



water affairs

Department:
Water Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR
FOXWOOD DAM**

WP: 10580

**STAKEHOLDER FORUM MEETING NO 1
ADELAIDE GOLF CLUB
THURSDAY, 18 APRIL 2013**

PREFACE

The Project Team (“the Feasibility Study Team, Department of Water Affairs and Arup”) wishes to thank all representatives of the various organisations who attended the first Stakeholder Forum Meeting as part of the initial notification and stakeholder consultation for the Feasibility Study for Foxwood Dam in Adelaide.

Should participants who attended the meeting require any changes to these proceedings, please notify the Public Participation Office in writing within two weeks of receipt.

In some instances the name of the stakeholder were not provided, and hence, these details are not captured in these proceedings. Should you as a participant recognise your input, it would be greatly appreciated if you could provide ACER (Africa) Environmental Management Consultants (ACER) with your details.

Minutes are part of the public record and have been placed on the website www.dwa.gov.za under the “Foxwood Dam” link.

These minutes have been:

Compiled by: ACER (Africa) Environmental Management Consultants
Reviewed by: Arup (Pty) Ltd
Accepted by: Department of Water Affairs

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1. ATTENDANCE

1.1 Attendance – Stakeholders

The following sectors and organisations were represented:

- Adelaide Farmers' Association.
- Amatola Water.
- Amathole District Municipality.
- Department of Agriculture (Eastern Cape).
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Eastern Cape).
- Department of Agrarian Reform and Land Reform (Eastern Cape).
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
- Department of Water Affairs (Eastern Region).
- Fort Beaufort Farmers' Association.
- Grahamstown Farmers' Association.
- Khobongqaba Farmers' Association.
- Nxuba Farmers' Association.
- Nxuba Local Municipality.
- Nxuba Community and Development Centre.
- Nxuba Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.
- Post Retief Farmers' Wool and Growers' Association.
- Private Landowners.
- University of Fort Hare.

An attendance register is provided as Appendix 2.

1.2 Attendance – Department of Water Affairs (National)

Name	Position
Mrs Sanet van Jaarsveld	Project Engineer – Options Analysis (North)
Mr Menard Mugumo	Chief Engineer – Options Analysis (South)

1.3 Attendance - Project Team

Name	Organisation	Role in the project
Mr James Bristow	Arup	Project Manager
Mr James Hampton	Arup	Project Director
Mr Bob Pullen	Arup	Study Leader
Ms Nothando Mkhize	ACER	Public Participation Consultant
Ms Bongi Shinga	ACER	Stakeholder Engagement Coordinator

It was noted that the following stakeholders would be joining the Stakeholder Forum Meeting later.

- Mr Stephen Mullineux, Department of Water Affairs, Eastern Cape.
- Mr Barry Levinrad, Office of the Deputy Director General: Land Reform and Administration.

2. APOLOGIES

The following apologies were received:

Name	Position	Organisation
Mr Siphiwo Caga*	Municipal Manager	Nxuba Local Municipality
Cllr Leonara Bruintjies*	Mayor	Nxuba Local Municipality
Mr Siyabulela Genu	Head for Strategic Planning & IDP	Amathole District Municipality

*SFM 1 coincided with the Nxuba Local Municipality IDP Meeting.

3. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Mrs Sanet van Jaarsveld, Department of Water Affairs (DWA) welcomed all stakeholders to the first Stakeholder Forum Meeting for the Feasibility Study for Foxwood Dam. She thanked all stakeholders for making time to attend the meeting.

4. OBJECTIVES OF MEETING

The primary objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- Explain the scope of the project.
- Provide an opportunity to stakeholders to identify key issues that need to be addressed in the Feasibility Study.
- Understand the issues being raised by other stakeholders.

5. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The proposed Agenda was accepted without any changes.

6. BACKGROUND TO THE FOXWOOD DAM PROJECT - PRESENTATION

Mrs Sanet van Jaarsveld, DWA, presented background to the Foxwood Dam Project. The following sections were covered in her presentation:

- Project Governance Structure.
- Role of the Stakeholder Forum.
- Background to the Project.
- Implementation Programme.

A summary of the information presented is provided in Appendix 3. The issues raised and discussed following each presentation are summarised in Appendix 1.

7. TECHNICAL PRESENTATION ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr Bob Pullen, Study Leader, Arup, presented the technical detail on the feasibility study for the Foxwood Dam Project. The following sections were covered in his presentation:

- Feasibility Study Work Programme.
- Preliminary Study: Technical Progress (to date).
- Stakeholder Engagement and Site Visits.
- Hydrology and Ecological Water Requirements.
- Potential Irrigation Development.
- Alternative Supplies for Adelaide.
- Proposed Programme for the Feasibility Study.

A summary of the information presented is provided in Appendix 3. The issues raised and discussed following each presentation are summarised in Appendix 1.

8. RESPONSES TO QUERIES RAISED DURING STAKEHOLDER BRIEFING MEETINGS

In March 2013, a reconnaissance visit was undertaken by the Environmental Screening and Stakeholder Engagement Teams. This visit was aimed at establishing contact with stakeholders in the study area, to initiate a formal stakeholder consultation process and to prepare for the first Stakeholder Forum Meeting. During this visit, there were a number of questions, which were raised by stakeholders but not responded to. To facilitate integration, these comments and questions were grouped and responded to at the meeting as presented below.

Mr Pullen led this session and provided responses to questions raised as follows:

No	Comments and Responses
1	Irrigation and Water Supply
a)	<p>How big will the dam be?</p> <p>The size of the dam is not yet known as it is still to be determined. The size of the dam will be driven by the hydrological study (which is being undertaken), the nature of the dam site, water requirements and the realistic water needs that can be met considering the economics of the different water use sectors.</p> <p>In developing such a project, DWA ensures that a dam site and a dam basin is not wasted when taking into account the long term view. Therefore, there is a strategic focus, in time and in the expectation of what development can happen in this area.</p>
b)	<p>What will be the impact of the dam on farms?</p> <p>The physical structure of a dam has an impact on the environment. The land that is required for the dam will be acquired; i.e. it will be bought for the purposes of building a dam. There are number of consequences but these are dependent on the types of properties. The impacts will be assessed during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase.</p>
c)	<p>How will water get to new irrigation?</p> <p>A critical component of a project of this nature is that it should be sustainable and affordable. Importantly, it should be practical to operate for most farmers (new and existing irrigators). Most farmers who use water for irrigation, pump water out of the river, either out of (or via) a pool/pump that has been created or from run-of-the-river.</p>

No	Comments and Responses
	<p>Canals are very unpopular these days for various reasons, including environmental ones. It is also important to note that the way in which water will be conveyed to new irrigators will depend on where that irrigation is located, whether it is one block or spread over various properties.</p> <p>At this stage, it is likely to be a pumping plant at farm extraction points for singular or groups farms. It is unlikely to be a bulk pipeline from the dam and less so a canal from the dam.</p>
d)	<p>Who are the Water Service Authority and Water Service Provider?</p> <p>Stakeholders were requested to note that the word service refers to water supply (potable water) for domestic use and sanitation. This is captured in the Water Services Act.</p> <p>The scope of the Feasibility Study only focuses on water resources, i.e. bulk raw and untreated water.</p> <p>The Water Service Authority (WSA) is a legal entity that is also provided for in the Water Services Act, and in this case, it is Amathole District Municipality. The WSA is responsible for the procurement of service providers to provide water for domestic use, it could be a municipality or a water board or a private enterprise. Currently, the Amatola Water (also represented at the Stakeholder Forum Meeting), is the water service provider (WSP) contracted by the district, Amathole District Municipality.</p>
2	Environmental and Social Impacts
	<p>Social and environmental issues have not yet been investigated in detail. The environmental screening report, which is being prepared by the Arup team and for which a report is being prepared, is at a screening level of detail. Screening focuses on what is it in this environment, socially and ecologically, that could be important issues to consider going forward with the study. In this context, a screening report does not look at specific impacts; rather, it focuses on identifying the key issues from which potential impacts may arise.</p> <p>As an example, one can screen the project area using an example of a Bull Frog that is endemic in this area. Once construction commences, the Bull Frog habitat could potentially be affected, so this could be a significant issue.</p> <p>Screening will raise a number of aspects that could become issues and include them in the Terms of Reference for the EIA. The Bull Frog then becomes an issue for debate and investigation in the EIA.</p>
a)	Groundwater
	<p>Will the creating of a large storage reservoir have an impact on the ground water?</p> <p>We do know that ground water is fed by infiltration as all the water on the ground comes from somewhere; however, this maybe not where the ground water is. If you create a body of stored water, the most logical first conclusion you draw is that instead of water draining out from the ground water into the river, there will be a reversal of that water and water will flow from the raised water level back into the ground. That may extend a couple of meters or a very long way if there is an aquifer that has a high porosity that water can easily flow through.</p> <p>One would probably not be able to redirect the flow change and the response in a borehole, particularly in this geology with stones and sand stones. It is not very porous and it withers to clay. Therefore, it will be impervious, so an immediate response, which is totally unscientific, is that the impact on ground water would probably not be negative. However, there may be an impact on quality but probably not more than other situations that exist at the moment.</p>
b)	Job opportunities and skills training.
	<p>Socially, job opportunities and skills training are a very important part of a modern water resource development project. One of the Department of Water Affairs' policy imperatives is job</p>

No	Comments and Responses
	<p>creation.</p> <p>Using examples of other recent projects as a basis, whoever constructs the dam would have a contract which includes social conditions that say that the employment of workers on the project must happen according to specific rules. Recent examples include a dam near in the KZN Midlands (Springrove Dam) in Rosetta and another one, De Hoop Dam in the Steelpoort area. In both cases, the labour/recruitment desk is situated at a prescribed point and the contractor is obliged to recruit only from the labour/recruitment desk.</p> <p>Local municipalities play a major role on how labour desks operate. However, in some instances this has created opportunities for political influence, albeit that it has also brought in some stability in terms of job creation. So, recruitment for job opportunities is carefully looked at in the implementation phase. Skills training becomes part of the contractual obligation to the contractor. On a monthly basis, the contractor has to demonstrate who has been employed and skilled, and in which areas. This ranges from manual labour to supervisors to plant operators, and so on. Contractors are obliged to demonstrate a planned skills programme and the degree of implementation.</p>
c)	Improve livelihoods.
	<p>This is part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) which will be undertaken as part of the EIA, and it focuses entirely on opportunities for livelihood improvement.</p> <p>The operation and management of the social impact for an investment project, which includes a temporary construction period, is an important part of Environmental Authorisation.</p> <p>Depending on a project, there could be a need for a baseline study of the social, political and economic environments of a region. Thereafter, the SIA practitioner would develop a monitoring plan for development, i.e. how will you impact on the social economy and how will this be monitored and reported within a formal reporting system.</p> <p>Although there are no examples that can easily demonstrate this, livelihood improvement is an important part of all water supply projects. In this context, one would not create jobs to negatively impact livelihoods; rather, these projects are always intended to improve livelihoods. If negative social impacts have been identified, there has to be a management plan to mitigate them. Therefore, the focus will always be on how to register benefits of an investment from hundreds of millions of Rand for the benefit of the social environment.</p>
d)	Types of agriculture
	<p>It is early days in the study and we have not reached a stage to discuss the types of agriculture and technologies. However, attention needs to be given to market linkages down stream, and, equally, to irrigated agriculture.</p> <p>We have seen problems in the Limpopo Province where small scale irrigation is provided but they produce crops and services which they cannot sell because there no markets. In order to avoid wasting money, there is a need to ensure that the agricultural plan goes far beyond just the building of a dam and providing bulk water.</p>
3	Capital Funding and Compensation
a)	Government Support
	<p>The issue of Government support raised for this project refers to “what extent is Government going to provide the capital for this project?”</p> <p>If this project is aimed at providing for a special need, i.e. not an industry or a commercial undertaking like a mine where the water will be used for purposes of driving economic activity, (economics in this context refers to business economics not livelihoods), then it becomes a project that will be funded by Government from taxpayers’ money.</p>

No	Comments and Responses
	<p>Using the present model on DWA budgeting, the project will be submitted to Treasury for consideration. Treasury has to be convinced that the investment has a positive spin-off for the nation as a whole, i.e. not only for the locals. If the project is funded by Government, it is less complicated. However, if there is an economic user, then that economic user, e.g. a mine, will be expected to make a capital contribution to assist in paying for the project. The big money lies in operation and management, especially if there is pumping, electricity costs, etc. Maintenance costs can become a major issue. We need to bear these in mind as well.</p> <p>There is also a question of Government support - it could be that you get the capital for the project but the users pay for a component of the cost of the water that is delivered to them. In this case, a DWA tariff will apply. There is a policy/strategy which governs the pricing system for the different water user sectors. It is important to note that the tariff is not the same for all user sectors and is changing rapidly towards the beneficiary making a contribution to getting that water in place.</p> <p>For instance, domestic users pay for the operation and maintenance of a project. In contrast, agricultural users for irrigation have traditionally paid almost nothing or very low rates in relation to the cost of the water.</p> <p>One of the deliverables from the work done by our team is to estimate the unit cost of water at different points in the project, firstly, at the outlets of the dam, i.e. how much will it cost per unit of water in the long term. If there is bulk raw water and is delivered to a water treatment centre, there could be additional costs.</p>
b)	Compensation for losses
	Compensation is a land related matter and a major social component between DWA and people who suffer actual or financial losses, or whose rights are being bought.
4	Timeframe (Phasing, Decision-Making, Design Period)
	The phases and the typical planning cycle that a project of this nature goes through were discussed by Mrs van Jaarsveld under Section 6 (refer to Slide "Flow Chart to Implementation"). We are currently in a planning phase of the feasibility study (we are in the very first phase). The next phase will be detailed design, thereafter, the project may move to construction and operation.
5	Opportunities
a)	<p>Hydro-Electric Scheme</p> <p>Hydro electric power generation has not been looked at this point and as part of the project.</p> <p>There are examples in the country where hydro-electric power schemes have been looked at, for existing dams. The unit cost per megawatt installed is high, which is prohibitive.</p>
b)	Improve Livelihoods
	Livelihoods development has been discussed in Section 2 "Environment and Social Impacts".
c)	Government Policy Priorities
	Government policy priorities are coming out of Vision 2023, the National Water Resources Strategy, etc. These mainly relate to how Government works, leverage poverty alleviation, etc. DWA will be required to provide the leverage through this project.
6	Previous Studies
	<p>There are a number of previous studies which have been undertaken. DWA does not duplicate studies. All previous studies have been well researched and our team will build on existing information.</p> <p>Stakeholders are, however, requested to submit any queries to Ms Bongi Shinga (ACER). All information is welcome as it increases the level of confidence for the study thereby ensuring that</p>

No	Comments and Responses
	all aspects that stakeholders are looking at, are taken care of and/or considered as part of the feasibility study and/or further phases.
7	Strategic Decision Making a) Multi-purpose project. b) Size of development.
	The opportunities for a multi-purpose project (future economic development opportunities for small scale irrigation, etc) have been noted and will receive consideration in the study. The size of development has been discussed under Irrigation and Supply.

The issues raised following this discussion session are summarised in Appendix 1.

9. OPEN DISCUSSION

An opportunity was provided to stakeholders to raise and/or discuss any project related issues which were not covered in Section 8. No further questions, comments or issues were raised.

10. SUMMARY, WAY FORWARD AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

All comments raised will be recorded in the minutes, which will be circulated to all attendees. The 2nd Stakeholder Forum Meeting will be held towards the end of 2013 or early 2014. All stakeholders will receive personalised notifications advising them of meeting dates.

11. CLOSURE

Mrs Sanet van Jaarsveld thanked all stakeholders for their attendance and valuable contributions, and closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1: RECORD OF ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED

Please Note:

- ❖ Should you as a participant at the meeting not agree to the way in which ACER has captured your issue, please submit your requested changes, in writing, within two weeks of receiving this document.
- ❖ In some cases a name was not captured during the discussion, this in no way diminishes the value of the issue or concern raised. Should you identify your input and would like your name to be registered next to it, please advise ACER.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY			
1	Mr Smuts Mana Nxuba Community Centre	At our last meeting held in March, we indicated that we would like to have a bigger dam; a dam that will benefit Adelaide, Bedford, Fort Beaufort and other water use sectors in the area. This includes commercial farmers, small scale irrigation and domestic users. The dam should be built with the intention of improving the livelihoods of people in the area. The key economic driver in these towns is agriculture. Therefore, economic development and opportunities rely greatly on the availability of water for agriculture.	This comment has been noted for consideration during the Feasibility Study and subsequent phases, e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment.
2	Mr Smuts Mana Nxuba Community Centre	He mentioned that he has previously been the Mayor of Adelaide and has been involved in previous studies. He stated that, prior to 1994, a feasibility study was undertaken. Another feasibility study was undertaken in 1997. DWA is now undertaking a third feasibility study. He enquired what happened with the previous studies and the results thereof.	The previous studies that are referred to were carried out for different reasons but in all cases with the involvement of stakeholders and decisions based on the outcomes of these reports were reported to stakeholders at the time. Copies of these reports can be obtained from the Foxwood Dam project website on the DWA website. The current feasibility study takes cognisance of the findings of the previous studies.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
3	Mr Smuts Mana Nxuba Community Centre	He suggested that the Nxuba Community be represented in the structures that are making decisions to (a) ensure transparency and (b) that the long term view and strategy are presented accurately to the decision-makers. Also, if they are represented, they would have an opportunity to present and defend their view to the decision-makers. This suggestion was raised as a concern to delays already experienced in implementing the Foxwood Dam Project.	Noted, with thanks. Nxuba Local Municipality forms part of the Project Steering Committee.
4	Ms Puleng Mofokeng Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	<p>Referring to the “Hydrology and Water Requirements” Slide, she enquired if the potential for irrigation includes current irrigation or it is the total of the new potential, excluding the current.</p> <p>She also enquired if there is a Water User Association (WUA) or an Irrigation Board in the area that the DWA is planning to turn (in future) into a WUA so that they can distribute raw water for domestic users.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture would like to be informed if there is one as there is a stronger need to involve Water User Associations in their activities.</p>	<p>10.6 million m³ is the preliminary estimate of the gross output.</p> <p>Depending on the crop type, it is estimated that irrigation should be sufficient for about 800 ha (new irrigation). If the 460 ha existing irrigation, which is on the WARMS database, is correct, the total irrigation depending on the crop and demand will be sufficient for of the order of 1,300 ha, in total.</p> <p>There is a Water User Association in the area, representatives of which were invited to the Stakeholder Forum Meeting. Mr Jacques Greeff added that he has been involved in the WUA but it has since been disbanded.</p> <p>When a project of this nature is proposed, there is always a stronger motivation for establishing a Water User Association.</p>

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
5	Dr Jock Danckwerts Saxfold Trust, Adelaide	<p>He remarked that there was water board which was disbanded after an unsuccessful attempt to get the Foxwood Dam going after the last iteration in the late 1990s. He was personally involved in the last two iterations driven from a commercial agricultural perspective.</p> <p>An important point which he shared and particularly directed to the commercial farmers is that the reasons that have sunk this scheme in the last three iterations are the issues of the existing irrigation hectares. The existing irrigation needs to be verified and validated to ensure that the proposed dam happens. All water users need to expect to pay for their share of water, otherwise the likelihood of the scheme will fail, as it has failed during the previous attempts.</p>	Comment noted, with thanks.
6	Dr Jock Danckwerts Saxfold Trust, Adelaide	In order to make a project of this nature work, there will be a need to establish an “agricultural irrigation group”. This is a suggestion for the project and one would envisage creating such a group quite soon.	<p>It is indeed correct that in order to make a project like this work; we need to have a firm foundation.</p> <p>Together with DWA, we have envisaged creating such a group in order to get information from the ground and to formulate proposals regarding the different project aspects. There is also an aspect of emerging farmers, who do not yet have access to irrigation water.</p> <p>The intention to establish an Agricultural Working Group was discussed in the stakeholder presentation.</p>
7	Mr Stephen Mullineux Department of Water Affairs - Eastern Cape	He informed all present that the size of the Kat River Dam is 25 million m ³ , which is almost half of the Foxwood Dam. This size is more in line with Grassridge Dam located near Port Elizabeth.	Noted, with thanks.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
8	Mr Frikkie Wentzel Wentzel Bros	Will water use for the farmers upstream be restricted? We all know that the Koonap does not flow as it used to. Also, should the dam experience problems, will we be restricted upstream?	<p>In order to properly manage water resource systems in the area, there is a need to validate unlawful water use. Therefore, the process of validation and verification of water use still needs to be undertaken in the area.</p> <p>In terms of the National Water Act, in order to properly manage the water resources there needs to be a water allocation reform system, which includes handling the unlawful water use in some way which is economically, politically and socially viable.</p> <p>A water use licence is conditional and enables the user to use a certain amount of water per year. A licence would probably have provisions for when there is a shortage, e.g. everybody is restricted to the same degree.</p> <p>There is different kind of operating system that is in place in the current regime in water management. So, there is not a yes or no answer because it depends on the circumstances. There are, however, water operating rules on how it is going to be applied to the river system, i.e. the operating rules are applied to a system not to an individual dam/ individual component.</p> <p>It was noted that verification of existing abstraction upstream and downstream of the Foxwood site will be carried out within the Feasibility Study.</p>
9	Mr Stephen Mullineux Department of Water Affairs - Eastern Cape	DWA suggested that water users upstream should also be part of the 'working group'.	All water users, including upstream water users, should participate in the forum or an agricultural/irrigation working group.
10	Mr Stephen Mullineux Department of Water	As far as he knows the verification and validation to determine the legality of water use for areas not	Noted, with thanks.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
	Affairs - Eastern Cape	<p>served by dams is being undertaken.</p> <p>As an example, irrigators in the Gamtoos Valley irrigate mostly citrus and they complained about water restrictions on their little water whereas people up the Langkloof do not have restrictions. Nothing is being done about this matter yet but that is also one of the things being looked at in the verification and validation study, i.e. to look at the system as a whole.</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS			
11	Stakeholder	<p>He indicated that they experienced problems with another construction project in the area [for a bridge]. He appreciates that these projects create jobs and normally have higher wages.</p> <p>The policy stated that the Contractor should only employ local labour and, as a result, a lot of seasonal jobs were lost. Local farmers resorted to using migrant labourers to take the place of the seasonal workers. When the construction contract was complete, local labour suddenly became available. Local farmers cannot retrench migrant workers because local labour is now available.</p> <p>He is hoping that the situation will be researched properly so that the problems experienced are not repeated should Foxwood Dam go ahead.</p>	This issue has been noted and will form part of the social impact assessment.
12	Mr Smuts Mana Nxuba Community Centre	In order to add value to job opportunities in the area, it will be important to identify the needs for skills training and development prior to the commencement of construction. This ensures that people are trained and prepared to do work when opportunities arise.	Comment noted, with thanks.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
		The idea is to sustain job opportunities and ensure that we have skilled people who have been trained. Even after construction, the skilled people can possibly compete in the global market.	
13	Mr Briant Noncembu Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	<p>A number of critical issues have been touched on regarding the environmental and social impacts from a stakeholder interest perspective. Also, site specific matters have been dealt with.</p> <p>It is, however, easy at times to look at a project in its economic perspective. As Government officials, it is important to look at a project from a risk perspective although we understand that people will look at it from an economic benefits perspective.</p> <p>Due to economic opportunities, we sometimes tend to overlook the risks associated with projects as if they have no relevance to the project. He requested the Screening team to ensure that all risks associated with the project are given attention as well.</p>	Comment noted, with thanks.
14	Mr Briant Noncembu Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	<p>Regarding job opportunities and skills improvement – he has recently attended training by the UNDP and the National Social Department. There is an issue on labour recruitment because capital projects bring mostly men from outside and they stay in the construction area for 3 or 4 years. Unfortunately, there are health and social impacts associated with HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>As a result, there have been negative impacts and implications from bringing people from outside into areas which are poverty stricken. This also creates a</p>	Comment noted, and for consideration in EIA phase.

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
		<p>situation where there is spread of diseases and an increase in motherless and fatherless children. Those are some of the aspects from a social perspective which we need to look at as health related impacts.</p> <p>This is one of the project components that the developer is now expected to consider as part of the EIA, i.e. what will be the impacts of bringing labour from outside. An alternative will probably be using local labour; however, you cannot guarantee that you will get all the skills required.</p>	
15	Mrs Anne Knox Foxwood Farm	<p>She informed all present that she is the property owner, Foxwood Farm, where the dam site is proposed.</p> <p>During the feasibility study, she is expecting that there will be a lot of people who will need access to her property to carry out the investigations. She enquired about plans of involving her in getting permission and liaison for access control.</p>	<p>During the feasibility study, a number of people will need to request access to walk on the land, to get their work and investigations undertaken; maybe involving digging holes to do sampling.</p> <p>For access to the dam site and any other places, the typical procedure will be to use someone [like Bongi Shinga] who represents the project team as a Community Liaison Officer (CLO). A CLO is easily accessible and knows what other related activities are taking place in the area. The CLO becomes the link between the technical team and the specialist that needs to access the property.</p> <p>What has happened in recent projects is that the CLO has become more formalised and whenever access to land is required, a member of the project team is given a card or a document that details their credentials. This</p>

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
			<p>is a first step to avoid the possibility of people that should not be looking for access to your land, to better manage security related issues.</p> <p>All project team members should have an "Identity Card" that allows them to access the project site for the purposes of the investigation.</p> <p>Then the CLO (Bongi Shinga) will be given information about when these visits are necessary and for whom, the duration of the visits, and for what purposes. The CLO then has to obtain clearance from the landowner prior to accessing the property. If there are any issues, questions or difficulties that the landowner envisages, they need to be cleared up first, prior to accessing the property.</p> <p>For construction, there is a much more rigorous arrangement which is made with the landowner because there are many activities happening simultaneously.</p> <p>At this stage, it is likely to be machinery being moved onto your property for geotechnical investigations.</p> <p>Geotechnical investigations also require an environmental management programme. This means that the whole process is monitored and an external person comes to audit that all work is being done properly and complies with current legislation.</p>
16	Mr Ernest Malatsi Department of Agriculture,	There is silence regarding the environmental impacts on the land laws and the landowner rights of those	A reference was made on a slide which dealt with land matters. Compensation is determined and payable in

No	Name and Organisation	Comment	Response
	Forestry and Fisheries (National)	who are situated around or next to the project itself; how they are going to be compensated?	<p>terms of the Expropriation Act (Act 63 of 1975). There is a rigorous process of estimating the value of rights and property that is being expropriated. Sometimes, it is not the expropriation of land but the right to use land.</p> <p>Compensation costs are built into the budget of the programme during implementation to take care of persons who suffer financial loss (actual financial loss) or are negatively affected in a financial sense.</p>
17	Mr Smuts Mana Nxuba Community Centre	<p>He appealed to the project team to liaise with the Government so that the interaction with Mrs Knox for the acquisition of land for the community is expedited.</p> <p>As a community and the municipality, we believe that we would like to have a farm around the dam so that our daily economic activities can be undertaken for livelihood development. Therefore, this farm will be acquired for this community.</p>	<p>This comment was noted although it is outside the scope of the Feasibility Study.</p> <p>Clarification was provided to Mr Mana that, from a point of view of spending public money for a Government water works, DWA is limited to acquiring land at the latest possible time. DWA commences with negotiations with landowners when they are certain that they will need to use the land.</p> <p>Also, the need to expedite the acquisition of land for community development falls outside the scope of this Feasibility Study.</p>
18	Stakeholder	There must be similar schemes somewhere in the country. Do you have a rule of thumb [estimate] of how much they are paying [for irrigation water] just to give people an idea. Is it R 10,000.00 a hectare or R 5,000.00?	The team is not aware of similar irrigation and/or agricultural projects. The only projects currently being built are mainly for water supply for towns or industry, e.g. Eskom, mining and other kind of industries. Most of these projects are for basic human needs and raising the water storage capacity of the country.

APPENDIX 2: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

No	Title	First Names	Surname	Position	Co/Org	Address	City	POD/MTG ID
1	Mr	James	Bristow	Project Manager	Arup	Private Bag X1	Melrose Arch	SFM 1
2	Mr	Colin	Bennett	Farmer	Ore Ook	Box 176	Adelaide	SFM 1
3	Mr	Ari	Bezuidenhout	Engineer	Worley Parsons RSA	34 Mangold Street, Newton Park	Port Elizabeth	SFM 1
4	Mr	Hannes	Bosch	Owner	Gannahoek	P O Box 45	Adelaide	SFM 1
5	Mr	Emil	Bosch		Kagasmond Friesland	4 Princess Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
6	Mrs	Susan	Bouwer	Manager	Roxlyn	P O Box 333	Adelaide	SFM 1
7	Dr	Stephen	Cockcroft	Owner	ERT 1233	P O Boox 25	Adelaide	SFM 1
8	Mr	Robin	Crosskan	Eienaar	Damaskloof	P O Box 116	Adelaide	SFM 1
9	Mr	Andre Herman	Danckwerts	South of Adelaide	Grootdraai	P O Box 76	Fort Beaufort	SFM 1
10	Dr	Jack	Danckwerts		Saxfold Trust	Box 94	Adelaide	SFM 1
11	Mr	Ernest	de Villiers	Farmer	Besters Kraal	Box 194	Adelaide	SFM 1
12	Mr	Chris Jnr	de Wit	Owner	Waterberg drive	48 Adelaide		SFM 1
13	Mr	John B	du Preez		Roxlyn	Box 250	Fort Beaufort	SFM 1
14	Mr	Mlami	Dyanti	Board Member	Nxuba Development Centre	310 Dubasi Street, Fairview Location	Adelaide	SFM 1
15	Mr	Ncedisa	Gonxeka		Department Rural Development & Land Reform			SFM 1
16	Mr	Jacques	Greeff	Owner	Clifton & Karee Valleei	Box 89	Adelaide	SFM 1
17	Mr	James	Hampton	Dam Engineer and Project Director	ARUP	X10 Melrose Arch	Johannesburg	SFM 1
18	Mr	Zola	Hewu	Regional Director	DEAET	Palm Street	East London	SFM 1
19	Mr	Robert	Hockly		Groenkloof	South of Adelaide		SFM 1
20	Mr	Thabiso	Klaas	Manager Corporate Services	Nxuba Local Municipality	Adelaide Town hall	Adelaide	SFM 1
21	Mr	Bryan	Knox	Vice Chairman	Bedford Farmers Association	P O Box 2	Adelaide	SFM 1
22	Mr	Barry	Levinrad		Office of the Deputy Director General: Land Reform and Administration			SFM 1
23	Mr	Pierre	Le Roux		Koedoeskloof	Box 107	Fort Beaufort	SFM 1
24	Mrs	Nosikhumbuzo	Loliwe		Amathole District Municipality	Box 320	East London	SFM 1
25	Mrs	Alwynna	Lombard		Annandale Adelaide	P O Box 44	Adelaide	SFM 1
26	Mr	Antonie	Lombard		Fontein	Box 186	Adelaide	SFM 1
27	Mr	Barend	Lombard	Owner	Inverleith Soeterus	11 Landsdown	Grahamstown	SFM 1

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS
FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR FOXWOOD DAM (WP 10580)

No	Title	First Names	Surname	Position	Co/Org	Address	City	POD/MTG ID
28	Mr	Chris	Lombard		Koonap Olives	Smith Street 5	Adelaide	SFM 1
29	Clr	Ernie	Lombard		Nxuba Local Municipality	13 Dewey Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
30	Mr	Barry	Long	Owner	Comflats Farm	P O Box 4	Adelaide	SFM 1
31	Mr	Andrew	Lucas	Director: Water Regulation for Use	Department of Water Affairs-EC			SFM 1
32	Mr	Ernest	Malatsi	Assistant Director	DAFF: DWUID	No. 1 Criswell Road	Pretoria	SFM 1
33	Mr	Makhanya	Mana	Director	Nxuba Community Centre	197 Bon Accord Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
34	Mr	Jan	Marais			P O Box 135	Adelaide	SFM 1
35	Mr	Michael	Meyer		FJ Potgieter Attorneys	P O Box 20	Adelaide	SFM 1
36	Mr	Barend	Meyer		Fontein	12 Forts Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
37	Mrs	Mandisa	Mgushelo	Director	Khobonqaba Co-operatives Forum	178 Awu Street, Mdubane Location	Adelaide	SFM 1
38	Mr	Dali	Mlenzana	Acting Manager: Infrastructure	Nxuba Local Municipality	Adelaide Town Hall	Adelaide	SFM 1
39	Mrs	Pumeza	Mnyikizo	Director	Puseka Trading	454 Myona, Bongweni	Adelaide	SFM 1
40	Mr	Puleng	Mofokeng		Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Private Bag 515	Silverton, Pretoria	SFM 1
41	Mr	Antonie	Moolman	Owner	Olifantsdrift	P O Box 124	Adelaide	SFM 1
42	Ms	Lulunto	Mtyundutho	Land Use Officer	Nxuba Local Municipality	Private Bag X350	Adelaide	SFM 1
43	Mr	Menard	Mugumo	Chief Engineer	Department of Water Affairs-HO	Private Bag X313	Pretoria	SFM 1
44	Mr	Stephen	Mullineux	Chief Engineer: Planning	Department of Water Affairs - EC	Private Bag x68	Cradock	SFM 1
45	Mr	Deborah	Muir	Attorney	FJ Potgieter Attorneys	P O Box 20	Adelaide	SFM 1
46	Mr	Collin	Muir	Owner	Haddon	P O Box 46	Adelaide	SFM 1
47	Mr	Sean	Murphy	Magistrate	Magistrate Office Adelaide	11 Grey Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
48	Ms	Sizakele A	Ndyambo		Nxuba Local Municipality	Private Bag X350	Adelaide	SFM 1
49	Mr	Briant Bongo	Noncembu	Regional Manager	Department of Water Affairs - Amathole Region	Private Bag X9060	East London	SFM 1
50	Mrs	Xoliswa	Nyathi	Deputy Director	Department of Rural Development & Land Reform	P O Box 1958	East London	SFM 1
51	Mr	Jeremy	Pearson	Owner	Lower Hillness	P O Box 98	Adelaide	SFM 1
52	Mr	Friekkie	Potgieter	Attorney / Owner	FJ Potgieter Attorneys	P O Box 20	Adelaide	SFM 1
53	Mr	Scott	Pringle		Kelso	Box 22	Adelaide	SFM 1
54	Mr	Bob	Pullen	Team Leader	AECOM	Block D, Hatfield Gardens, Grosvenor st, Hatfield	Pretoria	SFM 1
55	Mr	Sieg	Rousseau	Senior Water Resources Manager	Amatola Water	Private Bag 02	Nahoon Dam	SFM 1
56	Mr	Phakamile	Tesana	Director	Khobo Nqaba Farming	63 Jampa Location	Adelaide	SFM 1
57	Mr	Archinton	Thobejane	Director	Department of Water Affairs	Private Bag X 313	Pretoria	SFM 1
58	Mr	Craig	Tretheway	Technician	Department of Agriculture - Experimental Farm	P O Box 142	Adelaide	SFM 1

No	Title	First Names	Surname	Position	Co/Org	Address	City	POD/MTG ID
59	Mr	Geoff	Van Coller	Owner	Kliphoek	Box 9	Adelaide	SFM 1
60	Mrs	E	Van de Vyver	Secretary	Adelaide Agricultural Association	Box 42	Adelaide	SFM 1
61	Mr	Danie	Van de Vyver	Owner	Vaalherwel	Box 42	Adelaide	SFM 1
62	Mrs	Jeaneth	van der Merwe		Rhenosterhoek	P O Box 157	Fort Beaufort	SFM 1
63	Mr	Luke	van der Meulen	Chairman	Adelaide Farmers Association	Box 198	Adelaide	SFM 1
64	Mrs	Adele	Van der Meulen	Owner	Nieuwelings	Box 198	Adelaide	SFM 1
65	Mr	Rudy	Van der Meulen	Owner	Waterfall	Box 339	Adelaide	SFM 1
66	Mr	Ben	Van der Westheizen		Leeuwardt Plaas	Box 53	Adelaide	SFM 1
67	Dr	Pieter	Van Niekerk	Water Resources Engineer Expert	Department of Water Affairs	Private Bag x 313	Pretoria	SFM 1
68	Mrs	Sanet	van Jaarsveld	Project Engineer	Department of Water Affairs	Private Bag x 313	Pretoria	SFM 1
69	Dr	Johan	Van Tol	Lecturer	University of Fort Hare	P O Box 14	Adelaide	SFM 1
70	Mr	Allen	Walker	Owner	Walkers Vale	P O Box 54	Adelaide	SFM 1
71	Mr	Frikkie	Wentzel		Post Retief Farmers/Mohair Growers Ass	Box 153	Adelaide	SFM 1
72	Mr	Ronald Edward	Williamson		Adelaide Ratepayers Association	3 New Street	Adelaide	SFM 1
73	Ms	Clare	Wyatt-Goodall	Manager	First National Bank	P O Box 15	Adelaide	SFM 1
74	Mr	Siviwe	Zakhe	Manager	Vukuhambe	18 Hope Street	Bedford	SFM 1

APPENDIX 3: PRESENTATIONS

(Attached separately)