

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
SALDANHA BAY NETWORK
STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN
CAPE PROVINCE

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Report Title: **Social Impact Assessment for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project, Western Cape Province**

Project Number: **SE1376**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Eskom to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Saldanha Bay Strengthening project as part of the drive to increase electricity generation in Saldanha. With the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) planned for the area, it is essential to have electricity strengthened to accommodate high demand for electricity. This project is also required to facilitate integration of renewable energy. The proposed development will be located in the Saldanha Bay area, approximately 130km north west of Cape Town, in the Western Cape Province. This is within 20km from the coast in the Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM), which is part of the West Coast District Municipality (WCDM).

The scope of Saldanha Bay network strengthening project includes the following:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV Transmission Substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV Distribution Substation near the current Blouwater Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations. A servitude of 55m is required for each power line
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at Aurora Substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential social impacts associated with the proposed development and to recommend ways to reduce/avoid the negative social impacts and enhance the positive social impacts associated with the proposed development. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was undertaken by Candice Hunter and Pamela Sidambe of Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd, with an external review by Dr Neville Bews. This report contains the findings of the SIA for the EIA process for the proposed project. In reaching a conclusion, relevant legislations and guidelines were considered and they are discussed below.

Legislation and Guidelines

This section looks into detail the relevant planning and policy documents reviewed during the SIA process.

National Policies:

- » The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- » The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)

- » The National Energy Act (34 of 2008)
- » The Department of Energy Strategic Plan 2015-2020
- » National Development Plan 2030
- » National Climate Change Response White Paper (DEA, 2010)
- » White Paper on Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)

Provincial Policies:

- » Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework Draft 2013

Local and District Policies:

- » 2012-2016 West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- » 2014 West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- » 2011 Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- » 2012-2017 Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

Summary of the socio-economic profile of the study area

The Saldanha Network Strengthening project is located within the SBLM which forms part of the WCDM of the Western Cape Province.

Western Cape:

The Western Cape is located on the southern tip of the African continent between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. It is bordered by the Northern Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. The Western Cape's natural beauty makes the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions. Sectors such as finance, real estate, ICT, retail and tourism have shown substantial growth, and are the main contributors to the regional economy.

West Coast District Municipality:

The largest towns in the district are Vredenburg and Saldanha on the Cape Columbine peninsula and the main economic sectors include manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade, catering and tourism.

Saldanha Bay Local Municipality:

The SBLM is located within the WCDM, approximately 140km north of Cape Town on the south-eastern coastline of South Africa. The principal contributors to Saldanha Bay Municipality's GDP are services (15%), finance (12%), transport (16%), trade (13%), construction (5%), manufacturing (30%) and agriculture (7%). SBLM has the largest natural port in Africa and the area is earmarked as a regional engine for the development of the Western Cape Province (SBLM IDP 2012-2017). The main social problems in the SBLM are illiteracy and poverty. The income distribution is distorted in the SBLM to the disadvantage of the less economically secured people, who also represents the majority of the municipal area. Poor households are a result of a lack of

wage income, either due to unemployment or low-paying jobs. However, SBLM area is considered to be well serviced in terms of the extent and level of infrastructure available.

Land use character of the study area and prominent features:

The study area is characterised by some flat agricultural farm areas with primarily wheat production, game, cattle and sheep farming activities. There are few farmsteads sparsely populated in the area. Within the area there are also existing developments such as the Saldanha Bay Smelter, Langebaan Air Force Base and Independent Power Producers' Wind Farms. There are numerous nature reserves and significant tourism attractions of national relevance located in or near the study area, such as Thali Thali Game reserve, West Coast Fossil Park, West Coast National Park and the Elandsfontein and Hopfield Private Nature Reserves. Two secondary scenic routes (R27 and R45) also traverse the study area (WC SDF, 2011). The area is also characterised by a number of proposed development projects such as the Votem gas to power station that recently received authorisation and many other planned projects in various stages of development.

Social Impact Assessment

The environmental assessment framework for the assessment of impacts and the relevant criteria was applied to evaluate the significance of the potential social impacts. A summary of the potential positive and negative social impacts identified in the SIA for the proposed development are presented in Tables 1 - 4 below.

Table 1: Summary of social impacts during construction phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Direct employment and skills development	Medium (32) Positive	Medium (40) Positive
Economic multiplier effects	Low (27) Positive	Medium (33) Positive
Negative Impacts		
Safety and security risks	Medium (30) Negative	Low (16) Negative
Impacts on daily living and movement patterns	Medium (40) Negative	Low (24) Negative
Pressure on Economic & Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people	Low (27) negative	Low (21) Negative
Impacts associated with the man camp	Medium (30) Negative	Low (21) Negative
Nuisance impact (noise & dust)	Low (28) Negative	Low (21) Negative

Table 2: Summary of social impacts during operation phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Local Procurement for goods and services	Medium (21) Positive	Medium (24) Positive
Strengthening of energy generation infrastructure	Medium (60) Positive	N/A
Negative Impacts		
Visual and sense of place impacts	Medium (36) Negative	N/A
Impacts associated with the loss of agricultural land	Low (27) Negative	N/A
Impacts associated with Tourism	Medium (40) Negative	N/A

Table 3: Summary of cumulative social impacts

Cumulative Impact	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Positive Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impact from employment and business opportunities	Medium (33) Positive	Medium (45) Positive
Negative Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impacts associated with pressure on economic and Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people	Low (16) Negative	Low (16) Negative
Cumulative impacts on the sense of place and landscape	Low (27) Negative	Low (27) Negative

Table 4: Summary of social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Negative Impacts		
Impacts associated the decommissioning phase	Medium (40)	Low (32)

Recommendations

Based on the social assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- » A community liaison officer should be appointed during construction to assist with the management of social impacts and to deal with community issues through the

grievance mechanisms provided for the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which are in line with the International Finance Corporation Standards and Equator Principles.

- » In terms of employment related impacts, there is likely to be competition for the unskilled and semi-skilled job opportunities. Therefore, introducing outside workforce can provoke discontent in the local communities and can also put pressure on local basic services. Local labour should be given priority wherever possible to ensure that benefits accrue to the local communities as far as possible. Efforts should be made to involve local businesses during the construction activities as far as possible.
- » Local procurement of services and equipment where possible should be encouraged in order to enhance the economic multiplier effect. This aspect would serve to mitigate other subsequent negative impacts such as those associated with the inflow of outsiders to the area, the increased pressure on infrastructure and services in the area as a result of inflow of people to the area, as well as the safety and security concerns.
- » The community should be involved in the process as far as possible (encourage co-operative decision making and partnerships with local community through on-going consultations).
- » Considering the concerns of the landowners regarding the potential for a man-camp to be associated with the project, and the relative proximity of the proposed development to the local towns, it is recommended that no persons be housed on site.
- » In order to minimise safety and security risks, implement mitigation measures such as securing the site, having security personnel at the entrance of the site, ensuring all personnel have access cards to reduce and avoid negative impacts.
- » Employ mitigation measures to minimise the noise pollution and damage to existing roads, such as limiting construction vehicles to normal working hours, avoiding weekend and public holidays operations, the developer should repair damaged roads, implementing dust suppression measures.
- » Implement a system during construction to ensure the gates to the landowners' properties are always closed to avoid loss of livestock.
- » Safety and security risks should be taken into account during the planning/construction phase of the proposed project. Access control, security and management should be implemented to limit the risk of crime increasing in the area as a result of the project.
- » Construction activities should be limited to daylight working hours as far as possible to avoid being a nuisance to landowners that offer tourist accommodation.

Conclusion

The proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project is unlikely to result in permanent damaging social impacts. The potential positive impacts outweigh the potential negative impacts associated with the improvement in electricity generation.

The potential for positive socio-economic benefits can be realised. The Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project is necessary for the improvement of current electricity capacity in the area and it will allow for the meeting of the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation in the area. The strengthening project will also contribute to temporary employment during construction and the local businesses are likely to benefit from supplying goods and services.

However, the project will also bring with it some negative impacts such as potential in-migration of people, alteration to the visual sense of place and landscape as well as safety and security risks, which can be minimised. From a social perspective it is concluded that the project could be developed subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and management actions contained in this report.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1. INTRODUCTION	10
1.1. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	10
1.2. Terms of Reference	11
1.3. Specialist Details.....	12
1.4. Declaration of Independence	12
1.5. Project Overview.....	12
2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH	16
2.1. Approach to Study	16
2.2. Data Collection	16
2.3. Public Participation Process	18
2.4. Impact Evaluation Method	19
2.5. Limitations and Assumptions	21
3. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES	22
3.1. National Policies.....	22
3.2. Provincial Policies.....	29
3.3. District and Local Municipalities Policies	31
3.4. Conclusion	37
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	38
4.1. Western Cape Province	38
4.2. West Coast District Municipality	39
4.3. Saldanha Bay Local Municipality.....	39
4.4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis.....	43
4.5. Land use character of the study area and prominent features	45
4.6. Planned developments in the area.....	46
5. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL IMPACTS	49
5.1. Construction phase	50
5.2. Operation Phase	58
5.3. Cumulative Impacts	62
6. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE	65
7. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES	66
8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FOR THE NO-GO OPTION.....	67
9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
APPENDIX A: SIA Environmental Management Programme (EMPR).....	74
Appendix B: Minutes of meetings during SIA stakeholder consultation process.....	84
Appendix C: Declaration of Independence and CV	109
Appendix D: Declaration of Independence	115
APPENDIX E: External Reviewer’s Report, Declaration Of Independence & CV	117

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the proposed power line route alternatives and potential transmission substation sites	15
Figure 2: Research methodology and sources diagram	18
Figure 3: Key stakeholders associated with the proposed development	44
Figure 4: Landowners Map (also showing Proposed Developments)	48

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of social impacts during construction phase	iii
Table 2: Summary of social impacts during operation phase	iv
Table 3: Summary of cumulative social impacts	iv
Table 4: Summary of social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase	iv
Table 5: Meeting Schedule	17
Table 6: Impact assessment on direct employment opportunities	51
Table 7: Economic multiplier effects impact assessment	52
Table 8: Assessment of safety and security impacts	54
Table 9: Assessment of impacts on daily living and movement patterns	55
Table 10: Assessment of impacts economic and social infrastructure	56
Table 12: Assessment of nuisance impacts (noise, dust and damage to roads)	57
Table 13: Assessment of impacts associated local procurement of goods and services	59
Table 14: Assessment of impacts associated with development of electricity network capacity	60
Table 15: Impacts on sense of place.....	61
Table 16: Impact assessment of the effect of the project on the tourism sector	61
Table 17: Cumulative impacts of employment and business opportunities	62
Table 18: Cumulative impacts associated with in-migration of people	64
Table 19: Cumulative impacts on the sense of place assessment	64
Table 20: Social impacts associated with decommissioning.....	66
Table 21: Summary of social impacts during construction phase	67
Table 22: Summary of social impacts during operation phase	68
Table 23: Summary of cumulative social impacts	68
Table 24: Summary of social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase	68

List of Abbreviations

CNA	Community Needs Assessment
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy
DM	District Municipality
EAP	Economically Active Population
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EMZ	Environmental Management Zone
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HA	Hectares
HD	Historically Disadvantaged
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IPP	Independent Power Producer
KPA	Key Performance Area
kV	Kilovolts
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
MW	Megawatt
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NDP	National Development Plan
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
PV	Photovoltaic
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy IPP Procurement programme
SBLM	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIPs	Strategic Infrastructure Projects
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
WCDM	West Coast District Municipality
WCP	Western Cape Province

1. INTRODUCTION

Eskom Holding SOC Limited appointed Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the construction and operation of the proposed distribution (Dx) substation, transmission (Tx) substation and power lines in. As part of the EIA process, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was required to be undertaken. The proposed development will be located in the Saldanha Bay area, approximately 130km north-west of Cape Town, in the Western Cape Province. This is within 20km from the coast in the Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM), which is part of the West Coast District Municipality (WCDM).

The towns closer to the proposed sites are Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg. A number of private landowners will be impacted by the proposed development. This report contains the findings of the social impact assessment to fulfil the requirements of the EIA process.

1.1. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

SIA is regarded as "the process of assessing or estimating, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions or project developments, particularly in the context of appropriate national, state, or provincial environmental policy legislation" (Becker et al, 2003). The social impacts are associated with all social concerns of any public or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, and relate to one another. It also has to do with individuals' culture, norms, values and beliefs, participation in community activities, and the manner in which they meet their needs and cope as a society (Becker and Vanclay 2003). The changes brought about by development projects should have benefits that outweigh the costs for the project to be meaningful to the community. If the costs outweigh benefits, it is important to devise mitigation plans to for the improvement of the situation.

SIA practitioners utilise the SIA instrument or methodology to determine the social impacts from a project and to provide ways to mitigate potential impacts (Vanclay, 2003). Amongst the many SIA phases, it is always important to include the public consultation process in order to gather the views of those likely to be impacted by the development. SIA is mainly concerned with human dimensions of the environment, hence SIA is,

"the process of analysing (predicting, evaluating and reflecting) and managing the intended and unintended consequences on the human environment of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions"

so as to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment (Vanclay, 2003: 2)."

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) sets out a number of principles which underpin environmental management in South Africa. A number of these principles relate to the social dimension of sustainable development and public process requirements such as transparency, accountability, democracy and environmental justice. The following principle outlines the basis for a Social Impact Assessment:

Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.

More specifically, the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities must be considered and assessed. SIA is a useful planning tool that can assist the project proponent to conceptualise and implement a project in a manner which would see the identified negative social impacts addressed through avoidance or mitigation and the positive impacts realised and optimised. It also allows the community to anticipate, plan for, and deal with the social changes once they come to effect. In this sense then the SIA is an indispensable part of the EIA, the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and any participative activity (e.g. community involvement in mitigation and monitoring during planning and implementation). The purpose of a SIA report is to present baseline information regarding the social environment and to identify possible social impacts that may come about as a result of a project. The report specifies the most likely associated social impacts to occur from the proposed project. Also methods to enhance positive impacts and ways of avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative impacts identified.

1.2. Terms of Reference

The main aim of the SIA report is to assess the potential social impacts that may arise from the proposed development (i.e. the Saldanha Bay strengthening project), and to recommend the most suitable mitigation/enhancements measures from a social perspective. The purpose of the study:

- » To provide baseline information describing the social environment affected by the proposed development
- » To identify, describe and assess possible social risks/ fatal flaws and social impacts that may come about as a result of the proposed development (in terms of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project); and

- » To suggest ways in which these impacts can be mitigated or enhanced, aiming at maximising opportunities and avoiding and or reducing negative social impacts, including cumulative impacts.

1.3. Specialist Details

The social impact assessment report was prepared by Candice Hunter and Pamela S. Sidambe of Savannah Environmental.

Candice Hunter is a SIA specialist with a Master's degree in Environmental Management and an advanced certificate in SIA from the University of Johannesburg. Pamela S. Sidambe is an SIA specialist who holds a Master's degree in Social Impact Assessment from the University of Johannesburg, an Honours in Development Studies and a Bachelor's degree in Community Development both from the University of South Africa (UNISA).

The report has been reviewed by Dr Neville Bews, an independent external SIA specialist with over 10 years of consulting experience in the field of SIA. He holds a PhD in Sociology and many other certificates.

1.4. Declaration of Independence

Refer to Appendix C and D for the signed declaration of independence for the SIA specialists, Candice Hunter and Pamela S. Sidambe of Savannah Environmental.

1.5. Project Overview

1.5.1. Project background and description

As part of the envisaged developments in the Saldanha Bay area, Eskom has been prompted to re-assess the capability of the existing electricity network in the area in order to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation. Power to the Saldanha Bay area is supplied from Aurora substation which is located 28km east of Saldanha Bay. Aurora substation supplies the Blouwater, Saldanha steel and smelter substations. From the load forecast for the area, it is evident that there will be a constraint at Aurora substation. The projected new load of approximately 200 MVA that will be realised in the area together with the natural load growth will increase Aurora Substation demand from 517 MVA to approximately 890 MVA in year 2030. The firm capacity in the area will be exceeded in 2018 if the additional loads are to be supplied from Aurora Substation. The transformation capacity is also insufficient to evacuate all of the potential renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885 MW.

Eskom is therefore proposing the implementation of the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project. The scope of this project includes the following:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV transmission substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV distribution substation near the current Blouwater Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations. A servitude of 55m is required for each power line.
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at aurora substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

1.5.2. Project location

The proposed distribution substation (Dx), transmission substation (Tx) and power lines will be located in the Saldanha Bay area, approximately 130km north west of Cape Town, in the Western Cape Province. The site of the proposed substations and power lines will be within 20km from the coast and falls within the SBLM, which is part of the WCDM. The closest towns are Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg.

1.5.3. Alternatives being assessed

There are three alternatives under consideration for the proposed substation sites and power line corridors (See figure 1). Should the project be authorised by the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Eskom will then enter into a negotiation process with each affected landowner. The process of negotiating a servitude is independent of the EIA process, and will be undertaken directly by Eskom.

1.5.4. Construction phase

- » *Duration:* It is estimated that the construction phase for the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will be about 36 months.
- » *Capital expenditure:* The total construction capital expenditure associated with Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project is estimated to be R800 million (2016-rand value). The expenditure during the construction phase will create business opportunities at a regional and local scale.

- » *Employment opportunities and wages:* The Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project is likely to create approximately 150 employment opportunities. Of this, approximately 40% of the opportunities will be available to low-skilled workers (construction labourers, security staff etc.), 40% semi-skilled workers (drivers, equipment operators etc.), and 20% skilled personnel (engineers, land surveyors, project managers, etc.). The majority of low-skilled and semi-skilled opportunities are likely to be available to local workers.
- » *Labour accommodation:* Most labourers are likely to be sourced from within the local area and will not be housed on site, given the relative proximity of the site to nearby towns. Rental accommodation will be sourced in the local area for employees not from the local area.
- » *Transportation of components and equipment:* Vehicular transport will be used for transportation of project components and equipment to the proposed site via the national, secondary and internal access roads. Some of the components may be defined as abnormal loads in terms of the Road Traffic Act (Act No. 29 of 1989)¹ by virtue of the dimensional limitations. Typical civil engineering construction equipment will need to be brought to the site (e.g. excavators, trucks, graders, compaction equipment, cement trucks, etc.). The access road will either be off the R27 or the R45.

1.5.5. Operation phase

- » *Duration:* The Saldanha Bay network strengthening project is planned to be operational for at least 25 years.
- » *Employment:* Operational and maintenance crews would be required for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project. Based on information provided by the developer, no new employment opportunities will be created as a result of the operation and maintenance of the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project. The existing Eskom staff members will be responsible for the maintenance of the substations and power lines.

1.5.6. Decommissioning phase

The Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project is anticipated to have a lifespan in excess of 25 years. At the end of its lifespan, it is possible that the infrastructure could be replaced with more modern technology or refurbished. However, this will depend on the need for the infrastructure at the time. Disassembling and replacement activities will require the transport of abnormal loads to and within the site. Decommissioned components will be removed from the site and reused, recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements.

¹ A permit will be required for the transportation of abnormal loads on public roads.

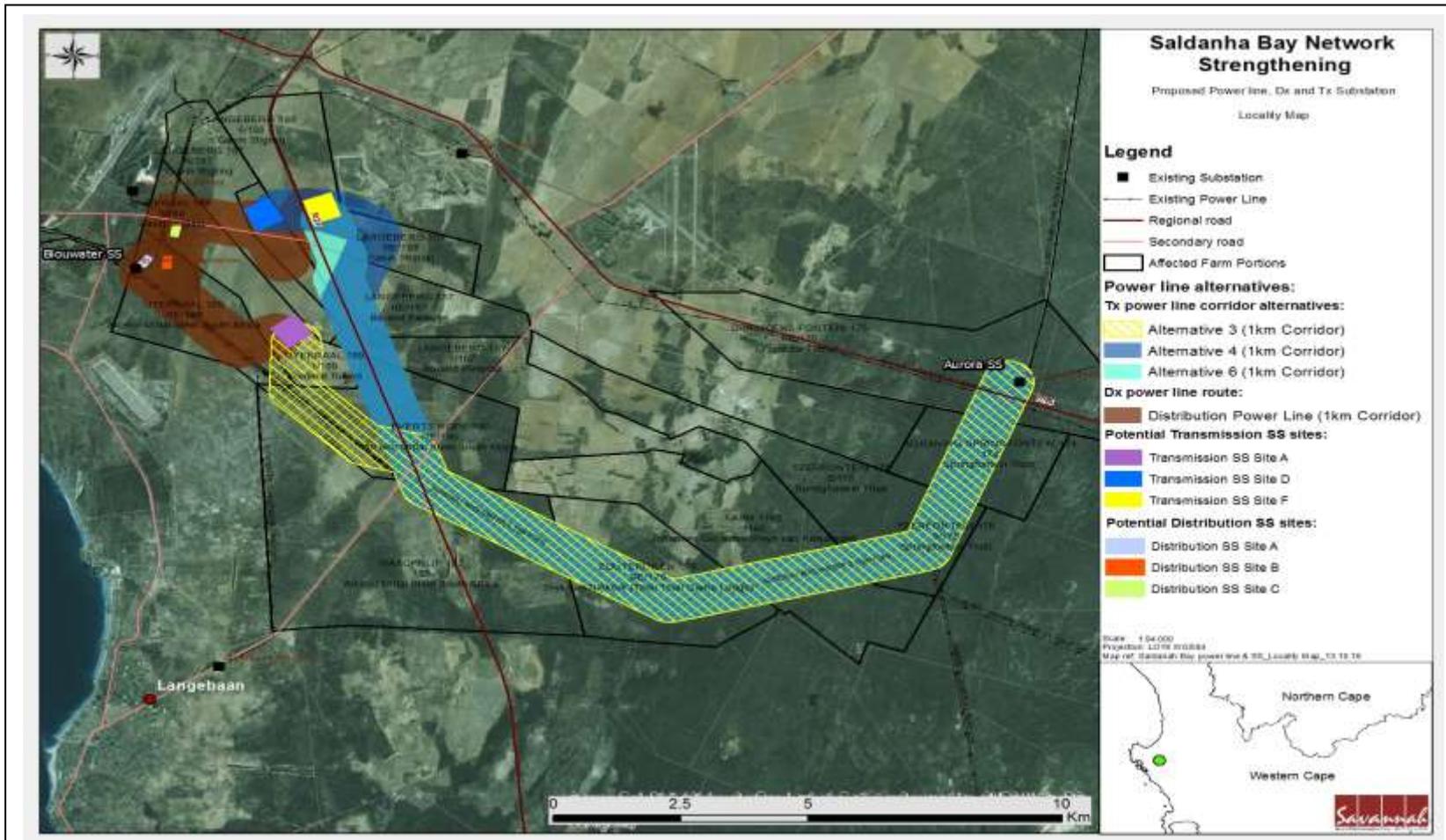


Figure 1: Location of the proposed power line route alternatives and potential transmission substation sites

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

2.1. Approach to Study

The main aim for the social report is to determine the social impacts that may arise from the proposed development and to recommend any mitigation or enhancement measures required. The approach followed is based on the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning guidelines for social impact assessment (February 2007). The foundation for this guideline is the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) guideline.

The SIA process objectives are to:

- Provide a description of the project (type, scale), the site, communities and stakeholders likely to be affected by the proposed development;
- Collect data on the state of the social environment prior to the development;
- Identify and consult with affected parties, so as to identify potential impacts that may result from the proposed development;
- Assess and document significance of social impacts associated with the proposed development;
- Assess the project and its feasible alternatives, and identify possible mitigation and enhancement measures; and
- Develop an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

2.2. Data Collection

Scientific, primary and secondary data sources (refer to Figure 2) were utilised to inform the SIA. Consultations with the affected and interested parties (detailed in Appendix B) provided the primary information for the assessment. Meetings were arranged with impacted landowners, the local municipality and other key stakeholders. A project specific questionnaire was developed and utilised in these meeting (see minutes of meetings in Appendix B).

Primary data sources for the SIA included the following:

- » a site visit was undertaken on the 5th August 2016. Observations were made while on site and within the study area;
- » meetings were arranged and held with key representative stakeholders, both directly and indirectly affected to collect primary social data (refer to table 5);
- » Stakeholders that were unable to meet were briefed over the phone on the background of the project, an overview of the environmental assessment

process was provided and John Meyer met with such stakeholders on the 26th of September.

- » A project specific questionnaire was developed and utilised for the semi-structured meetings (refer to minutes of meetings in Appendix B). These meetings formed the basis of the primary data collection and assisted with the gathering of baseline information as well as establishing the stakeholders' perceptions, interests and concerns on the proposed development.

Table 5: Meeting Schedule

Meeting	Meeting Time	Venue
WEDNESDAY 10 AUGUST 2016		
Impacted Landowner Focus Group Meeting – De Wet Steyn & Johannes Steyn (van Helsdingen) – 174, 176 & 178	9:30 – 10:30	Farm Springfontein (174)
Mr Thys van Nierkerk	11.30 – 12.30	Thali Thali Game Lodge
Focus Group Meeting with Landowners Meeting (represented by Darryl Hunt) Stigling and Tolken	14:00 - 15:00	Boardroom at Anyskop
THURSDAY 11 AUGUST 2016		
Impacted Landowner Francois Turner	11:00 – 12:00	Hopefields Farm (176)
Impacted landowner Steyn Family, Steyn GS & Franco Steyn	13:15 – 1430	Zyfontein Farm

To enhance the report, secondary data sources listed below were examined to extract relevant information for the study.

- Background information on the project;
- Project maps;
- Aerial study of the project site through use of the latest version of Google Earth 7.1 (2016);
- The 2011 South African Census results and the local government handbook;
- The scoping report – to ensure that all social issues identified prior to commencement of the EIA phase are addressed within this SIA;
- Planning documentation such as the district municipality (DM) integrated development plan (IDP), spatial development framework (SDF) and the as well as the local municipality IDP and policies;
- Relevant guidelines, policies, and planning frameworks outlined in Section 3 of this report;

- Similar specialist studies in the Western Cape Province and South Africa as a whole;
- Literature reviews of social issues associated with substation and power line developments; and
- The project stakeholder database.

Information that was relevant to the project was identified and assessed from these sources within the context of the pre-construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed project. Data collected was evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively as well as through use of professional experience and judgement. Quantitative unlike qualitative data is usually straight forward and not subjective. With regards to qualitative data, various interpretations are usually given as people are impacted by the same social issues in a different way and the magnitude of the effect varies. This often makes it difficult to rank the results the same way for different parties affected or interested in the project.

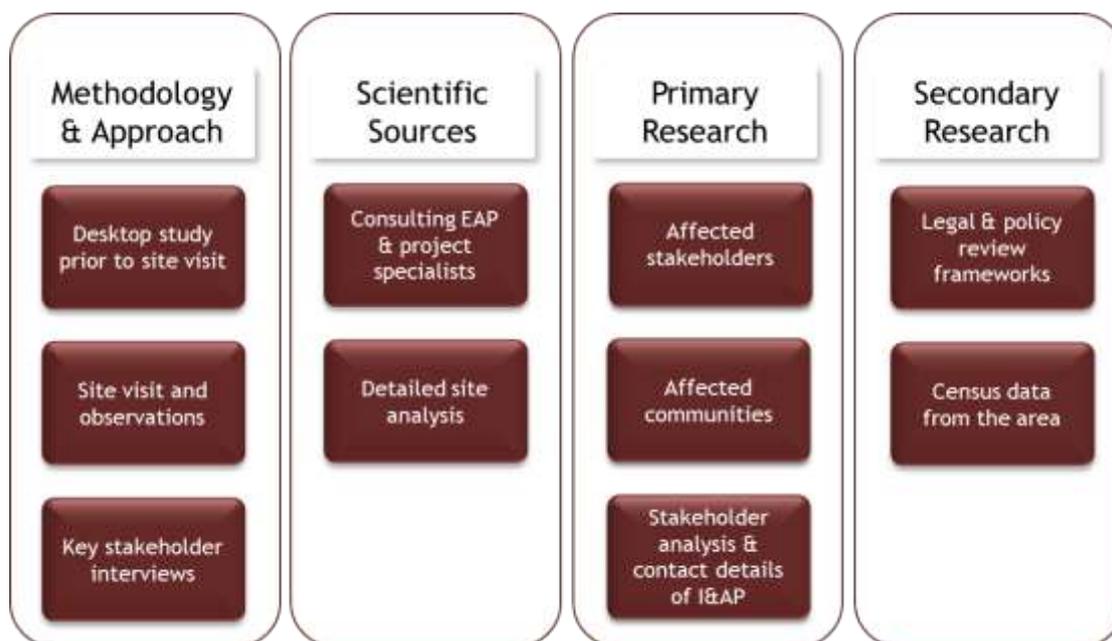


Figure 2: Research methodology and sources diagram

2.3. Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) played an important part in the EIA process. The process of stakeholder disclosure consultation is an ongoing overarching requirement that applies to the entire SIA process, and where possible, the PPP and SIA processes have been integrated. Effective consultation with stakeholders is important to understand the concerns and requirements of affected communities and ensuring their participation in the formulation and refinement of the project design. Relevant stakeholders are informed about the proposed project and thereafter are able to register and participate in the

environmental impact assessment process. The communications during the PPP and written submission of comments have been reviewed and issues raised through this process have been incorporated into the SIA where relevant. The PPP involves raising awareness of the proposed development by providing information about the proposed project to all interested and affected parties and providing an opportunity for these parties to raise any issues and/or concerns regarding the project. Consultations were of critical importance in gaining insights into the key environment and social issues and concerns of communities and other stakeholders, and in aiding the development of potential strategies for addressing these impacts.

2.4. Impact Evaluation Method

This section provides an overview of the method used to identify and evaluate the social impacts for the construction and operation phase of the solar energy facility. The main objective is to determine the social risks and opportunities, and positive and adverse impacts of the project. The methodology below allows for the evaluation of the overall effect of a proposed activity on the social environment. This includes an assessment of the significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The significance of social impacts is to be assessed by means of the criteria of extent (scale), duration, magnitude (severity), probability (certainty) and direction (negative, neutral or positive).

- » The **nature**, which shall include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.
- » The **extent**, wherein it will be indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional:
 - * Local extending only as far as the development site area – assigned a score of 1;
 - * Limited to the site and its immediate surroundings (up to 10 km) – assigned a score of 2;
 - * Will have an impact on the region – assigned a score of 3;
 - * Will have an impact on a national scale – assigned a score of 4; or
 - * Will have an impact across international borders – assigned a score of 5.
- » The **duration**, wherein it will be indicated whether:
 - * The lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0–1 years) – assigned a score of 1;
 - * The lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2–5 years) – assigned a score of 2;
 - * Medium-term (5–15 years) – assigned a score of 3;
 - * Long term (> 15 years) – assigned a score of 4; or
 - * Permanent – assigned a score of 5.
- » The **magnitude**, quantified on a scale from 0–10, where a score is assigned:
 - * 0 is small and will have no effect on the environment;

- * 2 is minor and will not result in an impact on processes;
 - * 4 is low and will cause a slight impact on processes;
 - * 6 is moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
 - * 8 is high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); and
 - * 10 is very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.
- » The **probability of occurrence**, which shall describe the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability will be estimated on a scale, and a score assigned:
- * Assigned a score of 1–5, where 1 is very improbable (probably will not happen);
 - * Assigned a score of 2 is improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
 - * Assigned a score of 3 is probable (distinct possibility);
 - * Assigned a score of 4 is highly probable (most likely); and
 - * Assigned a score of 5 is definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).
- » The **significance**, which shall be determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high.
- » The **status**, which will be described as *either positive, negative or neutral*.
- » The degree to which the impact can be *reversed*.
- » The degree to which the impact may cause *irreplaceable loss of resources*.
- » The degree to which the impact can be *mitigated*.

The **significance** is determined by combining the criteria in the following formula:

S = (E+D+M) P; where

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

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

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

- » > 60 points: High (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

2.5. Limitations and Assumptions

A number of limitations were experienced during the SIA process, which include:

- In terms of statistical data for any area in South Africa, the most recent census results available are for 2011. It has been five years since the census survey was undertaken, which makes the data available difficult to depend on. Many changes have taken place since the last count. However, the census results are official, hence that is the source which was utilised in reaching conclusions contained in this report.
- To have a better understanding of the community of interest, the latest district and local municipality policies and plans were consulted for relevant information. In some cases, these plans and policies may be outdated and not reflecting the true socio-economic dynamics of the community.
- This report was compiled with information available to the specialist at the time of executing the study. A number of sources, though not exhaustive, were consulted for information regarding the proposed development.
- Project details had been finalised by the project proponent at the time of finalising the report. This could indicate that some of the projections may be higher or lower than what is included in this report.
- It was assumed that the information gathered from the developer, the independent environmental practitioner and the public participation consultant throughout the research exercise was accurate.

3. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

A review of the policy environment provides valuable insight into the government's priorities and plans. The review of the relevant planning and policy documents was undertaken as a part of the SIA process. The key documents reviewed included:

National Policies:

- » The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
- » The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- » The National Energy Act (34 of 2008)
- » National Development Plan 2030
- » National Climate Change Response White Paper (DEA, 2010)
- » White Paper on Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)

Provincial Policies:

- » Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework Draft 2013

Local and District Policies:

- » West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2016)
- » West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2014)
- » Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2011)
- » Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2017)

The legislative and policy context plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with a proposed development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its suitability with regards to the key planning and policy documents. A brief overview of the most relevant policies, plans and guidelines, in relation to the proposed development are discussed in this section below.

3.1. National Policies

Any project contributing to the objectives mentioned within the national policies discussed briefly below could be considered strategically important for the nation. A brief review of the most relevant national policies is provided below.

3.1.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) has been adopted as the supreme law of the country and forms the foundations for a democratic society in which fundamental human rights are protected. In terms of the environment, Chapter 2 Section 24 states that everyone has a right:

- (a) *"To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and*
(b) *To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:*
- i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;*
 - ii. promote conservation; and*
 - iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development."*

Chapter 7 defines the role of local government in its community. Five objectives of local government are described in Chapter 7 Section 152:

- » to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- » to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- » to promote social and economic development;
- » to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- » to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matter of local government.

The Constitution outlines the need to promote social and economic development. An SIA is a requirement for sustainable development as it assesses the social impacts associated with development and aims towards safeguarding people's future well-being. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will promote social and economic development opportunities by providing an electricity network in the area in order to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885MW.

3.1.2. The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)

NEMA is the legislation setting out the framework for environmental management in South Africa. The Act promotes cooperative environmental governance and establishes principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment.

An overarching principle in Chapter 1 emphasises that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The EIA Regulations (Government Notices R982-985 of December 2014) define an EIA as 'the process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application'. The SIA aims to fulfil these requirements by providing all social information relevant to the consideration of the project.

3.1.3. The National Energy Act (34 of 2008)

One of the objectives of the National Energy Act is to promote diversity of supply of energy and its sources. In this regard, the preamble makes direct reference to renewable resources, including:

"To ensure that diverse energy resources are available, in sustainable quantities, and at affordable prices, to the South African economy, in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, taking into account environmental management requirements; to provide for increased generation and consumption of renewable energies (Preamble)."

The National Energy Act aims to ensure that diverse energy resources are available, in sustainable quantities and at affordable prices, to the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, taking into account environmental management requirements and interactions amongst economic sectors, as well as matters relating to renewable energy. The Act provides the legal framework which supports the development of renewable energy facilities for the greater environmental and social good. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will support economic growth by providing an electricity network in the area in order to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885MW.

The Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006), as amended

The Electricity Regulation Act, 2006, replaced the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act No. 41 of 1987), as amended, with the exception of Section 5B, which provides for the funds for the energy regulator for the purpose of regulating the electricity industry. The Act establishes a national regulatory framework for the electricity supply industry and introduces the National Energy Regulator as the custodian and enforcer of the National Electricity Regulatory Framework. The Act also

provides for licences & registration as the manner in which generation, transmission, distribution, trading & the import and export of electricity are regulated.

3.1.4. Department of Energy Strategic Plan 2015-2020

The Department of Energy (DoE) is mandated to ensure secure and sustainable provision of energy for socio-economic development. This is achieved by developing an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for the entire energy sector and promoting investment in accordance with the IRP which focuses on energy. The DoE strategic outcome-orientated goals include:

1. *Security of Supply*: to ensure that energy supply is secure and demand is well managed
2. *Infrastructure*: to facilitate an efficient, competitive and responsive energy infrastructure network.
3. *Regulation and Competition*: to ensure that there is improved energy regulation and competition.
4. *Universal Access and Transformation*: to ensure that there is an efficient and diverse energy mix for universal access within a transformed energy sector.
5. *Environmental Assets*: to ensure that environmental assets & natural resources are protected and continually enhanced by cleaner energy technologies.
6. *Climate Change*: to implement policies that adapt to & mitigate the effects of climate change.
7. *Corporate Governance*: To implement good corporate governance for effective and efficient service delivery.

The DoE Strategic Plan 2015-2020 Programme 4 on *Electrification and Energy Programme and Project Management* aims at managing, coordinating and monitoring programmes and projects focused on access to energy. Sub-programmes within Programme 4 include: Integrated national electrification programme, programme and projects management office, energy infrastructure. The Strategic plan also discusses long-term infrastructure and capital plans. The proposed project is in line with the DoE Strategic Plan 2015-2020 as the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will contribute in facilitating an efficient, competitive and responsive energy infrastructure.

3.1.5. National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. Given the complexity of national development, the plan sets out a number of interlinked priorities, some of which include:

- » Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption.
- » Focusing on key capabilities of people and the state.
- » Building a capable and developmental state.

Enabling milestones include:

- » Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- » Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- » Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial gender and disability makeup.
- » Increase the quality of education.
- » Provide affordable access to quality health care.
- » Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- » Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- » Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- » Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- » Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.

The National Development Plan aims to provide a supportive environment for growth and development, while promoting a more labour-absorbing economy.

The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will create jobs in the local area as well as assist in creating a competitive infrastructure based on terms of energy contribution to the national grid.

3.1.6. National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)

South Africa's response to climate change has two objectives: 1) to effectively manage the inevitable climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity; and 2) to make fair contribution to the global efforts to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system

within a timeframe that enabled economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner. The paper proposes a number of approaches dealing with climate change impacts with respect to selected sectors. Energy, in this context, is considered to be one of the key sectors that provides for possible mitigations to address climate changes. The White Paper provides supports the developments of renewable energy facilities which will contribute to managing climate change impacts, supporting the emergency response capacity as well as assist in reducing GHG emissions in a sustainable manner. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will provide an avenue for Eskom to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885MW.

3.1.7. White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)

The White Paper on Energy Policy states the need to improve the energy security in the country by means of expanding the energy supply options. This implies the increase in the use of renewable energy and encouraging new entries into the generation market. The support for renewable energy policy is guided by a rationale that South Africa has a very attractive range of renewable resources, particularly solar and wind and that renewable applications are in fact the least cost energy service in many cases; more so when social and environmental costs are taken into account. Government policy on renewable energy is thus concerned with meeting the following challenges:

- » Ensuring that economically feasible technologies and applications are implemented;
- » Ensuring that an equitable level of national resources are invested in renewable technologies, given their potential and compared to investments in other energy supply options; and,
- » Addressing constraints on the development of the renewable industry.

The policy supports the advancement of renewable energy sources at ensuring energy security through the diversification of supply. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will provide an avenue for the Eskom to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885MW.

According to the South African Energy White Paper compiled in 1998, an increase to affordable energy services are desired since many South Africans still depend on inferior and/or expensive fuels (e.g. paraffin, gas) for their provision of energy.

This desire was underwritten by a further White Paper on Energy compiled in August 2002 and the following goals were identified:

- » Improving energy governance
- » Stimulating economic growth
- » Managing energy related environmental impacts
- » Securing supply through diversity

It is thus clear that the industrialisation and growth of the identified municipal areas necessitates access to modern energy sources. The provision of electricity is critical for economic growth and development. The manufacturing activities rely heavily on the reliable energy sources. The provision of electricity to the remote areas is important to contribute to the social upliftment of the people. There is at present insufficient capacity to cater for the present demand, and therefore the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project is required in order to cater for expansion in development.

3.1.8. National Integrated Resource Plan for South Africa (2010-2030)

The primary objective of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is to determine the long term electricity demand and detail how this demand should be met in terms of generating capacity, type, timing and cost. However, the IRP also serves as input to other planning functions, *inter alia* economic development, and funding, environmental and social policy formulation. The accuracy of the IRP is to be improved by regular reviews and updates, and a draft revised Plan is currently available for public comment. The National Integrated Resource Plan 2010 projected that an additional capacity of up to 56 539MW of generation capacity will be required to support the country's economic development and ensure adequate reserves over the next twenty years. The required expansion is more than two times the size of the existing capacity of the system. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will provide an avenue for the Eskom to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885MW.

3.1.9. Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs)

The Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee (PICC) are integrating and phasing investment plans across 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs) which have five core functions: to unlock opportunity, transform the economic landscape, create new jobs, strengthen the delivery of basic services, and support the integration of African economies. A balanced approach is being fostered through greening of the economy, boosting energy security, promoting integrated

municipal infrastructure investment, facilitating integrated urban development, accelerating skills development, investing in rural development, and enabling regional integration.

SIP 10: Electricity transmission and distribution for all-

- Expand the transmission and distribution network to address historical imbalances, provide access to electricity for all and support economic development.
- Align the 10-year transmission plan, the services backlog, the national broadband roll-out and the freight rail line development to leverage off regulatory approvals, supply chain and project development capacity.

3.2. Provincial Policies

A brief review of the most relevant provincial policies is provided below. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project is considered to align with the aims of these policies, even if contributions to achieving the goals therein are only minor.

3.2.1. Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework Draft 2013

The Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) puts in place a coherent framework for the Province's urban and rural areas, by focusing on a transversal system of spatial governance, the sustainable use of the Western Cape's assets, opening up opportunities in the Provincial space-economy and developing integrated and sustainable human settlements.

This PSDF sets out a proposed agenda for the sustainable use of the Western Cape's resource base presented in terms of the following provincial spatial policies (each resource policy is discussed in terms of the project study area):

- » Policy R1: Biodiversity and ecosystem services- protect biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - The proposed site will be located near ecological support areas as well as a critical biodiversity area (CBA) (see page 36). Land transformation (i.e. conversion from natural to manmade landscapes), is the primary cause of biodiversity loss and deteriorating eco-systems health.
- » Policy R2: Inland water, oceans and coasts- manage repair and optimise provincial water resources
 - Based on the Inland Water Systems map on pg. 99 of the PSDF, the area where the proponent is looking at the Saldanha Network Strengthening project will not fall within any significant water systems.

-
- » Policy R3: Soils, agricultural and mineral resources- manage, protect and sustainably use provincial agricultural and mineral resources
 - The proposed site falls within an area of mines and quarries (see page 42).
 - » Policy R4: Resource consumption and disposal- minimise negative impacts of resources consumption and disposal:
 - Waste: The location of regional waste sites has the potential to either unlock opportunities or unnecessarily burden municipalities operationally. There are numerous waste site waste water treatment plants in the Saldanha Bay area (see page 44).
 - Air Quality: The study area is located in an area that has high fire occurrence. The greenhouse gas emissions are also low within the area (see page 45).
 - Energy: Energy is primarily drawn from unsustainable energy sources, with a very small emergent sustainable energy sector in the form of wind and solar energy locating in the more rural, sparsely populated areas of the province. “Emergent IPPs and sustainable energy producers (wind, solar, biomass and waste conversion initiatives) must be supported and encouraged to thrive in the rural and renewable resource rich areas of the province as a means to uplift rural, stagnating economies.” An Eskom substation is located in the study area and there are also proposed wind farms located nearby (see page 46).
 - Climate change: The key challenge identified regarding climate change for the province is to devise effective adaptation and mitigation responses, especially for vulnerable municipalities. The focus areas for mitigation are energy efficiency, demand management and renewable energy.
 - » Policy R5: Landscape and scenic assets- protect and manage all provincial landscape and scenic assets. One of the priority focus areas proposed for conservation or protection includes:
 - Landscapes under pressure for large scale infrastructural developments such as wind farms, solar energy facilities, transmission lines and fracking, e.g. Central Karoo. Based on the Scenic landscape and assets map on pg. 49, the area where Eskom is looking at developing the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project falls within an area identified with archaeological landscapes of importance. The study area is also traversed by two secondary scenic routes of the Western Cape, namely the R27 and the R45.

The PSDF identifies sustainable use of Western Cape’s resources, space economy as well as settlement patterns with policies to guide future developments. As

part of its Provincial Planning mandate and in line with the priority it has given to economic growth, the Western Cape Government is responsible for ensuring that the unique assets of the Western Cape are used sustainably. It also needs to safeguard against risks to assets of provincial and regional significance by mitigating and/or adapting to current and looming risks. If managed responsibly, the Province's spatial assets hold immense potential for socio-economic development. Conversely, mismanagement of these resources can severely hinder development, particularly of the rural areas of the Province. The project area is traversed by secondary scenic routes, as well as it falls within an area of archaeological landscapes of importance which needs to be taken into consideration. The PGDS emphasises the provinces priorities, some of which are aligned with the proposed development such as the "Emergent IPPs and sustainable energy producers (wind, solar, biomass and waste conversion initiatives) must be supported and encouraged to thrive in the rural and renewable resource rich areas of the province as a means to uplift rural, stagnating economies." The provision of electricity is critical for economic growth and development. The industries in the local area rely heavy on the reliable energy sources. There is at present insufficient capacity to cater for the present demand, and therefore the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project is required in order to cater for expansion in development. The transformation capacity is also insufficient to evacuate all of the potential renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885 MW.

3.3. District and Local Municipalities Policies

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

3.3.1. West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2016)

The following planning framework for the WCDM is used for improving inter-governmental alignment and service delivery integration. At the district municipality level, the strategic objectives have been derived from those regional development imperatives that confront the district at present and will continue to confront the district. The WCDM's strategic intent and vision for the following five years can be summarized as follows:

Vision: "A quality destination of choice through an open opportunity society"

Mission: To ensure outstanding service delivery on the West Coast by pursuing the following objectives:

- » Ensuring environmental integrity for the West Coast:
 - The environmental integrity of the larger WCDM is largely transformed from natural environment to commercial farming practices. The environmental integrity section within the WCDM is currently lacking capacity in terms of human and financial resources to implement, fund and roll out projects and programmes within the region.
- » Pursuing economic growth and facilitation of jobs opportunities:
 - The focus within the district has shifted to promoting the district as an investment destination and stimulating the regional economy through promoting projects of scale which have catalytic potential to create jobs and income and which have private sector buy-in.
- » Promoting social wellbeing of the community
 - Our core mandate as WCDM, as part of the Constitution (Section 152), is to create an enabling environment for communities in the West Coast where they can function optimally. The high level of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment that communities are experiencing is evident in the West Coast District. Thus it is our mandate to enhance the wellbeing of communities through programmes and projects that will attribute meaningfully to the lives of people, thereby creating a stimulating environment. Environmental health
- » Providing essential bulk services in the region
 - The main thrusts for essential bulk services are the effective provisioning and maintenance of infrastructure in a sustainable manner that contributes to the development and conservation of the West Coast District. Water provisioning, roads, solid waste management, spatial planning and development
- » Ensuring good governance and financial viability:
 - Ensuring good governance (annual report, oversight reports, public relations and communications, managing performance)

These objectives also respond to those priorities at the global, national and provincial level and align with its strategic intent. The Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will contribute towards providing essential bulk infrastructure in the region as well as provide an avenue for economic growth and development in the area which is line with the strategies of the WCDM IDP.

3.3.2. West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2014)

The intention of the WCDM is to align its District SDF with the most current policies and guidelines in order to compile a credible SDF to guide spatial decisions for the next five years.

The Saldanha Bay to Vredenburg area is the centre of development and activity in the District and the Saldanha Bay Port can be considered as the most prominent spatial feature in the district, attracting economic activity and enhancing the growth potential of the adjacent towns and nodes. Agriculture is considered as the primary economic growth sector in the majority of towns in the West Coast District, followed by fishing and tourism, which are also considered as important functions in the study area. Tourism in the Western Cape is strongly based on natural attractions. The WCDM is specifically popular for its natural flower display in parts of the Matzikama and Cederberg areas as well as the Cederberg Mountains, the quaint seaside villages such as Yzerfontein, Paternoster and Lambertsbay as well as the Rooibos cultivation area and the Langebaan Lagoon. Following the assessment of the Growth Potential Study (2013), it was noted that it is important that investment and development directives should be focussed primarily in areas with the highest growth potential, which are clustered within the Saldanha Bay and Swartland Municipalities. Within the provincial context Saldanha Bay harbour is also considered as a key economic centre and major growth node within this district, unlocking trade and manufacturing opportunities in the area, such as the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). The study area for the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project is located within the Saldanha Port (Industrial hub) (page 37 of WCDM SDF 2014). The main regional growth engine of the WCDM is positioned around the towns of Vredenburg, Saldanha, Langebaan and Velldrif, which are high and very high growth potential towns. Based on its combined economic growth potential and comparative advantages, this area creates the pre-conditions for economies of scale and is therefore identified as the major regional corridor in the WCDM.

From the aforementioned overarching spatial principles and IDP objectives, the SDF now proposes three overarching spatial goals that will reflect the direction of spatial growth and management in the district. The following three goals underpin the West Coast District Spatial Strategy and Vision, namely:

- » Goal 1: Enhance the capacity and quality of infrastructure in the areas with the highest economic growth potential, while ensuring continued provision of sustainable basic services to all residents in the District.

- » Goal 2: To facilitate and create an enabling environment for employment, economic growth and tourism development, while promoting access to public amenities such as education and health facilities.
- » Goal 3: Enhance and protect the key biodiversity and agricultural assets in the district and plan to minimise the human footprint on nature, while also mitigating the potential impact of nature (climate change) on the residents of the district.

There are currently a number of environmental assessments for wind and solar projects all over the district, from Koekenaap, Lutzville and Brand se Baai in Matzikama, to Piketberg, Hopefield and Saldanha Bay to the south of the district. The transformation capacity is insufficient to evacuate all of the potential renewable generation planned in the area. Eskom is planning a number of new electrical lines and substations that will have certain spatial implications on a local level. These new and proposed power lines could potentially also unlock further development opportunities, i.e. industrial, mining, business, etc. The proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project will also help attract economic activity and enhance the growth potential and development opportunities in the area, therefore the project falls in line with the WCDM SDF.

3.3.3. Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2011)

The objective in the compilation of the Saldanha Bay Spatial Development Framework (SDF), is to formulate spatially based guidelines and proposals whereby changes, needs and growth in the area can be managed to the benefit of the environment and its inhabitants.

Future development pressure is anticipated from the industrial sector and it may impact on the natural environment and therefore the tourism potential of the area. From a spatial management perspective, it is therefore critical that the municipal area is managed in a manner that:

- » Protects indigenous biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems;
- » Protects high potential agricultural land;
- » Promotes local economic development, tourism and industrial development opportunities;
- » Promotes the growth of the Saldanha port facility and related industrial development;
- » Ensures the efficient and feasible provision and maintenance of infrastructure, without placing an inordinate consumptive pressure on natural resources, e.g. groundwater;

-
- » Utilises existing designated urban land in an efficient and appropriate manner, ensuring integration and equitable access to community facilities.

The industrial tourism and agricultural sectors are seen as the primary economic drivers in the Saldanha Bay municipal area's economy. The natural environment is the main attraction for tourists to the western of the municipal area. Therefore, industrial development should take place in such a way that the natural environment and tourism attractions are not effected negatively.

The socio-economic benefits of tourism to an area such as the Saldanha Bay Municipal area, form the rationale for the strategic need to formulate a development policy and strategy plan. The tourism industry is important to the economic growth of the region, with an expected growth of more than 50%. The tourism industry offers much economic development potential to a large part of the local community, with the potential of a year round flow of tourists, and consequently, economic activity. It is within this context that the importance of the sub-region's bio-physical integrity is critical to its future economic well-being. The conservation of the important elements of the natural environmental setting and the sensitive and appropriate development of urban areas is therefore critical.

In order to achieve integrated sustainable development, which addresses the challenges facing the sub-region's tourism industry, a tourism development plan needs to be formulated.

Although tourism is a valuable source of income, some tourist destinations and attractions may require locations on rural land, thereby conflicting with some conservation principles. Therefore, developments should be guided by principles that attempt to balance the economic potential and the conservation status of the rural landscape. The following types of tourism development need to be addressed in this regard:

- » Agri-tourism: This contributes to the income of farming enterprises. It includes value adding to farms and establishment of chalets on the farms.
- » Adventure based tourism: This includes hiking, rafting, 4 x 4 routes, boat-based recreation, whale watching, as well as visits to islands.
- » Scenic routes: The development of scenic routes, especially where these are accessible from country roads, has potential economic advantages to rural communities.
- » The natural assets of the area, especially in Paternoster, Langebaan and St Helena Bay should be focused on.
- » The West Coast Fossil Park is a national asset and the significance of this tourism attraction should be emphasised.

The document notes that the tourism sector is a valuable sector in the region and that industrial development should take place in such a way that the natural environment and tourism attractions are not effected negatively. The West Coast Fossil Park is a national asset that is located near the Alternative 2 power line option. The social impacts with the alternative 2 power line would need to be assessed in the EIA phase.

3.3.4. Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (SBLM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2017)

One of the primary objectives of the IDP process was to create a new vision for the SBLM future local economic development based on its unique strengths and its capacity to leverage existing assets to generate revenue. The SBLM has a mission is to be a leading municipality; render quality service at an affordable price; be a place in which all have access to development opportunities; utilise the riches of land and seas in a sustainable manner; and strive to achieve the three aims of sustainable development, namely human well-being, economic success and ecological responsibility.

The IDP focuses on nine key strategies that serve as the foundation on which the municipality will be able to realise its vision, help to drive National and Provincial Government's agenda, expand and enhance its infrastructure, and make sure that all residents have access to the essential services they require. The key strategies to deliver on the strategic objectives can be summarised as follows:

- » *Local Economic Development:*
 - To diversify the economic base of the municipality through industrialisation, whilst at the same time nurturing traditional economic sectors
- » *Basic Service Delivery:*
 - To develop an integrated transport system to facilitate the seamless movement of goods and people within the municipal area and linkages with the rest of the district and the City of Cape Town.
 - To develop safe, integrated and sustainable neighbourhoods
 - To maintain and expand basic infrastructure as a catalyst for economic development
- » *Municipal Transformation & Organisational Development:*
 - To be an innovative municipality on the cutting edge in respect of the use of technology and best practice
- » *Municipal Financial Viability and Transformation:*
 - An effective, efficient and sustainable developmental oriented municipal administration
- » *Good Governance and Public Participation*

- To develop and use a multi-platform communication system to ensure swift and accurate dissemination of information
- To provide ethical and effective leadership that engenders trust in the municipality amongst its stakeholders
- To ensure compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best practice

The IDP aims at promoting local economic growth and social development in order to provide a better life for the communities. The proposed development will provide employment opportunities and contribute in assisting the district municipality in achieving local economic development and building a sustainable economy through providing the necessary infrastructure to support economic development and growth in the local area.

3.4. Conclusion

The findings of the review of the relevant policies and documents therefore indicate that the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project are supported at a national, provincial, and local level, and that the proposed project will contribute towards the various targets and policy aims.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Eskom has been prompted to re-assess the capability of the existing electricity network in Saldanha Bay in order to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation. The Saldanha Network Strengthening project is located within the SBLM which forms part of the WCDM of the Western Cape Province. The main information sources used were Census 2011 data, Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Local Government Handbook (2012). Given the scale of the project, the socio-economic context includes information on the Western Cape, the West Coast District and the Saldanha Bay Municipal area as well as the key individual towns or settlements, namely: Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg. Overall, this section will provide a brief overview of the study area; from a regional context, local context (which includes the baseline description of the local social environment), site context and surrounding land use context (which includes the land use character of the immediate area of influence).

4.1. Western Cape Province

The Western Cape is located on the southern tip of the African continent between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. It is bordered by the Northern Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. The Western Cape's natural beauty makes the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions. The capital is Cape Town. Other major cities and towns include George, Knysna, Paarl, Swellendam, Oudtshoorn, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Mossel Bay and Strand.

The Western Cape is rich in agriculture and fisheries. The climate of the peninsula and the mountainous region is ideal for grape cultivation. Other fruit and vegetables are also grown here, and wheat is an important crop to the north and east of Cape Town. Fishing is the most important industry along the west coast and sheep farming is the mainstay of the Karoo. The province has a well-established industrial and business base and the lowest unemployment rate in the country. Sectors such as finance, real estate, ICT, retail and tourism have shown substantial growth, and are the main contributors to the regional economy. The Western Cape is divided into one metropolitan municipality (City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality) and five district municipalities, which are further subdivided into 24 local municipalities.

4.2. West Coast District Municipality

The WCDM with its seat in Moorresburg, is a medium capacity municipality located in the Western Cape Province. The largest towns in the district are Vredenburg and Saldanha on the Cape Columbine peninsula. The main economic sectors include manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade, catering and tourism.

The municipalities adjacent to the WCDM are Namakwa District to the north and north-east, Cape Winelands District to the south-east and City of Cape Town to the south. It is also bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west (Local Government Handbook, 2012). According to 2012-2016 WCDM IDP, the district is made up of five municipalities which are Matzikama (North), Cederberg in the centre and Bergrivier, Saldanha Bay and Swartland municipalities in the South. The N7 national road connects all the municipalities in this district except Saldanha Bay municipality. This municipality covers an area of 31 099km².

4.3. Saldanha Bay Local Municipality

The SBLM is located within the WCDM, approximately 140km north of Cape Town on the south-eastern coastline of South Africa. The municipality is bordered in the west by the Atlantic Ocean, in the north by Bergrivier Municipality and the east by Swartland Municipality. It covers an area of 2 015km² with a coastline of 238km, and is predominantly urban (96.8%). Major settlements include Vredenburg, Saldanha and Langebaan. The principal contributors to Saldanha Bay Municipality's GDP are services (15%), finance (12%), transport (16%), trade (13%), construction (5%), manufacturing (30%) and agriculture (7%). SBLM has the largest natural port in Africa and the area is earmarked as a regional engine for the development of the Western Cape Province (SBLM Municipality IDP 2012-2017).

Tourism and the establishment of holiday homes have played an increasingly important role in the local economies of the coastal towns in the area, including St Helena Bay. The Saldanha Bay region's key economic assets include the Saldanha Bay Harbour and the region's pristine coastline. Coastal settlements such as Langebaan, Saldanha, Jacobsbaai, Paternoster and St Helena Bay represent the key tourist destinations in the region. The major tourist attractions include the region's wild flower displays (late August to mid-October), as well as whale, dolphin and bird watching opportunities. The coastline is also extensively used for recreational uses such as angling, crayfishing and various water sports. The role of the tourism sector has been enhanced by the region's proximity to Cape Town and other large towns in the Boland region (Stellenbosch, Paarl, and

Wellington). In this regard the Draft SBLM SDF, 2010, notes that the tourism industry is well-established, and expected to grow by 50% over the next ten years. Tourist flows appear to enter and leave the Vredenburg Peninsula either via the MR 240 (for Paternoster), or via the MR 533 (for the St Helena Bay/Stompneusbaai area).

Agriculture and coastal fisheries are traditionally the main drivers of the Saldanha Bay Municipality economy. However, the role of manufacturing and tourism are becoming more important. Commercial agriculture continues to be the dominant land use in the Saldanha Bay region, with the Koppiesveld and "Middel Swartland" (south-east of Hopefield) constituting the areas with the highest potential agricultural potential. Due to low rainfall and limited water resources, the potential for intensive agricultural production is however limited. Traditional cropping activities are dominated by wheat cultivation. Mixed farming operations are typical, with sheep farming being the main livestock farmed, followed by beef and dairy cattle. The low carrying capacity of the natural veld constitutes a limiting factor.

4.3.1. Saldanha

The town of Saldanha is located along the western edge of Saldanha Bay, one of the best natural harbours in the world, and the deepest and safest harbour in South Africa. Until a naval base was established in 1944, Saldanha was essentially a fishing town. Despite the decline in fortunes of the West Coast fishing industry over the past decade or two, Saldanha remains an important fishing and fish-processing centre. More recently, a number of aquaculture operations have been established in the Bay. During the 1970's, the harbour was expanded to accommodate the export of iron ore and manganese from the Northern Cape (Sishen). Saldanha harbour has been considerably expanded since then, and is currently the largest harbour on the west coast of the African continent. The harbour is linked to Sishen by means of a dedicated ore railway line, known as the Sishen-Saldanha line. In addition, the harbour also handles the import of crude oil. There are also a number of large industrial sites located in close proximity to the site. These include the Saldanha Steel Mill and Namakwa Sands Smelter. The Saldanha Steel Mill was commissioned in 1998 and currently employs in the region of 800 employment opportunities and produces approximately 1.25 million tonnes of steel per year.

4.3.2. Vredenburg

The town of Vredenburg, located ~130 km north of Cape Town, is the nearest large town to the study area (~10km north west of the study area). As with

many towns in the West Coast area, the establishment of Vredenburg effectively resulted from the construction of a church in 1862 to serve the local farming community. The town gained municipal status in 1932, and has since grown into a major town with a sizable population, that functions as the commercial and distribution centre of the SBLM area. The town is also the administrative centre of the SBLM. The Vredenburg-Saldanha-Langebaan area has also been identified as a major provincial growth node. The 2004 *Growth Potential Study* described the town's place identity as "Thriving business centre", and its economic base as "regional centre". The town's rated high development potential is linked to its strong position regarding institutional and commercial services, as well as its market potential and the economic vitality of the region. The Study notes that Vredenburg demonstrates a well-balanced and diversified development structure. The town accommodates agri-industrial and industrial land uses, and the sense of place is that of a working town. Tourism does not play a significant role in the town's economy.

4.3.3. Baseline characteristics and challenges of the SBLM

The socio-economic profile provides an overview of the study area. The following is a summary of the key baseline characteristics and challenges of the SBLM. In summary, the area was found to have the following general characteristics (Census, 2011 & SBLM IDP 2012-2017):

- » The population of the WCDM in 2011 was approximately 391 766 people, of which 99 193 people reside in the SBLM.
- » Of the ~99 193 population, about 50.2% are female, while 49.8% are male.
- » In the SBLM there are approximately ~28 835 households with an average household size of ~3.2 persons per household. Of the ~28 835 households in SBLM approximately 81.7% live in formal dwellings.
- » Approximately 55.8% of the population comprise the Coloured ethnic group.
- » The most spoken language in the SBLM is Afrikaans (70.8% of the population).
- » The Economically Active Population (EAP) (individuals that are aged 15-64 that are either employed or actively seeking employment) accounts for 58.9% of the entire population.
- » The population aged 0-14 years comprise 25.2% of the population and those aged 65 years and above accounts for 5.3% of the entire municipal population.
- » The dependency ratio is the amount of individuals that are below the age of 15 and over the age of 64, that are dependent on the EAP. The dependency ratio in the SBLM comprises 30.5% of the population.

-
- » There are low levels of literacy amongst the members of the community. The level of education influences growth and economic productivity of a region. In the SBLM 3.4% of the population have no schooling, 39.2% have some primary education, 6.2% have completed primary, 34.8% have some secondary, 12.4% have completed matric and only 1.4% of the population have higher education. This means that majority of the population have a low-skill level and would need job employment in low-skill sectors.
 - » The municipality's unemployment rate stands at 23.4% (2011).
 - » Households that have either no income or low income fall within the poverty level (R0- R38 200 per annum) accounts for 48.4%. A middle-income is classified as earning between R38 201 - R307 600 per annum. Approximately 43.4% of the households earn a middle income and 6.8% of households earn a high income that is classified as earning R307 601 or more per annum. A high percentage of household income falls within the poverty level. The high poverty level has social consequences such as not being able to pay for basic needs and services.
 - » Approximately 88.2% of the population have access to electricity. For all the population that has access to electricity; 97% use it for lighting, 75.4% use it for heating and 92.4% for cooking. Approximately 97.4% of the SBLM have access to regional /local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water service providers)
 - » Approximately 92.5% of households within the municipality have access to a flush toilet and 96.6% of the municipal households have their refuse disposal removed by the municipality.
 - » SBLM has a total of 14 primary health care facilities including 8 fixed clinics, 1 district hospital, 3 satellite and 2 mobile clinics.
 - » Saldanha Municipal area is considered to be well serviced in terms of the extent and level of infrastructure available.
 - » Agriculture forms the backbone of Saldanha economy and accounts for the largest labour to date. Despite the passing trade, the Saldanha economy has not diversified and capitalized on its potential.
 - » Saldanha Bay harbour is also considered as a key economic center and major growth node within this district, unlocking trade and manufacturing opportunities.
 - » In comparison with the District labour force, Saldanha Bay's labour force represents 27.1% of the West Coast District labour force.

The greatest social problems in the SBLM are illiteracy and poverty. The income distribution is distorted in the SBLM to the disadvantage of the less economically secured people, who also represents the majority of the municipal area. Poor households are a result of a lack of wage income, either due to unemployment or

low-paying jobs. However, SBLM area is considered to be well serviced in terms of the extent and level of infrastructure available.

The proposed development supports the social and economic development through promoting employment creation within the local area. The development would mainly focus on economic benefits to the area and contribute towards strengthening the existing electricity network and infrastructure in the local area.

4.4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are defined as “any group or organisation which may affect or be affected by the issue under consideration (UN, 2001: 26)”. These may be directly or indirectly affected. Their participation and support is crucial for the success of the project. The stakeholders comprise of international, regional, national or local entities interested in the matter at hand. Everyone interested or affected is welcome to express their view regardless of level or position in society (Frank & Guidero, 2012).

An analysis of the community dwellers or influencers is important for the identification of the key stakeholders in the project. The first step in the stakeholder analysis process is to identify the relevant parties; determining their key grouping and sub-groupings as well as their interest in the project (IFC, 2007). This helps in clustering stakeholders and their concerns. Key stakeholders in the proposed project have been identified, grouped / sub grouped and demonstrated in Figure 3 below, though it is not an exhaustive list (as per Ilse Aucamp SIA methodology & Aucamp et al, 2011). Direct and indirect stakeholders are sensitive social receptors that may potentially be affected by the proposed development.

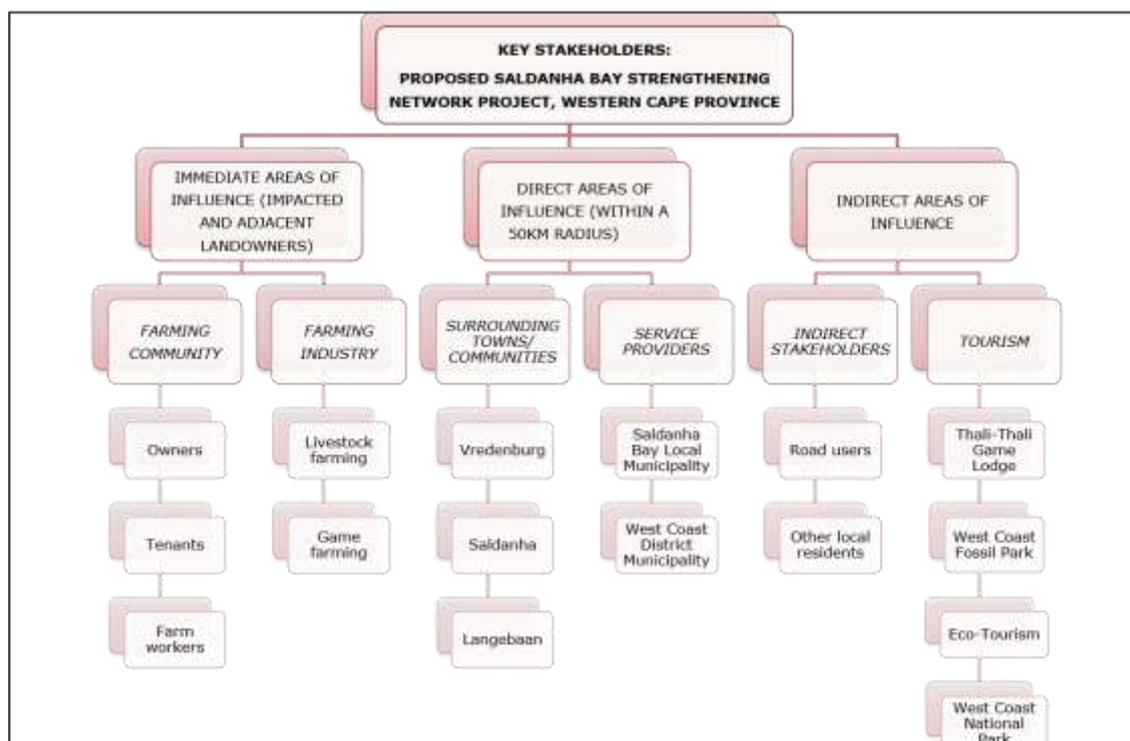


Figure 3: Key stakeholders associated with the proposed development

A description of each of the stakeholders' group in relation to the proposed road realignment is discussed below:

- » *Farming community:* the farming community have been grouped into three categories, namely- farm owners, farm tenants and farm workers. Farm owners include farmers who own the land and make a living from their properties. Farm tenants are people who rent the land and work on the land for income. Lastly the farm workers, people who work and may also live on the farms (farm workers and their families). The farming community consists of the larger farms in the study area who may be impacted from the proposed CSP facility.
- » *Farming industry:* There are potentially vulnerable farming activities in the study area. There may be livestock agricultural activity and grape cultivation. Impacts that may arise include stock theft and poaching from an increase of in-migrants in the area (especially during the construction phase). Impacts may also include dust pollution on cultivated and grazing areas which may impact farming activities.
- » *Surrounding towns / affected communities:* Saldanha, Langebaan and Vredenburg are the closest towns to the proposed site. Residents in the towns may be positively and/or negatively affected by the proposed realignment. Employment opportunities will be available for the proposed strengthening project and it is probable that some of the labour will be

sourced from the local area; this will be a positive impact for the local community.

- » *Service providers:* The major service providers which will be affected by the project include the district and local municipalities and local businesses in the area. The local municipality that will be directly impacted by the proposed development is the SBLM. The municipality will absorb a number of social impacts (positive and negative), impacts may relate to an influx of people coming into the area, since they will be responsible to deliver services to people residing within their municipal area. There are a number of local businesses in the area that could benefit from the proposed development in terms of an increase in demand for goods and services.
- » *Indirect stakeholders:* There are a number of stakeholders that reside outside the direct area of influence but may be marginally affected by the project. These include road users of the R27, the West coast fossils park, eco-tourism and the west Coast national park. Construction vehicles and trucks will be utilising the same R27 road during the construction phase, which will increase the traffic, create traffic disruptions and may increase the wear and tear on these roads.

4.5. Land use character of the study area and prominent features

The proposed Distribution substation (Dx), Transmission substation (Tx) and power lines will be located in the Saldanha Bay area, approximately 130km north west of Cape Town, in the Western Cape Province. The location of the proposed substations and power lines will be within 20km from the coast and falls within the SBLM. The closest towns are Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg. The study area essentially consists of agricultural land. The surrounding area is characterised by flat agricultural farm areas, primarily comprising livestock, game and wheat farming activities. Majority of the area has a low number of farmsteads that are sparsely populated. Farmsteads occur within the study area and within the surrounding area and adjacent farms. Prominent features in or near the study area include:

- » Nearby areas are comprised of developments such as the Saldanha Bay Smelter, Langebaan Air Force Base and Independent Power Producers' Wind Farms.
- » Saldanha Steel (ArcelorMittal South Africa, Saldanha Works) is located approximately 1km north west of the study area
- » Vredenburg town is located approximately 10km north west of the study area.
- » Thali-Thali Game Lodge is located within the southern section of the study area. Thali Thali is a 1.460ha Cape West Coast game and fynbos reserve

situated just off the R27 near Langebaan. The game lodge has a 3-star grading with 8 accommodation units.

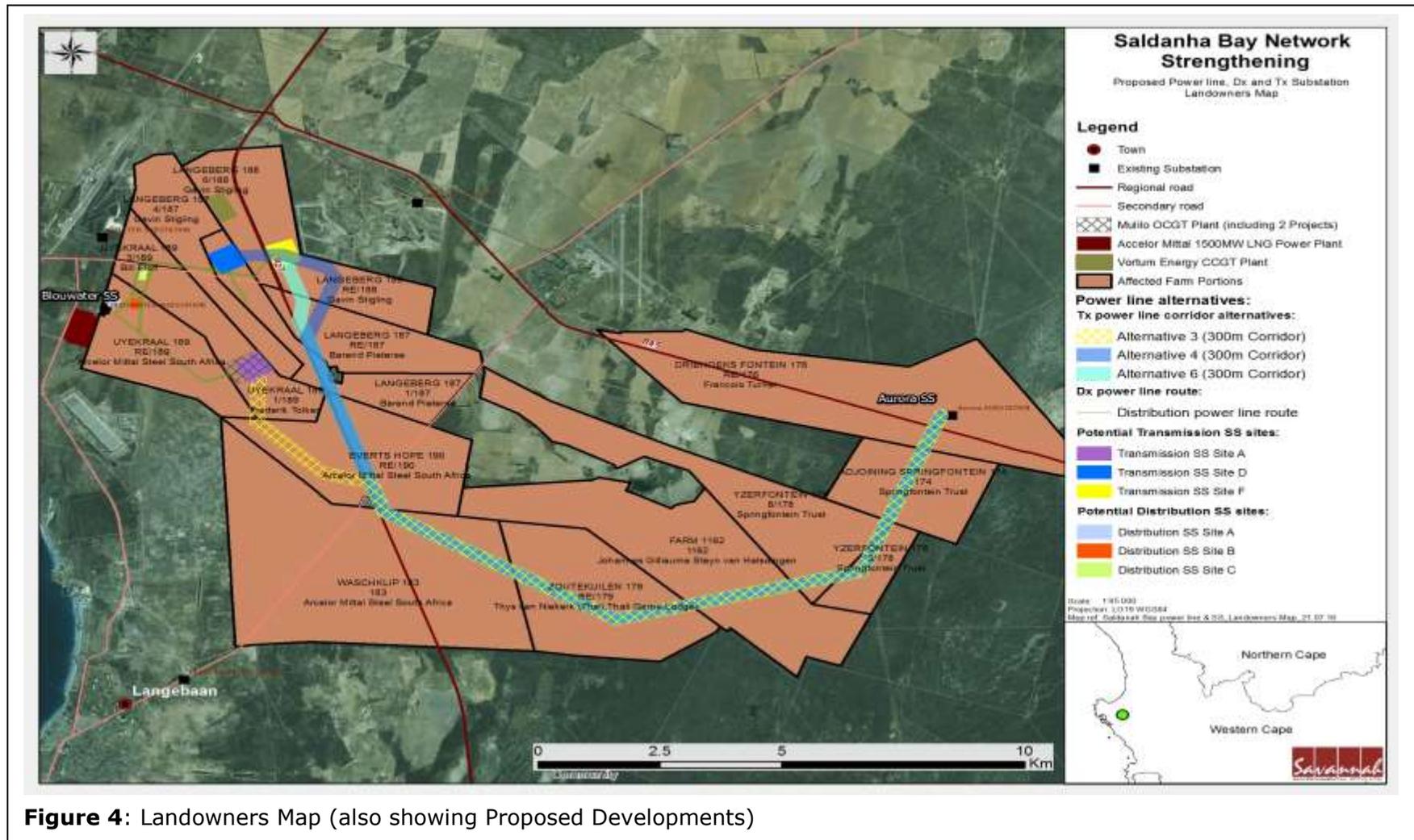
- » West Coast Fossil Park is located within the northern section of the study area. According to the Saldanha Bay SDF (2011) the West Coast Fossil Park is a national asset and the significance of this tourism attraction should be emphasised. The fossil park in the area is an important heritage resource which could potentially form part of a network of protected areas within the Saldanha Bay municipal area. The unique qualities of the fossil park should be enhanced as an important regional tourist attraction.
- » West Coast National Park (Langebaan) is located approximately 2km south of the study area
- » Elandsfontein Private Nature Reserve is located approximately 5km south east of the study area
- » Hopefield Private Nature Reserve is located approximately 4km south east of the study area
- » Elandsfontein Phosphate Mine is located approximately 2km east of the study area
- » Coastal areas to the west of the study area are also developed as tourist destinations. Mykonos, Langebaan and areas to the south particularly around the lagoon are tourism areas of possible national importance.
- » Existing electricity overhead transmission lines are currently apparent within the study area.
- » Oil storage, paper production and steel production have all been attracted to the area around the port of Saldanha Bay. The necessary infrastructure to supply power and support these heavy industries is also evident throughout the landscape.
- » According to the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, the R27 and R45 are secondary scenic routes. Both these secondary scenic routes traverse the study area.

4.6. Planned developments in the area

There are a number of planned developments within the study area, including (refer to Figure 4):

- » the Votem Energy CCGT Power Station (which has received environmental authorisation);
- » the proposed Arcelor Mittal 1500MW LNG Power Plant (for which an EIA process is underway); and
- » The proposed Mulilo OCGT project which comprises 2 projects (for which an EIA process is underway).

All of these require connection into the Eskom grid. Therefore, the strengthening project is very important in SBLM. However, in determining the final route, Eskom should take into consideration these other planned developments in order to minimise the risk of land use conflict. As is clear from Figure 4, there is a potential conflict between Transmission substation site A and the planned Mulilo OCGT Project.



5. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

The following of key potential social impacts were identified to be associated with the project within the Scoping Phase and through the EIA:

Construction Phase:

The potential issues and impacts for the construction phase of the proposed development have been identified as follows:

Positive-

- » Employment opportunities and skills development
- » Economic multiplier effects

Negative-

- » Pressure on economic and social infrastructure impacts from an in-migration of people (pressure on municipal services)
- » Impacts on daily living and movement patterns (intrusion impacts)
- » Safety and security risks
- » Nuisance impacts (noise and dust impacts)

Operation Phase:

The potential issues and impacts for the operation phase of the proposed development have been identified as follows:

Positive-

- » Employment opportunities and skills development
- » Local procurement for general goods and services
- » Providing electricity network capacity

Negative-

- » Visual impact and sense of place impact
- » Impacts associated with the loss of agricultural land
- » Impact on tourism

Cumulative Impacts:

Possible cumulative impacts as a result of other similar electricity network strengthening projects in the area could have cumulative negative and positive impacts for the local community.

Negative-

- » Cumulative impacts on the sense of place and landscape (visual impacts)
- » Cumulative Impacts on land use
- » Cumulative impact associated with pressure on economic and Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people

This section provides a detailed description and assessment of these potential social impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed Saldanha Bay Strengthening Project and associated infrastructure.

5.1. Construction phase

Impacts associated with the construction phase of a project of this nature are usually of a short duration (approximately 36 months) and temporary in nature, but could have long-term effects on the surrounding social environment if not managed appropriately. Imported labour is usually housed in residential homes rented in the local area. No site camps are expected to be erected.

5.1.1. Direct employment and skills development

The construction of the proposed power line and substations will create employment opportunities for both the local communities and at a regional and national level as some of the skills may not be available locally. Based on information provided by Eskom, it is estimated that during the construction phase (for the period of 36 months) about 150 employment opportunities will be generated by the project. In terms of skill requirements, the highly skilled or skilled labour such as engineers, technical staff and project managers usually constitute about 20% of the workforce. Semi-skilled labourers for operation of machinery will make up about 30%, while the unskilled labourers such as general construction and security personnel will constitute about 50% of the entire workforce. Employment opportunities will be higher during construction with minimal opportunities during the operation phase.

The SBLM has a 58.9% of economically active population seeking employment and an unemployment rate of 23.4%. The majority of the population of SBLM have low skill levels and 48.4% of household incomes falling within poverty levels (R0 – R38200 per annum). Approximately 42% of the residents of SBLM have some secondary education. The proposed development will therefore have a positive social benefit to the SBLM communities.

Job opportunities will be available for low skilled (construction, security and maintenance workers) and semi-skilled workers, which can be sourced from the local area. Where need be construction workers could be sourced from the nearest local towns of Saldanha, Vredenburg, Hopefield and Langebaan. Due to the small population sizes of these towns and their education level, not all skills needed for the project can be sourced from the local community. Some of the labour will have to be sourced from within the West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) or the Western Cape province. While the local labour pool may be qualified for less-skilled jobs, often local

hiring will not meet the demands in professional, technical and supervisory areas. A number of specialist contractors would most likely be brought in from other areas.

Table 6: Impact assessment on direct employment opportunities

Nature: The creation of employment opportunities during the construction phase		
	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local- Regional (3)	Local- Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Low (3)	Moderate (5)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Highly probable (4)
Significance	Medium (32)	Medium (40)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	
Can impacts be enhanced	Yes	
Enhancement measures:		
In order to enhance the local employment and business opportunities associated with the construction phase the following measures should be implemented:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Efforts should be made to employ local contractors that are Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) compliant. » A local employment policy should be adopted to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force. » Employment opportunities for the local areas of Saldanha and Vredenburg should be enhanced. If this is not possible due to limited skills, then the broader focus areas should be considered for sourcing workers such as WCDM and the WCP. » Set up labour desk in a secure and suitable area to discourage the gathering of people at the gates of the construction site. » Promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible. 		
Residual impacts		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Economic growth for small-scale entrepreneurs. » The community members who were part of the construction team would have gained some skills which could assist them in finding new employment opportunities. 		

The impact is assessed to be positive; local and regional in extent; temporary in duration; moderate in intensity and definite if enhancement measures are followed. The impact is of moderate significance to the decision making process.

5.1.2. Economic multiplier effects

Local businesses are likely to have an opportunity to provide goods and services during the construction phase of the proposed development. Due to the proximity of the development area to towns, it is not expected that there would be a need for accommodation on site. Certain professionals not resident in the area will require

accommodation. The landowners who have lodge facilities (such as Thali Thali game lodge and the Stigling farm) have indicated that accommodation could be available. The Stigling farms also has storage facilities that could be leased to Eskom or the contractor should this be required for safekeeping of material during construction.

The economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services opportunities will include, but is not limited to, construction materials and equipment and workforce essentials such as services, catering, trade clothing, safety equipment, accommodation, transportation and other goods.

The capital expenditure associated with the construction of the project and proposed power lines and substations is estimated to be in the region of R800 million at current prices. About 50% of that amount will be spent locally on goods and services required for the strengthening project. Expenditure during the construction phase will create business opportunities for the regional and local economy. The increase in demand for new materials and services in the nearby area may stimulate local business and local economic development. There is likely to be a direct increase in industry and indirect increase in secondary businesses. The implementation of the enhancement measures below can enhance the opportunities for locally based companies.

The injection of income into the area in the form of wages will represent an opportunity for the local economy and businesses in the area. Through the stimulation of employment and income there will be creation of new demand within the local and regional economies. Increased income leads to a boost in expenditure on goods and services in the area. Indirect impacts would occur as a result of the new economic development, and would include new jobs in businesses that support the expanded workforce or provide project materials. The intention is to maximise local labour employment opportunities. This is likely to have a positive impact on local communities and have downstream impacts on household income, education and other social aspects.

Table 7: Economic multiplier effects impact assessment

Nature: Economic multiplier effects from the use of local goods and services		
	Without enhancement	With enhancement
Extent	Local- regional (3)	Local- Regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Moderate (6)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Low (27)	Medium (33)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	

Can impacts be enhanced	Yes
<p>Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A local procurement policy should be adopted to maximise the benefit to the local economy. » A database of local companies, specifically the historically disadvantaged (HD) which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. construction companies, security companies, catering companies, waste collection companies, transportation companies etc.) should be created or consulted prior to the tender process and invited to bid for project-related work where applicable. » Local procurement should be encouraged along with engagement with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of construction materials, goods and products from local suppliers. 	
<p>Residual impacts</p> <p>Improved local service sector and growth in local business.</p>	

The impact is assessed to be positive; local and regional in extent; temporary in duration; moderate in intensity and definite if enhancement measures are implemented. The impact is of medium significance to the decision-making process.

5.1.3. Safety and security impacts

The perceived decline of security during the construction phase of the proposed project due to the influx of workers and/ or outsiders to the area (as influx of newcomers or jobseekers are usually associated with an increase in crime) may have indirect effects such as increased safety and security issues for neighbouring properties and damage to property, increased risk of veld fires, stock theft, poaching, crime and so forth.

Safety and security impacts are a reality in South Africa which need to be addressed through appropriate security measures. Majority of the impacted and adjacent farm owners utilise their farms for cultivation, livestock and game farming. Landowners consulted indicated a concern about the security of their animals. In addition, increased fire risk as a result of people working in the area could be a concern. It is essential for the appointed contractor to consult with the landowners to implement specific security measures.

In terms of safety, the landowners are currently concerned about the Eskom maintenance personnel leaving the gates that lead into their farms open, which pose security threats specifically to their livestock. Infrastructure such as gates, roads and fencing should be maintained in the present condition or repaired, if disturbed due to project activities. The contractor should be responsible for managing this impact on private property.

Table 8: Assessment of safety and security impacts

Nature: Temporary increase in safety and security concerns associated with the influx of people during the construction phase		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (30)	Low (16)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Working hours should be kept to daylight hours during the construction phase. Any deviation in this regard should be agreed with the local communities and relevant authorities. » The appointed contractor must appoint a security company and appropriate security procedures and measures are implemented. » The appointed EPC contractor must appoint a security company and appropriate security procedures and measures are to be implemented. » Access in and out of the site should be strictly controlled by a security company. » The contractor should provide workers with identity tags and prohibit the access of unauthorised people to the construction site. » Infrastructure such as gates, roads and fencing should be maintained in the present condition or repaired, if disturbed due to project activities. The contractor should be responsible for managing this impact on private property. » Open fires on the site for heating, smoking or cooking must not be allowed except in designated areas. » The contractor must provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected construction staff. » A comprehensive employee induction programme would cover land access protocols, fire management and road safety. This must be addressed in the construction EMPr as the best practice. » The contractor should have personnel trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention. » A stakeholder management plan should be compiled and implemented by the contractor to address neighbouring landowner concerns regarding safety and security. 		
Residual impacts		
None anticipated.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; temporary in duration; low intensity and improbable with mitigation measures. The impact is of low significance to the decision making process.

5.1.4. Impacts on daily living and movement patterns

An increase in traffic due to heavy vehicles associated with construction could create short-term disruptions and safety hazards for current road users. Project components and equipment to the proposed site will be transported using vehicular transport. There are two main access roads within the study area, the R45 and the R27. The R27 provides the most direct access to the site. The primary roads that will be used for transportation of project components and equipment will be the R27 and the secondary formal road (gravel access road) off the R27. Increased traffic during construction could cause disruptions to use of roads by local communities and increased safety hazards. Extensive use of local roads and transport systems may cause road deterioration and congestion. Should farm roads be used, impacts associated with erosion could result as these roads are not designed to carry heavy traffic. The landowners have requested that Eskom utilise the roads along the current servitudes in the area to avoid creating new access roads, as this may mean clearing of vegetation which acts as a buffer against erosion.

In terms of provincial and regional roads involved, the expectation is that Eskom should consult with the relevant roads agency to ensure that they do not contribute to the deterioration of roads without taking some responsibility for repairing the impact that their construction vehicles may have on the road during the construction phase.

Table 9: Assessment of impacts on daily living and movement patterns

Nature: Temporary increase in traffic disruptions and movement patterns during the construction phase		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (2)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly Probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium (40)	Low (24)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation		
» Working hours should be kept to daylight hours during the construction phase. Any deviation in this regard should be agreed with the local communities and relevant authorities.		
» Avoid heavy vehicle activity during 'peak' hours (when children are taken to school, people driving to work).		
» All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be qualified, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and made aware of the potential road safety issues.		
» Heavy vehicles should be inspected regularly by the transport contractor to ensure		

<p>their road safety worthiness and penalties for reckless driving should be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The contractor should ensure the provision of adequate and strategically placed traffic warning signs and control measures along the R27 and access road to warn road users of the construction activities taking place for the duration of the construction phase. » The contractor should ensure that roads utilised are either maintained in the present condition, upgraded or repaired if disturbed due to project activities. » The contractor must establish appropriate measures to ensure that the construction activities do not impact on the activities of the surrounding landowners. In particular, it should be ensured that construction activities do not obstruct the Thali Thali game lodge game drive routes or impact on the operation of the lodge.
<p>Residual impacts Non anticipated.</p>

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; temporary in duration; low in intensity and probable with mitigation measures. The impact is of low significance to the decision making process.

5.1.5. Pressure on Economic and Social Infrastructure from in-migration of People

An influx of people in search of economic opportunities could result in pressure on economic and social infrastructure in SLBM. The increase in the local population is expected to be limited due to limited job opportunities, but may still impact provision of basic services (municipal services) and has potential to lead to conflict between locals and outsiders. Informal settlements may mushroom near towns to accommodate the economic seekers.

Saldanha Bay is faced with a high unemployment rate, which will mean competition for available jobs. In-migration of economic seekers could intensify competition for the jobs created by the proposed project thereby leading to a rise in social conflicts and change in social cohesion of the local area. Furthermore, in-migration of jobseekers is likely to lead to a rise in unemployment in Saldanha due to an oversupply of labour particularly with respect to semi and unskilled workers. It is therefore, important for mitigation plans to be in place to avoid animosity in the area.

Table 10: Assessment of impacts economic and social infrastructure

Nature: Added pressure on economic and social infrastructure and increase in social conflicts during construction as a result of in-migration of economic seekers		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local-regional (3)	Local- regional (3)
Duration	Short-term (2)	Short-term (2)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Low (27)	Low (21)

Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Locals should be prioritised for available employment/entrepreneurship opportunities; » Prior to commencement of construction, representatives from the local community e.g. ward councillor, surrounding landowners should be informed of details of the construction schedule and exact size of the workforce; » Local community organisations and policing forums must be informed of construction times and the duration of the construction phase. Also establish procedures for the control and removal of loiters at the construction site; and » A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. 		
Residual impacts		
Possibility of outsiders remaining in the area after construction is completed and subsequent pressures on local infrastructure and services.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; temporary in duration; low in intensity and probable with mitigation measures. The impact is of low significance to the decision-making process.

5.1.6. Nuisance Impacts (noise, dust and damage to roads)

Noise, dust and disruption or damage to roads are potential nuisance impacts envisaged during the construction phase. Experience from other similar projects indicate that site clearing and construction activities does increase the risk of dust and noise being generated, which can in turn impact on affected and adjacent properties. The primary sources of noise during construction would be from the construction equipment and vehicles. Noise levels are expected to be localised and restricted to the site and are generally short in duration. The impact of noise and dust on farmsteads can be reduced through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. Increased traffic associated with the construction activities could impact on local road users. The noise, dust and increased use of the local roads are expected to have a negative impact, on nearby social receptors but for a short period

Table 11: Assessment of nuisance impacts (noise, dust and damage to roads)

Nature: Nuisance impacts in terms of temporary increase in noise and dust, and increased traffic on local access roads to the site		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Short-term (2)	Short-term (2)

Magnitude	Low (4)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Probable (3)
Significance	Low (28)	Low (21)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase should be timed to avoid weekends, public holidays and holiday periods as far as possible. » The contractor must ensure that damage caused by construction related traffic to the access roads is repaired before the completion of the construction phase. » Appropriate dust suppression measures must be implemented on gravel roads on a regular basis. » Vehicles used to transport building materials must be fitted with tarpaulins or covers. » Ensure all vehicles are road worthy and drivers are qualified. » A community liaison officer should be appointed. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. 		
Residual impacts		
Damage to roads that is not fixed could affect road users.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; temporary in duration; of low intensity and probable. The impact is of low significance to the decision-making process.

5.2. Operation Phase

The proposed infrastructure is designed to be operational for at least 25 years. The potential positive and negative social impacts which could arise as a result of the operation of the proposed development are discussed below.

5.2.1. Direct employment and skills development

The project will not generate any new employment during operation. Only about two full time employees are required. Therefore, Eskom will make use of existing labour within Eskom.

5.2.2. Local Procurement for general goods and services

The Saldanha Network Strengthening Project is expected to have minor economic benefits for the local businesses. The local businesses are likely to have an

opportunity to supply goods and services for the maintenance of the equipment. albeit limited.

Table 12: Assessment of impacts associated local procurement of goods and services

Nature: Benefits of local procurement of services		
	Without Enhancement	With Enhancement
Extent	Local-regional (3)	Local-regional (3)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Low (2)	Low (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Highly Probable (4)
Significance	Low (21)	Low (24)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Enhancement measures:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » It is recommended that a local procurement policy is adopted by Eskom to maximise the benefit to the local economy. » The developer should create a database of local companies, specifically Historically Disadvantaged (HD) which qualify as potential service providers prior to the commencement of the tender process for service providers. These companies should be notified of the tender process and invited to bid for project-related work where applicable. » It is recommended that goods and services are sourced from the local area as much as possible; engage with local authorities and business organisations to investigate the possibility of procurement of goods and services from local suppliers where feasible. 		
Residual impacts		
Growth in local business		

The impact is assessed to be positive; local - regional in extent; long term; of low intensity and probable. The impact is of low significance to the decision-making process.

5.2.3. Development of electricity network capacity

As part of the envisaged developments in the Saldanha Bay area, Eskom has been prompted to re-assess the capability of the existing electricity network in the area in order to meet the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation in the region. Power to the Saldanha Bay area is supplied from Aurora Substation which is located 28km east of Saldanha Bay. Aurora Substation supplies Blouwater, Saldanha Steel and Smelter Substations. From the load forecast, it is evident that there will be a constraint at Aurora Substation. The projected new load of approximately 200 MVA that will be realised in the area together

with the natural load growth will increase Aurora Substation demand from 517 MVA to approximately 890 MVA in year 2030. The firm capacity in the area will be exceeded in 2018 if the additional loads are to be supplied from Aurora Substation. The transformation capacity is also insufficient to evacuate all of the potential renewable generation planned in the area, amounting to 2 885 MW. The provision of electricity is critical for economic growth and development. The industries in the local area rely heavily on the reliable energy sources. There is at present insufficient capacity to cater for the present demand. The Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project is proposed in order to cater for expansion in development.

Table 13: Assessment of impacts associated with development of electricity network capacity

Nature: Benefits of the strengthening project		
	Without Enhancement	With Enhancement
Extent	Local-regional (3)	N/A
Duration	Long term (4)	N/A
Magnitude	High (8)	N/A
Probability	Highly probable (4)	N/A
Significance	Medium (60)	N/A
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	N/A
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Not required	
Residual impacts		
None anticipated		

The impact is assessed to be positive; local - regional in extent; long term; of moderate intensity and highly probable. The impact is of high significance to the decision-making process.

5.2.4. Impacts on sense of place

An impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light. The sense of place impacts relate to the change in the landscape character and visual impact of the proposed project (refer to the Visual Impact Assessment for a detailed assessment in this regard). The alteration of the sense of place will be associated with both the construction and operation phases. In as much as this will be a permanent impact on landowners residing in the area, the landowners interviewed as part of the SIA concurred that the additional two power lines proposed as part of the project will not add significantly to the visual impact of the four existing power lines which cross the study area.

Table 14: Impacts on sense of place

Nature: Impacts on sense of place impacts associated with the operation phase of the project		
	Without Enhancement	With Enhancement
Extent	Local (1)	N/A
Duration	Permanent (5)	N/A
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	N/A
Probability	Probable (3)	N/A
Significance	Medium (36)	N/A
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation		
» Implement mitigation measures and recommendations proposed by the visual specialist as part of the VIA.		
Residual impacts		
In order to minimise this impact, it is critical that existing natural landscape areas in and around the development are maintained and protected and that effective rehabilitation is undertaken after decommissioning.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; long term; of low intensity and highly probable. The impact is of medium significance to the decision-making process.

5.2.5. Impacts associated with the tourism industry

Tourism is an important part of Saldanha Bay as it contributes over 50% to the local economy. Tourists visit the area throughout the year. The natural environment is the main attraction for tourists to the western of the Saldanha municipal area. It is for this reason that the area's biophysical integrity is critical to its future economic well-being. Therefore, industrial development should take place in such a way that the natural environment and tourism attractions are not affected negatively. The strengthening project will take place in an area where there are tourist facilities such as Thali Thali game lodge, West Coast Fossil Park, West Coast National Park and the Elandsfontein and Hopfield Private Nature Reserves. People visit such places for the tranquillity of the area. These areas are likely to be negatively affected to some extent by the development if the area's sense of place is altered.

Table 15: Impact assessment of the effect of the project on the tourism sector

Nature: Impacts associated with tourism		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local (1)	N/A

Duration	Long-term (4)	N/A)
Magnitude	Low (4)	N/A
Probability	Probable (4)	N/A
Significance	Medium (36)	N/A
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	N/A
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	No	
Mitigation		
Implement mitigation measures and recommendations proposed by the visual specialist as part of the VIA.		
Residual impacts		
None as impacts will be removed after decommissioning of the infrastructure.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local in extent; short-term; low in intensity; and probable. The impact is of medium significance to the decision-making process.

5.3. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts have been considered as part of the social impact assessment and identified where relevant. The cumulative impacts of the project are related to the construction and operation phases. The site for the proposed development is located in area earmarked for further industrial development. A number of existing power lines and substations are located within the study area. In addition, there are a few industrial developments both existing and planned within the area. The potential for cumulative impacts is therefore expected to be high.

5.3.1. Cumulative impact from employment and business opportunities

The proposed project is likely to result in positive cumulative economic impacts, such as employment creation and downstream business opportunities, specifically during the construction phase. Cumulative impacts on local entrepreneurs will be positive and assist in further development of businesses. The cumulative impacts of the strengthening project are likely to have significant positive impact on the local economy.

Table 16: Cumulative impacts of employment and business opportunities

Nature: An increase in employment opportunities and business opportunities		
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation (considering construction & operation)	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area

Extent	Local- Regional (3)	Local- regional (3)
Duration	short term (2)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Medium (33)	Medium (45)
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Reversibility	N/A	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	
Can impacts be enhanced	Yes	
Confidence in findings	High	
Enhancement	The establishment of a number of projects in the area does have the potential to have a positive cumulative impact in terms of employment and business opportunities. The nature and extent of the positive benefits is dependent on various strategies that will be adopted by developers. For the local communities to realise the benefits, local employment policies should be adopted and local service providers utilised by developers in the area.	

The impact is assessed to be positive; local to regional in extent; long-term; of moderate intensity and highly probable. The overall cumulative impact is likely to have a medium positive significance to the local area.

5.3.2. Cumulative impacts associated with pressure on economic and Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people

The development of large-scale projects such as those proposed in the region has a potential to draw a significant number of economic opportunity seekers to the area. If the local labour force is inadequate, there is a chance of in-migration of jobseekers. Explorers of other economic prospects are also likely to move into the area. An influx of job seekers may affect the quality of life of the existing population. Problems may be experienced in such areas as housing, sanitation, water usage and solid waste disposal.

During construction, the need for the labour force is higher than in operation and therefore the in-migration of people may be temporary. However, there is a possibility of some people staying permanently once the construction of the project is complete. This will increase pressure on local municipalities to meet the community's basic needs. The poor communities are likely to be the most vulnerable to loss of service provision and suffer the negative impact of in-migration. In-migration has the potential to impose changes to the local receiving environment and permanent impact in the region. It is very difficult to control an influx of people into an area, as people generally follow opportunities.

Table 17: Cumulative impacts associated with in-migration of people

Construction & Operation Phase		
Nature: Negative impacts and change to the local economy due to in-migration of opportunity seekers.		
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation (considering construction & operation)	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short term (4)
Magnitude	Low (4)	Low (4)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (3)
Significance	Low (16)	Medium (16)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Confidence in findings	High	
Mitigation		
» Develop a recruitment policy/ process (to be implemented by contractors), which will source labour locally.		
» Encourage participation of local entrepreneurs and businesses for benefits to accrue to the local economy.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; in extent; long-term; of low intensity and probable. The overall cumulative impact is likely to have a medium negative significance to the local area.

5.3.3. Cumulative impacts on the sense of place and landscape (visual impacts)

The existing power lines and substations in the area as well as existing industrial development in the western sections of the study area have altered the visual landscape of the area. With the proposed strengthening project and other developments proposed for the area, the cumulative impacts will further impact on the visual appearance of the region.

Table 18: Cumulative impacts on the sense of place assessment

Operation Phase		
Nature: Change in the sense of place associated with the establishment of more energy facilities in the area		
	Overall impact of the	Cumulative impact of

	proposed project considered in isolation (considering construction & operation)	the project and other projects in the area
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
Magnitude	Minor (3)	Minor (3)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Significance	Low (27)	Low (27)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Yes	
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No	
Can impacts be mitigated	No	
Mitigation	» None anticipated from a social perspective.	

The impact is assessed to be negative; local - regional in extent; long-term; low intensity and probable. The overall cumulative impact is likely to have a low negative significance to the local area largely as a result of the already highly compromised nature of the landscape within and around the study area.

6. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Typically, the major social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are linked to the loss of jobs and associated income. This has implications for the directly affected households, the communities within which they live, and the relevant local authorities. During the operation phase of the power lines and substations, Eskom has indicated that only two staff members in their pool of employees will be responsible for the functioning of the proposed project. Therefore, the decommissioning phase will not have a significant effect on employment, instead, it will create temporary employment opportunities. Goods and service providers could however be impacted by the decommissioning phase as they will lose a source of income.

The power lines and substations are expected to have a lifespan of about 25 years (with maintenance) and the infrastructure would only be decommissioned once it has reached the end of its economic life or is no longer required. This phase will include site preparation, disassembly of infrastructure and rehabilitation of the land. Site preparation activities will comprise confirming the integrity of the access to the site to accommodate the required decommissioning equipment. The disassembled components will be reused, recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements at the time of decommissioning. Rehabilitation will be undertaken to

ensure all the disturbed areas (where infrastructure has been removed) are rehabilitated depending on future land-use of the site and relevant legislation applicable at the time of decommissioning. During all these activities, employment and business opportunities will be created.

Table 19: Social impacts associated with decommissioning

Nature: Social impacts associated with decommissioning		
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation
Extent	Local – regional (3)	Local - regional (3)
Duration	Short term (2)	Short Term (1)
Magnitude	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly Probable (4)	Highly Probable (4)
Significance	Medium (40)	Medium (32)
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	No	
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	
Can impact be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation		
» All structures and infrastructure associated with the proposed strengthening project should be dismantled, removed and transported off-site on decommissioning & the landscape rehabilitated/ re-vegetated.		
Cumulative impacts		
Loss of income can impact on the local economy and other businesses. However, decommissioning can also create short term, temporary employment opportunities associated with dismantling etc.		
Residual impacts		
Loss of jobs and associated loss of income, can have a negative impact on the local economy and other businesses.		

The impact is assessed to be negative; local-regional in extent; short term; of low intensity and highly probable. The impact is assessed to be of medium significance to the decision-making process.

7. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

Three power line corridor alternatives, 3, 4 and 6 and three transmission substation sites, A, D and F (see figure 4) were assessed during the EIA phase for selection of the best possible route. All power line corridors are considered to be acceptable from a social perspective. During consultation with stakeholders, possible land use conflict between transmission substation site A and the proposed Mulilo Gas Project was identified. This alternative is therefore not preferred from a social perspective. Power line corridor alternatives 4 & 6 and transmission substation sites D & F are considered acceptable from a social perspective. All distribution substation alternatives are

considered acceptable from a social perspective. There is no preference from a social perspective for any of the sites identified for the distribution substation.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FOR THE NO-GO OPTION

The impacts of pursuing the No-go Option are both positive and negative as follows:

- » The benefits would be that there is no impact from project development (e.g. disruption from traffic impacts (increased disturbance and congestion during construction and operation phase)). The impact is therefore neutral.
- » Foregoing the proposed development would compromise the proposed developments within the Saldanha area, such as the IDZ and other industrial developments.
- » There would be an opportunity loss in terms of job creation, skills development and associated economic business opportunities for the local economy.

The negative impacts of the no go alternative outweigh the negative impacts of implementing the project. This alternative is therefore not preferred.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SIA has primarily focused on the collection of primary and secondary data to identify and assess social issues and potential social impacts. A summary of the potential positive and negative impacts identified and assessed in the SIA for the construction and operation phase are presented in Tables 23 and 24 below; a summary of the cumulative social impacts is also provided in Table 25.

Table 20: Summary of social impacts during construction phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Direct employment and skills development	Medium (32) Positive	Medium (40) Positive
Economic multiplier effects	Low (27) Positive	Medium (33) Positive
Negative Impacts		
Safety and security risks	Medium (30) Negative	Low (16) Negative
Impacts on daily living and movement patterns	Medium (40) Negative	Low (24) Negative
Pressure on Economic & Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people	Low (27) negative	Low (21) Negative
Impacts associated with the man camp	Medium (30)	Low (21)

	Negative	Negative
Nuisance impact (noise & dust)	Low (28) Negative	Low (21) Negative

Table 21: Summary of social impacts during operation phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Positive Impacts		
Local Procurement for goods and services	Medium (21) Positive	Medium (24) Positive
Strengthening of energy generation infrastructure	Medium (60) Positive	N/A
Negative Impacts		
Visual and sense of place impacts	Medium (36) Negative	N/A
Impacts associated with the loss of agricultural land	Low (27) Negative	N/A
Impacts associated with Tourism	Medium (40) Negative	N/A

Table 22: Summary of cumulative social impacts

Cumulative Impact	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative impact of the project and other projects in the area
Positive Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impact from employment and business opportunities	Medium (33) Positive	Medium (45) Positive
Negative Cumulative Impacts		
Cumulative impacts associated with pressure on economic and Social Infrastructure from in-migration of people	Low (16) Negative	Low (16) Negative
Cumulative impacts on the sense of place and landscape	Low (27) Negative	Low (27) Negative

Table 23: Summary of social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase

Impact	Significance Without Mitigation/ Enhancement	Significance With Mitigation/ Enhancement
Negative Impacts		
Impacts associated the decommissioning phase	Medium (40)	Low (32)

Key findings

In any project, many of the social impacts are unavoidable, but can be mitigated. The potential positive and negative socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed Saldanha bay strengthening development were identified and assessed through the SIA process. The key findings are as summarised below:

- » Employment and business opportunities will come with the proposed development. The local community is likely to benefit if enhancement measures, such as promoting local procurement and employment are promoted. The local economy will be boost by income invested and generated due to the project;
- » The proposed development may lead to population change in the area, which will have an effect on infrastructure and provision of basic services by the municipality. Due care should be taken to promote local entrepreneurs and labour force to avoid in-migration;
- » The proposed project could assist the local economy in creating entrepreneurial growth and opportunities, especially if local business is involved in the provision of general material, goods and services during the construction and operational phases;
- » An investment in infrastructure for energy generation, will boost the local economy and the nation as a whole;
- » The potential negative social impacts associated with the construction phase are typical of construction related projects and not just focussed on the strengthening project (these relate to influx of non-local workforce and jobseekers (expected to be limited), intrusion and disturbance impacts (noise and dust, wear and tear on roads) and safety and security risks) and could be reduced with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in this report.
- » The largest negative social impacts associated with the proposed development will be on tourism as well change in land use; and
- » In evaluating the proposed strengthening project, it is also important to consider the cumulative social impacts that may arise with other proposed energy facilities in the area.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the social impact assessment and a thorough review of the concerns and suggestions raised by stakeholders and interested and affected parties during the stakeholder engagement process. The proposed mitigation measures should be implemented to limit the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts. Based on the social impact assessment, the following is recommended:

-
- » A community liaison officer should be appointed during construction to assist with the management of social impacts and to deal with community issues through the grievance mechanisms provided for the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which are in line with the International Finance Corporation Standards and Equator Principles.
 - » In terms of employment related impacts, there is likely to be competition for the unskilled and semi-skilled job opportunities. Therefore, introducing outside workforce can provoke discontent in the local communities and can also put pressure on local basic services. Local labour should be given priority wherever possible to ensure that benefits accrue to the local communities as far as possible. Efforts should be made to involve local businesses during the construction activities as far as possible.
 - » Local procurement of services and equipment where possible should be encouraged in order to enhance the economic multiplier effect. This aspect would serve to mitigate other subsequent negative impacts such as those associated with the inflow of outsiders to the area, the increased pressure on infrastructure and services in the area as a result of inflow of people to the area, as well as the safety and security concerns.
 - » The community should be involved in the process as far as possible (encourage co-operative decision making and partnerships with local community through on-going consultations).
 - » Considering the concerns of the landowners regarding the potential for a man-camp to be associated with the project, and the relative proximity of the proposed development to the local towns, it is recommended that no persons be housed on site.
 - » In order to minimise safety and security risks, implement mitigation measures such as securing the site, having security personnel at the entrance of the site, ensuring all personnel have access cards to reduce and avoid negative impacts.
 - » Employ mitigation measures to minimise the noise pollution and damage to existing roads, such as limiting construction vehicles to normal working hours, avoiding weekend and public holidays operations, the developer should repair damaged roads, implementing dust suppression measures.
 - » Implement a system during construction to ensure the gates to the landowners' properties are always closed to avoid loss of livestock.
 - » Safety and security risks should be taken into account during the planning/construction phase of the proposed project. Access control, security and management should be implemented to limit the risk of crime increasing in the area as a result of the project.
 - » Construction activities should be limited to daylight working hours as far as possible to avoid being a nuisance to landowners that offer tourist accommodation.

Overall Conclusion

The proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project is unlikely to result in permanent damaging social impacts. The potential positive impacts outweigh the potential negative impacts associated with the improvement in electricity generation. The potential for positive socio-economic benefits can be realised through direct and indirect job creation. The Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project is necessary for the improvement of current electricity capacity in the area and it will allow for the meeting of the forecasted load requirements from industrial customers, the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), local distributors and also to facilitate the integration of renewable generation in the area. However, the project will also bring with it some negative impacts such as in-migration of people, alteration to the visual sense of place and landscape as well as safety and security risks, which can be minimised.

From a social perspective it is concluded that the project can be developed subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and management actions contained in this SIA report.

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APPENDIX A: SIA Environmental Management Programme (EMPR)

Construction Phase

Direct employment and skills development

OBJECTIVE: Maximise local employment associated with the construction phase

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project and associated infrastructure
Potential Impact	The opportunities and benefits associated with the creation of local employment to be maximised.
Activity/risk source	» Construction procurement practice employed by the contractor
Enhancement: Target/Objective	The developer should aim to employ as many low-skilled and semi-skilled workers from the local area as possible. This should also be made a requirement for all contractors.

Enhancement: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Employ local contractors that are Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) compliant	The Proponent & Contractors	Construction phase
Adopt a local employment policy to maximise the opportunities made available to the local labour force	The Proponent & Contractors	Construction phase
In the recruitment selection process; a minimum percentage of women must be employed	Contractors	Pre-and construction phase
Set realistic local recruitment targets for the construction phase.	The Proponent & Contractors	Construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Employment and business policy document that sets out local employment and targets completed before construction phase commences. » Employ as many local semi and unskilled labour as possible.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and contractor must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour to be shared with the ECO for reporting purposes.

*Economic multiplier effects***OBJECTIVE: Maximise the local economic multiplier effect during construction phase**

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project and associated infrastructure
Potential Impact	Potential local economic benefits
Activity/risk source	Developer's procurement plan
Enhancement: Target/Objective	Increase the procurement of goods and services especially within the local economy

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

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

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

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

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement a grievance and communication system for community issues and appoint community liaison officer	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase
The construction of the power line should take place in winter. In summer the veld is dry and veld fired are a cause for concern.	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase

Performance Indicator	» Community Liaison Officer is appointed & grievance mechanism is implemented.
Monitoring	» The developer and contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase

Impacts from an influx of jobseekers

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

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

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
A 'locals first' policy should be implemented for construction employment opportunities, especially for semi and low-skilled job categories. Enhance employment opportunities for the immediate local area, Saldanha and Vredenburg. If this is not possible, then the broader focus areas should be considered for sourcing workers from the SBLM &	The Proponent & contractor	Construction phase

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
the WCDM.		
Tender document is to stipulate the use of local labour as far as possible	Contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Inform local community members of the construction schedule and exact size of workforce (e.g. ward councillor, surrounding landowners)	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Recruitment of temporary workers at the gates/ on site of the development is to not be allowed. A recruitment office with a Community Liaison officer should be established to deal with jobseekers.	Contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Set up labour desk in a secure and suitable area to discourage the gathering of people at the gates of the construction site.	Contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Have clear rules and regulations for access to the proposed site.	Contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Local community organisations and policing forums must be informed of construction times and the duration of the construction phase. Also establish procedures for the control and removal of loiters at the construction site	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase
Security company to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure 'locals first' policy is adopted/advertised » Ensure no recruitment takes place on site » Control/removal of loiters
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer must keep a record of local recruitments and information on local labour to be shared with the ECO for reporting purposes

Impacts on daily living and movement patterns

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

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project and associated infrastructure
Potential Impact	Increase in traffic disruptions, safety hazards, and impacts on movement patterns of local community due to heavy vehicle traffic in the local area and in-migration of people
Activity/risk source	Construction activities affecting daily living and movement patterns
Mitigation:	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local communities and their

Target/Objective		livelihoods	
Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe	
Working hours to be kept between 6am and 6pm as per the ECA during the construction phase, and/or as any deviation that is approved by the relevant authorities.	Contractor	Construction phase	
All vehicles must be road worthy and drivers must be qualified, obey traffic rules, follow speed limits and made aware of the potential road safety issues	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase	
Heavy vehicles should be inspected regularly to ensure their road safety worthiness.	Contractor	Construction phase	
Provision of adequate and strategically placed traffic warning signs and control measures along the R27 and access road to warn road users of the construction activities taking place for the duration of the construction phase. Ensure that all signage is visible to road users at all times.	Contractor	Construction phase	
Implement penalties for reckless driving for the drivers of heavy vehicles as a way to enforce compliance to traffic rules.	Contractor	Construction phase	
Infrastructure such as fencing/ electric fencing along access route must be maintained in the present condition or repaired if disturbed due to project activities	The Proponent & contractor	Construction phase	
Ensure roads utilised are either maintained in the present condition or restored if disturbed from project activities	The Proponent & contractor	Construction phase	
The developer/proponent would need to establish appropriate measures together with the landowner of Thali Thali lodge to ensure that there is no blockage on the game drive route.	The Proponent	Pre-construction phase	
Appoint a community Liaison Officer as a grievance mechanism. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase	
Eskom must notify landowners in advance when construction crews are going to be working on their property	Proponent	Construction	
Performance Indicator	» Vehicles are roadworthy, inspected regularly and speed limits are adhered to		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure that there are traffic warning signs along the R27 and access road, ensure they are well illuminated at night » Roads and fencing are maintained or improved if disturbed due project activities » Ensure the game drive route at Thali Thali lodge is not obstructed at any time without consent of the landowner.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase

Impacts associated with the man camp

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the negative impacts associated with a man camp (if required) during the construction phase

Project component/s	Man camp associated with the construction of the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project and associated infrastructure
Potential Impact	Pressure on existing services and infrastructure, potential pollution impacts, unhygienic living conditions, risk of fires, risk of crime, and increased noise levels.
Activity/risk source	Influx of construction workers
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid or minimise the potential impact on local infrastructure, services local communities, the workforce and their livelihoods

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Safety around the construction site and man camp must be ensured by fencing off the camp to avoid unauthorised access and employing security personnel.	EPC contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Working hours should be limited to between 6am and 6pm during the construction phase, and/or as any deviation that is agreed with the relevant authorities and affected landowners.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Security company to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented.	EPC contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Family members and friends should not to be permitted access into the man camp.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that open fires on the site for heating, smoking or cooking are not allowed except in designated areas.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and offer firefighting training to selected construction staff.	EPC contractor	Pre-and Construction phase

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
A comprehensive employee induction programme must be implemented to cover land access protocols, fire management and access controls.	EPC contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Have personal trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention.	EPC contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Rubble and other solid waste must be disposed of appropriately on a regular basis.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Appropriate sanitation and waste facilities to be provided to eliminate possible pollution problems. These facilities should be cleaned and maintained on a regular basis.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
Provide adequate and safe drinking water.	EPC contractor	Construction phase
A comprehensive employee induction programme should address issues such as HIV/ AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases as well as alcohol and substance abuse. The induction should also address a code of conduct for employees that would align with community values.	The Proponent & EPC contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Appoint a Health and Safety Officer. Contact details of this person should be made available to the construction crew and local community and procedures to lodge complaints set out.	The Proponent & EPC contractor	Pre-construction & construction phase
Appoint a Community Liaison Officer to administrate a grievance mechanism for the construction workers as well for the local community. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the construction workers/ local community to express any complaints or grievances.	EPC contractor	Pre-construction phase & Construction phase

Performance Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Employee induction programme, covering land access protocols, fire management and road safety. » Security company to be appointed and appropriate security procedures to be implemented Security personnel on site on a permanent basis. » Man camp is managed efficiently.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The developer and contractor must monitor the indicators listed above to ensure that they have been met for the construction phase.

*Nuisance impacts (Noise & dust)***OBJECTIVE: To avoid or minimise the potential impacts of noise and dust from construction activities during the construction phase**

Project component/s	Construction of the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening project and associated infrastructure
Potential Impact	Heavy vehicles and construction activities can generate noise and dust impacts.
Activity/risk source	Construction activities.
Mitigation: Target/Objective	To avoid and or minimise the potential noise and dust impacts associated with construction activities.

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase must be scheduled to avoid Sundays and holiday periods, as far as possible.	Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that damage caused by construction related traffic/ project activities to the existing roads is repaired before the completion of the construction phase.	Contractor	Construction phase
Construction vehicles are restricted to stay along the servitude	Contractor	Construction phase
Implement dust suppression measures on gravel roads on a regular basis. Ensure that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers.	Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure all vehicles are road worthy, drivers are qualified and are made aware of the potential noise and dust issues	Contractor	Construction phase
Ensure that drivers adhere to speed limits.	Contractor	Construction phase
Implement a grievance and communication system for community issues and appoint community liaison officer.	The Proponent & contractor	Pre-and construction phase

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

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

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

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Working hours to be limited to between 6am and 6pm during the construction phase, and/or as any deviation that is agreed with the relevant authorities and affected landowners.	Contractor	Construction phase
The perimeter of the man camp is to be appropriately secured to prevent any unauthorised access.	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Local community organisations and policing forums must be informed of construction times and the duration of the construction phase.	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
Access in and out of the construction camp should be strictly controlled by a security company.	Contractor	Construction Phase
A security company is to be appointed and appropriate security procedures are to be implemented	Contractor	Construction Phase
Family members and friends are not to be permitted access into the man camp	Contractor	Construction Phase
No unauthorised entry to the site is to be allowed. Access control is to be implemented.	Contractor	Construction Phase
Open fires on the site for heating, smoking or cooking are not allowed, except in designated areas.	Contractor	Construction phase
Contractor must provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected construction staff.	Contractor	Pre-construction phase & Construction phase
A comprehensive employee induction programme to be developed and utilised to cover land access protocols, fire management and road safety	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase

Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
Have a personal trained in first aid on site to deal with smaller incidents that require medical attention	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase
A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed as a grievance mechanism. A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process	Contractor	Pre-and Construction phase

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

Appendix B: Minutes of meetings during SIA stakeholder consultation process



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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EIA PHASE

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
WENESDAY, 10 AUGUST 2016

VENUE
THALI THALI LODGE

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: Thali Thali Lodge
Date: Wednesday 10 August 2016
Time: 11:30 – 12:45

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA thanked Mr van Niekerk for agreeing to meet and introduced himself as the facilitator, assisting Savannah Environmental with the EIA process being undertaken for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project located within the Western Cape Province. Shawn introduced Pamela as the social consultant from Savannah, there to listen to their social concerns regarding the proposed development. He went on to explain the purpose of the meeting as the establishment of the landowners' views of the project as the development plans are now in the EIA phase.

Shawn provided a recap of the scope of the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project, which includes:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV Transmission Substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV Distribution Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations.
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at Aurora Substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
T. van Niekerk (TvN)	Impacted Landowner – Zoutekuilen
Pamela Sidambe (PS)	Savannah Environmental – Social Consultant
Shawn Johnston (SJ)	Sustainable Futures ZA – Process Facilitator

APOLOGIES

None

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Shawn Johnston presented the background and introduction to the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process. He presented the layout map indicating the power line alternatives, and distribution and transmission substation alternatives.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
PS: Do you reside on the farm?	TvN: Yes, I live on the farm with my wife and 2 children.
PS: What activities are taking place on the farm?	TvN: We provide accommodation and also keep game. I have about 600 animals on the farm.
PS: Do you have any cultivated land?	TvN: Water is a challenge here. I use the farm for grazing only.
PS: Do you foresee any of the proposed developments having an effect/impact on your current activities?	TvN: When I bought the farm I used the existing power lines as my departure point for negotiations to bring the price down. When we take people for game drives, they get surprised to see us passing so many power lines, but once we have passed, it is a forgotten subject. I therefore, do not see an issue with the additional 2 lines. Remuneration has to be accordingly though as should I decide to sell the farm, the next person will use exactly the same strategy I used to pay a reduced price.
PS: Are there any sensitive features on your property that may be impacted by the proposed development that need to be taken into account (historical features, wetlands, protected trees)?	TvN: My game drive routes. Eskom should avoid the game drive route. There should be consultations with me with regard to layout and designs. There are designated maintenance roads. Eskom should use those.
PS: Are there any telecommunications infrastructure or masts, power lines, airstrips or any other significant features located on your farm or planned for the future?	TvN: No, Telecommunication lines get stolen in this place. Two weeks ago I got a letter from Telkom that they will not replace the lines in the area. Network is very bad in this area. I am now using a radio link from Vryburg and wireless Wi-Fi. I have also installed a booster to strengthen the signal.
PS: Do you have any safety and security	TvN: Security is a big issue for me. That

Question / Comment	Response
concerns with the proposed developments? In the scoping phase you indicated that Eskom contractors often leave the gates open during maintenance, what do you think can be done to minimise security concerns?	gate has been left open several times. One Kudu is worth R50 000. If it's a sable, that's over R200 000 for one. Eskom maintenance guys do not close gates. These animals are fast runners - once out that's it, I would have lost. I will definitely go to court. I have lost animals before but I did not go to court because I could not link it to Eskom as that week they had not come in for maintenance.
PS: Do you think the influx of construction workers during construction can increase the risk of stock or crop theft?	TvN: Access control will be crucial; we should be notified when construction workers will be coming in.
PS: There will be an increase in traffic from construction vehicles and trucks on the national and the internal access roads, Is this a concern for you and would this interrupt any of your daily movement patterns?	TvN: We will not allow any trucks to come through the main access into Thali Thali game lodge gate. Construction vehicles are restricted to stay along the servitude.
PS: There will be normal construction noise and dust from the developments. Would the noise and dust have an impact on your farming activities or lifestyle?	TvN: Noise levels should be kept down. I think there is need for Eskom to consult us in terms of timings.
PS: Do you have any concerns in terms of visual impacts and the development affecting the area's sense of place?	TvN: I already have 5 lines on my farm. In as much as they are ugly and I don't like them I bought the farm with the lines. I do not think that an additional 2 can have a big effect. I just have to live with it, though the compensation should be good as if I decide to sell the farm the potential buyer will negotiate the price down due to the visual impact of the power lines.
PS: Do you have any other questions or social concerns?	
TvN: What will happen should I object to the power lines being installed in my farm?	SJ: The land belongs to you and it is within your right to do what you want with it. But should the reasons for objection not be valid, Eskom can take the case to court.
TvN: I do not want courts; my father said whether good or bad I should avoid courts. I should therefore give the lands and rights people an opportunity to let me know the offer and live with the power lines.	Noted
TvN: I should be consulted throughout the process.	Noted

Question / Comment	Response
TvN: Construction should start at the end of summer to avoid fire hazards. We have bad fires in this area during summer.	Noted
PS: Thank you Mr van Nierkerk. Do you have any objection to the proposed development?	TvN: I do not have a problem with the proposed development as long as it is mutually beneficial in the end.
TvN: Please do let Eskom know that we can provide accommodation (for engineers, ECO etc.) during construction at a discounted rate for week nights instead of driving to Cape Town on a daily basis. They can check what we offer on: www.thalithali.co.za .	PS: Thank you, the message will be conveyed to the relevant parties.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Shawn Johnston highlighted that there will be negotiations of compensation with Eskom during the EIA phase. The Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will have an opportunity to comment on the EIA report which should be in the public domain sometime in September to October. However, all affected and interested parties will be informed when the report is out for public viewing and commenting. He thanked Mr van Niekerk for availing himself for the meeting and closed the meeting at 12:45pm.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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EIA PHASE

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
WENESDAY, 10 AUGUST 2016

VENUE
SPRINGFONTEIN FARM

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: Springfontein Farm
Date: Wednesday 10 August 2016
Time: 14:00 to 15:15

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA thanked the landowners for agreeing to meet and introduced himself as the facilitator, assisting Savannah Environmental with the EIA process being undertaken for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project located within the Western Cape Province. Shawn introduced Pamela as the social consultant from Savannah, there to listen to their social concerns regarding the proposed development. He went on to explain the purpose of the meeting as the establishment of the landowners' views of the project as the development plans are now in the EIA phase.

Shawn had to provide a recap of the scope of the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project, which includes:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV Transmission Substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV Distribution Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations.
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at Aurora Substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
Gavin Stigling (GS)	Landowner - Anyskop
Darryl Hunt (DH)	Consultant
Lizamarie Tolken (LT)	Farm Uyekraal
Pmela Sidambe (PS)	Savannah Environmental – Social Consultant
Shawn Johnston (SJ)	Sustainable Futures ZA – Process Facilitator

APOLOGIES

Bill Eloff (BE) - Consultant

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Shawn Johnston presented the background and introduction to the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process. He presented the layout map indicating the power line alternatives, and distribution substation and transmission substation alternatives.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
<p>DH: I welcome you here all. I want to explain to Pamela who we are. I work for Mr Stigling, Mr Stigling owns some farms 100% and 50% shareholding in some. Lizamarrie is the daughter to MR Tolken, she is representing her dad in this meeting. Mr Eloff also works for Mr Stigling.</p>	<p>PS: Thank you for meeting with us and for the explanation.</p>
<p>DH: Before you explain why you are here, I want to highlight that we are concerned and worried that Savannah has moved to the EIA phase prior to the landowners agreeing with Eskom on certain issues that are of concern to us. We met with Eskom on the 8th of July and it was our understanding that prior to the EIA phase our concerns would be addressed. We do not believe that we should be talking about the EIA phase prior addressing our concerns.</p>	<p>SJ: Pamela is here to undertake the social impact assessment as the DEA requires that all alternatives be assessed. The report is not going out to the public yet. The landowners still have an opportunity to comment on the report.</p> <p>PS: I hear your concerns Daryl, maybe before we start can I just ask about the alternatives provided now. My question is, do you object to all the alternatives currently shown on the map?</p>
<p>DH: What will be the point of undertaking an EIA using alternatives that might not even be the best options in the end?</p> <p>On the purple option Gas Independent Power Producer Mulilo also has plans to develop a gas station - hence possible conflict with the proposed development.</p> <p>Blue Option - There is a water pipe line - water affairs should be consulted - to check if the power line will not conflict with the pipe line.</p> <p>There are also other options earmarked for that same piece of land. There is a gas power station that has received authorisation already.</p>	<p>SJ: Thank you Daryl, so what are you suggesting as the way forward?</p>

Question / Comment	Response
Yellow option- belongs to Mr Stigling – that alternative is available, but there are adjustments to be made. They want the power line to run to the South of the TR85 road.	
DH: Let us go ahead with the meeting of today, but you understand that we are not happy. We have always highlighted that we are in support of this project, but we believe things should be done properly.	<p>PS: Thank you for allowing us to continue. We will make sure your concerns are taken back to all the relevant people.</p> <p>SJ: Can I request you Daryl to make a written submission so all the issues are addressed.</p>
DH: I will send a written submission, including the synopsis that was presented in our meeting with Eskom. I am also going to copy Eskom in the e-mail.	SJ: Thank you..
PS: I understand Mr Stigling and Mr Tolken (Lizamarie’s father) own different portions of the farms that are likely to be affected by the development, do they both reside on any of the farms?	<p>GS: I live on the farm.</p> <p>LT: We do not live on the farm, but we farm the land. Due to lack of water not much farming is taking place at the moment. It is more of a hobby.</p>
PS: What activities are taking place on your farm Mr Stigling?	GS: We are involved in a number of projects: storage, accommodation, cattle farming and we also have a lay-down area where trucks park. We can actually provide accommodation to those Engineers etc. who will be involved in the project. We can also provide storage facilities for the construction equipment at market rates.
PS: Do you foresee any of the proposed developments having an effect/impact on your farming activities or properties?	<p>GS: This region has no water, so we bought the land for industrial development. We therefore, do not see it impacting us negatively. What you must keep in mind is that we do not want to underutilise our land. This is a strategic are. Votom energy have already received authorisation to develop the gas station on portion of one of my farms. This is the reason Daryl is demanding a meeting with the technical team as we need to agree on location and routing.</p> <p>LT: same here, we do not have a problem. As Daryl mentioned we need to agree on routing as there are other options planned for the area. Gas IPP Mulilo intend</p>

Question / Comment	Response
	developing a gas station on my father's farm.
PS: Are there any sensitive features on your property that may be impacted by the proposed development that need to be taken into account (historical features, wetlands, protected trees)?	GS: No LT: No
PS: Are there any telecommunications infrastructure or masts, power lines, airstrips or any other significant features located on your farm or planned for the future?	GS: No, people steal telephone lines everyday here. We don't have phones anymore. LT: The gas power station configuration should be established prior to agreements with Eskom so there are no conflicts.
PS: Do you have any safety and security concerns with the proposed developments? In the scoping phase you indicated that Eskom contractors often leave the gates open during maintenance, what do you think can be done to minimise security concerns?	GS: No LT: No as there isn't much happening on the farm.
GS: There will be an increase in traffic from construction vehicles and trucks on the national and the internal access roads, Is this a concern for you and would this interrupt any of your daily movement patterns?	GS: That is a biggest concern as there is only one access road at the moment. There is a need for Savannah to consult the Department of Roads as there is a new Provincial road to be constructed. The current access road will be closed.
PS: There will be construction noise and dust from the developments. Would the noise and dust have an impact on your farming activities or lifestyle?	GS: That is not an issue as I do not think there will be much noise coming from the construction of the power line. How many construction workers are expected?
PS: Do you have any other questions or social concerns?	LT: Where will the labourers reside? We need Eskom to communicate that information prior to commencement of the project. GS: That is important, so we deal with security issues.
PS: Do you have any objection to the proposed development?	GS: We are in full support of the project as long as there is a commercial compensation. We will not give our land for free. GH: Just remember we need a full on meeting before anything goes public.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

The meeting closed and all parties agreed that communication will be relayed to Eskom on a need for a full on meeting to be arranged prior to the conclusion of the EIA phase. Pamela thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and the meeting closed at 15:15pm.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

EIA PHASE

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
WENESDAY, 10 AUGUST 2016

VENUE
SPRINGFONTEIN FARM

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Venue: Springfontein Farm
Date: Wednesday 10 August 2016
Time: 16:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA thanked the landowners for agreeing to meet and introduced himself as the facilitator, assisting Savannah Environmental with the EIA process being undertaken for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project located within the Western Cape Province. Shawn introduced Pamela as the social consultant from Savannah, there to listen to their social concerns regarding the proposed development. He went on to explain the purpose of the meeting as the establishment of the landowners' views of the project as the development plans are now in the EIA phase.

Shawn provided a recap of the scope of the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project, which includes:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV Transmission Substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV Distribution Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations.
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at Aurora Substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
J.P.D. Steyn (JS)	Impacted Landowner - Wolfiesfontein
G.H.P. Steyn (GS)	Impacted Landowner - Springfontein
Pamela Sidambe (PS)	Savannah Environmental – Social Consultant
Shawn Johnston (SJ)	Sustainable Futures ZA – Process Facilitator

APOLOGIES

None

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Shawn Johnston presented the background and introduction to the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process. The layout map indicating the power line alternatives, distribution and transmission substation alternatives was presented.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
PS: Do you both reside on the farm?	JS: Yes, we both live on the farm; the farm is registered under the Trust.
PS: What activities are taking place on the farm?	GS: We are involved in mixed farming – livestock rearing (cattle & sheep) and wheat farming.
PS: During the scoping phase you had objected to certain alternatives that Eskom was proposing, looking at the alternatives being considered now do you foresee an effect/impact on your farming activities?	JS: We do not have any problem with the new proposed routes. The only problem is threat and security as recently distribution cables were stolen for the second time and we did not have power for a week.
PS: Are there any sensitive features on your property that may be impacted by the proposed development that need to be taken into account (historical features, wetlands, protected trees)?	<p>JS: Eskom should stick to existing roads as we have a major concern if the fynbos is tampered with. If Eskom establishes a new route it will mean the fynbos has to be removed, which unfortunately would lead to wind erosion on the farm.</p> <p>GS: Fynbos is a very sensitive plant. If construction vehicles drive on it, it will die.</p>
PS: Are there any telecommunications infrastructure or masts, power lines, airstrips or any other significant features located on your farm or planned for the future?	GS: There is a new wi-fi mast planned for the area. Hein Groenwald should be contacted for understanding if the Eskom proposed development will not impact with the mass.
PS: Do you have any safety and security concerns with the proposed developments? In the scoping phase you indicated that Eskom contractors often leave the gates open during maintenance, what do you think can be done to minimise security concerns?	<p>JS: We keep livestock; therefore security is a major concern for us. Already we lost 20 sheep because our neighbour has vicious dogs and they attack sheep. We cannot afford to lose more livestock.</p> <p>GS: Eskom should ensure that during</p>

Question / Comment	Response
	construction the gates are always closed.
PS: Do you think the influx of construction workers during construction can increase the risk of stock or crop theft?	SJ: We don't think so. There are always developments in this area and we have not experienced thefts.
GS: There will be an increase in traffic from construction vehicles and trucks on the national and the internal access roads. Is this a concern for you and would this interrupt any of your daily movement patterns?	GS: During construction it is important that truck drivers stick to existing roads to avoid erosion.
PS: Do you have any other questions or social concerns?	<p>GS: The construction of the power line should take place in winter as in summer the veld is dry and we are very concerned about veld fires. We have lost grass for feeding our livestock before.</p> <p>GS: Our brother, who owns the farm next to us has he been contacted?</p> <p>JS: Our understanding is that the new power lines will run on the northern side of the existing 5 lines.</p>
<p>PS: According to our data base we have the two Steyn brothers, we did not realise it was 3 brothers. please could you assist with contact details?</p> <p>PS: With regards to the line running on the northern side, that is what the map currently shows, should there be changes you will be informed when the technical team engages the landowners once more.</p>	GS: Thank you.
PS: Do you have any objections to the proposed development?	JS: We do not have a problem with the proposed development. We are in full support. But we will not give our land for free, Eskom will have to compensate us.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Shawn Johnston stated that Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will have an opportunity to comment on the EIA report. However, all affected and interested parties will be informed when the report is out for public viewing and commenting. He thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and closed the meeting at 17:15pm.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood
Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

EIA PHASE

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

HELD ON
THURSSDAY, 11 AUGUST 2016

VENUE
ZYFONTEIN FARM

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

SALDANHA BAY NETWORK STRENGTHENING PROJECT WC PROVINCE

Venue: Zyfontein Farm
Date: Thursday 11 August 2016
Time: 13:15 to 14:30

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA thanked Mr Steyn for agreeing to meet with us and introduced himself as the facilitator, assisting Savannah Environmental with the EIA process being undertaken for the Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project located within the Western Cape Province. Shawn introduced Pamela as the social consultant from Savannah, there to listen to their social concerns regarding the proposed development. He went on to explain the purpose of the meeting as the establishment of the landowners' views of the project as the development plans are now in the EIA phase.

Shawn provides a recap of the scope of the Saldanha Bay network strengthening project, which includes:

- » Construction of a new 400/132kV Transmission Substation in the Saldanha Bay area with a planned capacity of 3 x 500 MVA transformers. The transmission substation footprint will be 600m x 600m.
- » Construction of a new 132/66kV Distribution Substation in the Saldanha Bay area. The distribution substation footprint will be 120m x 120m.
- » The construction of two 400kV power lines (approximately 35 - 40 km) from the Aurora Substation to the new proposed distribution and transmission substations.
- » Replacing two of the four existing 250 MVA 400/132kV transformers with 2 x 500 MVA transformers at Aurora Substation.
- » Establishing 2 x 132 kV feeder bays around Aurora Substation.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
J. Steyn (JS)	Landowner
Franco Steyn (FS)	Landowner
Pamela Sidambe (PS)	Savannah Environmental – Social Consultant
Shawn Johnston (SJ)	Sustainable Futures ZA – Process Facilitator

APOLOGIES

None

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Shawn Johnston presented the background and introduction to the project and the Environmental Impact Assessment process. He presented the layout map indicating the power line alternatives, and distribution and transmission substation alternatives (please refer to the attached layout map).

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
SJ: As I have explained we are here about the Eskom Saldanha strengthening project. Pamela is a social consultant at Savannah and she would like to engage you about possible social impacts relating to the proposed development.	JS: Thank you, let me call my son. FS: Please explain what this project is about because we are hearing about it for the first time.
SJ: Eskom wants to an additional two lines on the existing five in order to strengthen the power for accommodation of the IDZ.	FS: Ok, but we need more information and the maps.
SJ: Our public participation consultant will be sending all the relevant information. Can we proceed with the social questions relating to the proposed development?	JS: Yes, we can proceed.
PS: Do you reside on the farm?	JS: I live on the farm with my two sons and one labourer.
PS: What activities are taking place on your farm Mr Steyn?	GS: We are involved in mixed farming. We keep cattle, sheep and horses. We also undertake wheat farming.
PS: Do you use any harvesters? If so do you think the proposed development will affect their use?	GS: Yes, we do use combined harvesters. However, the power lines will not impact on the use of the harvesters.
PS: Do you foresee any of the proposed developments having an effect/impact on your farming activities or properties?	FS: The power lines are about 7km away from our operations. The land where the 5 lines are currently located is not heavily used. Therefore, I do not see any effect.
PS: Are there any sensitive features on your property that may be impacted by the proposed development that need to be taken into account (historical features, wetlands, protected trees)?	JS: No
PS: Are there any telecommunications	FS: No

Question / Comment	Response
infrastructure or masts, power lines, airstrips or any other significant features located on your farm or planned for the future?	
PS: Do you have any safety and security concerns with the proposed developments?	JS: Yes, we have a big issue with regards to safety and security as the Eskom maintenance guys do not lock the gates. We have lost 6 herds of cattle before due to Eskom leaving gates open. Our cattle died when they moved to an area that did not have water.
PS: Do you think the influx of construction workers during construction can increase the risk of stock or crop theft?	JS: We do not want the labourers to wander about. They should stay away from our farms. We need to be informed about their place of residence. Where will they be staying?
PS: The information about the camping sites during construction will be provided prior to the finalisation of the EIA phase. PS: There will be an increase in traffic from construction vehicles and trucks on the national and the internal access roads, Is this a concern for you and would this interrupt any of your daily movement patterns?	FS: Eskom should stick to the service roads; we do not want any trucks or vehicles passing through our farms. Access from R44 should be used for entry and exit at R27 or vice versa.
PS: There will be construction noise and dust from the developments. Would the noise and dust have an impact on your farming activities or lifestyle?	JS: No
PS: Do you have any other questions or social concerns?	JS: The technical team should come and speak to the landowners about the type of power lines planned for the area. JS: The land and rights negotiators when are they coming? FS: Another biggest concern is veld fires; this area is prone of those. Therefore there is need for due diligence during construction.
PS: Do you have any objections to the proposed development?	JS: In principle we support the project, but everything depends on the remuneration.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

The landowners emphasised the need for the information pack to be sent to them. Shawn Johnston explained that the landowners will be notified once the EIA report

was available for public viewing and comments. Pamela thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and the meeting ended at 14:30pm.



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

**SALDANHA BAY STRENGTHENING
PROJECT,**

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE



EIA PHASE

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Contact: Gabriele Wood

Address: PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157

Tel: 011 656 3237

Fax: 086 684 0547

E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

FOCUS GROUP MEETING

Francois Turner

HELD ON

Monday 26 September 2016

VENUE

Driehoekfontein

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental

Please address any comments to Gabriele Wood at the above address.

FOCUS GROUP MEETING: SALDANHA BAY STRENGTHENING

Venue: Farm Driehoeksfontein
Date: 26 September 2016
Time: 15:10

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures welcomed all in attendance. John von Mayer of Savannah Environmental provided a brief overview of the project and the current EIA progress.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation & Position
John von Mayer	Savannah Environmental EAP
Lerato Mokgwatlheng	Eskom Transmission Project Manager
Shawn Johnston	Sustainable Futures
Christo Badenhorst	Eskom
Shakir Dudhia	Eskom
Ahmed Hansa	Eskom
Francois Turner	Landowner
Wilmarie Turner	Landowner

APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Mr Turner's attorney.

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

John von Mayer provided the project background information and explained the status of the current EIA process. He stated that the power lines proposed would cross property owned by Francois Turner.

DISCUSSION SESSION

No.	Question / Comment	Response
1	FT: We are constantly having power cuts on our farm. There is theft of cables. Eskom needs to sort this out. Every month the electricity is off for two days. This is unacceptable. We are here to discuss electricity so let's discuss electricity. I want a name of someone who I can call to get a quick response on cut lines. Every time I call Eskom to get a response I am put on hold and can never speak to anyone who can assist me.	AH: The strengthening project is for future prospects in the area. There is also a difference between Eskom distribution and Eskom transmission. We represent Eskom transmission. The issues with supply are related to distribution which deals with 132kV and lower. I will however get hold of a contact at Eskom who you can speak to regarding these matters.
2	FT: The Steyn brothers are also against the project.	SJ: This is not correct. They have not raised any major issues from our past meetings with them.
3	FT: We cannot do anything about a lot of issues but we can do something about this. We are not in support of the project.	SD: Please note that this is theoretical at the moment. This is just an EIA study. JvM: We will still have further public meetings and correspondence.
4	FT: What about what happened in Durban and Paarl. People steal the nuts and there goes the line. And I heard a story about a power line that fell on someone's house. Why is our planning not world standard?	AH: We can only design with a certain level of security. We try to secure a servitude that is safest for everyone.
5	FT: These transmission substations are proposed to be located here because the gas is there.	AH: No that is not the reason that is simply an added benefit. The main reason is that the area is growing because of the IDZ. We are planning the 2 new 400kV lines so we don't have to build multiple 132kV lines in the same corridor. It is about planning for the future.
6	FT: Mines worry me and they have damaged the environment. What seems practical to me is to build a power station, a line and distribute the power. What is the amount of electricity used by Arcelor Mittal?	AH: About 200 – 300MW. They also have their own lines.
7	FT: What is the purpose of the IDZ?	AH: It is for industry, for whomever wants to set up there.
8	FT: If I say "yes" to this project the whole area could turn into an industrial area. That is what I am worried about. If this is going to benefit the mines	AH: This is to provide new developments in the IDZ with power. The primary reason for this development is not about mines or

No.	Question / Comment	Response
	then I want nothing to do with it. If it is for the IDZ then I want Eskom to tell me the usage of the IDZ.	gas to power plants. It is needed for the load in the area. As planners we need to make sure we are prepared for the IDZ. If we wait until the end to put in our lines then there will not be space.
9	FT: Where do we stop with all this development? Sooner or later we will destroy everything.	AH: If we do not provide power we stifle economic growth. JvM: The EIA is there to reduce the impact on the environment. Part of that is also the EMPr which specifies how Eskom should go about construction, operation and decommissioning in a way that is best for the environment.
10	FT: The way I see it Eskom just comes and builds what they want. Like the issues we have with the people working on the small lines in the area.	SD: Transmission and distribution are two separate parts of Eskom. People working on wood poles are from distribution and it is a separate branch of the company.
11	FT: Don't wreck the Western Cape. This whole IDZ is a hoax. The project must be practical.	SJ: Please read the description of the project in the scoping report. All the questions regarding the context for the project are answered in that report.
12	FT: We are really concerned about what is happening on the West Coast. I am part of the Saldanha Bay Chamber of Commerce. I would like a hard copy of the EIA report.	SJ: A hard copy will be sent to you.

WAY FORWARD

John von Mayer stated further written comments could be received at any time during the EIA process and that all I&APs would be notified of the release of the draft EIA report. He noted that the comments received would be included in the Final EIA Report to be submitted to DEA for decision-making. Shawn Johnston thanked everyone in attendance. The meeting was closed at 17:00.

Appendix C: Declaration of Independence and CV

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014:

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project, Western Cape Province

Specialist:	Candice Hunter		
Contact person:	Candice Hunter		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	candice@savannahsa.com		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)			

Project Consultant:	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Jo-Anne Thomas / Karen Jodas		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	Joanne@savannahsa.com / Karen@savannahsa.com		

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, Candice Hunter, declare that --

General declaration:

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



Signature of the specialist:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

09 July 2016

Date:

SIA SPECIALIST CV:

**CURRICULUM VITAE
CANDICE HUNTER**

Profession : Social Consultant
Specialisation : Social Impact Assessments (SIA)
Years' experience : 2 years and 6 months

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific responsibilities as a Social Consultant involve conducting field research; socio-economic surveys; the management and analysis of data; undertaking stakeholder engagement and communication processes; socio-economic baseline data analyses and conducting general social research for a variety of projects. This includes managing and coordinating the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes and compiling SIA reports in line with the countries guidelines and legislation.

SKILLS BASE AND CORE COMPETENCIES

- » Social Impact Assessments (SIA)
- » EIA Legislation
- » Data gathering and analysis
- » Qualitative and quantitative social research
- » Field research and socio-economic surveys
- » Baseline socio-economic data analyses
- » Stakeholder engagement
- » Public participation process
- » Communication and community facilitation
- » Report writing and review
- » Project administration

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Degrees:

M. A. Environmental Management: University of Johannesburg (2013)

B.A. Honours Tourism Development (Cum Laude): University of Johannesburg (2010)

Courses:

Advanced Certificate in Social Impact Assessment (SIA) (Cum Laude): University of Johannesburg (2013)

Certificate in Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Reporting Process: Environmental & Sustainable Solutions CC (2012)

Publications:

Hunter, C. & Mearns, K. (2015). Assessing the sustainability reporting of selected tourism companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 4(1): 1-18. Publication URL: http://www.ajhtl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7163688/article_51_vol.4_1_2015.pdf

EMPLOYMENT

January 2014 – Current:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd: Social Consultant

February 2011 – January 2013:

University of Johannesburg: Department of Geography, Environmental and Energy Studies & School of Tourism and Hospitality (STH): Student and Research Assistant.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Social Impact Assessment Reports:

January 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Gihon Solar Energy Facility & Associated Infrastructure Located near Bela-Bela, Limpopo Province (for Networx SA)

March 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Exheredo Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure located near Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province (for Kotulo Tsatsi Energy (Pty) Ltd)

May 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Wolmaransstad Municipality Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Wolmaransstad, North West Province (for Bluewave Capital (Pty) Ltd)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Newcastle Solar Energy Facility near Newcastle, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Pongola Solar Energy Facility near Pongola, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Senekal 1 Solar Energy Facility near Mkuze, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

July 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Senekal 2 Solar Energy Facility near Mkuze, KwaZulu Natal (for Building Energy SpA)

October 2014: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Kotulo Tsatsi Energy Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Tower Plant 3 facility and associated infrastructure located near Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province (for Kotulo Tsatsi Energy (Pty) Ltd)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Lethabo Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Sasolburg, Free State Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Majuba Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Amesforort, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

November 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Tutuka Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Standerton, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

December 2014: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed 120MW CPV Facility and associated infrastructure near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Lambrius Energy (Pty) Ltd)

Social Impact Assessment Reports:

February 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed realignment of the N10 to facilitate access to the Ilanga CSP Facility site, east of Upington, Northern Cape Province (for SANRL)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 1 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 1 (Pty) Ltd)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 2 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 2 (Pty) Ltd)

March 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West Solar Power Plant 3 near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Beaufort West Solar Company 3 (Pty) Ltd)

June 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Buffels Solar 1 and Solar 2 Solar Energy Facilities, near Orkney, North West Province (for Kabi Solar (Pty) Ltd)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Lethabo Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Sasolburg, Free State Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Majuba Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Amesforort, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

July 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed Tutuka Solar Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Standerton, Mpumalanga Province (for Eskom Holdings (SOC) Limited)

August 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Paulputs CSP Tower Facility and associated infrastructure, near Pofadder, Northern Cape Province (for Abengoa Solar Power South Africa (Pty) Ltd)

September 2015: Specialist SIA study for the proposed AEP Bloemsmond Solar 1 and Solar 2 PV Facilities, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for AEP Bloemsmond Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities, near Vryburg, North West Province (for Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Pty) Ltd)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Saldanha Bay Network Strengthening Project, Western Cape Province (for Eskom Holdings SOC Limited)

October 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Park- Additional CSP Facilities, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Sol Invictus Solar Development and associated infrastructure near Aggeneys, Northern Cape Province (for Building Energy (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Orkney Solar Development and associated infrastructure near Orkney, North West Province (for Genesis Orkney Solar (Pty) Ltd)

November 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Gas to Power Plant on a site within the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone, KwaZulu Natal Province (for Richards Bay Gas to Power 2 (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping report for the proposed Noupoort Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project and associated infrastructure near Noupoort, Northern Cape Province (for Cresco Energy (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Beaufort West PV 1 and PV 2 and associated infrastructure near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province (for Turquoise Hive Solar (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster and associated infrastructure near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province (for the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Development- Additional CSP Tower Plant, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Karoshoek Solar Valley Development- Additional CSP Trough Plant, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for FG Emvelo (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Ilanga CSP 7 and 8 facilities and associated infrastructure within the Karoshoek Solar Valley Development, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Emvelo Eco Projects (Pty) Ltd)

December 2015: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Ilanga CSP 9 facility and associated infrastructure within the Karoshoek Solar Valley Development, near Upington, Northern Cape Province (for Emvelo Eco Projects (Pty) Ltd)

January 2016: Specialist social scoping study for the proposed Semonkong Wind Farm near Semonkong, Lesotho (for Sun Clean Energy Technologies (Pty) Ltd)

Other Projects:

June 2014: Screening and pre-feasibility report- Site assessment for the proposed Wind Energy Facility near Van Reenen, KwaZulu Natal and Free State Provinces (for 4Green Development SA)

October 2015: Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Due Diligence- Development of the Hilton Garden Inn by United African Group, Windhoek, Namibia (for Vantage Capital)

September 2015 - February 2016: Preparation, Development and Gazetting of the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) 2015-2020. (for Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development)

Appendix D: Declaration of Independence



DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Saldanha Bay network strengthening project, Western Cape Province
--

Specialist:	Pamela S. Siambe		
Contact person:	Pamela Sidambe		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	pamela@savannahsa.com		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)			

Project Consultant:	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Jo-Anne Thomas / Karen Jodas		
Postal address:	PO Box 148, Sunninghill		
Postal code:	2157	Cell:	
Telephone:	(011) 656 3237	Fax:	086 684 0547
E-mail:	Joanne@savannahsa.com / Karen@savannahsa.com		

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, Pamela S. Sidambe
, declare that --

General declaration:

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



Signature of the specialist:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

31 August 2016

Date:

**APPENDIX E: External Reviewer's Report, Declaration Of Independence &
CV**

EXTERNAL REVIEWER'S REPORT

EXTERNAL REVIEWER'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

EXTERNAL REVIEWER'S CV

Details and Experience of Independent Consultant

Qualifications:

University of South Africa: B.A. (Honours) – 1984

Henley Management College, United Kingdom: The Henley Post-Graduate Certificate in Management – 1997

Rand Afrikaans University: M.A. (cum laude) – 1999

Rand Afrikaans University: D. Lit. et Phil. – 2000

Projects:

The SIA for the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link; The impact assessment for the Australian – South African sports development programme; SIA for Kumba Resources, Sishen South Project; Evaluation of a Centre for Violence Against Women for The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; SIAs for the following Exxaro Resources Ltd.'s mines, Leeuwan Coal Mine Delmas, Glen Douglas Dolomite Mine Henley-on-Klip, Grootegeluk Open Cast Coal Mine Lephalale; SIA for the South African National Road Agency Limited (SANRAL) on Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project (GFIP); SIA for SANRAL on the N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway; Research into research outputs of the University for the University of Johannesburg; SIA for Waterfall Wedge housing and business development in Midrand Gauteng; SIA for the Environmental Management Plan for Sedibeng District Municipality; Social and Labour Plan for the Belfast Project on behalf of Exxaro Resources Ltd; SIA for the Transnet New Multi-Product Pipeline (Commercial Farmers) on behalf of Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd; SIA for the Proposed Vale Moatize Power Plant Project in Mozambique on behalf of Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd; SIA for Kumba Resources Ltd.'s proposed Dingleton Resettlement Project at Sishen Iron Ore Mine on behalf of Water for Africa (Pty) Ltd; SIA for Gold Fields West Wits Project for EcoPartners; SIA for the Belfast Project for Exxaro Resources Ltd; SIA for Eskom Holdings Ltd.'s Proposed Ubertas 88/11kV Substation on behalf of KV3 Engineers (Pty) Ltd; SIA for the Mokolo and Crocodile River (West) Water Augmentation Project (MCWAP) for the Department of Water Affairs on behalf of Nemaï Consulting and the Trans Caledonian Water Authority; Assisted Octagon Consulting with the SIA for Eskom's Nuclear 1 Power Plant on behalf of Arcus GIBB Engineering & Science. SIA for the 150MW Photovoltaic Power Plant and Associated Infrastructure for Italgest Energy (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of Kalahari Survey Solutions cc. SIA for Eskom Holdings Limited, Transmission Division's Neptune-Poseidon 400kV Power Line on behalf of Nemaï Consulting. Ncwabeni Off-Channel Storage Dam for security of water supply in Umzumbe, KwaZulu-Natal. Social Impact assessment for Eskom Holdings Limited, Transmission Division, Forskor-Merensky 275kV±130km Powerline and Associated Substation Works in Limpopo Province. Social impact assessment for the proposed infilling of the Model Yacht Pond at Blue Lagoon, Stiebel Place,

Durban. ABC Prieska Solar Project; Proposed 75 MWp Photovoltaic Power Plant and its associated infrastructure on a portion of the remaining extent of ERF 1 Prieska, Northern Cape. Sekoko Wayland Iron Ore, Molemole Local Municipalities in Limpopo Province. Langpan Chrome Mine, Thabazimbi, Limpopo; Jozini Nodal Expansion Implementation Project, KwaZulu-Natal, on behalf of Nema Consulting; SIA for Glen Douglas Dolomite Burning Project, Midvaal Gauteng, on behalf of Afrimat Limited; SIA for Lyttelton Dolomite Mine Dolomite Burning Project, Marble Hall Limpopo on behalf of Afrimat Limited. Tubatse Strengthening Phase 1 – Senakangwedi B Integration for Eskom Transmission on behalf of Nsovo Environmental Consulting; Department of Water and Sanitation, South Africa (2014). Environmental Impact Assessment for the Mzimvubu Water Project: Social Impact Assessment DWS Report No: P WMA 12/T30/00/5314/7.

Regularly lecture in the Department of Sociology at the University of Johannesburg and collaborated with Prof. Henk Becker of Utrecht University, the Netherlands, in a joint lecture to present the Social Impact Assessment Masters course via video link between the Netherlands and South Africa and regularly lecture on this course. Presented papers on Social Impact Assessments at both national and international seminars. Published on both a national and international level.

Affiliation:

The International Association for Impact Assessment Southern Africa.

Registered on the database for scientific peer review of iSimangaliso GEF project outputs.
