responded that they will generate electromagnetic waves.

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Mr J Counihan	Asked how these waves will affect the environment if they grow crops and breed cattle and game.
Mr Schoeman	Added that he believes the electromagnetic waves affect the fertility of animals.
PW	Responded that he had met with ESKOM who are doing a lot of specialist studies on the various voltages of the transmission lines.
Mr J Counihan	<p><b>Discard Dump</b></p> <p>The area where the discard will be disposed of is close to the Bonwapitse River which could result in runoff polluting the river water. This river is one of the main sources of water for the farmers and if it is polluted, this will affect his farm negatively.</p>
LHG	Responded that the current proposal for placement of all waste is located away from the River but that this point would be noted.
Mr Biemond	<p><b>Pollution of Water</b></p> <p>Added that every 10 – 15 years the Bonwapitse River floods phenomenally and can flood as much as 1km, so if any waste is placed in the vicinity of this river the pollution will be washed down to the Limpopo River. At Matimba the water has been polluted from the coal in the area. The project could therefore result in sterile water.</p> <p>Also asked what will be done with the water that is being used to wash the coal. If there is a silt dam and it breaks, it could pollute the entire environment. There is thus a big concern over the wash plant. In my opinion they must stay away from the river. This water could also seep underground and pollute groundwater which affects the farmers.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	Added that runoff from the discard and ash dumps could also pollute the local rivers and will need to be controlled.



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Mr Biemond	<p>Stated that their boreholes are about 50m deep but mining will take place up to 100m and hence it is likely that water will be lost for the farmers as it will drain down into the mine and need to be pumped out, resulting in a water problem.</p> <p>Although the water in the area is predominantly salty, there are a few boreholes that contain sweet water and if they are affected, there will be big problems for the farmers and the water will need to be replaced.</p>
Mrs C Sydes	<p><b>Mine Infrastructure and location</b></p> <p>Stated that it was mentioned that there will be two mines. Asked where the second mine at Dovedale will be and what facilities there will be. If there is a conveyor, how large will it be and will it be above ground?</p>
PW	<p>Responded that the exact dimensions are not yet know, but it is imagined that they will be about 6m wide and 25km long and about 6 meters above ground. It will operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, they will be lit, require an access road, there will be a noise factor and would normally be fenced with access points for cattle and game.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p>Added that at Matimba the conveyor belt is fully fence with no access and is secured by razor wire.</p>
AS	<p>Responded that the fencing and other aspects of the conveyor belt will be added to the issues register.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Transmission Line</b></p> <p>Stated that the transmission lines will affect farmers involved in game management as they won't be able to fly overhead with a helicopter. Game is professionally managed in the Tuli farms. Animal censuses are done by helicopter and in times of drought helicopters are required to herd the game and if there are cables, this cannot be done.</p>
Mr Schoeman	<p><b>Visual Impact and sense of place</b></p> <p>Added that the area project will also affect the visual aspect of the area, it will no longer be a pristine environment. The</p>

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	ecotourism will therefore be affected. Operation of wildlife will also be affected.
Mr J Counihan	Worried that the government will remove their game farm policy and the land will revert back to the government.
Mr W. Biemond	Stated that CIC must solve these problems.
Mr J Counihan	Added that if the cattle and game farms are closed in the area, the employment levels are low compared to the numbers the mine will employ so the farmers need to accept that the project will go ahead.
PW	Stated that realistically, there are several thousand tonnes of coal in the area that can be burnt and converted to energy and with the current energy crisis this will be mined at some point. We therefore need to try and address the concerns and the significant impacts. Some people will, however, be more affected than others.
Mrs Riggs	Asked if the developer could buy the farmers out as the mine will result in a loss of livelihood.
Mr Counihan	Added that some farmers do not want to be bought out as they enjoy the lifestyle. Most farmers have bought the farms many years ago, worked hard and want to retire in the bush. They enjoy the quiet bushveld away from the lights, noise and activity.
AS	Summarised that farmers have a sense of place associated with the area.
Mrs Counihan	<p><b>Property values</b></p> <p>Asked if someone did want to move away from the area due to the mining, will this not result in a devaluation of the properties both from the development and from the farms being sold.</p>
Mrs C Sydes	There has been a government initiative recently where the government has encouraged farmers to create more tourism in

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	the area, such as the Tuli meander. Some farmers have been putting a lot of effort into this thinking and this scheme but this is all going to be undone with the new development.
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Transmission Lines</b></p> <p>Confirmed that if you can have trees 4m underneath the power lines, then the developer must try and make a plan that the natural bushveld, which in most cases is less than 4m, is left and not removed and can still be used underneath the transmission line. This way I can keep my tourism initiative on my farm.</p> <p>Added that veld fires in the area are an issues and so they will affect the transmission lines.</p>
Mrs C Sydes	<p><b>Visibility</b></p> <p>Stated that the development is going to affect the stargazing activities.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Farmers and cattle post owners</b></p> <p>Stated that someone who should be contacted is Mrs Mookama, who is a farm owner but we were not able to get in contact with her. She lives in Gaborone but owns land in the area.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	Asked if ERM and DWA had approached and spoken to the cattle post owners.
AS	Explained that they are in a first stage of an SIA, whereby the posts are being identified and the owers being located.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Substation in South Africa</b></p> <p>Asked if the location of the new substation in South Africa was known so that the farmers had an idea of where the transmission lines would run.</p>

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LHG	Stated that a farm has been identified but not an exact location. This information can be given out with the minutes.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Poaching and crime</b></p> <p>Added that poaching will increase with the influx of people. Game is expensive, so will the farmers be compensated for poached game? Just with the drillers coming here the poaching and crime increased.</p>
Mr C Schoeman	When the drillers were allowed onto their farms, it allowed the local people to see what activities were happening on the farms and establish routines. This has lead to an increase in crime.
Mr J. Counihan	Although it is not the first time the shop has been robbed, it was a more sophisticated crime and this is related to new people coming into the area.
Mr W. Biemond	Botswana is a secure country with regards to crime and the development is likely to bring in new people which will result in an increase in crime. So the farmers will need to improve security at their own expense.
AS	Responded that one of the ways to keep job seekers away from the mining area is to have job application centers at main towns and not on site or at the local villages.
Mrs C. Sydes	Added that about two months ago, she came across a person looking for a job on site.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Labour Housing</b></p> <p>Raised the issue regarding a closed or open residential village.</p>
AS	Responded that the debate at the moment is whether to keep the mining residential village separate from Maphashalala or to bring it closer and integrate the facilities and improve services.

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Mr W. Biemond	Added that there will be highly educated people running the mine who will want to live in their own village.
Mr J. Counihan	Added that Morupule mine has about 18 houses that are located near the mine for the mine management and the labour is bussed in from Phalayne town. They have pick up points at various points to the mine.
AS	Responded that these issues are being considered as part of the EIA and will take local and governmental concerns into consideration.
Mrs C. Sydes	<p><b>Dovedale Portal</b></p> <p>Asked how big the area around the Dovedale portal would be and what infrastructure is associated with the portal.</p>
AS	Responded that the exact footprint is not yet known and this is a gap in our current data. It would most likely consist of an office, access roads, conveyor belt and area for machinery but this information is still part of the mine planning and has not been defined as yet.
PW	Confirmed that the exact size and location of the Dovedale portal had not yet been confirmed.
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Local Customs and Traditions</b></p> <p>Stated that the local villages are tribal in nature and thus foreigners such as Zimbabweans coming into the area will not respect the local chief, as the local villages do, and the mine will thus change the tribal people's way of life. If their way of life is disturbed, this will result in many problems for people in the area as the chief will be ignored. The tribal system is unique to Botswana and should be preserved.</p> <p>The villagers will want the development as it will bring in jobs, however in the long run, the development will impact on their way of life, thus in my opinion the local village for the mine workers should be located away from the existing</p>

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	villages. It is important to keep indigenous peoples' customs intact.
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Air Pollution</b></p> <p>Requested a government endorsed paper stating that if farming animals and trees are lost to air pollution, the farmers will be compensated.</p> <p>Although the project is putting up a monitoring station, the area is already affected by air pollution, such as from Matimba Power Station, 80km east of the Tuli Block. The baseline measurement that the monitoring station will read is thus already higher from existing pollution. The sulphur affects farmers such as rusting of fences. The cumulative impacts are therefore negative.</p>
AS	Responded that whatever the baseline levels are, the international standard applies to the project. Baseline levels cannot be changed, they indicate the environment that the project is entering into. The question is how the project will add to this baseline and how it is controlled.
Mrs C Sydes	Added that if the Tuli farmers are already affected by Matimba, then the monitoring for the Mmamabula development should take into consideration the impacts 80km west and east of the affected area. As this project could impact on areas as far as 80km.
PW	Responded that there are some high level specialist studies being done on air quality and modelling of dispersion and these studies will be incorporated into the impact assessment. During the life of the project, there will be permanent monitoring stations set up at the power plant to ensure levels are within internationally acceptable limits. Levels of sulphur dioxide will not be allowed to exceed those levels that may potentially affect the health of local people.

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Mr W. Biemond	Asked if farms and the local environment are polluted, how this will be rectified as the environment cannot simply be replaced and the government is not likely to replace the environment.
AS	Responded that there will be an impact on the air quality from the project but the question is how it is managed and controlled.
Mr W. Biemond	Requested that farmers are kept informed of the changes to the environment and showed the results of the monitoring.
AS	What DWA and ERM will do is attach the Equator Principles to the minutes and other standards that apply to the project, for your information and help reassure you that the project is being run to international best practise. The World Bank puts out a document (The Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook) that lists all the applicable standards that would apply to the project.
Mrs C Sykes	<p><b>Botswana Government</b></p> <p>Asked how much is the government going to be involved in implementation and making sure the project complies to all the relevant standards? The reason this is an issue is that I have had personal interaction with a minister in government when an issue arose regarding the local water quality and there was a problem with high nitrate levels and there were cattle which were dropping down dead. After querying the minister and informing him that the nitrate levels exceeded the international standards, he responded that the international standards apply to Europe and in Botswana they use different standards and the nitrate levels were therefore acceptable.</p>
AS	Responded that it is an interesting question and the government will be involved to some degree as they receive a management plan that they are requested to monitor. However, in a number of countries the capacity to monitor such a development is hampered by the availability of resources and capacity. At a meeting in Mmaphashalala the reverse

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	<p>comment was made and people wanted to be involved in the monitoring of the environment. Thus where there is local capacity it is useful and should be used, but not exclusively. With international finance, they have their own auditors and monitoring team that will come in independently and monitor the situation. With regards to standards, although the IFC/World Bank encourages using host country guidelines and standards, between Botswana and World Bank standards, the stricter of the two pollution standards will be applied.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Calcrete</b></p> <p>Stated that with regards to the mining of calcrete, about 10 or 15 years ago people were mining it as calcium phosphate for cattle and the minister stopped the mining as there were too many heavy metals in it, such as cadmium. If this calcrete is used in the burning process, the heavy metals will pollute the environment. He hoped that proper environmental research was being carried out to determine the potential impact of using the calcrete.</p>
PW	<p>Large diameter cores of coal are being collected in order to determine if there are any heavy metals or radioactivity in the coal, the processing, the ash etc and the same will be done for the calcrete. This will all be put into the calculation of what emissions will be coming out of the stack. This is all part of detailed toxicological tests that are being conducted.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p>Where is the supply of the calcrete, is it close to the mine?</p>
PW	<p>Responded that an area has been identified to the north west of the proposed Mmamabula mine where prospecting is currently being conducted. They will need to build an access road to the mine from the calcrete area.</p> <p>Asked if there would be records of the high levels of heavy metals.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p>Responded that there should be minutes of the meeting that was held between the farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture. The farmer involved was Mr Francois Vos and his family run the Parr's Halt border post. Mr Kobus Smit is now in</p>



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	charge of the mill responsible.
Mrs C. Sydes	Added that Botswana adopts the EU standards for agriculture so there are very strict rules with regards to cattle feed and supplements etc. She emphasised that produce exported to Europe had to comply with international standards and that this high level of heavy metals could compromise the acceptability of locally produced products for the European markets thereby risking loss of income for exporting farmers.
PW	Added that in other areas high levels of nitrate have been found with calcrete which is why perhaps the groundwater is high in nitrate.
Mr W. Biemond	Added that in the area, the groundwater is often salty and this can also affect the river water if the water stands for too long. Adding sulphur from the wash plant will add to the pollution. So the Botswana Government, or a Botswana company should not do the study. It should be done properly in order to determine the potential impacts.
Mr. W Biemond	Agreed that it would be better if the Botswana Government was not involved in the studies, based on the story of the North South Carrier and the leaking. Further explained that some connected Minister owned the factory manufacturing the pipes and it was insisted that their pipes were used.
AS	Stated that if it is necessary to mine the calcrete in Botswana, a separate EIA would be required and this is not currently included in the EIA for the mine and power station, but if the calcrete option comes on line, a full impact assessment would be undertaken.
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Archaeology Sites</b></p> <p>Stated that he is currently undertaking studies on the iron age artefacts in the region, which go back about 1000 years. All</p>

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	<p>along the Serorome and Bonwapitse valley it was a highly dense living area for people 1000 years ago. The woman who got the contract for the desktop studies stated that there were no sites in the area but he is confident that there are a lot of sites in the area. He has found at least 4 sites in the proposed mining area and asks that a qualified archaeologist undertakes the assessment. The government did not want to pay for his studies and so he did not want to give the information to a local archaeologist who isn't even interested in coming to look at the area.</p> <p>Added that some of the sites are very unique. The one he is specialising in is only the second one found in Botswana and so the region is rich in archaeological sites. If a Botswana company does the impact assessment, he will not be happy.</p>
AF	<p>Asked if the sites being mentioned are listed with the Botswana museum.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p>Responded that the sites are not listed with the museum. There is one site in the whole Dovedale region that is listed and that is stone age scatter, close to a pan. He intends to supply the museum with the names of the sites around the middle of 2007. Just on his farms and neighbouring farms, he has found 66 sites of archaeological importance.</p> <p>It is current research that has not been published yet. Although the government will pay for students to go to London and study, the government would not give him any money to conduct the research. Insisted he did not want to undertake the impact assessment himself but requested that a proper archaeological assessment is conducted.</p>
AS	<p>Thanked Mr Biemond for his input and responded that clearly the desktop study was inconclusive and we would be in touch with him regarding his local knowledge. Cultural and heritage aspects are an important component of the international EIA so we will bear this in mind.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	<p>Added that especially in such an old environment, there are stone tools of some 5000 year old from the old settlements. The calcrete beds contain artefacts embedded in the calcrete. Removing and destroying these artefacts will impact on the</p>

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	tribal life.
Mr J Counihan	<p><b>Support for Local Traders</b></p> <p>Wanted support for local traders in the area as well as tourism.</p>
AS	Stated that one of the things that would be looked at is local procurement and the direct and indirect economic spin offs for the region.
Mr Biemond	Added that a positive impact from the project is the increase of hunters and tourism in the area from the influx of people as long as no transmission lines are on the farms.
Mr J Counihan	<p><b>Dust</b></p> <p>Asked about dust pollution and if the developers would tar the roads.</p>
Mr W. Biemond	Added that the current roads are badly corrugated and additional traffic will have a negative impact.
PW	Responded that at a meeting with the road engineers, it was stated that all the roads would be surfaced. Obviously during construction there will be a lot of dust but there will be some form of dust mitigation, such as watering. In order to ensure safety, the roads will need to be sealed to increase visibility and control speed.
Mrs C Sydes	<p><b>Drilling</b></p> <p>Asked if the meeting was to address only mining impacts, or also the impacts from the exploratory drilling that is currently taking place.</p>
PW	Stated that the drilling is part of the impact assessment so issues can be raised in the meeting.

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Mrs C. Sydes	Added that there had been rumours that more drilling was going to take place on her farm soon. Requested that the drilling contractors let the farmers know when drilling will take place on their farms as she had not been informed.
Mr W. Biemond	Stated that the geologist had been to see him the previous week to discuss additional drilling.
Mr K. du Toit	Stated that he will be going to the geological camp after the meeting to discuss the further drilling that is required on the various farms. The geologist will indicate on a map which farms will require more drilling and a separate agreement will be entered into with the farm owner regarding access routes, drilling sites etc so that if any drilling is required, he will personally see the farmer, along with the driller.
Mrs C Sydes	Asked what the policy is regarding toilets as currently the drillers pollute the bush, which leads to disease for cattle.
Mr K. du Toit	Responded that these issues have been addressed with Mrs Riggs and the issues will be addressed with the relevant land owner when discussing the agreement.
Mrs C Sydes	Added that at the Debswana mines all drillers have to come into the area with a complete chemical toilet for each site.
Mr K. du Toit	Confirmed that it will be discussed with each land owner if the drillers need to come onto their farms.
AS	Added that it was an issue that was brought up in other meetings and hence it is an issue for various parties. It will need to be addressed on tribal land as well as private land.
Mrs C Sydes	Added that if drilling was to take place again, based on past experience, there is often a lot of damage which is incurred which has still not been dealt with such as damage to fences and gates, speed the vehicles drive, holes left open which are a danger.

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AS	Asked if these issues had been brought to the attention of CIC or DWA.
Mrs Riggs	Responded that she has written a letter to DWA stating all the issues, after which CIC came to her and apologised, which she accepted, however some of the issues still need to be sorted out.
AS	Enquired if Mrs Riggs was happy that the wheels had been put in motion regarding her issues.
Mrs Riggs	Responded yes, a process was underway, but she was not sure of the future drilling.
AS	Added that what ERM and DWA need to ensure is that the contract made with sub contractors and drillers are more stringent and the control of them is better than it has been in the past.
Mrs Riggs	Stated that drillers often cut through fences and left them which lead to cattle getting out of the property.
AS	DWA and ERM need to find mechanisms in anticipation of issues to record the issues and address them.
Mrs C Sydes	Asked who should be contacted if the farmers have a problem with the drillers.
AS	Responded that it would be preferable if they contact DWA so that the issues can be recorded and addressed.
Farmer	Stated that she was under the impression that if any problems were encountered, that Dirk should be contacted.
AS	Responded that she was concerned that if problems are discussed in two different directions, that they are not correctly recorded and thus, with input from Kobie du Toit, a way forward can be discussed and communicated to the farmers. If the farmers direct their concerns and issues through DWA, it will be recorded and fed through the channels to CIC where it can be addressed. This process should take a day or two and feedback to farmers will be part of the process.
Mr J. Counihan	Stated that the problem is communication as an email was sent to Helen from DWA who claimed the email never reached

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	her. So it is not always easy to get in contact with people.
AF	Suggested that when emailing or phoning DWA, if one person is not available, ask for the various other people involved in the project so that your issues reach someone within DWA after which it will be fed through to the correct person.
Mr K. du Toit	Suggested that if there is an emergency, Dirk is on the ground at all times and can be easily reached. The farmers should therefore contact Dirk but afterwards, it would be imperative that the farmers also contact DWA in order to ensure the issues are tracked.
AS	Confirmed that this method would suffice, as long as the issue is brought to the attention of DWA so that a level of comfort is given to the farmers to know that their issues are being addressed. Asked if this was suitable for the farmers.
All	Responded it was suitable.
Mrs C Sydes	Asked if Dirk was on the same level as Tom, who they have met and who was very good at report back. Once Tom left, the communication stopped.
Mr K. du Toit	Responded that Tom unfortunately had to go to Zambia and there was a period of transition, after which Dirk was brought in to supervise.
AS	Summarised that a dual process will be followed whereby Dirk and DWA will be contacted. DWA and ERM will supply Dirk with a log book to record all issues as they are reported.
Mr W. Biemond	Asked if some of the details of the contract with the drillers can be discussed in the meeting.
Mr K. du Toit	Responded that the issues may not be relevant to everyone so it would be preferable if the issues could be discussed on Thursday when a meeting would be held with Mr Biemond and the drillers.

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Mr W. Biemond	Asked when the drilling company leaves the site, what will become of the boreholes that were drilled. Although they may be state owned, can they not be used by farmers for water. If the borehole is on his farm, surely he will be able to make use of it for water.
Mr J Counihan	Responded that exploration boreholes cannot determine if there is water, only coal and the drillers will usually close the boreholes up once the work is completed.
Mr K. du Toit	Responded that these issues will be addressed on Thursday.
AS	Asked if there were any final issues and invited people to write issues down and send them to DWA and ERM.
Mrs C Sydes	Asked in the opinion of the environmental consultants, if the farmers livelihood will be ruined by the development.
AS	Responded that they will be affected predominantly by transmission lines.
PW	Added that their lifestyle will definitely be affected and there will certainly be change.
AS	You will see as the impacts start to get identified and quantified then we will be in a better position to comment on that.
AS	<p><b>Communication and Way Forward</b></p> <p>Asked regarding future communication, at yesterdays meeting Marianne, the secretary of the Tuli Farmers Association offered to help with communication but does that association encompass all the farmers here? Asked what the best method of communication is.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	Responded that if the phone is working, you will have direct communication, although the phone can go down for weeks on end, in which case communication will be difficult.

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AS	On the registration forms people have contact information so we will contact people individually in the future but does bush telegraph work out here?
Mrs Counihan	Responded that although they run the general dealer, they don't always see the farmers so it is sometimes difficult to deliver information via the general dealer.
Mr W. Biemond	Suggested that DWA and ERM make use of Dirk to deliver letters and messages. Although the farmers are members of the Tuli farmers association, there is a bit of a clash at the moment and us farmers in the south don't usually attend the meetings.
AS	Agreed that Dirk will be used as one option and we will endeavour to ensure that future meetings are communicated to the farmers.
AS	Asked if anyone was missing from the meeting.
Mr J. Counihan	Responded Mr Seleke Mookame whose mother is the wife of the late attorney general. They don't live on the farm but they live in Gaborone. Kobie has the contact details.
Mr W. Biemond	<p><b>Drillers</b></p> <p>Stated that although the drillers and environmental consultants are working apart, the farmers ultimately sit with any problems that occur.</p>
AS	Responded that while the consultants are focused on social and environmental issues and the drillers are focused on drilling boreholes, the consultants have to ultimately take responsibility for how the stakeholders have been dealt with.



SPEAKER	NOTE
Mrs C. Sykes	<p>Stated that there are enormous mounds of concrete that the boreholes are being plugged with and once these mounds are covered by vegetation, if someone drives over them, their car will be damaged. Would it not be possible to mark the boreholes with a pole that is visible and permanent.</p> <p>The other issue is that if the drillers find water in the boreholes they drill, instead of filling it, would it be too much to ask to use the water, thus allowing the farmers some benefit.</p>
AS	Responded that one of the things that is being looked at is how you balance out benefits and costs and obtaining water from a borehole is something that could be seen as a benefit.
Mr W. Biemond	Was concerned that if the farmers are not happy with what is stated in the drilling contract, what power do the farmers have to prevent the drilling or hold the drillers to the contract.
Mrs Riggs	Mentioned that since the drillers started on her farm, she had lost 24 head of cattle and has not been compensated at all.
AS	Responded that the problems with the drillers will be brought to the attention of CIC.
AS	Thanked everyone for attending the meeting.

## **7 Conclusion**

Miss Andy Spitz thanked everybody for their time and effort in attending the meeting. The meeting was officially closed at 13h30.

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Project manager

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PPP co-ordinator



Appendix A: scanned attendance registers

7.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
7.	Derek Brink	D. B. H.	392 5066 72 114400		P.O. Box 2 Zwarsroon.
8.	Chris (not registered)				
9.	John (not registered)				
10.	Sue				
11.					
12.					

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/EMAIL
1.	MIMI M. BLEMOND	BASINGHALL FARM OWNER	09267 494009	-	P.O. Box 884 MAHALAPYE
2.	VERNA RIGGS.	DARNAMWAY FARM SANS POST BOUT.1 RIVERSLEE DOVEDALE BOUT.1	09267 4942014	-	P.O. Box 1222 MAHALAPYE.
3.					
4.	Maria Welfstan	Craigmore Pdy	09267 - 832688557	-	P.O. Box 2345 - Mahalapye
5.	ROBIE BUTT	< I <	083. 258 4757		
	CHRISTINE SIDES	RIVERSLEY BOUT. 1.	72 311231	<del>390</del> 3912580	Box 317 GABORONE
6.	Ram New	Dovedale BOUT. 1 Riverske Darnamway BOUT.	09267 4940014		Box 1222 Mahalapye BOTS



Appendix B: Communities presentation

Slide 1



Environmental Impact Assessment  
for the  
Mmamabula Energy Project

PUBLIC & COMMUNITY MEETINGS  
29<sup>st</sup> August – 4<sup>th</sup> September 2006



Slide 2

Welcome and Introductions



Slide 3

Project Team



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Project Director
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Facilitator
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Transmission Line
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Mine & Power Station
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Public Participation
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Public Participation



## Slide 4

### Agenda



- § Welcome
- § Objectives of the meeting
- § Approach to meeting
- § Public Participation Process
- § Project information
  - § Mine and Power Station
  - § Transmission Lines
- § Potential Impacts being Studied
- § Way forward
- § Open discussion
- § Closure



## Slide 5

### Meeting Objectives



- Share background information on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions
- Record issues, concerns and suggestions
- Clarify way forward



## Slide 6

### Approach to Meetings

- Meeting should take approximately 2 hours
- Write your questions on the paper provided as we go along
- Please save questions until the end
- If you have any questions please raise your hand
- State your name & who you are representing
- Speak through the facilitator
- Speak in the language of your choice
- Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated






Slide 7

### Public Participation Objectives

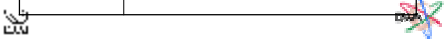
- To identify all relevant IAPs for this project
- Distribute accurate project information
- Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations
- Form partnerships to promote constructive action between all parties
- Address any potential conflicts that may arise
- Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions
- Manage IAPs' expectations



Slide 8

### Public Participation Process


Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspaper Media Notices</li> <li>• Radio Announcements</li> <li>• Posters</li> <li>• Meeting invitations (Authorities, Public, Communities)</li> </ul>
August/ September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Authorities meeting - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>–Public meeting – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>–Authorities meeting – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>–Public meeting – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Slide 9

### Public Participation Process (cont)


Date/Stage	Activity
September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Communities meetings:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Khudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Tuli Block farm owners (02/09/06 )</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute minutes of all meetings held for comment (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)</li> </ul>



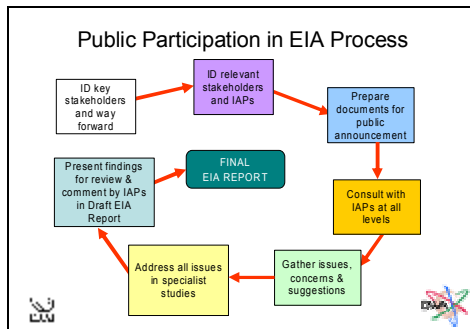
Slide 10

### Public Participation Process (cont)

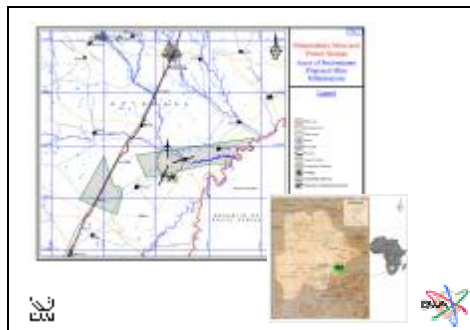
Date/Stage	Activity
October 2006	• Draft Public Consultation Report (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)
February 2007	• Draft PCDP report for international ESIA
May 2007	• Feedback to IAPs



Slide 11




Slide 12



Slide 13


### Project Background

- Project history
  - Energy crisis and increase in demand
  - CIC/Meepong
  - Prospecting and drilling
- Project introduction
  - Mine
  - Power Plant
  - Transmission Line




Slide 14

### The Mmamabula Energy Project




The flowchart illustrates the process of coal extraction and preparation. It starts with 'Coal from the pithead' and 'Coal mine shaft', which lead to 'Coal Washing Plant'. From there, the process moves to a stage where 'The coal will be washed & prepared to the required power plant's capacity'. The diagram includes images of coal mining equipment and a washing plant.




Slide 15

### The Mmamabula Energy Project



This diagram details the power generation process. It shows 'Stack' and 'Steam turbine' components. The process involves 'Stack', 'Steam turbine', 'Generator', 'Water', 'Coal', and 'Electricity'. A caption states: 'Stacks & steam turbines will generate electricity'. Another caption notes: 'Electricity will be distributed to the power plant'. The diagram includes images of a power plant and a transmission tower.





Slide 16



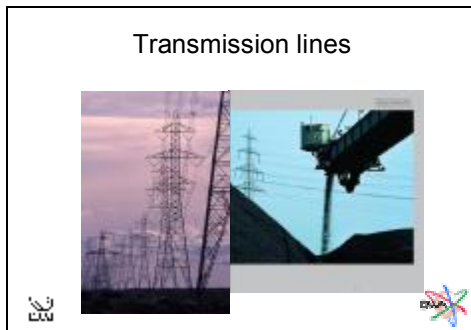
Slide 17

### Mine and Power Plant

- The coal
- Mining the coal
- Washing, discarding & transporting
- Generating power
- Timeframes
- Infrastructure associated with the project




Slide 18



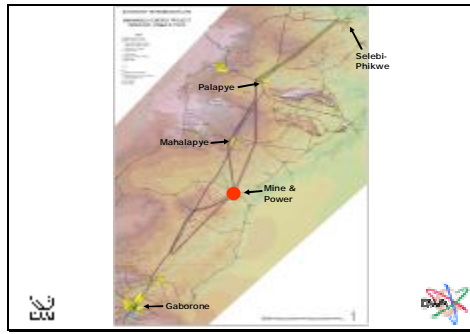
Slide 19

### Transmission Line

- Purpose and need
- Connection into the BPC grid and the South African grid
- Export power to South Africa and strengthen BPC network
- The transmission lines from the power plant will all be 400kV lines



Slide 20





Slide 21



## Slide 22

### Environmental Processes


- The Mmamabula Project will include an EIA according to the EIA Act of Botswana.
- EIA aims to identify possible impacts from the project
  - maximise opportunities and potential benefits
  - minimise and manage negative impacts
- Project will require Government Approval from Dept of Environmental Affairs
- Authorities, public and communities will have access to all documentation



## Slide 23



### Social & Environmental Studies

- People & culture
- Air
- Landform
- Soils
- Land use
- Plants
- Animals



Fire Air



Earth Water



## Slide 24

### Water


- Importance of water in Botswana
- Approach to finding water for use on the Project
- Assessment of impacts and mitigation
- North South Carrier 2 option



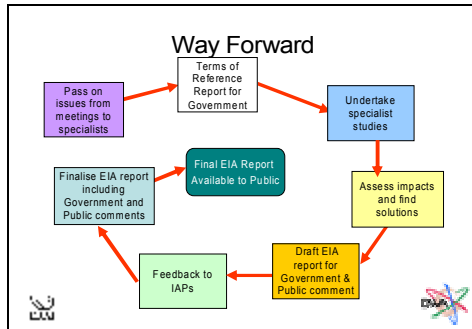
Slide 25

### Addressing Impacts

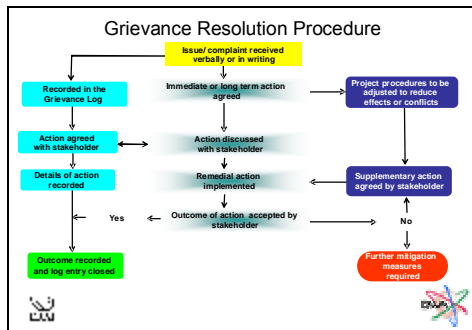
- Specialist studies are aimed at finding solutions
- Aim to avoid or reduce negative impacts
- Aim to maximise possible benefits
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be set up with details of every mitigation measure
- Implementing the EMP is a legal requirement



Slide 26



Slide 27



## Slide 28

Contact Details	
<b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Landline: +27 11 504 1404 Cellphone: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a>	<b>Alison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Landline: +27 11 789 9496 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Cellphone: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za">alison@digbywells.co.za</a>





## Slide 29

**Open Discussion and Questions**

**Thank-you for your time**

- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice
- § Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated





**MINUTES FROM PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
BOTSWANA**

**DATE:** SATURDAY 2ND SEPTEMBER 2006

**TIME:** 10H00– 13H30

**VENUE:** KWA NOKENG LODGE, TULI BLOCK

## 1 Attendees and apologies

A register of all Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) is presented in Appendix A.

The contact details for the panel of specialists are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Panel of specialists and apologies**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498

## 2 Welcome and introduction

Mr Paul Whincup welcomed everybody to the meeting and introduced the ERM and DWA panel to the attendees. Mr Whincup explained the processes involved in such a project and the different levels of detail to which the EIA and ESIA would be completed.

## 3 Agenda

Mr Whincup proposed an agenda as shown in slide 4 of Appendix B, which was accepted by those present.

## 4 Meeting objectives

Mr Whincup presented the objectives of the meeting shown in slide 6 of Appendix B. The objectives for the meeting were as follows:

- Share background information on the proposed project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions;
- Record issues, concerns and suggestions; and
- Clarify the way forward.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to IAPs and to record all their issues and concerns.

## **5 Public involvement process**

Miss Spitz discussed the public involvement in the EIA process, the public participation objectives and tasks that had been undertaken to date. Refer to slides 7-11 in Appendix B.

## **6 Environmental impact assessment process**

A detailed project background and location were discussed by Mrs Hilton Gray including an explanation of the energy production process, from coal to electricity.

Mr Sarushen Pillay then discussed slides 18 -20 relating to the transmission lines, including details on location and voltage.

Mrs Hilton Gray thereafter continued with the description of the environmental process, which includes specific specialist studies, such as:

- Geology;
- Land form;
- Archaeology & heritage;
- Soils and land use;
- Visual;
- Air quality;
- Fauna and Flora;
- Waste Management; and
- Birds.

Mr Whincup then discussed water studies shown on slide 24

Mrs Hilton Gray continued by discussing the potential impacts of the proposed project on the people and their environment relating to:

- Mining;
- The power plant; and
- The transmission lines.

She then concluded her section with the possible mitigations of these impacts.

Miss Spitz then closed with the way forward, the grievance register and the company contact details. Please refer to slides 26-29 in Appendix B.

## 7 Concerns, issues, discussions and questions

This section refers to the concerns raised, and comments discussed, in the meeting. A separate issues and response document will be prepared prior to the submission of the EIA documentation.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr. J. Counihan	<p><b>Transmission Lines</b></p> <p>Asked when it would be decided where the transmission lines are placed?</p>
PW	Responded that the farmers will be consulted to discuss the matter, as well as compensation.
SP	Added that BPC will handle land acquisition as they will be the owners of the transmission lines.
PW	Added that it would be based on a willing seller, willing buyer policy.
Mr. J. Counihan	<p><b>Consultation of farmers</b></p> <p>Stated that with a project worth 30 billion Pula, is it doubtful that the developer would worry about a few farmers.</p>
AS	Replied that the project requires both in-country and international approval, both of which will take into account how IAPs were consulted, and their views.
Mr. J. Counihan	<p><b>Timeframes</b></p> <p>Asked when mining is due to start?</p>
LHG	Responded that it was expected that construction would commence early 2008.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mrs Marian Swart	<p><b>Surface and Groundwater</b></p> <p>Asked if the project will be drawing water from the Limpopo river?</p>
LHG	<p>Replied that the project is not intending to make use of water from the Limpopo as there is not a large enough volume of water available and it is a strategically sensitive river.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p>Stated that underground mining is likely to result in a drop in the water table and asked how the local groundwater resources would be affected. Added that farmers had spent a lot of money putting down boreholes for the cattle and game and if the level of the water table drops, these boreholes will become useless and, on some farms, there are only a few boreholes which supply the entire farm.</p>
Mr Clinton van Vuuren	<p>Added that in the project area, if he is not mistaken, there are two types of underground water, the first is an underground pool of water and the second is an underground stream; thus, if the project affects the underground water in one area, it could also end up affecting downstream users as far as 50km away. It will therefore be necessary to do ample water studies to determine the possible effects of the project on water and downstream users.</p>
PW	<p>Explained that the project intends to make use of surface water predominantly. Added that the North South Carrier (NSC) loses large volumes of water. The project proposes to do a deal with the Water Utility Corporation (WUC) and help build the first half of NSC2 as well as a spur line into the project area. That would give WUC time to repair the current pipeline which would result in additional water being available for Botswana.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p>Queried if there was enough water available in the north to supply the project, as the current rivers contain a lot of water when they flood, and it is unsure if the Shashe can provide enough water for the project.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
PW	Responded that without water, there is no project and thus the studies being conducted into water are being taken very seriously and will consider all the various options. There are various consultants who have been employed to look at the all the options, such as the NSC, and they will determine the availability of water for the project in relation to Botswana's water demand.
Mr C. Schoeman	Added that the biggest concern is not only water used for washing etc. but also the loss of groundwater and use of boreholes, which are up to 50 – 60 m deep. From experience in the Eastern Highveld of South Africa, coal mining can leave farms dry which previously had water. It is therefore a big concern for local farmers.
PW	Continued explaining that the project was also considering local wellfields (PW indicated on a map the current location of Palla Road and Kudumatse wellfields). Explained that the Palla Road wellfield is equipped and can be used to supplement the NSC in times of drought. The Khurutse wellfield still required further investigation by the government. The project is investigating the Mmamabula wellfield and studies are underway to determine if the wellfields are connected and how the groundwater flows. There will be a lot of drilling and survey teams to determine and identify the extent and quality of the water.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Drilling on farms</b></p> <p>Asked if there would be more drilling teams coming on to their farms looking for water because the first lot of drillers were drilling for core and could not tell the farmers if there was water where they were drilling.</p>
PW	Explained that core drilling could not be used to determine if there is water underground, as you need a certain type of drill rig. There would be drilling for water in the Mmamabula area in the next few months. The intention is not to have any impacts occurring but, if they do occur, mitigation measures will be put in place to manage them. A borehole

SPEAKER	NOTE
	<p>hydrocensus will also take place where people will come to the Tuli farmers and get all the relevant information about the current boreholes as this will determine the baseline. If, in the future, your water quality or quantity is affected you have this baseline information with which to compare.</p> <p>Explained that the next point was the mining method, which can impact on water. Longwall mining takes out a lot of coal and results in cracks which drain the water. The Mmamabula mine will be bord and pillar, which minimises cracking and subsidence. Clearly, however, any boreholes above the mine are probably going to be affected. Packer testing is being undertaken to determine how much groundwater is going to come into the mine, from there the water can be modelled to determine what impact the mine will have on local water levels. Water is thus an important aspect that forms one of the critical studies.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Crime Increase</b></p> <p>Concerned over an increase in crime in the immediate area from an influx in people coming in looking for jobs. Crime is not severe at the moment but there is limited policing in the area which would not cope with an increase in crime.</p>
AS	<p>Responded that this will be considered as part of the Social Impact Assessment. It would also consider what level of government services are currently in place and what would be required if this project goes ahead.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Transmission Line</b></p> <p>Stated that the route of transmission lines is extremely important for the farmers.</p>
AS	<p>Replied that the routing of the transmission line will be decided from discussions with the relevant parties.</p>



SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Conveyor Belt</b></p> <p>Concerned that the route of the conveyor belt could split farms into two and asked what facilities are associated with the conveyor, such as lighting, electricity, noise, timeframes etc. as this will impact on the local environment.</p>
AS	<p>Responded that the routing will be determined from the location of the portal and will be discussed with the relevant land users. The detailed information regarding the facilities is unknown. However, it will be a 24 hours operation, 7 days a week and will be lit in places. It is expected to be about 25km long and the location of the portal is not yet determined. Noise and visual impact assessments are being carried out to determine the potential impacts.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Calcrete</b></p> <p>Asked where the project will get the calcrete from and if it will be another mining operation. How deep will the mine need to be? Which and what size area will be required?</p>
PW	<p>Responded that the client is currently doing the economic assessment for a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) which is quite different from an EIA. The BFS will assume that all the calcrete is going to be imported but realistically they will need to develop a calcrete mine and CIC have identified an area (PW indicated the area on a map) where there is potential calcrete. The calcrete is quite shallow but will require a large area and they will then need to transport it to the power plant. The calcrete mine will be subject to a new EIA as it is not part of this study.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Electricity Supply</b></p> <p>Asked if the power plant will supply electricity to the local population such as the farmers?</p>
AS	<p>Responded that the question has come up often in these meetings and is clearly a concern. Explained that the power</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	coming out of the power plant is not at a usable voltage and would need to be stepped down but there is no guarantee that locals would receive electricity.
Mr Harold Swart	<p><b>Waste Disposal</b></p> <p>Queried how the sulphur waste would be disposed of?</p>
Mr J. Counihan	Asked what will be done about all the waste generated by the project, such as waste rock and waste water which will impact on the environment.
PW	<p>Replied that the coal contains up to 7% sulphur and studies are currently underway to determine what the sulphur emissions will be from the stack, which will be over 200m high. The stack is high in order to ensure that sulphur levels at the ground are within acceptable World Bank limits.</p> <p>All water on site will be recycled, with the only loss due to evaporation. The consultants are currently looking at the design of the discard dump and ash dump, which will have large footprints over the life of the mine. CIC are currently collecting large diameter cores of coal so that there is coal available for washing tests, burn tests and ash tests. This investigation will include heavy metal analyses. A meteorological station is being established, which will measure the wind directions and velocity so that the stack emissions can be modelled to determine the areas of fallout. When the mine is operating, continuous air quality monitoring will be conducted.</p> <p>Added that ERM and DWA certainly don't want any waste water from the discard seeping into the ground and polluting the groundwater. The design of the discard dumps will be dependant on the test results but will be to an international standard to prevent waste from reaching the environment.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr Roy Young	<p><b>Need for Power Plants</b></p> <p>Stated that the farms in the north are concerned over the water in the Limpopo. Asked if there is there any connection between the Mmamabula mine and Matimba mine. If Matimba is built will there still be a need for the Mmamabula power station?</p>
AS	<p>Responded that they are completely separate projects.</p>
SP	<p>Added that the Matimba power station is currently called Project Alpha. What they have planned there is three 600MW generator sets. The power from Matimba and Mmamabula is planned to feed into one sub-station so Matimba is definitely going ahead. The single sub-station will then strengthen the power to 765kV and transport it to the Western Cape.</p>
LHG	<p>Added that if more information is required regarding the EKSOM power Stations, there is information on the ESKOM website.</p>
Mr Counihan Junior	<p><b>Distribution of Power</b></p> <p>Asked if part of the plan is to give power to Botswana?</p>
SP	<p>Responded that the majority of power will go to South Africa with about 400 – 600MW of the total 3600MW going to Botswana . This will strengthen the Botswana network.</p>
LHG	<p>Added that this was due to the greater demand for power coming from South Africa.</p>
PW	<p>Added that a memorandum of understanding (MOU) had been signed between the South Africa and Botswana Government's and that a second MOU was expected to be signed between BPC and ESKOM. An agreement would need to be formed between the developer and ESKOM, and the developer and BPC. What is decided about the percentages of</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	power distribution will be put into the various agreements.
Mr Counihan Junior	Stated that it seemed as though Botswana was bearing the burden for South Africa's power needs.
AS	Responded that you have to weigh up the benefits and losses for those directly affected. The broader implications are obviously for the country's economy but that's at a more national level and the consultants need to assess how these benefits will trickle down to the local communities. Part of the SIA and social management plan needs to include recommendations and a plan of how to ensure local benefits, so that the inconvenience is somehow balanced.
Mr R. Young	<p><b>Employment Levels</b></p> <p>Asked how many people were expected to be employed.</p>
AS	Responded that figures are not yet defined but for construction it is expected that 3000 – 4000 people will be directly employed. For operations the figures have not yet been determined. There will be various skill levels required and some would be from the local area but a social and labour plan would be developed with communities to ensure communities are prioritised. We will be looking at how to develop skills so that over a short to medium term there will be a skills transfer, ensuring that less ex-pats are required and local skills increase, bringing employment closer to home.
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Residential Village</b></p> <p>Stated that it was mentioned that the mine would require a mine village. Has this area been identified or is it still under debate?</p>
LHG	Answered that at the moment CIC are looking to keep the mining infrastructure within the same locality for transport purposes. If you look at the circle drawn on the provided map, this proposed village falls within the circle around

SPEAKER	NOTE
	<p>Mmaphashalala and Mookane. There has been some debate as to whether it should be joined with an existing village, such as Mmaphashalala thereby improving the facilities or keep it separate because of the cross culture aspects related to the presence of international people. As of yet this has not been finalised and these debates are still under way. Notwithstanding these factors that are under consideration, the proposed location for the village is currently about 4km away from Mmaphashalala.</p>
PW	<p>Added that from talking to the communities it appears as though it would be preferable to have the mine village within an existing village, such as Mmaphashalala. This is the type of input that makes these meetings so valuable. The consultants will take this information back to the developer.</p>
LHG	<p>Added that social dynamics and aspects such as the spread of HIV/AIDS will also need to be taken into consideration.</p>
AS	<p>Stated that outsider employees also bring with them their own set of issues which is why mines sometimes prefer to have closed villages. These are the issues that need to be debated – where are the risks and benefits.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p>Added that he would prefer it to be one open village because closed villages offer less opportunity for locals.</p>
AS	<p>Replied that that's a very strong argument for integration.</p>
Mrs M Swart	<p><b>Negative Impacts for Farmers</b></p> <p>Stated that she could see benefits but also negatives as farmers from Capricorn and Machaneng southwards have no power and most likely will not obtain any power from the project. The roads are dirt roads on which traffic will increase, crime will increase and the border post will get busier as a lot of the traffic will come through Parrs Halt, so the whole southern Tuli Block will be affected by the project. Tourism will be affected by the border post being too busy. Obviously</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	there are issues you are looking into but there will definitely be negative effects on the Limpopo River.
AS	Responded that the issue of opening up a border post has come up in meetings and asked if the farmers thought that opening up a new border post would be something that would mitigate some of the issues mentioned?
Mrs M Swart	Answered yes but it will still affect the Tuli Block farmers and there will be a need to upgrade the border post and roads and telephone system.
Mr C. Van Vuuren	<p><b>Border Post</b></p> <p>Commented that it would be better to upgrade the current border post than open a new one as then you will have two sets of impacts on one community.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	Added that the developer would most likely open the Buffels Drift border post but whichever border post is used there will be a need to build a new bridge as you can't take a truck of more than 2tonnes over the current bridge
Mr C. Van Vuuren	<p><b>Tourism</b></p> <p>Tourism will be affected as more farmers are moving away from cattle farming towards game farms, hunting, and photographic safaris. The whole draw card for the Tuli Block is its unspoilt wilderness which will be negatively affected by the mining activities. This will be a problem for many tourism activities.</p>
Mr J. Counihan	<p><b>Services and Facilities</b></p> <p>Stated that services from the government are non existent in the Tuli area, thus, if there was a need for additional services, it would be a problem for government. There is a lack of hospitals and services. This problem will be compounded if more people come into the area, although the mine may have its own hospital which the public won't be able to use. So it</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
	would be better to have an open village and give everyone access to the healthcare.
LHG	Responded that CIC was holding talks with various governmental departments during the week to determine the government's preference and policies regarding community services and facilities. The consultants can give feedback on these meetings once the information is available.
AS	Added that there are consultants conducting health surveys and in the SIA local capacity will be assessed as will the impact an influx of people will have on local services. It is again a question of assuring local benefits.
AS	<p><b>Communication</b></p> <p>Asked if the farmers could suggest what form of contact would best suit them as, currently, the poor services make communication difficult.</p>
Mrs M Swart	Offered to help with communication that is currently in place.
PW	Asked if the farmers have a map of the various farms and farmers.
Mr J. Counihan	Responded that a map can be obtained from maps and surveys.
LHG	Asked if the Tuli farmers association was made up of all the Tuli farmers.
Mr J. Counihan	Stated that those that are not will be at his house tomorrow for the meeting.

## **8 Conclusion**

Miss Andy Spitz thanked everybody for their time and effort in attending the meeting. The meeting was officially closed at 13h30.

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Project manager

---

PPP co-ordinator



Appendix A: Scanned attendance registers



1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION-	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	Harold Swart	Wakker	73100379	3936520	Box 491 Lesotho
* 3.	William John Conrard	Dorenda Farm 12	4940012		Box 2269 MATHIBANE
4.	Roy Young	MABOLELA	2646212	2646212	Box 139 Selebi - Phikwe
5.	Stienne van Wieren	STIPANE RANCH	4940221 73101280	4915931	huntingbotswana a.i.t.bw PO Box 10 STIKWED RANCH.
* 6.	Timms Sommer	Kwa Nony Lodge	4915908	4915928	PO Box 25 Shurwood Ranch

7.	NAME / ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS / EMAIL
8.	C. van Lunen <del>Walter Mthabeni</del> farmer	72300410 <del>71301674</del>	4915924 <del>4918903</del>	P.O. Box 23 5 Hennar
9.	<del>ISHAMBELOLOLO</del> ✓	71408319	4954000	Box 64 LERALA,
10.	P.L. KIASI Richtman Property	7211147	2646210	Box 507 Selebi - Phulwe Botswana
11.	M Swint Secretary	5883589 72101190 / 72100379 mswint@botanet.bw	3919965	P. O. Box 130 MACHMENE
12.				

\*



Appendix B: Communities presentation

Slide 1



Environmental Impact Assessment  
for the  
Mmamabula Energy Project

PUBLIC & COMMUNITY MEETINGS  
29<sup>st</sup> August – 4<sup>th</sup> September 2006



Slide 2

Welcome and Introductions



Slide 3

Project Team



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Project Director
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Facilitator
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Transmission Line
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Mine & Power Station
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Public Participation
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Public Participation



## Slide 4

### Agenda



- § Welcome
- § Objectives of the meeting
- § Approach to meeting
- § Public Participation Process
- § Project information
  - § Mine and Power Station
  - § Transmission Lines
- § Potential Impacts being Studied
- § Way forward
- § Open discussion
- § Closure



## Slide 5

### Meeting Objectives



- Share background information on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions
- Record issues, concerns and suggestions
- Clarify way forward



## Slide 6

### Approach to Meetings


- Meeting should take approximately 2 hours
- Write your questions on the paper provided as we go along
- Please save questions until the end
- If you have any questions please raise your hand
- State your name & who you are representing
- Speak through the facilitator
- Speak in the language of your choice
- Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated



Slide 7

### Public Participation Objectives

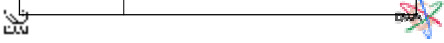
- To identify all relevant IAPs for this project
- Distribute accurate project information
- Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations
- Form partnerships to promote constructive action between all parties
- Address any potential conflicts that may arise
- Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions
- Manage IAPs' expectations



Slide 8

### Public Participation Process


Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newspaper Media Notices</li> <li>• Radio Announcements</li> <li>• Posters</li> <li>• Meeting invitations (Authorities, Public, Communities)</li> </ul>
August/ September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Authorities meeting - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>–Public meeting – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>–Authorities meeting – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>–Public meeting – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Slide 9

### Public Participation Process (cont)


Date/Stage	Activity
September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Communities meetings:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Khudumatse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Tuli Block farm owners (02/09/06 )</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute minutes of all meetings held for comment (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)</li> </ul>



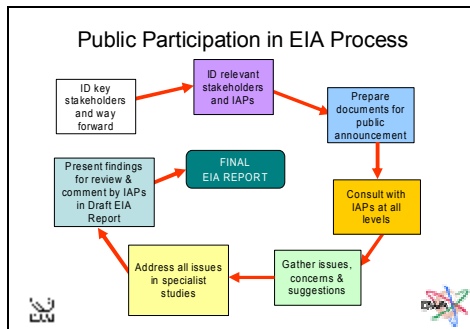
Slide 10

### Public Participation Process (cont)

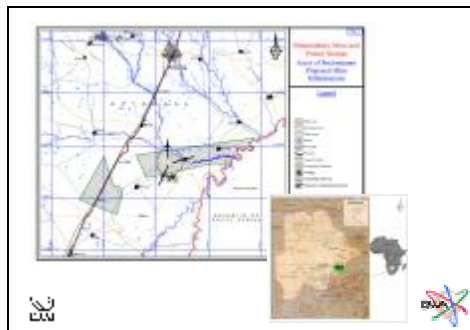
Date/Stage	Activity
October 2006	• Draft Public Consultation Report (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)
February 2007	• Draft PCDP report for international ESIA
May 2007	• Feedback to IAPs



Slide 11



Slide 12






Slide 13


### Project Background

- Project history
  - Energy crisis and increase in demand
  - CIC/Meepong
  - Prospecting and drilling
- Project introduction
  - Mine
  - Power Plant
  - Transmission Line




Slide 14

### The Mmamabula Energy Project




The flowchart illustrates the process of the Mmamabula Energy Project. It starts with 'Coal from Mine shafts' (top left) and 'Coal mine shaft' (top right). Arrows lead to 'Coal Washing Plant' (middle left) and 'The coal will be washed & prepared to the required power plant's capacity' (middle right). A final arrow points to a transmission tower image.




Slide 15

### The Mmamabula Energy Project



The diagram shows the detailed process of the Mmamabula Energy Project. It includes a 'Stack' where 'Burning coal feeds water which creates steam'. 'Steam turns a turbine which generates electricity'. The 'Steam turbine' is connected to a 'Generator'. 'Water' and 'Coal' are also shown as inputs. The final output is 'Electricity', which is then distributed by 'Transmission towers'.





Slide 16



Slide 17




### Mine and Power Plant

- The coal
- Mining the coal
- Washing, discarding & transporting
- Generating power
- Timeframes
- Infrastructure associated with the project



Slide 18


### Transmission lines



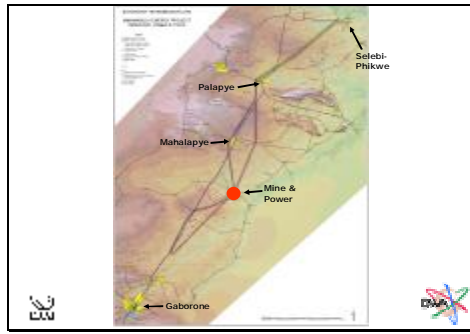
Slide 19

### Transmission Line

- Purpose and need
- Connection into the BPC grid and the South African grid
- Export power to South Africa and strengthen BPC network
- The transmission lines from the power plant will all be 400kV lines



Slide 20





Slide 21



## Slide 22

### Environmental Processes


- The Mmamabula Project will include an EIA according to the EIA Act of Botswana.
- EIA aims to identify possible impacts from the project
  - maximise opportunities and potential benefits
  - minimise and manage negative impacts
- Project will require Government Approval from Dept of Environmental Affairs
- Authorities, public and communities will have access to all documentation



## Slide 23



### Social & Environmental Studies

- People & culture
- Air
- Landform
- Soils
- Land use
- Plants
- Animals



Fire Air



Earth Water



## Slide 24

### Water


- Importance of water in Botswana
- Approach to finding water for use on the Project
- Assessment of impacts and mitigation
- North South Carrier 2 option



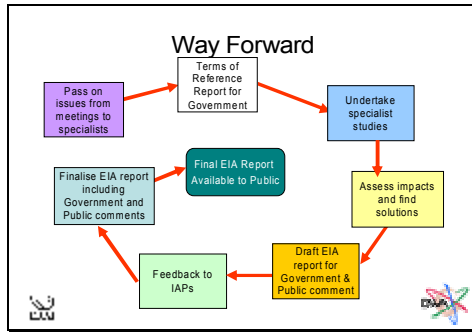
Slide 25

### Addressing Impacts

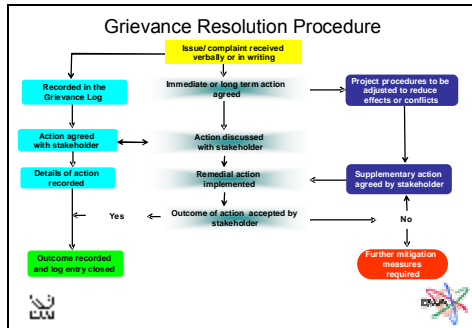
- Specialist studies are aimed at finding solutions
- Aim to avoid or reduce negative impacts
- Aim to maximise possible benefits
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be set up with details of every mitigation measure
- Implementing the EMP is a legal requirement



Slide 26



Slide 27



## Slide 28

Contact Details	
<b>Helen Knight</b> Public Participation Manager Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Landline: +27 11 504 1404 Cellphone: 082 257 7117 Fax: +27 11 865 028 680 Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a>	<b>Alison Fitzsimons</b> Public Participation and Social Studies Digby Wells & Associates Private Bag X10046 Randburg 2125 Landline: +27 11 789 9496 Fax: +27 11 789 9498 Cellphone: 084 4860021 Email: <a href="mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za">alison@digbywells.co.za</a>





## Slide 29

**Open Discussion and Questions**

**Thank-you for your time**

- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice
- § Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated



**MINUTES FROM AUTHORITIES MEETING FOR  
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
BOTSWANA**

**DATE:** WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST 2006

**TIME:** 09H00– 11H00

**VENUE:** OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, SEROWE

## 1 Attendees and apologies

A register of all Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) is presented in Appendix A.

The contact details for the panel of specialists are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Panel of specialists and apologies**

<b>Panel of specialists</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
Paul Whincup (PW)	Environmental Resource Management (ERM)	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Andy Spitz (AS)	ERM	+2711 802 8263	+2711 802 8299
Liz Hilton Gray (LHG)	Digby Wells & Associates (DWA)	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Sarushen Pillay (SP)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Helen Knight (HK)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
Alison Fitzsimons (AF)	DWA	+2711 789 9495	+2711 789 9498
David Mompti	Translator		
Serialong Bosilongo	Setswana Minute Taker		
Francois Badenhorst	CIC Energy Corp	+27 83 635 2905	

## 2 Welcome and introduction

Mr Whincup welcomed everybody to the meeting and introduced the ERM and DWA panel to the attendees.

## 3 Agenda

Mr Whincup proposed an agenda shown in slide 4 of Appendix B, which was accepted by those present.



#### **4 Meeting objectives**

Mr Whincup presented the objectives of the meeting shown in slide 6 of Appendix B. The objectives for the meeting were as follows:

- Share background information on the proposed project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions;
- Record issues, concerns and suggestions; and
- Clarify the way forward.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties and to record all their issues and concerns.

#### **5 Environmental impact assessment process**

A detailed project background, was discussed by Mrs Hilton Gray including an explanation of the energy production process, from coal to electricity.

Mr Pillay then discussed slides 13 -16 relating to the transmission lines, including details on location and voltage.

Mrs Hilton Gray thereafter continued with the description of the environmental process, which includes specific specialist studies, such as:

- Geology;
- Land form;
- Archaeology & heritage;
- Soils and land use;
- Visual;
- Air quality;
- Fauna and Flora;
- Waste Management; and
- Birds.

Mrs Hilton Gray continued discussing the water studies shown on slide 21 and potential impacts of the proposed project on the people and their environment relating to:

- Mining;

- The power plant; and
- The transmission lines.

She then closed with the possible mitigations of these impacts.

## **6 Public involvement process**

Miss Spitz discussed the public involvement in the EIA process, the public participation objectives and tasks that had been undertaken to date. The grievance resolution procedure and the way forward were also presented. Refer to slides 26-33 in Appendix B.

## 7 Concerns, issues, discussions and questions

This section refers to the concerns raised, and comments discussed, in the meeting. A separate issues and response document will be prepared prior to the submission of the EIA documentation.

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	Opened the discussion session explaining that this project is still at the early stages of development. As consultants, we may not be able to answer all your questions, but we will note them in the minutes take them back to the developer to respond to them at a later stage.
M.S. Malena – Tribal Administration	<p><b>Energy distribution</b></p> <p>Will the power generated from this project supply the whole of Botswana?</p>
SP	If this project goes ahead and the lines going north to Selebi Phikwe and south to Gaborone are built then this power will strengthen the Botswana grid for the whole country. But the distribution of power will be decided by BPC.
AS	Added that a large component of this project is to sell the power to South Africa. BPC currently has plans to upgrade the power network within Botswana and that will meet local needs.

SPEAKER	NOTE
FB	<p>Explained that Botswana presently uses approximately 500 MW of power for the whole country. The growth rate of the country is very high and it is estimated that in 5 years the consumption could reach 1000 MW. Currently Moropule produces approximately 110 MW so Botswana imports most of its power from South Africa. BPC is planning to build another power station at Moropule that could be as large as 1100 MW. If it goes ahead Botswana would be fully self-sufficient with regards to power production.</p> <p>The Mmamabula project could be up to 3600 MW in size which would be three times more than Botswana's projected requirements. This project's predominant market would be to sell the power to South Africa. The developer is currently in discussions with BPC and ESKOM and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed between the two countries governments. CIC has also signed a MOU with ESKOM both of those agreements take into consideration that if BPC requires addition power, this will be included in the final agreement.</p>
M.S. Malena – Tribal Administration	<p>You explained that Botswana is buying power from South Africa and Botswana is going to sell power to South Africa. Why not just stop this arrangement and use this proposed project to provide power to Botswana?</p>
FB	<p>Replied that once the upgrade of Moropule happens and if this proposed power station is built, there would be more than 4 times the amount of power available that can be used in the whole of Botswana.</p>
Mr M Lebana - BPC	<p><b>MOU</b></p> <p>Why is there a need to have a MOU because as you pointed out the BPC expansion may not be feasible and in that instance the country would need power from this project. Please explain the need for the MOU between the two countries.</p>
PW	<p>Handed a copy of the newspaper article, relating to the MOU to Mr Lebana.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
FB	The president of Botswana opened parliament in South Africa last year. It was decided then that an MOU should be entered into because this project will have huge implications for the both governments. It was not initiated by CIC but was something that was agreed upon between the governments of the two countries.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	<p><b>Residential village</b></p> <p>In Botswana we have hierarchies of settlements. What hierarchy will the residential village be? What are the facilities that will be provided in this village and will it be an open or closed village? In other words will the facilities provided by the residential village be beneficial to the local communities?</p>
AS	Reiterated that this is still in the early planning phase of the project, but the current position of the developer is to have a self contained village. As consultants we are not sure how that would fall into Botswana's technical hierarchy. It would be a village that would have facilities set up by the developer and then later managed by the government. At this stage it is unclear what those facilities would be. It has also been suggested in previous meetings that the residential village should not be separated from the current settlement with their existing infrastructure so that service delivery is integrated. This suggestion is something that will be taken back to the developer to be discussed.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	<p><b>Coal transportation</b></p> <p>What means of transportation would used to take the coal from the portals to the power plant?</p>
AS	It would be transported on a 20-25km long conveyer belt.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	What would the visual impact of a conveyer belt be?

SPEAKER	NOTE
LHG	Explained that the consultants will be looking at the impacts of two options, transporting the coal by road and using conveyer belts.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	If the developer uses conveyer belts they would have be fenced. This would cause a major disruption to the land use in the area.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	<p><b>Transmission lines</b></p> <p>What height would the transmission lines be if they are intended to carry a higher voltage than the existing lines in Botswana?</p>
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	<p><b>Visual Impact</b></p> <p>What mitigation measures are going to be put in place for this visual impact of the transmission lines on the landscape. The final question is how big will the power station be and what will the visual impact of this plant be and how will it be mitigated?</p>
LHG	Explained that the consultants will be conducting a visual impact assessment. This includes information such as from what distance the structures can be seen, how large it will be and what impacts this kind of structure will have on the landscape.
SP	Explained that that the visual specialists will examine the two suggested transmission line routes and then recommendations will be made on which route has the least visual impact. For example not putting them on top of a mountain and rather to follow a valley course etc.
FB	Regarding the exact height of the transmission lines, the difference in height between a 220kV line and a 400 kV line

SPEAKER	NOTE
	would be approximately 40 meters. It would be a taller structure, if you reduce the voltage to 220 kV you would need two lines replacing the one 400 kV line.
Mr M Molebatsi	<p><b>Water studies</b></p> <p>It should be noted that human consumption of water should not be negatively impacted by this mine. It was mentioned in the presentation that various well fields are being explored to determine their yield for the project. The area that you referred to is an area in which communities have their personal boreholes. How will these be affected?</p>
AS	<p>The social impacts are a critical component of this project. Subsidence is also a critical issue and it is the consultant's responsibility to identify these issues. We are presently conducting a social impact assessment which is taking a 10% sample from the four most effected villages. What we have identified from previous meetings is that we don't have contact details for all the cattle post owners that may not live on the mineral rights boundaries, but their cattle graze in the area.</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
PW	<p>Regarding the water usage, water is a critical issue in Botswana. The North South (NS) carrier pipeline currently supplies water to Gaborone, but it is losing a lot of water due to leakage. At least half of the water is being lost before it reaches Gaborone. What the developers have proposed to the Government is to construct NS carrier two, which will allow for critical repairs on NS carrier one. The environmental studies that were originally undertaken with the first NS carrier incorporated a corridor that would allow for the building of a second NS carrier. The developer is negotiating with the government to build the second pipeline from the north up until Mahalapye. It will then build an extension which will feed into the proposed power plant. Once this section is built the government can repair the first pipeline. That is one of the options that have been proposed for the project's water supply. This option would have to fit into the National Water Plan of Botswana. Another option is that there is an existing well field called Palla Road, which is being constructed by the Water Corporation. This well field is fully equipped and it ready to feed into NS carrier one. There is also another well field called Kudmatse, which is being drilled, it currently is not equipped but there are plans to upgrade it to also feed into NS carrier one. These are drought contingency plans, so that if the reservoirs in the North dry up they can use these well fields as a contingency supply. For this project the developer has been investigating the Mmamabula well field to see how much water can be derived from it. So the intention of the project would be to use groundwater and NS carrier two to meet the water demands. The consultants have been conducting a water survey to identify the existing uses of water; we would then use this information to determine that the water supply used from this project has a minimal impact on the current users.</p>
Mr L.Raditanri - Central District Council	<p><b>Consultation process</b></p> <p>How were people consulted that live in the affected area? Were you using the same methods that you have been using for these authorities meetings? I would suggest that the consultants address a Kgotla meeting organised through the chief, to</p>



SPEAKER	NOTE
	discuss the issue with the local people. I spoke to the Serowe chief this morning and he claimed that he had not been consulted about this meeting.
AS	<p>Responded to the comments regarding the consultation for this meeting. The reason why Mrs Knight, Mr Mompoti and myself were late for the meeting was because we had been consulting with the Serowe chief. There has been a miscommunication regarding this meeting as the chief had been previously consulted about this project. He gave us advice on the consultation process to follow in order to organise this meeting. We followed his advice, but unfortunately information that we sent out was not distributed to the applicable parties. It is important to reiterate that as foreigners we have been very careful to follow the appropriate approach. We did consult with the chief at the beginning and asked what the best approach would be, which we followed. At this mornings meeting, we were given different information from the first meeting. We were informed that we should go through the Council and the District Commissioner and they will distribute the information. Due to the attendance of today's meeting and the consultants need for a transparent information sharing process, another meeting will have to be scheduled.</p> <p>Questioned how Mr Raditanri received information regarding this meeting?</p>
Mr L.Raditanri - Central District Council	I received an invitation letter addressed to me.
AS	Explained the approach that the consultants took to distribute information regarding the meeting. Invitations were sent to all four Government Authorities in Serowe. It has been understood that the chief did not distribute information to his subordinates. Representatives of the Council did however receive invitations and still did not attend the meeting. Was there a lack of interest in this project or was this a busy time for Councillors?

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr L.Raditanri - Central District Council	Recommended that the consultants reschedule a meeting for the Councillors because this is a very important project.
AS	Agreed and explained that the Central District Council is an important level of authority for this project as the National level is more concerned with policy making and the District authorities are the implementation structures on the ground level. What has gone wrong in the Serowe meeting is less important than how to go forward.
Mr L.Raditanri - Central District Council	Recommended that we go through the District Development Committee, as it comprises of all authorities.
AS	That is the process that we have followed. After the meeting could Mr Raditanri provide more contact details of authorities that he would recommend attending the next scheduled meeting?

SPEAKER	NOTE
AF	<p>Explained the process of consulting with the Tribal Administration. She explained that the Chief of all the settlements potentially affected by the transmission lines were personally consulted. Then for the four main villages affected by the project the following information material was distributed:</p> <p>background information documents, invitation posters and mine and power station educational posters.</p> <p>This information was displayed in the kgotla's, general dealers and clinics in the affected areas.</p> <p>There are planned meetings in the following affected settlements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dovedale in the Kgotla – 1<sup>st</sup> September at 9am</li> <li>• Mmaphashalala in the Kgotla – 1<sup>st</sup> September at 2pm</li> <li>• Mookane in the Kgotla – 4<sup>th</sup> September at 9am</li> <li>• Dibete in the Kgotla – 4<sup>th</sup> September at 2pm</li> </ul> <p>The four affected villages have been extensively consulted mainly through the Tribal Administration.</p>
Mr M Lebaia - BPC	<p><b>Air pollution</b></p> <p>Was wind direction considered when the ash dump location was suggested? Currently it has the potential to cause air pollution in the surrounding communities.</p>
Mr M Lebaia - BPC	<p><b>Water pollution</b></p> <p>There would also be waste water from the power plant, yet on the infrastructure map there is no indication of a waste dam or recycling facility. What are the developers going to do with the waste water from the power station?</p>

SPEAKER	NOTE
AS	Firstly the power plant will have a closed water system, with all the water being recycled resulting in no waste water.
Mr M Lebaia - BPC	Including the wash plant?
PW	Replied that the only water loss will be due to evaporation.
AS	Regarding the air pollution from the ash dump, one of the studies that is being conducted by the consultants is on wind. A meteorological station is being installed that will monitor detailed information over 12 months.
PW	The ash dump needs to be close to the power plant but mitigation measures would be put in place to reduce the dust flowing off the dump.
AS	Added that there is a health study being undertaken by the consultants. This would look at a baseline level of health in the area. The consultants would also anticipate impacts and recommend mitigation measures. Then if the project goes ahead, the changes can be monitored to determine if the mitigation measures are working and adjust them accordingly.
AS	Explained that there are two levels of approval that will be needed for this project to go ahead. Approval from the Botswana Government and the international finance lenders. The international financiers are bound by the Equator Principles as well as the IFC and world health standards which include health and safety specifications that have to be met by the developer. We can give you websites to obtain more information regarding the IFC standards.
Mrs E. Sephatia - BPC	<p><b>Greenhouse Gas emissions</b></p> <p>How will the developer mitigate the greenhouse gases that will be emitted from the power plant?</p>
Mrs E. Sephatia - BPC	How is the developer going to reduce methane gases during the extraction of the coal?

SPEAKER	NOTE
PW	Responded that part of the process would be to produce a greenhouse gas management plan. Carbon Dioxide will also be an emission from the power plant and there is little that can be done to reduce these emissions.
FB	Added that the developers will be installing precipitators in the power plant to reduce green house gases and limestone scrubbers to remove the sulphur. These will reduce the emissions to World Bank recommended standards, which are much more stringent that Botswana or South African standards.
FB	With regards to methane emissions during the removal of the coal, the coal to be mined for this project is on an upcast fault, which means that it is close to the surface. It is a problem when the coal is very deep and the methane is pressured into the coal. In this particular reserve the coal is shallower and the surface is weathered. Therefore the methane gas can escape to the surface. From the preliminarily studies that we have conducted methane gas will be less than what is emmitted at Moropule.
Mrs E. Sephatia - BPC	Botswana has signed the Kyoto Protocol, which states that if a large amount of carbon dioxide is released it has to be reduced. I recommend that the developers attend the climate change conferences organised by the government.
AS	Responded that at the meeting in Gaborone there was representation from the Department of Meteorological Surveys and he raised these same issues. The developers will have to consult with them further.
PW	Added that with a coal fired power plant there will be greenhouse gas emissions, but they will be quantified and will be reported annually.
AS	Added that the protocol doesn't enforce zero emissions it gives guidelines as to the emissions. This is part of Botswana's legal framework so it has to be adhered too.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	<b>Sulphur</b> What will be done with the sulphur that is extracted from the coal during the washing process?
LHG	Explained that up to 50 % of the coal will be washed to reduce the sulphur. Sulphur is usually found in the larger particles of coal. So the smaller particles will be fed into the power plant and the larger particles will be processed in the wash plant to reduce the sulphur and then fed to the coal plant. In the power plant the rest of the sulphur will be removed with limestone or calcrete in the boiler process. So these two processes will try to reduce sulphur emissions to World Bank standards.
PW	The sulphur should be reduced from 2% down to 1%.
Mr E Ogotseng - Mahalaphe Sub District	In Selebi Phikwe there is a copper mine that produces a very high level of sulphur which is causing health problems. This is why it is a concern to the community.
PW	The consultants are also conducting studies on the coal. Including calculating the emissions from the stack and then air dispersion models will determine what the ground level ambient concentration will be to ensure that those emissions will be below the World Bank standards.
AS	These studies will be quantified in the EIA and mitigation measures will be recommended.
Mr M Lebaia - BPC	What is the quality of the coal?
FB	Answered that the cv level is very high 23-24, ash is approximately 22, volatiles approximately 24. The sulphur varies around 22 This is high quality coal with a very high yield. Therefore there is interest from international buyers.

SPEAKER	NOTE
Mr M Lebaia - BPC	The Moropule coal has cv levels of 22, therefore this coal is better as it can vary up to 24.
AS	<p>Concluded by presenting the CIC website <a href="http://www.cicenergycorp.com">www.cicenergycorp.com</a>. As well as the local contact details for the CIC office that is being set up in Gaborone. The contact person is Lynn James and her personal number is 072 705 713.</p> <p>The IFC website is <a href="http://www.ifc.org">www.ifc.org</a>.</p>

## **8 Conclusion**

Miss Andy Spitz thanked everybody for their time and effort in attending the meeting. The meeting was officially closed at 12H30.

---

Project manager

---

PPP co-ordinator





Appendix A: Scanned attendance registers

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	Mohamed USMAN M.S. Madani.	B.P.C Tribal	4920200 2619219.	4920494 2619177	Behlam Ebpcc.bw. 250295 Babonang.
3.	ELMATHUFI OSTERUS	Physical Planning Makalapa Sub district	4713196	4713205	easteng@bw.gov. bw
4.					
5.					
6.					

1.	NAME/	ORGANISATION	TEL/CEL	FAX	POSTAL ADDRESS/ EMAIL
2.	FUNDAMENTAL SERVICES	BPC	092674920200 71750729	092674920200	SEPNature@bpc.lu
3.	MOS JALOPONG MACHASSI	Machass Pinyeas	4710384 71968855	4710384	P/Bay 17 Machalpye
4.	LESSECIO RADI TRAND	CENTRAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	4630348 71645856		Box 762 Strome
5.					
6.					

Appendix B: Authorities presentation.

Slide 1




Environmental Impact Assessment  
for the  
Mmamabula Energy Project

AUTHORITIES MEETINGS  
28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006

Slide 2



Welcome and Introductions



Slide 3

Project Team



§ Mr Paul Whincup	ERM	Project Director
§ Ms Andy Spitz	ERM	Facilitator
§ Mr Sarushen Pillay	DWA	Transmission Line
§ Mrs Liz Hilton-Gray	DWA	Mine & Power Station
§ Mrs Helen Knight	DWA	Public Participation
§ Ms Alison Fitzsimons	DWA	Public Participation



## Slide 4

### Agenda

- § Welcome
- § Objectives of the meeting
- § Approach to meeting
- § Project information
  - § Mine and Power Plant
  - § Transmission Lines
- § Potential Impacts being Studied
- § Public Participation Process
- § Way forward
- § Open discussion
- § Closure





4

## Slide 5

### Meeting Objectives

- § Share background information on the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- § Enable Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) to voice their opinions
- § Record issues, concerns and suggestions
- § Clarify way forward





5

## Slide 6

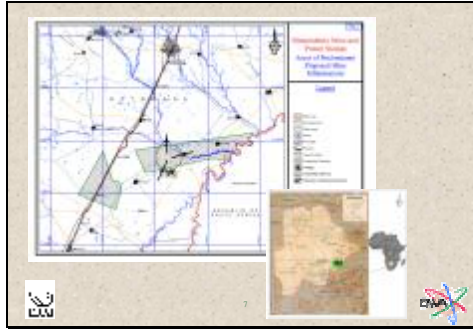
### Approach to Meetings

- § Meeting should take approximately 2 hours
- § Note your questions on the paper provided as we go along
- § Save questions until the end
- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice
- § Official minutes are being recorded for this meeting and will be circulated



6

Slide 7



Slide 8

### Project Background

- § Project history
  - Energy crisis and increase in demand
  - CIC/Meepong
  - Prospecting and drilling
- § Project introduction
  - Mine
  - Power Plant
  - Transmission Line
- § Objectives of EIA process and public involvement

Slide 9

### The Mmamabula Energy Project

Coal from Mmamabula

Coal mine shaft

The mined coal will be put on conveyor belts. The conveyor belt takes the coal to the washers.

Coal Washing Plant

The washed Mmamabula coal is sent to the nearby power plant for a 400MW fuel.

Slide 10

### The Mmamabula Energy Project

A dry cooling system will be built and will be one of the key features

Burning coal with water which creates steam

Steam turns a turbine which generates electricity

Electricity from the plant will be distributed to the area

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Slide 11

11

Slide 12

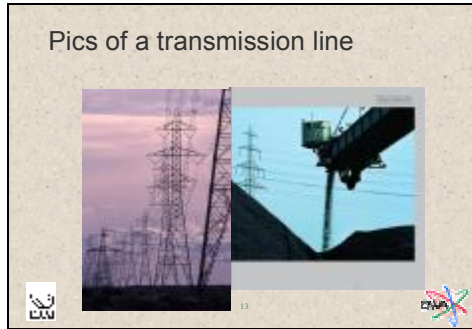
### Mine and Power Plant

- § The coal
- § Mining the coal
- § Washing, discarding & transporting
- § Generating power
- § Timeframes
- § Infrastructure associated with the project

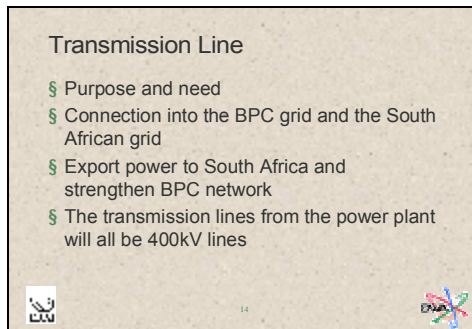
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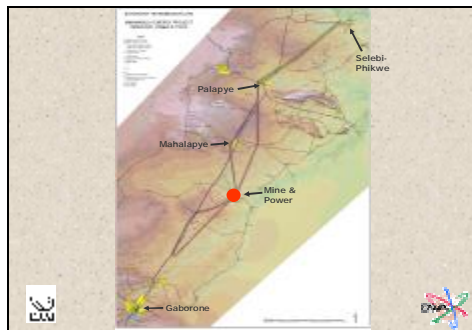
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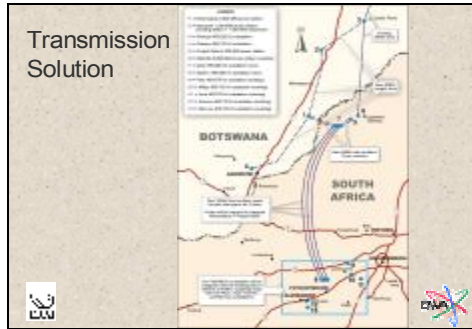
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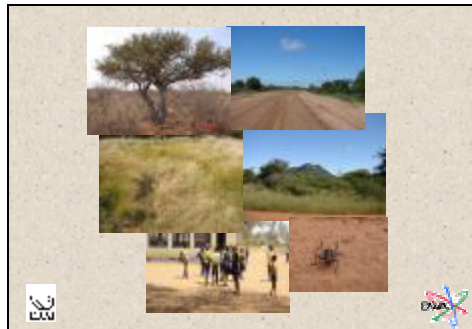
Slide 15



Slide 16



Slide 17



Slide 18

Environmental Processes Involved

- § The Mmamabula Project will include an EIA according to the EIA Act in Botswana.
- § EIA aims to identify possible impacts from the project
  - | maximise opportunities and potential benefits
  - | minimise and manage negative impacts
- § Project will require Government Approval from Dept of Environmental Affairs


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## Slide 19

### Environmental Processes Involved (cont.)

- § Two separate EIA's will be drawn up. One for the mine and power station and one for transmission lines.
- § The information from the EIA, as well as additional studies, will form part of an ESIA for the international financiers.
- § Authorities, public and communities will have access to all documentation



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## Slide 20

### Environmental Studies Involved

- § Geology
- § Land form
- § Archaeology & heritage
- § Soils and land use
- § Visual
- § Air quality
- § Flora and fauna
- § Waste management
- § Birds




20




## Slide 21

### Water Studies

- § Importance of water in Botswana
- § Strategic water demand and supply survey
- § Ground study
- § Surface water study
- § Assessment of impacts and mitigation
- § North South Carrier 2 option



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Slide 22


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Mining*

- § Job creation (direct & indirect)
- § Social change
- § Subsidence
- § Dewatering
- § Loss of access to land
- § Surface and groundwater quality
- § Dust and noise



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Slide 23


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Power Plant*

- § Job creation (direct & indirect)
- § Social change
- § Air quality
- § Dust from ash dumps
- § Loss of access to land
- § Visual
- § Traffic and safety
- § Noise and light



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Slide 24


Potential Impacts of the Project on the People and their Environment

*Transmission lines*

- § Distribution of electricity to South Africa with income generated for Botswana
- § Export power to South Africa and strengthen BPC network
- § Birds
- § Visual
- § Noise
- § Land use




24



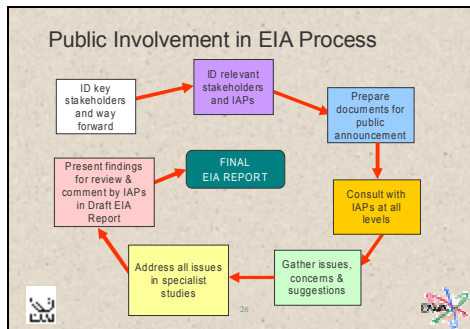
Slide 25

### Possible Mitigation of Impacts

- § Specialist studies are aimed at finding solutions
- § Aim to avoid or reduce negative impacts
- § Aim to maximise possible benefits
- § Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be set up with details of every mitigation measure
- § Implementing the EMP is a legal requirement (in Botswana and for international financiers)




Slide 26



Slide 27

### Public Participation Objectives



- § To identify all relevant IAPs for this project
- § Distribute accurate project information
- § Gather information that will contribute to the environmental and technical investigations
- § Form partnerships to promote constructive action between all parties
- § Address any potential conflicts that may arise
- § Record and address public concerns, issues and suggestions
- § Manage IAPs' expectations



Slide 28

### Public Participation Process



Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	§ Media Notices, with 21 day notice period, placed in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Botswana Gazette</li> <li>• Botswana Guardian</li> <li>• The Voice</li> </ul>
August 2006	§ Radio Announcements on Botswana Radio
August 2006	§ Distribution of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Meeting Posters throughout affected areas</li> <li>• Educational Posters throughout affected areas</li> </ul>


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Slide 29

### Public Participation Process (cont)



Date/Stage	Activity
August 2006	§ Distribution of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities invitations and Background Information Documents (BIDs)</li> <li>• Public meetings invitations, BIDs and response sheets</li> <li>• BIDs to directly affected villages &amp; transmission line corridor</li> </ul>
August – September 2006	§ Meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities meeting - Gaborone (28/08/06)</li> <li>• Public meeting – Mochudi (29/08/06)</li> <li>• Authorities meeting – Serowe (30/08/06)</li> <li>• Public meeting – Palapye (31/08/06)</li> </ul>


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Slide 30

### Public Participation Process (cont)


Date/Stage	Activity
September 2006	§ Meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities meetings:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmaphasalala (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Dovedale &amp; Khuditse (01/09/06)</li> <li>• Mookane &amp; Palla Road (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Dibete (04/09/06)</li> <li>• Tuli Block farm owners (02/09/06)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September 2006	§ Distribute minutes of all meetings held for comment (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)


30


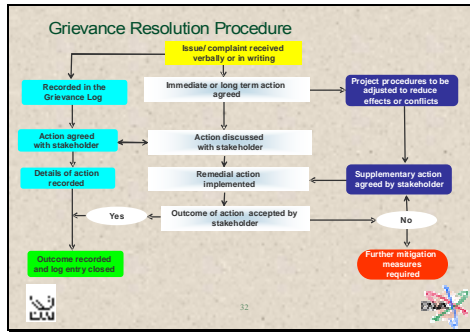
Slide 31

### Public Participation Process (cont)

Date/Stage	Activity
October 2006	§ Draft Public Consultation Report (3 weeks comments period for IAPs)
February 2007	§ Draft PCDP report for international ESIA
May 2007	§ Feedback to IAPs



Slide 32



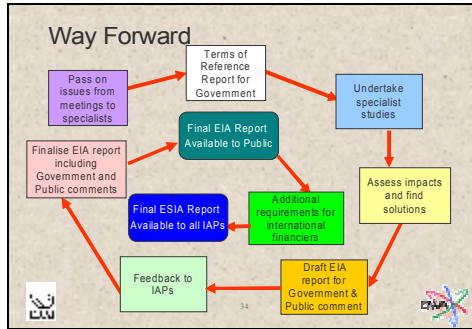
Slide 33

### Contact Details

<p><b>Helen Knight</b>                      Public Participation Manager                      Digby Wells &amp; Associates                      Private Bag X10046                      Randburg                      2125                      Landline: 0027 11 504 1404                      Cellphone: 0027 82 257 7117                      Fax: 0027 11 865 028 680                      Email: <a href="mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za">helen@digbywells.co.za</a></p>	<p><b>Alison Fitzsimons</b>                      Public Participation and Social Studies                      Digby Wells &amp; Associates                      Private Bag X10046                      Randburg                      2125                      Landline: 0027 11 789 9495                      Fax: 0027 11 789 9498                      Cellphone: 0027 84 4880021                      Email: <a href="mailto:alison@digbywells.co.za">alison@digbywells.co.za</a></p>
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## Slide 34



## Slide 35

### Open Discussion and Questions

**Thank-you for your time**

- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & who you are representing
- § Speak through the facilitator
- § Speak in the language of your choice

The slide contains a list of instructions for an open discussion session. The slide number '35' is visible at the bottom center.





**Environmental Solutions Provider**  
Co. Reg. No. 1999/05985/07

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PHUKWI 18, 2006

Mme kana Rre

**MORITI WA METSOTSO YA DIPHUTEGO TSE DI NE DI  
TSHWARETSWE GO ANAMISA KITSO KA TIRO YA KGOTETSO  
E E SOLOFETSWENG KWA MMAMAMBULA MO GO BA BA  
NANG LE KGATLHEGO LE SEABE MO GO YONE, (INTERESTED  
AND AFFECTED PARTIES -IAPs)**

Diphuthego tsa go anamisa kitso tsa setshaba se se amegang e bile se na le kgatlhego mo tirong e (IAPs), di ne tsa tshwarwa ka Phatwe a le 26, go fitlha Lwetse a le 4. Maikaelelo a diphuthego tse e ne e le go o anamisa kitso mabapi le Tiro e solofetsweng ya Kgotetso kwa Mmamabula (Mmamabula Energy Project -MEP), le go fa batho sebaka sa go ntsha matshwenyego le maikutlo a bone, le dikgakolo.

Moriti wa metsotso ya diphuthego tse, o tlaa o bona o patlagantswe le lokwalo lo gore o o sekaseke o bo akgela mo go one. Re kopa maitshwarelo ka lobaka la gore go tsere nako e e ntsi go na le jaaka re ne re solofetse go o feleletsa le go o anamisa, mme re ne re batla go tlhomamisa gore tlhanolo ya dipotso tsa setshaba ke e e lolameng le gore mowa o diboditsweng ka one o a tlhologanyega. Mabaka a a senogileng mo diputhegong tse a tlaa tlhotlhomisiwa e le bontlhabongwe jwa Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Tikologo (Environmental Impact Assessment -EIA), ga mmogo le dipatlisiso tse di dirwang ke baitsaanape ba ba farologaneng tse di santseng di dirwa.

Molaetsa o o neng o batiwa mo diputhegong tse di fitileng, go romelwa le dikakgelo tsa diphuthego tseo, di ne di seo ka nako eo. Dikopo tse di dirilweng di tla buisanwa le go diragadiwa mo di phuthegong tse di tang.

O kopiwa go sekaseka metsotso e, le go fitlisiseta maikutlo a gago, a a tlaa bong a kwadilwe ko go:

- mokwaledi wa VDC ya motse. DWA e tlaa rulaganya go e tsaya mo go bone ba VDC; kana
- Mme Helen Knight wa Digby Wells & Associates (aterese ke yone e e latelang) pele ga **Ngwanaatsele a le 17, 2006**. Fa go ka seke go amogelwe diphetolo mo go lona mabapi le metsotse e, e tlaa amogelwa e le pego ya mmannete.

Fitlisetsang maikutlo ko go:

**Helen Knight**

**Digby Wells & Associates**

**Private Bag X 10046**

**Randburg, 2125**

**South Africa**

**Tel: +27 11 504 1409**

**Fax: +27 86502 8680**

**Email: [helen@digbywells.co.za](mailto:helen@digbywells.co.za)**

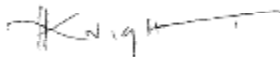
DWA le ERM di senka go go lebogela karolo e o e tsayang mo tirong e mme di solofetse gore o tlaa tswelala ka go nna le seabe.

Go tlaa tshwarwa diputhego tsa setshaba tsa logata lwa bobedi le metse e e amegang ka e le gaufi le tiro go simologa mo bekeng ya di 20 tsa ga Ngwanaatsele. Ditaletso tse di nankolang mafelo a di tlaa tshwarelwang mo go one, gape di tlhomamisa le malatsi a tsone di tlaa ntshwiwa morago ga malatsi a le lesome le bonne.

Diphuthego tse di tlaa bo tshwerwe nako e le nngwe le kokoanokgolo ya maloko a Khansele ya Kgaolo ya Legare. E tlaa simologa ka Ngwanaatsele a le 27 go fitlha Sedimontlhole a le 8.

Digby Wells and Associates e laetswe gore e ntshe pego ka MEP mo nakong e ka gore bookamedi jotlhe, maloko a khansele, ga mmogo le baemedi ba puso ba ba nang le kgatlhego mo MEP ba tlaa bo ba le mo go yone.

Ke



H Knight

Public Participation Co-ordinator

Digby Wells & Associates

**APPENDIX 7: MINUTES FROM MEETINGS – PPP ROUND 2**

**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED PER VILLAGE**

**MEETING: Dibete**

**DATE: 27 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 43 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>MINE PROCESS</b>			
Job allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dibete community should be allocated jobs at the mine just as the Mookane and Mmaphashalala communities will be.</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with the government CIC will develop a labour plan which will include preference to the Motswana people for labour. Specialised skills will be needed but there will be skills transfer to the local people once the project is underway. Certain preference will be given to the directly effected communities including Dibete.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Benefits to local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be any benefit to the local Dibete community being close to the road and railway?</li> </ul>	Pitso Jushua Motsheuwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct benefit.</li> </ul>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the roads be tarred all the way to Dovedale or just to the project site?</li> <li>Will the tarring be done by CIC or the government?</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC will decide in two years if it is feasible to mine in the Dovedale area. Once this decision has been made it still may take up to 20 years to mine the area. The tarring of the roads will be dependent on this decision.</li> <li>CIC will pay for the upgrading of the road. It will be a government owned tar road used by the public. Currently CIC is in discussion with the government as to who will maintain the road.</li> </ul>
Residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the residential village is close to Mookane will the road to the village be tarred?</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No decision has been made about the final location of the residential village. Once the location is finalised CIC will tar the road to the village.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
Housing for new business owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The people of Dibete would like to provide services to the mine workers. If no squatting is allowed where will they stay?</li> </ul>	Tshireletso Mokatle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This decision will be part of the Social Development plan and needs to be negotiated. Tribal Administration and the Land Board will make the decision. It is not a CIC responsibility to manage auxiliary business to the mine. The project area will be fenced and will have security with formal access. Informal access will have to be managed at an early stage.</li> </ul>
Conveyor belt position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will cattle be able to move under the conveyer belt?</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If underpasses are created the sandy soil could cause passes to collapse. Therefore overpasses will be built for humans and cattle to travel over the conveyer belt. This conveyer belt will be fenced on both sides.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
Influx of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will Dibete be protected from becoming a potential truck stop?</li> <li>Where will the job seekers get land from?</li> <li>Local communities may not have the resources to take advantage of the possible business opportunities.</li> </ul>	Tshireletso Mokatle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC is not responsible for public transport, facilities and housing in the residential village, except for mine workers</li> <li>All social issues will be addressed in the Social Development plan in the second phase of the project. This will include identification of local and small business opportunities. The community will have an important input into this process.</li> <li>There is a socio-economic study being undertaken as part of the EIA to identify existing business and business structures that are currently in place. This information will be used in the Social Development Plan implementation at a later stage.</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dibete is removed from the development, hence will there be opportunities to start small business such as taxis?</li> <li>Will there be public transport between Dibete and the project area?</li> </ul>	Rebecca Sejo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the work force will come from Dibete therefore public transport will be a potential small business that CIC would support. This issue will also be explored in the Social Development Plan.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
Skills transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How is the skill transfer going to happen?</li> <li>What is the link between the mine and local entrepreneurs</li> </ul>	Malebogo Ogopotse  Pitso Jushua Motsheuwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC has committed, in principle, to a training facility with the development of a database of local skills in the community. CIC has also had discussion with the local government and Ministry of Education and they have indicated an interest to involve tertiary facilities in the plan. This is not confirmed but is being explored as an option. There will be several skills levels need in this projected from unskilled to highly skilled. It is also the responsibility of the Dibete community, with the VDC and VET to develop community businesses.</li> </ul>
Labour law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent will CIC have to adhere to the Botswana labour laws?</li> </ul>	Mr Moesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They will have to adhere 100% to the labour laws. There is a specific timeframe in the law for expatriate work force contracts to be renewed giving the mines time to train local Batswana for the jobs.</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>			
Borehole census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Believes the well fields that will be used will reduce the yield of the boreholes and it will reduce the water table.</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The well fields that will be investigated for this project are new unused well fields. The geohydrological study will determine which of the several well fields investigated would have the best yield. It would also give more information regarding if we draw from these well fields how this impact would the existing boreholes.</li> </ul>
Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What assurance does the community have that the mine will not drain community boreholes? Also from our studies can we tell which boreholes are shallow or deep and how this would effect the drainage</li> </ul>	Chief Leabilwe Mosarwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The depth of the boreholes depends on the geology of the area and the borehole yield. The assumption has been made that all the boreholes in the project area will be affected. CIC has made a commitment to provide an alternative source of water for any water that is negatively affected by the mine. It is however very unlikely that Dibete's water resources will be affected by the mine. The risk is greater in Mookane, Mmaphashalala and Tuli block, as they are closer to the project area.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Well Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where is the well field that is being investigated in relation to the Mmamabula railway line?</li> </ul>	Mr Moesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is 30km North of Dibete on the eastern side of the railway line.</li> </ul>
Water monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who is responsible for the water monitoring since the drilling has started as the water supply now has black flecks?</li> </ul>	Tebogo Sekolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration drilling started in January and the detailed hydro census will be available in July 2007. This census will include information such as they yield, water quality and location of every borehole. At this point these studies do not show a high concentration of coal in the water, but it has a high salt content. If we are given the particular details of the borehole discussed it can be monitored. This will determine if it has been negatively affected and how the quality compares to the Botswana drinking water standards. This is why a baseline study is being done, to ensure there is no deterioration to the ground water quality.</li> </ul>
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The colour of the water in the village borehole is often an orange colour. The council explained that this is due to the geology of the rock underground and is not harmful</li> </ul>	Mr Moesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The council is correct; the orange colour could also be attributed to a high source of iron in the water, due to the geology of the rock.</li> </ul>
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem is that the water now has as black flecks.</li> </ul>	Tebogo Sekolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The point will be noted and the information will be passed on to the hydrologist.</li> </ul>
Drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some exploration boreholes have been drilled in people's gardens. So have discarded material that has not been disposed of properly. What will be done? Is it dangerous to live near these boreholes?</li> </ul>	Pitso Jushua Motsheuwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drillers should have closed up these boreholes and made sure that they are safe. If this has not been done please raise it with the VDC and they will report it to CIC who will ensure that it is properly completed.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who is responsible for the EIA, the government or the consultants?</li> </ul>	Tebogo Sekolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultants are totally responsible for the EIA and it will be given to the government to review. Then for the ESIA it will be given to the international finance lenders to review. This</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
			document will have to adhere to World Bank standards which are much stricter than the Botswana government standards.
Calcrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalaka would be the Setswana word for Calcrete and it should be used in the description.</li> </ul>	Mr Moesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thank you, technical terms are often difficult to translate.</li> </ul>
Fatal flaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the Public Participation has began have there been any fatal flaws identified that would prevent this project from going ahead?</li> </ul>	Mr Moesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far no fatal flaws have been identified although access to water could prove to be a fatal flaw.</li> </ul>



**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY AUTHORITIES MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED BY COUNCILORS**

**MEETING: SEROWE**

**DATE: 29 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 72 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>MINE PROCESS</b>			
Borrow pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will the borrow pits be used for after the life of this project? Can they be used as dams?</li> </ul>	Mr Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The borrow pits are still being identified and existing quarry's maybe be used instead. Borrow pits and their rehabilitation plan can be included in this EIA if they fall within the concession area.</li> </ul>
Subsidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is subsidence?</li> </ul>	Mrs Mollopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidence is the lowering of the ground level due to underground mining. The levels of subsidence are dependent on the soil type. The mining area has sandy soils which would have a subtle and gradual movement. There will be no undermining of the rivers up to the 20 year flood lines and there will be no undermining of villages. This issues will be addressed in the EIA.</li> </ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What exact technology will be used in the power plant? Is this the first of its kind in Southern Africa?</li> </ul>	Mr Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The power plant will be using dry cooled technology. It is not the first dry cooled power plant in Southern Africa but first of this scale.</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be ISO 14000 audits carried out on the mine to monitor compliance?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The international finance lenders will appoint independent auditors to monitor the Mine and Power Plant to ensure it is adhering to IFC and World Bank standards. This monitoring will be ongoing throughout the life of the mine. The results will be available to the public. There will also be a closure plan to ensure that there is money set aside</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
			for when the mine closes down to rehabilitate the area.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which part of the project requires more funds the mine or power plant?</li> </ul>	Mr Molefe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is looked at as a whole and these two components are not calculated independently.</li> </ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the power plant be similar to Matimba?</li> </ul>	Mr Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will have the same technology as Matimba but on a larger scale.</li> </ul>
Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the difference between the coal at Morupule and Mmamabula?</li> </ul>	Mr Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sulphur content is different between the two types of coal. You can look on the CIC website which has all the geological information listed <a href="http://www.cicenergy.com">www.cicenergy.com</a></li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the square kms of the area to be mined?</li> </ul>	Mr I Omphile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If co-disposal is an option that is taken then the land take could change but it is currently 3000ha.</li> </ul>
Time frames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the project start? How many years will it run for?</li> </ul>	Mrs Mollopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If approval is granted construction would start in early 2008 and operation in 2011 reaching full capacity in 2013 with a 40 year life of mine.</li> </ul>
Residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the proposed mining village be similar to Selelo or Sua?</li> </ul>	Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The approach to the design, position and structure of the village is not yet finalised. CIC has no specific preference for positioning of the village except, not on coal or on other concession areas and it needs to be close enough to their place of work. Specialists will assess various impacts and make recommendations in the EIA that will assist government in its decision on placement of village.</li> </ul>
Slurry ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the slurry ponds are full will the developer have to maintain them? If so what is the environmental impact?</li> </ul>	Mr Mokgethi	There will not be any slurry ponds as the coarse coal will be washed in the wash plant and waste will be put on the discard dump and 99.9% of the fines will be removed by the precipitators.

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
<b>LAND AND COMPENATION</b>			
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the community be compensated for there loss of land?</li> <li>If a borehole or cattle post is negatively impacted will it be relocated or just compensated?</li> </ul>	Mr Mmopi Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash and/or replacement land/water would be the compensation but the World Bank recommends asset for asset compensation. There would be Land Board compensation committees and discussions with affected people. This process is in the initial stages. According to IFC performance standards the least desirable form of compensation is cash.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will compensation be paid for by the developer or by the government</li> </ul>	Mr Mokgethi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The developer will pay for the compensation. But it will be decided in discussion with consultants, Land Board, local government and developer.</li> </ul>
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many affected people will have to be relocated?</li> </ul>	Mr Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently there will only be economic resettlement of agriculture and grazing areas. There will be not physical resettlement. The number of people affected is not known. A survey of land users is about to begin and this will identify exactly who own/uses affected land and how they will be impacted by the project.</li> </ul>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If boreholes dry up will there be compensation?</li> </ul>	Mr Balopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC has committed to providing an alternative water supply to any public water source that is negatively affected by the mine at any time ó including during a drought.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much land will be affected outside the mining area?</li> </ul>	Mr Erastas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The residential areas for this project will fall outside the concession area and will have the largest effect on the surrounding area. However, the size of the village footprint is not yet known.</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are any local contractors going to benefit from this project?</li> </ul>	Mr Mokgethi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is in discussion with government around how to develop the project. One aspect will be around labour and how to increase local employment including training people for employment at a training facility within the project area. During construction it is unlikely that local contractors will be able to meet most of the</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
			<p>developer's requirements but as time goes on it is hoped that training increases the number of local people (individuals and companies) that will be involved and benefiting from the project.</p>
Labour plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More information is needed about the labour plans and the exact employment number for the project.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partnership with the government requires that as many as possible local Batswana are employed. CIC commits to skills transfer at the various levels of skills needed. CIC is working with the government on a local and national level and CIC is committed to preferential employment for members of the four affected villages. In addition, there is legislation that CIC must adhere to as far as local employment and skills transfer to enable expatriate labour to be phased out and local labour to be increased.</li> </ul>
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the health and safety of the workers being considered?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The developer will be responsible for developing a Health &amp; Safety plan for the mine. This will be included in the EIA and will meet or exceed Botswana legislation.</li> </ul>
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will women be allowed to work on the mine?</li> </ul>	Mr Erastas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mine will give equal opportunity to men and women to be employed according to the required skills. This will be incorporated in the skills development program and there may be a focus on uplifting vulnerable groups. Anyone will be able to apply for a job for which s/he has the skill or interest and the application will be assessed along set criteria.</li> </ul>
Local Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many Moswana will be involved in this project?</li> </ul>	Mr Erastas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and skills development will be undertaken to increase the numbers of locally employed in accordance with Botswana laws. Operations will need approximately 1000 per mine and 700 for the power plant.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
WATER			
Water monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At what phase are the water risk assessments currently being conducted for water?</li> </ul>	Mr I. Omphile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A hydrocensus is ongoing and we are building up data for modelling the ground water. This will continue and we will get greater understanding of water and how to mitigate potential impacts.</li> <li>EIA will include water aspects and be available for public review in advance of mining.</li> </ul>
Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What boreholes will be affected?</li> </ul>	Mr I. Omphile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is not yet clear but we are assuming a worst case scenario and planning on mitigation and compensation measures for all boreholes in the project area depending on where they are situated in relation to mining activities. A Hydro census is currently gathering data on borehole yields to establish behaviour of ground water. This will assist in knowing what water losses might need to be compensated. If compensated, the community will only be liable for the same expenses that they currently incur for the extraction of their water.</li> </ul>
Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the new boreholes drain the existing ones?</li> </ul>	Mrs Mollopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is likely to happen and if it does CIC has committed to providing an alternative water supply to any public water source that is negatively affected by the mine at any time ó including during a drought.</li> </ul>
Water recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the water used to wash the coal be recycled?</li> <li>Will water be recycled</li> </ul>	Mr Sekwababa Mr Matome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes, it will be a zero discharge water system used in the mine and power plant - meaning all water used will be recycled and not discharged into the surrounding environment.</li> </ul>
Water usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much water will be used per day by this project?</li> </ul>	Mr Matome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The volumes needed would depend on eventual the size of the mine but currently it is 8.5 ó 12 million cubic litres of water a year will be needed for the project.</li> </ul>
Water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the water be imported?</li> </ul>	Mr Matome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At this stage the assumption is that all the water will come from the NSC-2 pipeline because the quality is preferred and the water can be</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
			guaranteed. However the water quality of the pipeline is much higher than the well fields and has less salt than the well fields so blending the two sources will be needed to reduce the unnecessary use of high quality water. Both sources will be used as sources of water for compensation.
NSC2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why would the new pipeline not link with the existing North South carrier?</li> </ul>	Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current NSC is leaking a high percentage of is water, CIC is currently in negotiations with Water Utilities and the Department of Water to discuss building the NSC2 which will allow for the existing line to be repaired and it will provide water to this project.</li> </ul>
Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will dams be built on any of the rivers close to the project site?</li> </ul>	Mr Mokgethi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is Botswana government policy to use ground water and not to create dams due to the high percentage of loss due to evaporation in dam.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
Negative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What mitigation measures will be put in place to prevent the negative impacts of the power plants emissions?</li> <li>How are the consultants going to conform to the Botswana Government air emission standards?</li> <li>What would the damage be to the ozone layer for this project?</li> </ul>	<p>Mr Mmopi</p> <p>Mr Mokgethi</p> <p>Mr Motseothrara</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is bound by Botswana legislation and World Bank pollution standards (because of international finance) therefore the EIA will identify impacts and recommend mitigation to meet these standards. The developer is finally responsible for ensuring mitigation of pollution. The use of specific technology and the addition of a sorbent (calcrete or limestone) to the process of burning the coal will significantly reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide.</li> <li>Botswana is also a signature to the Kyoto Protocol so the project would need to ensure that Botswana would still meet its commitments once the project is up and running.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the EIA include access roads in the area or just for the mine and power plant?</li> </ul>	Mrs Mollopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EIA will include all roads associated with the project. Access roads will be surfaced and will be from Tropic of Capricorn turn off from A1 to Power Plant. Roads to residential village will also be surfaced.</li> </ul>
Ash dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the developer plan to utilise the ash from the ash dump?</li> </ul>	Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is depending on whether limestone or Calcrete is used in the power plant. If limestone is used the ash could be used to make gypsum in the brick making industry. Mitigation measures for the alternative use of ash will be suggested in the EIA.</li> </ul>
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has provision been made for protecting archaeological heritage sites?</li> </ul>	Mr Molefe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A full Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment is being conducted and the results will be included in the EIA.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the EIA recommend that locals burn coal instead of wood?</li> </ul>	Mr Motseothara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No recommendation related to the use of wood and coal will be made in the EIA.</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER</b>			
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the shareholders in this project and how many are there?</li> <li>If 15% shares will be offered to the government, who will the shareholders be?</li> <li>Is the 15% ownership based on the government's contribution?</li> <li>How many companies are involved in this project, local and foreign?</li> </ul>	Mr I Omphile  Mr Matome  Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meepong is a Botswana registered company which is owned by CIC. The government will be offered the opportunity to buy 15% shares in the project as required by the Department of Mines. Exact shareholders percentages are not know but the information can be obtained if required.</li> </ul>
Power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a guarantee of Botswana being fully electrified since 4 lines are running into South Africa?</li> <li>What will happen if electricity runs out in South Africa?</li> </ul>	Mr Lejowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Moropole power plant is planning an expansion which will meet the current Botswana demand. This Mmamabula project will create 10 times more power than is needed in Botswana; therefore it will need to be exported. This project intends on supplying South Africa as it is currently having a critical shortage.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Energy pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the coal for this mine make electricity cheaper in Botswana?</li> </ul>	Mr Sekwababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BPC is the sole Power provider in Botswana. They decide the standards and tariffs for the country.</li> </ul>
TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It would have been useful to see the Terms of Reference report before this meeting.</li> </ul>	Mr Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TOR was distributed to various relevant government departments and a copy is available at your request.</li> </ul>
Transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be any transmission lines running to Francois Town?</li> </ul>	Mr Mosilomdane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No, there will be a line running north to Selebi Phikwe and a line running south, if BPC chose to build it to link up with their substation at Mosaditswene. Then there will be 4 lines running into South Africa.</li> </ul>



**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED PER VILLAGE**

**MEETING: MOOKANE**

**DATE: \_\_24 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 163 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>MINE PROCESS</b>			
Time frames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide community with project time frames</li> </ul>	Alex Obakeng Jnr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If approval is granted construction would start in early 2008 and operation in 2011 reaching full capacity in 2013 with a 40 year life of mine.</li> <li>Available in Bankable Feasibility Study</li> </ul>
Closure planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper mine in Selebi Phikwe is closing in a few years and planning for what will replace it is only happening now. CIC must think more in advance of what will happen at closure and how to address this.</li> </ul>	Keineetse Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIA will develop a closure plan that looks beyond the 40 yrs of the mine and into how infrastructure and social development will extend beyond the life of the mine.</li> </ul>
<b>LAND AND COMPENSATION</b>			
Pressure on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no space for an influx of people needing housing in the residential village. Suggests using area of current geological camp for newcomers.</li> </ul>	Godfrey Obakeng	

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
Portal positioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cattle post owners/users will need to be compensated for loss of land through the sighting of the portal.</li> </ul>	??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some cattle post owners have been identified. Others will still be identified. The next step is to draw up an inventory of land, belonging, improvements and assets to decide on compensation in discussion with consultants, Land Board, local government and developer.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Sighting of residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The village should be closer to Mookane so that people can benefit from infrastructure as they are not benefiting directly from mine.</li> <li>CIC benefits from OUR resources so community should benefit from NEW resources which shouldn't go to Mmapashalala.</li> <li>Larger villages will benefit from government services and Mookane will lose out if the residential village isn't integrated. People will move to large village for better services.</li> <li>Cultural integration won't be a problem as it has already happened in other areas without a problem.</li> </ul>	<p>Boipuso Keitumetse Pelotona Mmannaesi Kgomotso Baatweng Alex Obakeng Jnr</p> <p>Keineetse Mmopi Alex Obakeng Jnr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minister of Land &amp; Housing had explained at a meeting in Mookane that government didn't want integration of the village because of cultural differences between local people and foreign workers. Government has final say as to the sighting of the village and whether it is integrated and open or closed.</li> <li>Community should speak to its representatives if it feels strongly about this matter. The consultants will note the comments in the EIA which will be submitted to government.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential village shouldn't be integrated into Mookane because people aren't aware of the behaviour of those employed on the mine. So the village should be far away enough to ensure that employees don't impact on local communities.</li> </ul>	Kgotla Obakeng Kabo Mosarwa	

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amenities should be upgraded for the existing community not just mine village.</li> </ul>	Mobouso Tusi	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will current geology camp be the site of the mine?</li> </ul>	Godfrey Obakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No, it is about 1km from proposed mining area.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the exact size of the residential village?</li> </ul>	Alex Obakeng Jnr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 2kmx1km size.</li> <li>CIC will not run the village ó this will be done and managed by the government who will be responsible for growth and development of village. The village will not be exclusive to CIC employees.</li> <li>CIC doesn't have a preference for sighting The village. Location of village cannot be on coal resource; not be on another company's prospecting area and not downwind of the ash dump.</li> </ul>
Conveyor belt position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will conveyor belt all be within mineral rights concession area?</li> </ul>	Godfrey Obakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes it will.</li> </ul>
Ground truth site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please supply a map with local land marks and also demarcate on the ground where activities will take place so that they are clear for people.</li> </ul>	Godfrey Obakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The map is superimposed on an aerial photo so it is possible to identify existing landmarks from map.</li> </ul>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It seems like Mookane won't benefit from upgraded roads as they will bypass the village. It is important that the village benefits from project ó not like previous Debswana project where no community development took place.</li> </ul>	Alex Obakeng Jnr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road will be surfaced and will be from Tropic of Capricorn turn off from A1 to Power Plant. Roads to residential village will also be surfaced.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarring of roads will increase risks of livestock death &amp; people should be aware of what they are asking for.</li> </ul>	Kabo Mosarwa	
Ash Dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern regarding pollution and management of ash dump. Does CIC have experience from other mines to mitigate these impacts?</li> </ul>	Keineetse Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ash dump will start very small and will grow to the size shown on the map after 40 years. Mitigation of ash dump impacts being explored include:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-disposal of discard (which is acidic) and ash (which is alkaline) so they will neutralise each other.</li> <li>Lining of ash dump with thick impenetrable liner to prevent escape of acid into ground water.</li> <li>Topsoil from the mine site will be stripped and stockpiled and then used to rehabilitate the dump by planting vegetation that will reduce dust from the wind off the ash dump.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We were told that Meepong would build a hospital. This doesn't seem to be the case any more?</li> </ul>	Mr Bakwena Snr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No hospital will be built but CIC will work with government departments to upgrade local facilities if increased pressure on the health facilities occurs as a result of the project.</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Skills data base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A local database of skills should be set up to ensure maximum use of locally available skills.</li> </ul>	Alex Obakeng Jnr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC is comfortable with this suggestion.</li> </ul>
Government provision of jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the village is large the government would set up offices in village and could employ people. This would increase local employment and benefits.</li> </ul>	Kgomotso Baatweng	

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Use of local expertise now in specialist studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local people should be involved even at this level of project. Not only foreigners and whites.</li> </ul>	Kgomotso Baatweng	A number of Batswana are involved in the studies. These include archaeology; economics; social studies and aspects off facilitation of the public participation process.
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Older miners with experience from Johannesburg should train younger people so that they can be employed and increase local labour benefits.</li> </ul>	Hile Serasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is in discussion with government around how to develop the project. One aspect will be around labour and how to increase local employment including training people for employment at a training facility within the project area.</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>			
Borehole census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the census take place? Information must be presented so that decisions can be taken before impacts on water occur.</li> </ul>	Keineetse Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census is ongoing and we are building up data for modelling the ground water. This will continue and we will get greater understanding of water and how to mitigate potential impacts.</li> <li>EIA will include water aspects and be available for public review in January in advance of mining.</li> </ul>
Non potable water compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will loss of water that is only good enough for livestock and not humans be compensated?</li> </ul>	Ms Mohammed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All affected boreholes will be compensated. One option is to bring in water from North-South Carrier 2.</li> </ul>
<b>BUYING GOODS AND SERVICES</b>			
Servicing residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local labour should be used to service residential villages to increase local benefits.</li> </ul>	Pelotona Mmannaesi	

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
Water & Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who will be responsible for pollution and for mitigating it?</li> </ul>	Pelotona Mmannaesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is bound by Botswana legislation and World Bank Standards (because of international finance) therefore the EIA will identify impacts and recommend mitigation to meet these standards. The developer is finally responsible for ensuring mitigation of pollution.</li> <li>Purpose of EIA is to identify impacts and mitigation measures.</li> </ul>
Fauna and flora risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will people be compensated for loss of agriculture and livestock resulting from pollution?</li> </ul>	Pelotona Mmannaesi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EIA will meet Botswana standards and more strict International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards. These standards have been developed by looking at what impacts ground water and air pollution would have on people and animals and the project will ensure that any impacts are well within these levels of acceptability.</li> <li>CIC are committing to Zero discharge from the mine so no water will be discharged that will impact on water quality. It will all be recycled.</li> <li>Where an impact is identified as a result of the mine it would need to be addressed and compensated for. Current studies will help to understand existing conditions to see if impacts occur from the mine in the future.</li> </ul>
<b>VISUAL</b>			
Ash Dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will ash dump be like a hill or levelled?</li> </ul>	Kgotla Obakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will be like a hill but will be flattened and vegetated.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Emissions and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What illnesses will be caused from the project?</li> </ul>	Emmanuel Ü . (not on register)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan is to have no health impacts. Project will keep emission levels well within international standards to ensure this.</li> <li>There is already a monitoring station in the village collecting information about existing air quality and pollution levels which will help project to monitor how the project might affect the air quality and keep it within recommended levels.</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER</b>			
EIA Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community have been asked for comments but EIA team does not make decisions about where things will be.</li> <li>People want to start their own businesses to benefit from the village but they need concrete information on location of infrastructure to do this.</li> </ul>	Eric Mokane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The map being presented is what CIC want to do. Only changes to this will be as a result of EIA's social or environmental suggestions as well as comments from the community.</li> <li>CIC should not be responsible for deciding on location of residential village but government should be responsible as they are going to service and manage it.</li> </ul>
Magaleng Mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will Magaleng build an additional power plant which will be overwhelming or will they use the Mmamabula facilities?</li> </ul>	Mr Bakwena Snr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not planning to work with Magaleng. No coal from there will be used by Mmamabula</li> <li>We are taking other known developments into account in our planning to ensure that the impacts are not overwhelming. We cannot take into account projects where we have no idea of the plans for them.</li> </ul>
Opportunity for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People have been waiting for development. Now it seems there is a mistrust of specialist who should be left to get on with the job.</li> </ul>	???	

**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED PER VILLAGE**

**MEETING: Mmaphashalala**

**DATE: 25 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 163 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>MINE PROCESS</b>			
Entry into the mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will mine be access through steps or cages?</li> </ul>	Kgosana Bagori Letlole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access will be through a box cut which is large enough to drive a car into. The depth of the mine does not need entry to be through mine shafts and cages.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Sighting of residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closer to Mmapashalala so that people can benefit from infrastructure as they not benefiting directly from mine. This would allow access to facilities as this village is most affected.</li> <li>Need clear indication of location of the residential village.</li> <li>Cultural integration won't be a problem as it has already happened in other areas without a problem.</li> </ul>	Kabo Kote  Shadrack Makolwane Boitshepo Mosimanewakgosi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presented map and discussed pros and cons of various options. CIC has no specific preference for positioning (not on coal nor on other concession areas, close enough to work etc). Specialists will assess various impacts and make recommendations in EIA that will assist government in its decision on placement of village.</li> <li>Community should speak to its representatives if it feels strongly about this matter. The consultants will note the comments in the EIA which will be submitted to government.</li> </ul>
Conveyor belt position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the width of the conveyor belt and if the conveyor belt is fenced it will result in a loss of grazing land.</li> </ul>	Abakeng Koswane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 10m wide</li> <li>Compensation will be addressed as for any loss of access to land.</li> </ul>



ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the road benefit Mmaphashalala community?</li> </ul>	Mr B Koontse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road will be tarred and is a public road available for use by all.</li> <li>Tarring will reduce dust from road use.</li> </ul>
Ash Dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern regarding pollution and management of Ash Dump. Ash should be put back under ground to make the surface more stable.</li> <li>Present all pros and cons of the Ash dump so that we can fully understand what needs to be accepted.</li> </ul>	Kabo Kote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining will be full extraction so there will be no space below the surface to return the ash and the surface will be more stable if all the coal is extracted.</li> <li>Ash dump will start very small and will grow to the size shown on the map after 40 years. Mitigation of ash dump impacts being explored include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-disposal of discard (which is acidic) and ash (which is alkaline) so they will neutralise each other.</li> <li>Lining of ash dump with thick impenetrable liner to prevent escape of acid into ground water.</li> <li>Topsoil from the mine site will be stripped and stockpiled and then used to rehabilitate the dump by planting vegetation that will reduce dust from the wind.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Hospital & School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will community be able to use hospital and school facilities set up to service its employees?</li> </ul>	Mr B Koontse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No hospital will be built but CIC will work with government department to upgrade local facilities if increased pressure on the health facilities occurs as a result of the project. CIC will support government where it identifies the need to build such infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Welcomes mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mine will bring employment for the young</li> </ul>	Kgosana Bagori Letlole	

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
WATER			
Loss of borehole water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of drying up borehole from mining activities. Establish recharge points to recharge wells</li> <li>• Government will not allow use of North South Carrier 2 water for livestock consumption.</li> <li>• Some boreholes are only 10m deep and will be effected by drop in water table</li> <li>• Propose damming of the river which provides at least 12 million cubic meters/yr.</li>   <li>• People losing access to wells will need to be relocated from their lands. Important to identify and inform affected people as soon as possible so that they can prepare for relocation</li> </ul>	Kabo Kote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies of impacts on the water are still under way. These will need to be completed with the hydrocensus before we have solutions. Where water is affected it will need to be compensated.</li> <li>• Negotiations with water affairs on use of NSC-2 are almost complete which would allow CIC to use water in whatever way it chooses ó including compensation of boreholes for livestock use.</li> <li>• Where water is lost as result of the project it will be compensated/replaced ó this is a commitment.</li> <li>• CIC exploring new well fields to the north of the project area. Potential to use water from both pipeline and well fields. Mine will also develop its own retention dam, with water for up to 60 days contingency supply.</li> <li>• Government would prefer ground water where there is less evaporation.</li>   <li>• From household surveys and some field work there is an initial idea of who will be affected. This will continue in more detail to identify the exact land owners/users as soon as the mine plan is certain. At this time a Resettlement Action Plan will be developed for those affected by either economic or physical resettlement. Relocation will be undertaken according to World Bank standards. As soon as the area of impact is clear, a moratorium will be put in place to prevent further development of the lands. An asset inventory and land register will be undertaken. A resettlement committee would then be put in place with relevant government stakeholders to ensure that everything</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
			<p>is transparent and open. World Bank standards require a minimum of 1-3 month notice. When the asset register is set up CIC will go to Land Board which will set up a compensation committee which, in consultation with affected people, will decide on appropriate compensation (cash, land, a combination of both etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with transport and re-establishing themselves in the new area must be covered by the developer.</li> </ul>
Water compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will people be compensated for lost water? What amount of compensation and how will it take place?</li> <li>How will infrastructure set up around boreholes be compensated?</li> </ul>	Mosalagae Bagatiseng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash and/or replacement water would be compensation options. There would be Land Board compensation committee and discussions with affected people. This is not yet decided.</li> <li>Hydrocensus is gathering data on borehole yields to establish behaviour of ground water. This will assist in knowing what water losses might need to be compensated.</li> </ul>
Guarantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will borehole water be compensated from NSC-2?</li> <li>Not currently paying for water. I earn a living from selling water. If I am compensated from NSC-2 will I have to pay a levy? To whom?</li> <li>Will there be a formal agreement between farmers and CIC? How long will it last? Who will pay for services?</li> </ul>	Timmy Dichabeng Wentsho Mmape Mr Boswane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guarantee replacement water but if you are paying for water now you will continue to pay once CIC has set up the replacement infrastructure that provides water.</li> <li>Aware that people's concern might be that if water comes from the NSC-2 a payment would be required. Need to discuss this in detail ó perhaps in compensation discussions as we do not have an answer now.</li> <li>CIC needs to ensure that people are in AT LEAST the same position as before the project and IDEALLY better off. So whatever decision is made would need to meet this requirement.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
<b>BUYING GOODS AND SERVICES</b>			
Local procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project impacts will change lifestyles and perhaps economic activities (eg farmers may be forced into other activities). The community should be able to play a role in economic development to benefit from these changes</li> </ul>	Motshereganyi Mmopi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The previous meeting recommended a skills survey which CIC agrees with in principle.</li> <li>CIC will prioritise local procurement as it is in the project's interest.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
Pollution/risks to various environmental components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are you concerned with all environmental aspects? What about emission impacts on vegetation and livestock?</li> </ul>	Abakeng Koswane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO standards apply to humans and are much higher than would be required to ensure the safety of fauna and flora.</li> <li>The purpose of an EIA is to identify impacts and mitigation measures</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>			
Emissions and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can information pamphlets be provided to teach people how to protect themselves from the risks of emissions?</li> </ul>	Mr B Koontse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultants are happy to develop an information brochure but in fact the project is responsible for keeping emissions within WHO levels to limit health impacts</li> <li>There is already a monitoring station in the village collecting information about existing air quality and pollution levels. This will help the monitoring of how air quality might be affected and to ensure the design and implementation of the project remain within recommended levels.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicate the buffer zones for safety around which people can live and work.</li> </ul>	Kabo Kote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist studies will determine exactly where areas are safe and what buffer zones need to be created</li> <li>By meeting WHO standards (which are extremely rigorous) the project will limit health impacts to well within acceptable levels.</li> </ul>
	We assume fencing along conveyor to protect cattle - How will cattle and pedestrians move across the area.	Kabo Kote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overpasses every 2 km and pedestrian crossings regularly using existing footpaths to help identify appropriate places for pedestrian crossings.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
OTHER			
Power Plant name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The power plant should be named after Mmaphashalala</li> </ul>	Kgosana Bagori Letlole; Mr Ndulamo Boitshepo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultants will take the request back to the company.</li> <li>No names have yet been confirmed. Names used so far are just references to known areas.</li> </ul>
Government Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant government stakeholders should be included in these meetings to answer some questions in more detail (eg: compensation and resettlement).</li> </ul>	Goboletswe John	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government representatives will be involved once the affected areas are more defined.</li> </ul>
Social Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer should behave in a socially responsible manner. This will include at least upgrading the local clinic as health impacts will definitely affect the community ó even if within WHO standards.</li> <li>Community should have access to health and school facilities that the company will need to provide for its workers.</li> <li>Do not hand over responsibility for health decisions to government when the project will be the cause of health risks here in Mmaphashalala.</li> </ul>	Kabo Kote Mr B Koontse Timmy Dichabeng Wetshootsile Mmape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC is not a service provider for health but we will commit to assisting government in implementing its health programme in the area if needed (for example upgrading health facilities, or schools, policing etc).</li> <li>CIC accepts that it has a social responsibility to the affected area.</li> <li>We are here to hear your comments and will document them and present them to CIC.</li> </ul>
Driller behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling and other project activities need to communicate better with individuals in whose land/kraals they are working. It is not acceptable to find someone working in our land without first discussing it with the owner.</li> </ul>	Morgan Madesu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This information will be passed on to the developer.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Pegs on fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are pegs in my fields and I want to cultivate ó what must I do?</li> </ul>	??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not remove the pegs as they are from other studies taking place. The specialists have spoken to the Kgoshi about these activities and he is aware of the reasons for the pegs. Continue planting your fields around the pegs.</li> </ul>

**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED PER VILLAGE**

**MEETING: Dovedale**

**DATE: 26 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 149 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
Ash dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the specific location of the ash dump and what is its size?</li> <li>• Will the area be fenced?</li> </ul>	Modiri Modikwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ash dump is located west of the Mmaphashalala fields (refers to the map). The location might change as co-disposal is an option but the final location will be decided early next year.</li> </ul>
Ash dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What type of plastic will be used underneath the ash dump as plastic can rot.</li> </ul>	Mokiri Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A specifically engineered geo-textile which is made using certain criteria created for use in ash dumps. These are used around the world to prevent pollution from water running through such dumps.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Conveyer Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How high will the conveyer belt be off the ground?</li> <li>• Who will maintain the conveyer?</li> <li>• How far apart are the overpasses?</li> <li>• Where will the conveyer belt be in relation to Dovedale?</li> </ul>	<p>Modiri Modikwa</p> <p>Mr Namane (Chief)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conveyer belt will be approximately 2 meters high and they will be maintained by CIC.</li> <li>• The overpasses will be approximately every 2km and will be able to be used by cattle and people. More regular passes will also be built just for pedestrians, depending on the movement of people in the area.</li> <li>• The conveyer belt location has been changed since the last meeting due to issues raised. It will not impact the Dovedale community. The position on the map may still move further away from Dovedale.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where will the tarred road end in relation to Dovedale?</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tarring of roads is to serve the project area. CIC is not planning to tar the road to Dovedale. Although CIC have had discussion with the government and it seems that government is planning to upgrade the roads in the area.</li> </ul>
Transmission lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where will the power lines run in relation to Dovedale?</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief)	The power lines will not run near to Dovedale. They will run south of the concession area but no final routes have been established as it is dependent on South African crossings.
Residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the residential development involve Dovedale?</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief)	At present no residential village is planned near to Dovedale. CIC has no specific preference for positioning the village only that it is not on coal; not on other concession areas, close enough to the mine and not down wind of the ash dump. The final decision for this location will be made by the land boards, local government and CIC. This village will be owned and managed by the Botswana government.
Infrastructure location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where will the concentration of infrastructure be?</li> <li>What is the size of the area to be mined?</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief) Thapelo Leareng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will be concentrated around the mine portal and power plant location.</li> <li>The area is approximately 15km wide but the exact size of area can't be given at this stage, studies are ongoing. The mining will be underground and only the box cut area cannot be used on the surface. The rest of the area can still be used for grazing.</li> </ul>
Mining phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community is disappointed that the Dovedale portal will not be mined now.</li> </ul>	Mokiri Adam	
Mining phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How far will the second phase of mining be from Dovedale village?</li> </ul>	Malebogo Sefemo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 8 km from the Dovedale portal. As studies continue it will be moved more west away from the community</li> </ul>



<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Mining phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When will the Mookane mine (phase 1) be built?</li> <li>When will the Dovedale mine (phase 2) be built?</li> </ul>	Matho Tshambase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction is due to start in 2008 and the operations of the mine should start 2010.</li> <li>Due to the uncertainty of the phasing a final answer for the start of the Dovedale mine can not be given. CIC commits to giving the VDC regular updates on the process.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be a plan to cater for local employment at the first mine?</li> </ul>	Matho Tshambase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The partnership with the government requires that as many as possible local Batswana are employed. CIC commits to skills transfer at the various levels of skill needed. CIC is working with the government on a local and national level and CIC is committed to preferential employment for members of the four affected villages.</li> </ul>
Employment/business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understands that Dovedale is encouraged to develop their entrepreneurial skills due to the mine not being developed in their area but would these business be sustainable?</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief) Pastor Ntshuti Ditlodi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community should equip themselves with skills that may be needed for the project. Such as computer skills, mechanics ECT. Then they should get their skills listed on the skills itinerary. CIC will develop a Social Development Plan with the community and this will identify small business that would be needed. Once these are identified the community can plan. Although they should not stop cultivating their land and rearing cattle, waiting for the mine.</li> </ul>
Employment/business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged the community to be positive and explained that businesses need to be sustainable and there is a certain element of risk involved.</li> </ul>	Mr Mooketsi (VDC chairman)	

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community has been informed that there has been a stop to land allocation in the area due to the mine. Can they still farm on their land?</li> </ul>	Matho Thsambase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community can continue all existing farming activities but any new development of infrastructure should be done north of the concession area.</li> <li>It is suggested that at next VDC meeting the land board should attend to clarify land issues.</li> </ul>
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We do not know where the concession area boundaries are.</li> </ul>	Mr Namane (Chief)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is suggested that the communities are taken on a site visit of the concession area. This was also suggested in the last round of meetings.</li> </ul>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the community be compensated for relocation at the beginning of the construction of the mine?</li> </ul>	Steven Sebubi	There will be no relocation of communities in CIC's current plan. If there is a loss of access to land then replacement land or compensation will be given.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>			
Acid rain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the emissions from the smoke stack pollute the rain water?</li> </ul>	Mokiri Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calcrete will be used to reduce the sulphur content of emission to World Bank standards, this would prevent acid rain.</li> </ul>
Subsidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will subsidence occur in Dovedale?</li> </ul>	Mokiri Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No underground mining will occur near Dovedale this was a specific decision that was taken.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is coal surrounding Dovedale, if they mine around Dovedale it may become an island.</li> </ul>	Kelebourne Namwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coal to the north of Dovedale is to be deep underground to be mined; therefore no mining will occur northward of the community.</li> </ul>
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What have the World Bank standards done to reduce the air pollution at Selebi Phikwe's mine?</li> </ul>	Levi Ramothakana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the first mine in southern Africa that is being built to World Bank standards. Therefore other current mines don't comply with these standards. For this project independent monitoring will occur and if the emissions go over the recommended levels the financial lenders can take over the mine.</li> </ul>
Calcrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be enough calcrete to last the life of the mine to ensure that the sulphur is reduced?</li> </ul>	Thapelo Leareng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From drilling results so far there will be enough calcrete for 120 years; therefore it will be available for the entire life of the mine.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
WATER			
Source of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which of the two sources of water mentioned will be used?</li> </ul>	Phenyo Mphase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At this stage the assumption is that all the water will come from the NSC-2 pipeline because this is important for the design of the pipeline. However the water quality of the pipeline is much higher than the well fields and has less salt than the well fields so blending the two sources will be needed to reduce the unnecessary use of high quality water. The volumes needed would depend on the size of the mine but currently it is 8.5 ó 12 million cubic litres of water a year will be needed for the mine. Both sources will be used as sources of water for compensation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have the developers considered damming the Mhalatswe river</li> </ul>	Phenyo Mphase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is Botswana government policy to use ground water and not to create dams due to the high percentage of loss due to evaporation in dams. A water retention dam will be built to cater for up to 60 days of water for the mine during any emergency/drought periods. The design of this dam will use methods to reduce evaporation losses.</li> </ul>
Ground water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If more boreholes are drilled in the area it will reduce or dry up the current boreholes. The mine will have a 60 day reserve in times of drought what will the local borehole owners do during drought time?</li> </ul>	Levi Ramothanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC has committed to providing an alternative water supply to any public water source that is negatively affected by the mine at any time ó including during a drought. .</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY VILLAGERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Water compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who should the community approach if their water dries up?</li> </ul>	Levi Ramothanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be a Relocation Action Committee formed of stakeholders from the affected communities. This will serve as a local reference and monitoring group which will represent the community. There is also a grievance procedure to lodge complaints at the Botswana office of CIC. Relating to compensation, it will be planned monitored and implemented and not ad hoc.</li> </ul>
Water compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will people be compensated for lost water? What is amount of compensation and how will it take place?</li> <li>How will infrastructure related to boreholes be compensated?</li> </ul>	Malebogo Kabo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash and/or replacement water would be compensation options. The Land Board compensation committee (in discussion with affected people) would be involved in compensating. This is not yet decided.</li> <li>A Hydro census is currently gathering data on borehole yields to establish behaviour of ground water. This will assist in knowing what water losses might need to be compensated. If compensated, the community will only be liable for the same expenses that they currently incur for the extraction of their water.</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER</b>			
Drillers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage was caused to fences by drillers, how will this be rectified?</li> </ul>	Matlho Tshambara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC committed to ensuring that the drilling contractors would repair all property that was damaged. Incidents should be reported to the VDC and they will follow it up with CIC.</li> </ul>

**MMAMABULA ENERGY PROJECT  
PARTICIPATORY TULI BLOCK MEETINGS  
ROUND 2  
ISSUES RAISED**

**MEETING: Tuli Block**

**DATE: 26 NOVEMBER 2006**

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH & SETSWANA**

**NO. OF ATTENDEES: 28 registered**

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY TULI BLOCK FARMERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
<b>MINE PROCESS</b>			
Undermining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will Dovedale village be undermined?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No undermining of any villages. This has been a conscious decision.</li> </ul>
Phased approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the timing for mining Dovedale?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No immediate mining will happen in Dovedale. A decision will be taken within the next 2 years.</li> </ul>
Extent of mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What area is to be mined?</li> <li>Will coal be exported to SA?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No coal will be exported, most power to be exported as there is a limited need in Botswana.</li> </ul>
Calcrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will calcrete be transported?</li> <li>Will trucks go over or under A1?</li> </ul>	Harold Swart John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calcrete will probably be trucked. Final decision not yet taken and routing is still undecided.</li> </ul>
Mine closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC must submit a closure plan to the Botswana Government before they receive a mining lease.</li> </ul>	Wimpy Biemond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a requirement that a closure plan must be submitted and funds must be made available for rehabilitation in the closure plan for the life of the mine and beyond, before a mining lease will be granted.</li> </ul>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Sighting of residential village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why is the residential village closer to Mmapashalala?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIC has no specific preference for positioning of the village but it must not be on coal nor on other concession areas, it must be close enough to work and not down wind of the ash dump. Specialists will assess various impacts and make recommendations in the EIA that will go to government to assist in government's final decision on placement of village.</li> </ul>

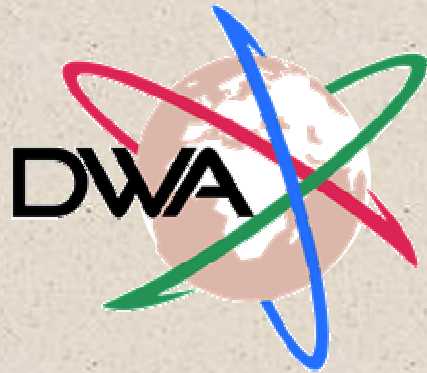
<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY TULI BLOCK FARMERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the village be open or closed?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities prefer that the villages be integrated to benefit from facilities. The Landboard and Government prefer the villages to be open, but not integrated.</li> </ul>
Conveyor belt position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conveyor will need to be protected from flooding of Bonwapitse River.</li> <li>What is the width of the conveyor belt and if the conveyor belt is fenced it will result in a loss of grazing land?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flooding is an engineering issue to be addressed.</li> <li>The conveyor will be approximately 10m wide.</li> <li>Compensation will be addressed as for any loss of access to land.</li> </ul>
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which routes will be used? Will local border posts be upgraded for transport? If not, there is little local benefit for Tuli farmers (e.g. Tourism).</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main route is from Gaborone, some smaller access will be through nearby border posts but with no decision taken on the need to upgrade infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the Tuli block and residential villages get power supply from stepped down local infrastructure?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Botswana Housing Dept will be managing the village and will decide on power supply depending on need. Botswana Power Corporation will decide on distribution of Botswana power.</li> </ul>
Ash dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What by products can be produced by the ash from the ash dump?</li> </ul>	Harold Swart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies are been carried out to look at Gypsum as a by-product.</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Employment figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What percentage of employment will be local?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and skills development will be undertaken to increase the numbers of locally employed in accordance with Botswana laws. Operations will need 1000 per mine and 700 for the power plant.</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>			
Water Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has water already been allocated from North South Carrier-2?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations with water affairs on use of NSC-2 are almost complete and will allocate water to the project.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there any guarantees that there will be sufficient water?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project can only go ahead if there is a guarantee of sufficient water.</li> </ul>

ISSUE CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY TULI BLOCK FARMERS	NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS	GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIC is exploring new well fields to the north of the project area. Potential to use water from both pipeline and well fields. Mine will also develop its own retention dam, with water for 60 days requirement, for use if necessary.</li> <li>• Government would prefer ground water where there is less evaporation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will water be drawn from Limpopo River?</li> </ul>	Stephan Versveld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No water from Limpopo.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there is sufficient ground water why is this water not used?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ground water has a high salt content so water from the North South Carrier-2 needs to be mixed with ground water to decrease the salt content to limit corrosion in the power plant.</li> </ul>
Loss of boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of drying up borehole from mining activities.</li> <li>• Major farming concern is depletion or loss of borehole water.</li> </ul>	Wimpy Biemond Chris Schoeman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project is assuming worst-case scenario. Studies of impacts on the water are still under way. These will need to be completed with the hydrocensus before we have solutions. Where water is affected it will need to be compensated. Detailed information will be available in the Draft EIA in January/February 2007.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuli boreholes have not been assessed.</li> </ul>	Wimpy Biemond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will forward information to Geohydrologists.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From what distance could the boreholes be affected?</li> </ul>	Harold Swart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on boreholes north and west of the Zurtfontein fault will be less. The impacts on boreholes south of the Zurtfontein fault will be higher.</li> <li>• For planning purposes the Project is assuming that all boreholes within the mining operational area will be affected.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water reserves are presently stored underground, will there be a need for water reservoirs to be built?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where water is lost as result of the Project it will be compensated/ replaced ó this is a commitment. CIC are committed to meeting all recommended requirements if they are to obtain international finance.</li> </ul>

<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY TULI BLOCK FARMERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFC standards state that an affected person must be placed in the same economic position or be better off than they were before the project started.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who would we contact should we have any problems with water?</li> </ul>	Chris Schoeman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regard to owners of freehold land one on one consultation may be considered. Methods of negotiation, how impacts will be mitigated and compensation will be agreed by the Botswana Government.</li> </ul>
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of camel thorn trees down stream of Matimba power station on Tropic of Capricorn.</li> <li>• Study undertaken by Ronnie Wiehann of Kulubear Game Lodge, Ellisras.</li> </ul>	Wimpy Biemond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geohydrological census is looking into well fields 30 km north of licence area and will assess quality, yields and behaviour to anticipate potential impacts and monitor on ongoing basis.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our indigenous plants are going to be destroyed.</li> </ul>	Mrs Biemond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The list provided will be delivered to the fauna and flora specialist to verify that these plants have been included in the studies.</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assuming the will be fencing along conveyor to protect cattle how will cattle and pedestrians move across the area?</li> </ul>	John Counihan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overpasses every 2 km and pedestrian crossings regularly using existing footpaths to help identify appropriate places for pedestrian crossings.</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER</b>			
Project Development and Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These meetings are a window dressing exercise. Why continue with them when it is known that this project is going ahead?</li> <li>• Will this project be listed on the Stock Exchange?</li> </ul>	Braam Coetzee Harold Swart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memoranda of Understanding have been signed and financing has not been approved.</li> <li>• To date no fatal flaws have been found but specialist studies are still continuing. Insufficient water would be a fatal flaw.</li> <li>• This project is listed on both the Canadian and the Botswana Stock Exchange.</li> </ul>



<b>ISSUE CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF ISSUE RAISED BY TULI BLOCK FARMERS</b>	<b>NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>GENERAL RESPONSE FROM PROJECT TEAM</b>
Affected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What reactions have been received from the affected villages?</li> </ul>	Marilyn Sykes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their main concerns are employment, influx of people, community benefits from access to mining facilities, air pollution and loss of water.</li> </ul>
Influx of foreigners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will the influx of foreigners be controlled?</li> </ul>	Chris Schoeman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is still being explored. As part of the Social Impact Assessment a development plan will be developed and implemented to try to limit impacts of an influx of people, issues around access to and zoned use of land, informal settlement which must be controlled by the Land Board and the establishment of recruitment centres away from the project area.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New cattle kraals have been noted within the mining area so people are already setting up to benefit from compensation.</li> </ul>	Wimpy Biemond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From household surveys and some field work there is an initial idea of who will be affected. This will continue in more detail to identify the exact land owners/users as soon as the mine plan is certain. At this time a Resettlement Action Plan will be developed for those affected by either economic or physical resettlement. Relocation will be undertaken according to World Bank standards. As soon as the area of impact is clear, a moratorium will be put in place to prevent further development of the lands. An asset inventory and land register will be undertaken. A resettlement committee would then be put in place with relevant government stakeholders to ensure that everything is transparent and open. World Banks standards require a minimum of 1-3 month notice. When the asset register is set up CIC will go to Land Board which will set up a compensation committee which, in consultation with affected people, will decide on appropriate compensation (cash, land, a combination of both etc).</li> </ul>



Environmental Impact Assessment  
for the  
Mmamabula Energy Project

COMMUNITY MEETINGS – Round 2

24-29 November 2006

# Welcome and Introductions



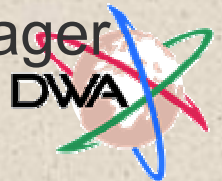
# Project Team

## CONSULTANT TEAM

- Mr Mike Everett                      ERM                      Project Co-ordinator
- Ms Andy Spitz                         ERM                      Facilitator
- Mr Nic Boersema                      DWA                      Social Impacts
- Mrs Helen Knight                      DWA                      Public Participation
- Ms Alison Fitzsimons                DWA                      Public Participation
- David Mompoti                                                      Setswana Presenter

## CIC ENERGY CORP

- Francois Badenhorst                      COO
- Anelise Taljaard                         Project Manager
- Dale Ter Haar                              Botswana Manager



# Agenda

- § Introductions
- § Objectives
- § Approach
- § Public Participation update
- § Updated Project description
- § Specialist studies
- § Issues and responses
- § Communication structure
- § Way forward
- § Closure



# Objectives of this Meeting

- § Update project information & record new issues
- § Respond to previously unanswered issues
- § Present more technical information
- § Identify appropriate communication structure
- § Obtain accurate attendance register for effective future communication

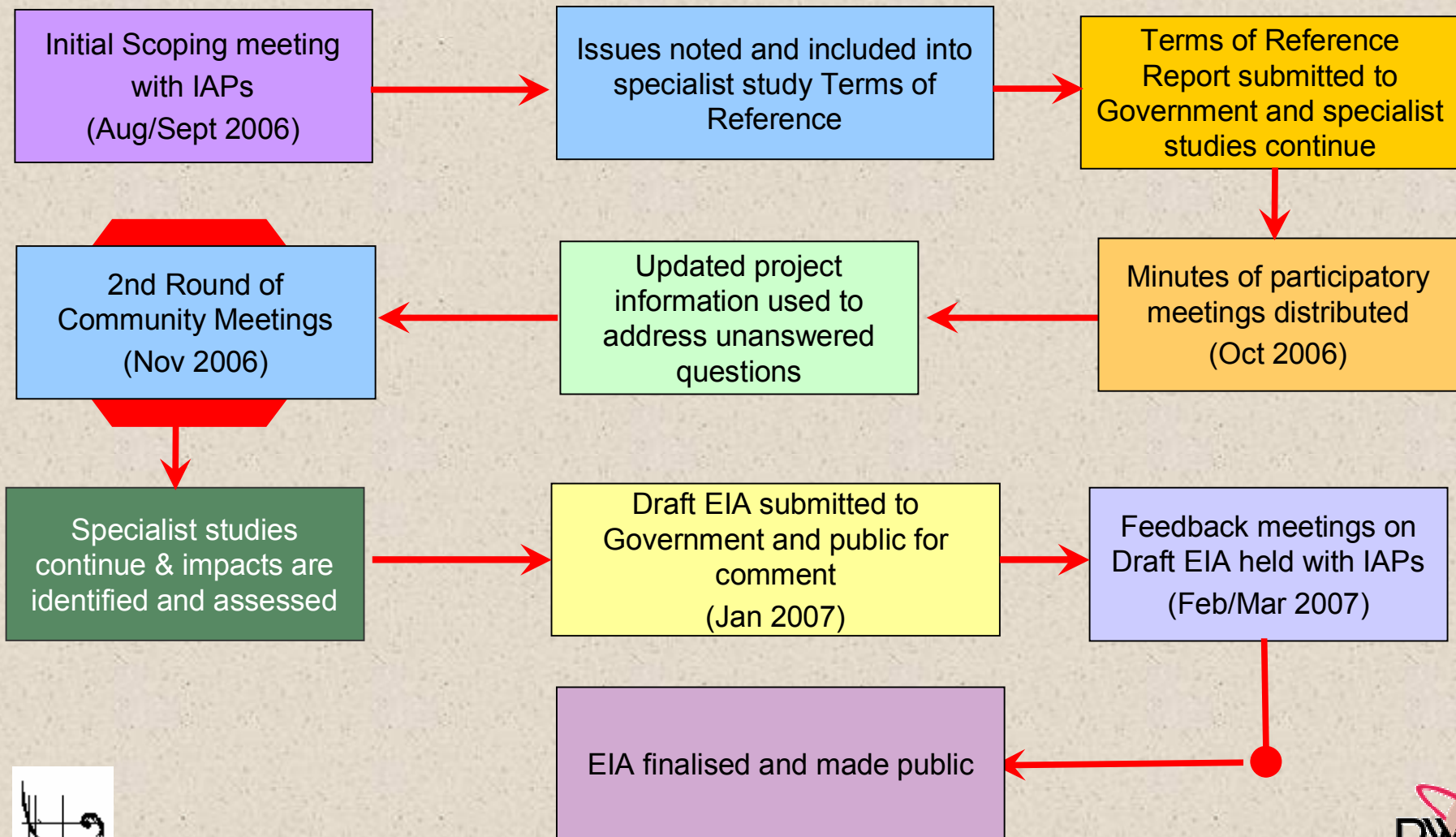


# Approach to this Meeting

- § Meeting should take approximately 3 hours
- § Write your questions on the paper provided
- § Ask questions related to one issue at a time
- § Do not repeat questions already asked
- § If you have any questions please raise your hand
- § State your name & organisation (if applicable)
- § Speak through the facilitator in the language of your choice
- § Summary notes of this meeting will be circulated



# Public Participation Update





# Project Components

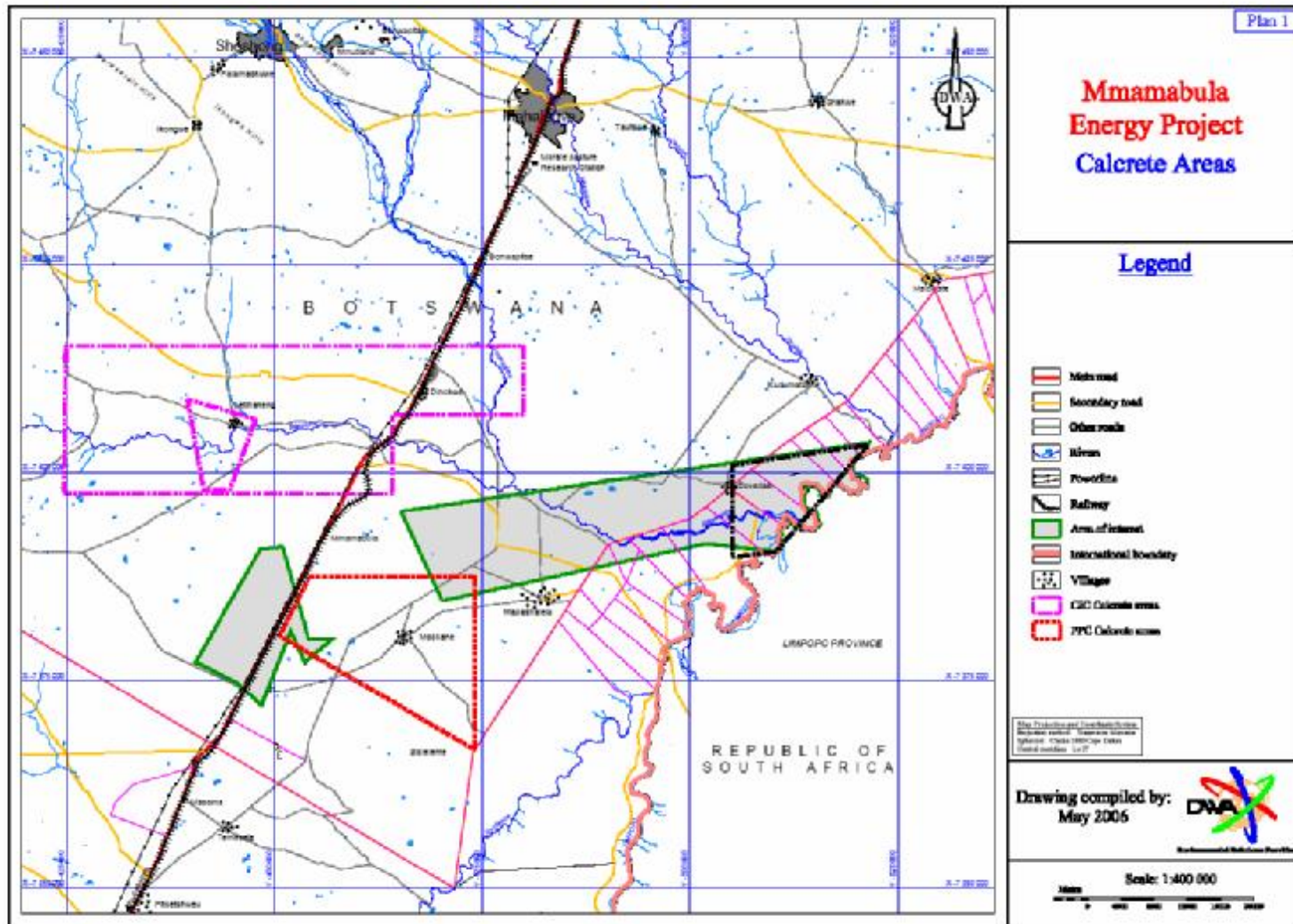
- § The Mmamabula Energy Project includes underground Coal Mines, a Power Plant, Transmission Lines and related Infrastructure
- § The Mine(s) are planned to be underground via box cuts
- § Conveyor belts to transport coal to power plant and ash to ash dump
- § Tax and royalties on coal sales will be paid to the Government of Botswana
- § Botswana Government have the option of acquiring up to 15% of the coal mine(s)



# Project Components (cont)

- § A Power Plant of up to 4800 MW is planned for development in 2 phases of 3 generating units each
- § 1 x 400 KV transmission line will transport power North in Botswana
- § An additional 400 KV line running South toward Gaborone has been planed.
- § 4 x 400 KV transmission lines will export power over the border to SA
- § Water requirements are between 8.5 and 12 million cubic meters/yr
- § Water solution includes the early completion of NSC2 and exploration of well fields
- § Limestone and calcrete options are being considered to reduce emissions

# Map of Mine areas & Calcrete



# Project Status - Mine

- § Proven resource of 1.3 billion tonnes
- § The Mookane mine will be developed first
- § Dovedale mine to be developed in the future
- § Bord & Pillar underground mining method with a possibility of selective Longwall mining
- § Expected average subsidence in some areas of 2m - 3m with a maximum of 4m
- § 2 Stockpiles – 48 hours at the mine and 30 - 45 days at the Power Plant
- § Conveyor belts from the mine with overpasses every 2 km and pedestrian bridges at regular intervals
- § Direct employment for each mine operation – approx 1000



# Project Status - Power Plant

- § Dry-cooled Power Plant with up to 6 x 810 MW units
- § 3 units will be built in the first phase with completion planned for 2012
- § Second phase decision to follow
- § Water – Zero Discharge Project
- § Emissions – first coal fired power plant designed to World Bank Standards in Southern Africa
- § Air Quality - World Health Organisation Standards
- § Calcrete needed is approx 340 000 t/yr
- § Related infrastructure
- § Waste disposal & management
- § Employment for operation of the Power Plant – approx 700



# Project Status - Transmission Lines

- § 4X400 KV lines into South Africa in 2 corridors
- § 1x400 KV line running North via Moropule to Selebi-Phikwe
- § Studies ongoing for another line going South
- § Corridors are determined but final routing will avoid settled areas

# Ongoing Specialist Studies

- § Social (community survey, economics, health)
- § Water (ground & surface)
- § Air (quality, emissions)
- § Biophysical (soil, fauna & flora)
- § Archaeology
- § Visual & Noise



# Social Impacts

- § Access to land (replacement land & compensation)
- § Access to employment & economic opportunities
- § Influx of outsiders, informal settlement, competition for land & economic resources
- § Changes to existing social & cultural environment
- § Quality & levels of service provision
- § Social development programmes
- § Health, safety and security risks



# Water Impacts

- § Ground water contamination and/or depletion
- § Local access to water (boreholes, cattle posts)
- § Undermining of the Bonwapitse River

# Air Quality Impacts

- § Emissions
- § Dust (ash; roads; conveyor belt)
- § Health impacts

# Biophysical Impacts

- § Soils (fertility & rehabilitation)
- § Fauna (biodiversity)
- § Flora (biodiversity and rehabilitation)

# Communication Mechanism

- § Aims of a communication mechanism:  
Effective community representation in project planning & implementation processes
- § Responsibilities of committee
- § Structure of committee - representation
- § Representation & timing

# Way Forward

- § Distribution of meeting notes
- § Land register and crop survey in affected areas
- § Compensation assessment with Land Board
- § Specialist assessment of impacts and mitigation measures
- § Draft EIA for government and public comment
- § Meetings to present findings and action plans
- § Completion of international ESIA & public disclosure



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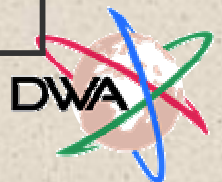
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**APPENDIX 8: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

## **GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE**

In accordance with the IFC Performance Standards an interim Grievance Mechanism has been drafted for, and committed to by, the developer. The mechanism is presented below.

**PS1 - Social and Environmental Assessment and Management**

*“The client will respond to communities’ concerns related to the project...will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities’ concerns and grievances about the client’s environmental and social performance”*

**PS2 - Labour and Working Conditions**

*“The client will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organisations,...) to raise reasonable workplace concerns...use an understandable and transparent process that provides feedback to those concerned”*

**PS4 - Community Health, Safety and Security**

*“A grievance mechanism should allow the affected community to express concerns about the security arrangements and acts of security personnel”*

**PS5 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**

*“The client will establish a grievance mechanism ...to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities...”*

**PS7 - Indigenous Peoples**

*“Ensure that the grievance mechanism established for the project ...is culturally appropriate and accessible for Indigenous Peoples”*

However, it is important to note that this mechanism will be refined during the Management Plan stage of the ESIA. At this time, the structures recommended by the consultants will be tailored to the needs of the project environment and will be developed WITH the developer and affected communities to ensure the establishment of culturally appropriate and accessible structures; allocation of responsible staff and allocation of necessary budgets. The grievance mechanism will take into account all the Action Plans required in the IFC Performance Standards and will find the best way to integrate these needs into an efficient and effective operating procedure.



# GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

