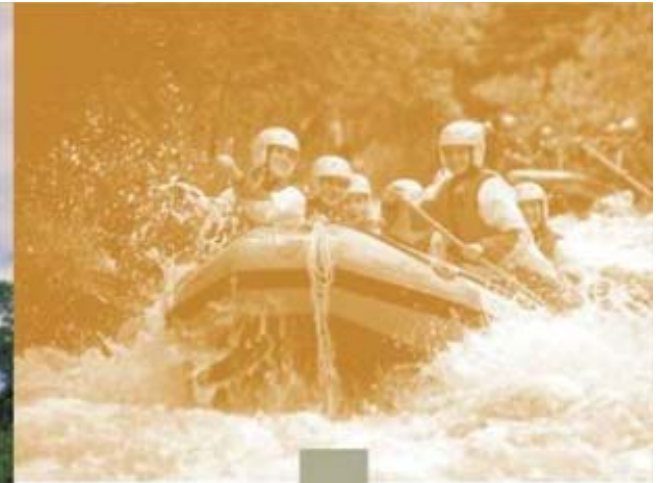




## Phase 3 and 4 - Engaging the Stakeholders



water & forestry

Department:  
Water Affairs & Forestry  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

water

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## GETTING THEM TO THE MEETING

### Personal Invites:

- E-mail
- Fax
- Phone
- SMS
- By Hand

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## GETTING THEM TO THE MEETING

### General

- Radio
- Newspapers
- Flyers
- Posters

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## GETTING THEM TO THE MEETING

### Recognised structures

- Officials
- Wards/ward committee/ward councillors
- TA Structures

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Make sure no one is left out
- Everyone must have an opportunity to participate

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## CHOICE OF VENUE

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## PROTOCOLS

- Opening
- Introduction
- Dress
- Prayer

# ENGAGING THE STAKEHOLDERS



## LANGUAGE

- Translation
- Documentation





## PHASE 3: SETTING OBJECTIVES

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## Purpose of the Phase

Instead of focusing the public participation on conflict resolution and management the focus can now be on the implementation of the project, where the achievement of a common goal or set of objectives is paramount

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## WHAT DO THE STAKEHOLDERS WANT GENERALLY?

- Needs and expectations

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## WHAT DO THE STAKEHOLDERS WANT SPECIFICALLY?

- Break away groups
- Sectors

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## WHAT DO THEY EXPECT OF OTHERS?

	KPA'S
US	
THEM	
1	
2	
3	

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## DWAFS MANDATE BASED ON NATIONAL WATER ACT

- Meeting the basic human needs of present and future generations;
- Promoting equitable access to water;
- Redressing the results of past racial and gender discrimination;
- Promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest;
- Facilitating social and economic development;
- Providing for growing demand for water use;
- Protecting aquatic and associated ecosystems and their biological diversity;
- Reducing and preventing pollution and degradation of water resources;
- Meeting international obligations;
- Promoting dam and public safety; and
- Establishing representative institutions.

# SETTING OBJECTIVES



## DEFINE IN CLEAR OBJECTIVES!

- Pongola Poort Dam Case Study
- Inyaka Dam Case Study

# THE TECHNICAL TASK TEAM



## BROAD STAKEHOLDERS

- Resource management
- Utilisation
- Beneficiaries
- Government
- Private
- Commercial

**= LOTS**





## SET UP THE TECHNICAL TASK TEAM

# THE TECHNICAL TASK TEAM



## HOW DO YOU HANDLE THESE DIVERSE GROUPS?

- Participate on behalf of sector
- Plan focus on sector needs
- Report back to sector



## PHASE 4: RESEARCH AND INFORMATION GENERATION

# THE PLACE



## Purpose of this Stage

- Based on the outcome of the Scope of Project Plan including the Encumbrance Survey and Objective Definition Document
- A detailed Research Report must be prepared and submitted by the process facilitator

# THE PLACE



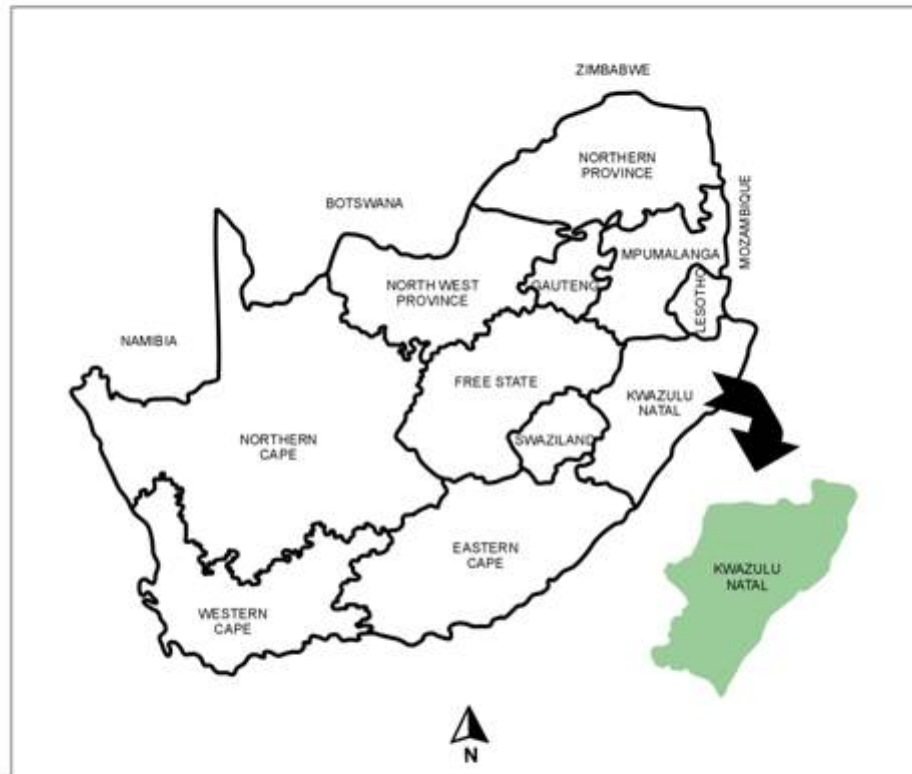
## DEFINE PLACE

- The mandate
- Sphere of influence

# THE PLACE



## PONGOLAPOORT DAM National Context: South Africa

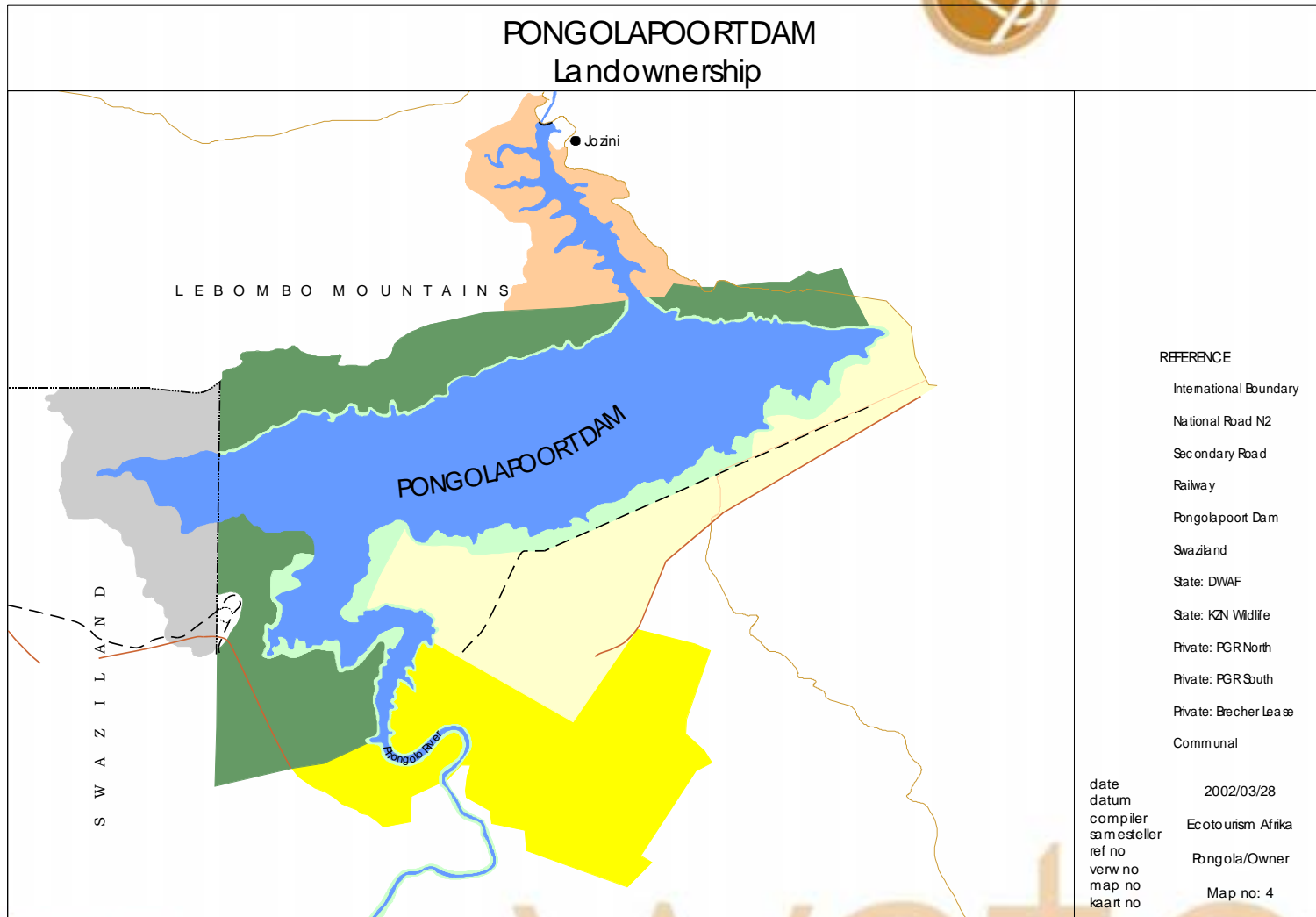


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# THE PLACE

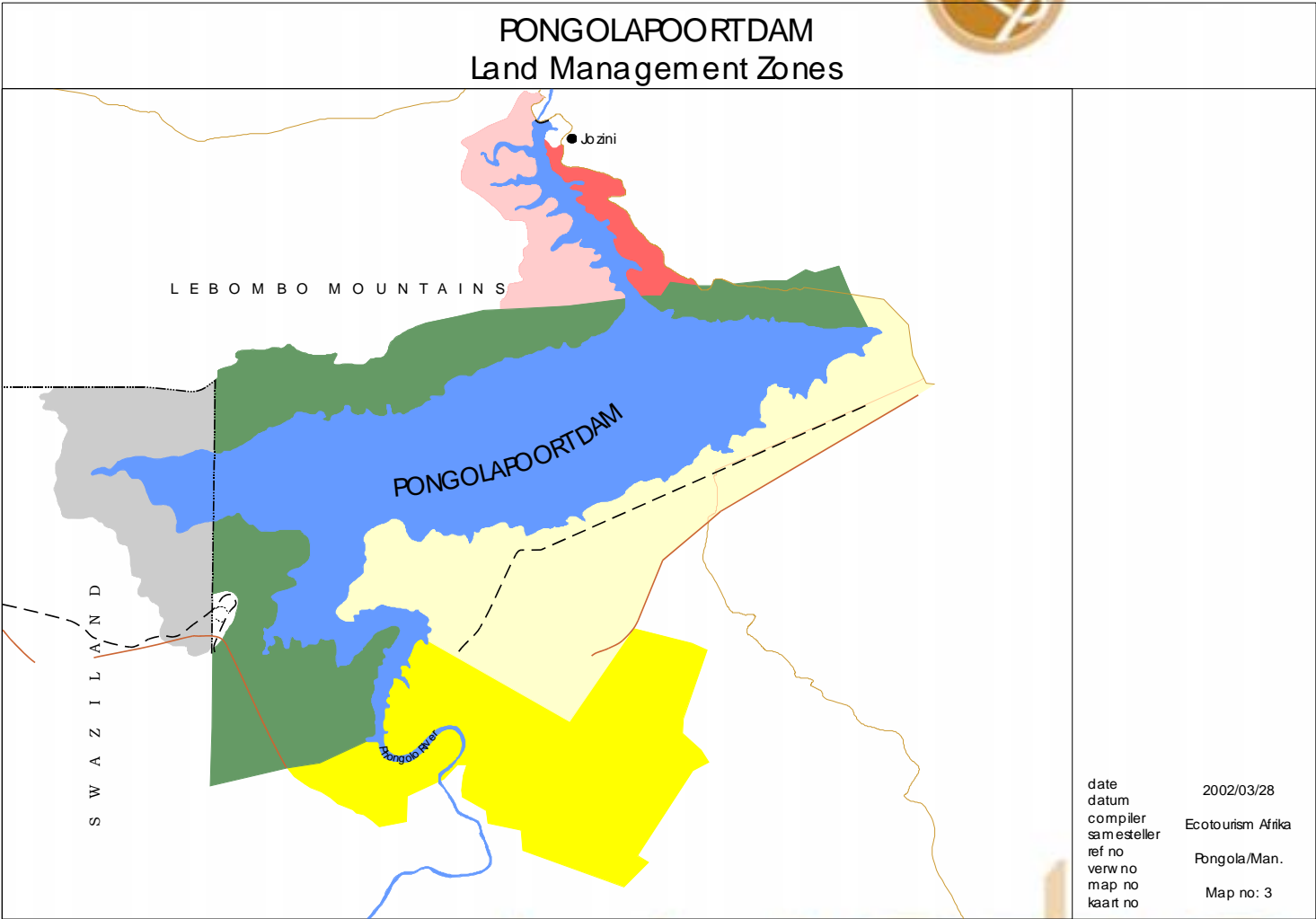


# THE PLACE

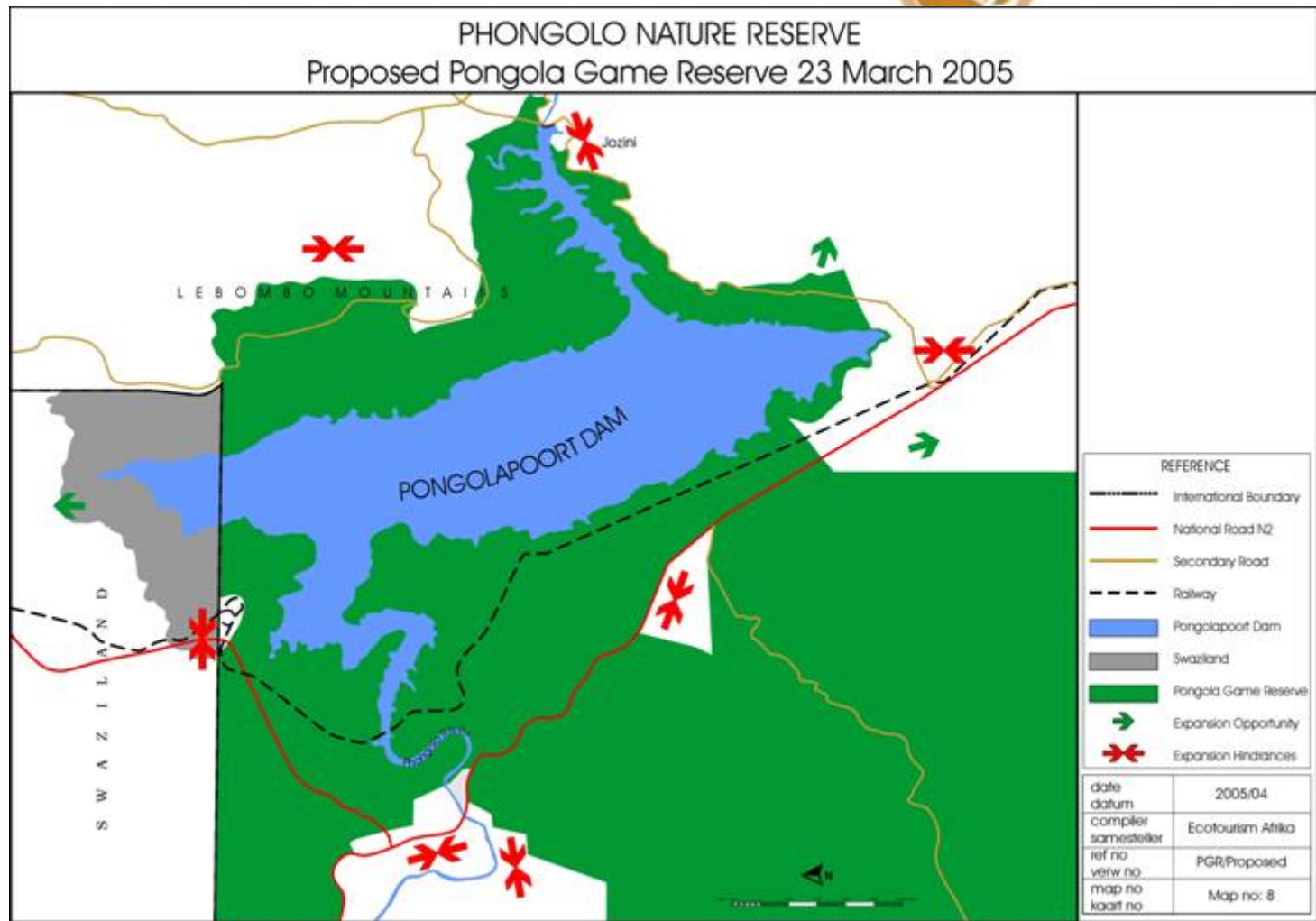




# THE PLACE



# THE PLACE



# THE PLACE



## BUILD UNDERSTANDING

- Recognise indigenous knowledge systems
- Provide facts, not opinions
- Incorporate encumbrances and field visit

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT