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GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)

DRAFT



Environmental Impact Assessment

(DEAT Ref No: 12/12/20/978)

ANNEXURE E: Public Participation

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
GROOT LETABA RIVER
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLEWAP)
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

◆————◆
Draft Proceedings of two Public Meetings
◆————◆

Friday, 12 October, and Saturday, 13 October 2007

For comment by those who attended

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document records the proceedings of two meetings between stakeholders and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, BKS (Pty) Ltd, ILISO Consulting, and Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd (See Appendix A for a list of participants). The meetings were held on 12 and 13 October 2007 at the Tzaneen Country Lodge and the Department of Home Affairs facilities at Runnymede, Nwamitwa Village, respectively. The objectives of the meetings were to provide stakeholders with:

- An overview of the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP) and the proposed construction of infrastructure for the project;
- An outline of the EIA process to be followed and how stakeholders can contribute to the process;
- An overview of the issues and concerns raised by stakeholders during the Scoping Phase of the EIA, and how these issues and concerns are proposed to be covered during the Impact Assessment;
- An opportunity to confirm that issues raised during the Scoping Phase of the EIA have been considered in the Draft Scoping Report and to comment on the proposed specialists studies.

YOUR COMMENTS BY 31 JANUARY 2007 PLEASE

Representatives that attended are requested to please ensure that their comments, concerns and suggestions are fully and correctly captured in this document.

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Appendix A: List of Participants

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Mr Solly Manyaka from Zitholele Consulting, welcomed everybody present and thanked them for attending the meeting. He provided a brief introduction to the project, the EIA and the meeting.

At the meeting on 12 October 2007, Mr Bernie Badenhorst from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry – Limpopo Region – welcomed participants on behalf of the Department and invited participants to provide inputs and contributions to the meeting.

At the meeting on 13 October 2007, Kgosi Mbhalati officially welcomed participants to the meeting. He informed participants that he was asked to do the welcoming as member of the local leadership and that it is required in terms of local and traditional processes. Mr Alson Matukane, Chief Director of the Department in the Limpopo Province, thereafter thanked Kgosi Mbhalati for the welcoming. Mr Matukane said that the Department is running the process so that stakeholders can know what was happening with planning of the project and environmental investigations. He said that it is important for stakeholders to participate in the process so that the Department can know what the community's concerns are. The project is at a planning phase (technically) and impact assessment studies are being conducted.

Mr Manyaka introduced the project team members from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), BKS (Pty) Ltd (BKS), ILISO Consulting (ILISO), and Zitholele Consulting (Zitholele). Project team members at the meetings were Mr Ockie van den Berg, project manager at DWAF, Mr Bob Pullen from BKS, Ms Terry Baker from ILISO, and Ms Anelle Odendaal, Wilhelmina Mosupye and Ms Alet Visser from Zitholele.

BKS is the project coordinating consultant for the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP). ILISO is undertaking the environmental impact assessment (EIA), while Zitholele is responsible for public consultation during the EIA.

1.1 Objectives and guidelines for the meeting

Mr Manyaka informed participants of the objectives of the meeting.

The objectives of the meeting were to provide stakeholders with:

- An overview of the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP);
- An outline of the EIA process and information on how stakeholders can contribute;
- An overview of issues and concerns raised thus far and how these issues and concerns are proposed to be covered during the Impact Assessment;
- An opportunity to comment on the proposed specialists studies.

Mr Manyaka further provided guidelines for productive discussion at the meeting. Participants were invited to contribute and were told that contributions of stakeholders are very valuable since they know the area better than the project team. Participants were asked to make contributions in their language of choice.

1.2 Programme of the meeting

Mr Manyaka discussed the programme of the meeting with participants. The programme comprised the following:

- **Overview of the EIA Process**
- **Project rationale and background**
 - History and motivation of the proposed project
- **Draft Scoping Report**

- Receiving environment
- Key issues raised during scoping
- Terms of reference for specialist studies

Sufficient opportunity was provided for discussion and suggestions for the process ahead.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE EIA PROCESS

Ms Terry Baker from ILISO Consulting discussed the EIA Process that is being followed for the GLWaP. The EIA is being undertaken according to the EIA Regulations under Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended in Government Notice R385, 386, 387 – Government Gazette No. 28753 of 21 April 2006.

2.1 The objectives of the EIA

The objectives of the EIA are to:

- Ensure that any potential impacts on the environmental (biophysical/social/economic) are taken into account in project planning and implementation;
- Promote sustainable development;
- Enable the participation of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs); and
- To provide information to the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) to enable them to decide whether the project should be authorized or not, and if so then under what conditions.

2.2 Components of the EIA process

The EIA process comprises of the components outlined in Figure 1.

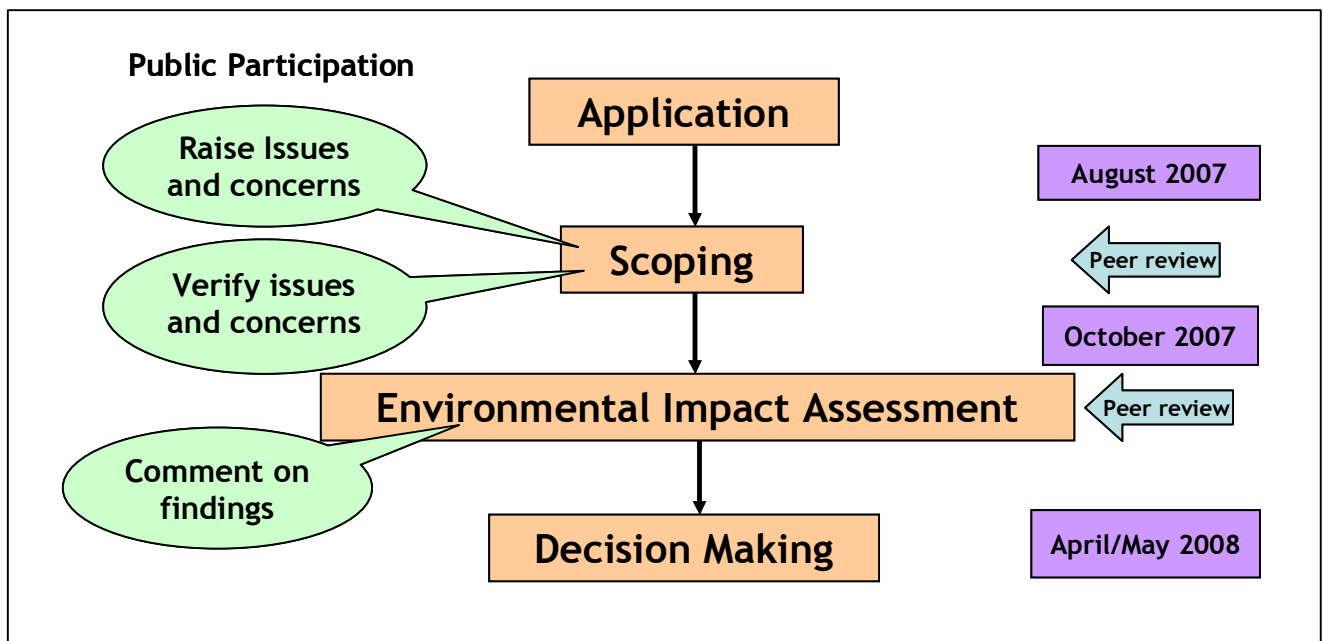


FIGURE 1. COMPONENTS OF THE EIA PROCESS FOR THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The EIA is currently in the Scoping Phase.

The three main phases of the EIA process, Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment, and Decision Making consist of various steps:

1. Scoping Phase

- Identification and description of issues
- Identification of fatal flaws
- Investigation of alternatives
- Develop Terms of Reference for EIA.

2. Impact Assessment Phase

- Specialist studies
- Integration of specialist input
- Develop Environmental Impact Report
- Develop Environmental Management Plans.

3. Decision Making (Authorisation)

- Authorisation
- Appeal period.

2.2.1 Public Participation

The public participation component of the EIA provides stakeholders with the opportunity to raise issues and concerns, to verify that their issues and concerns were taken into account in the EIA, and to comment on the findings of the specialist studies. Public participation (PP) will take place throughout the EIA process and will include a number of meetings with stakeholders to raise comments and concerns at various stages of the EIA.



FIGURE 2: MR BOB PULLEN, BKS AND MR BROWN KHUMBUZA FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY DISCUSSES THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT WITH STAKEHOLDERS AT THE 13 OCTOBER 2007 MEETING, NWAMITWA VILLAGE

2.3 Timeline for the EIA

Key milestones of the EIA process are listed in Table 1 below. The EIA process is currently in the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) public comment period.

TABLE 1: KEY MILESTONES OF THE EIA PROCESS FOR THE GLeWaP

Date	Activity
19 – 21 March 2007	Site Visit
8 March 2007	Pre-application consultation
22 June 2007	Application form submitted
August 2007	Scoping public participation
October 2007	Draft Scoping Report public comment period
November 2007	Submit Final Scoping Report
Until February 2008	Specialist studies and impact assessment
April – May 2008	Public comment period on Draft EIR and EMP
July 2008	Submit final EIR and EMP
August - October 2008	Authority Review

3. PROJECT RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

At the meeting on 12 October 2007, Mr Van den Berg discussed the project rationale and the background to the proposed project with stakeholders. Technical information about the proposed GLeWaP, not relating to the EIA, was provided during this session.

At the meeting on 13 October 2007, Mr Pullen discussed this subject with stakeholders. He apologized to stakeholders that he was unable to make the presentation in the local language. He said that he was pleased and appreciative of Mr Brown Khumbuza's assistance in translating.

The main rationale for the GLeWaP is the fact that water resources in the catchment, therefore in the Groot Letaba River and its tributaries, are increasingly becoming overcommitted and water scarcity in the catchment is of great concern. Domestic water requirements are expected to increase significantly in future, putting pressure on available water supplies. The irrigation sector, the mainstay of the socio-economy of the region, is experiencing water shortages of increasing frequency and severity. Due to the demand pressures, the conservation status of riverine ecosystems has become a major concern, and a range of options (management and infrastructure) are considered to improve the situation.

The objective of the GLeWaP, located in the Groot Letaba Catchment, is to maximize social and economic benefits from available water resources with minimum negative social and environmental impacts. The project team thus seeks to develop the minimum infrastructure necessary to fulfill in the requirements of the region while protecting the social, economic and biophysical environment (for example, the smallest dam necessary to meet in the requirements of the region).

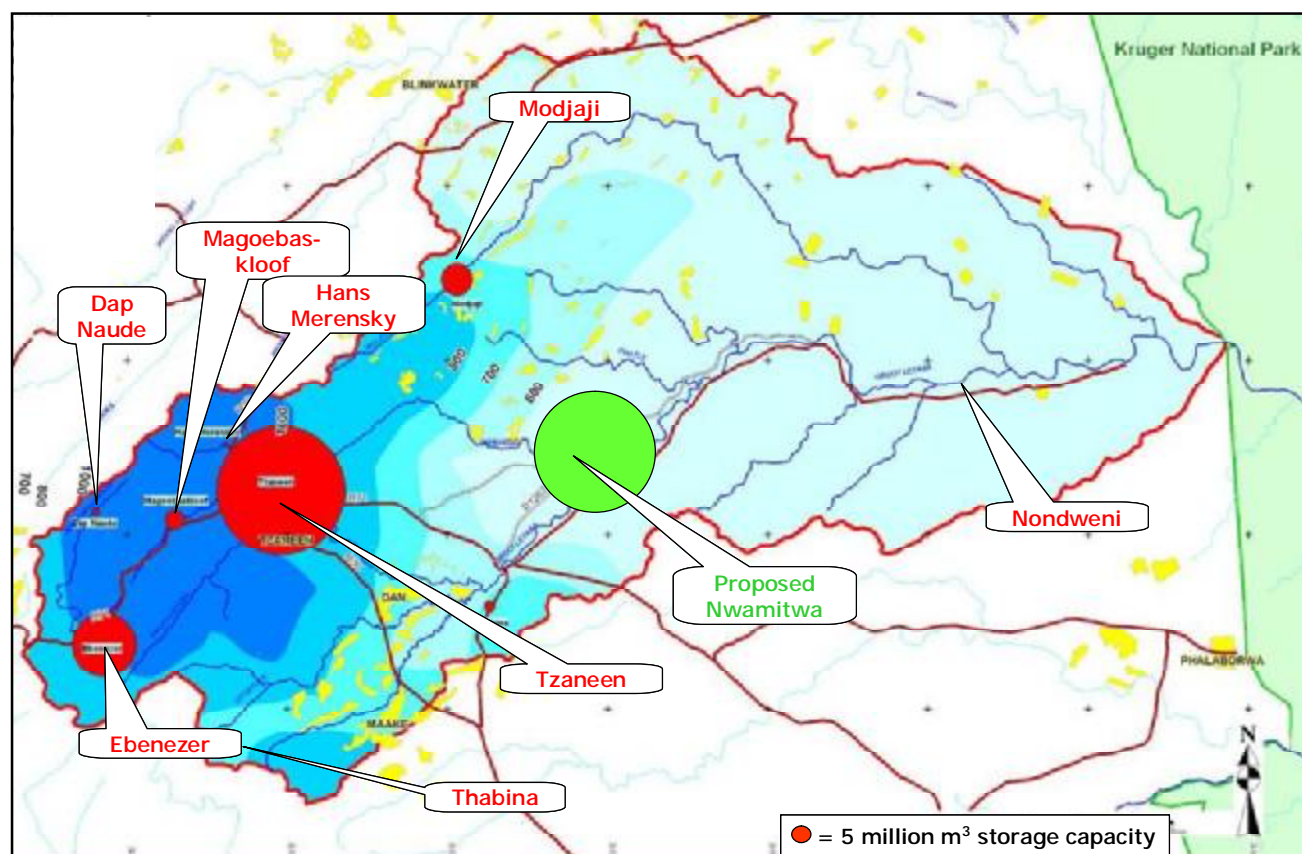


FIGURE 3: THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED NWAMITWA DAM RELATIVE TO OTHER DAMS IN THE GROOT LETABA CATCHMENT.

3.1.1 Components of the GLeWaP

The three main components of the GLeWaP are the raising of the Tzaneen Dam to increase its storage capacity, the building of a new dam in the Groot Letaba River as additional storage capacity, and the development of bulk water supply infrastructure (such as pipelines). FIGURE 3 shows the location of both the Tzaneen Dam and the proposed dam at the site known as Nwamitwa.

3.1.2 The proposed dam at the site known as Nwamitwa

The proposed dam at the site known as Nwamitwa will be situated in the Groot Letaba River, just downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River. The name of the proposed dam has not been finalized and the name "Nwamitwa Dam" is used in the interim until a thorough consultation process has been followed to decide on a name.

FIGURE 4 and FIGURE 5 are artist's impressions of what the Nwamitwa Dam could look like when finished.



The development of the Nwamitwa Dam will submerge sections of the D1292 and the R592 roads. It is therefore necessary that these sections should be rerouted to maintain access for important people and goods traffic. The development of the dam could have implications on travel distance and time in the area.

The existing roads and proposed new roads are shown in **FIGURE 6**.

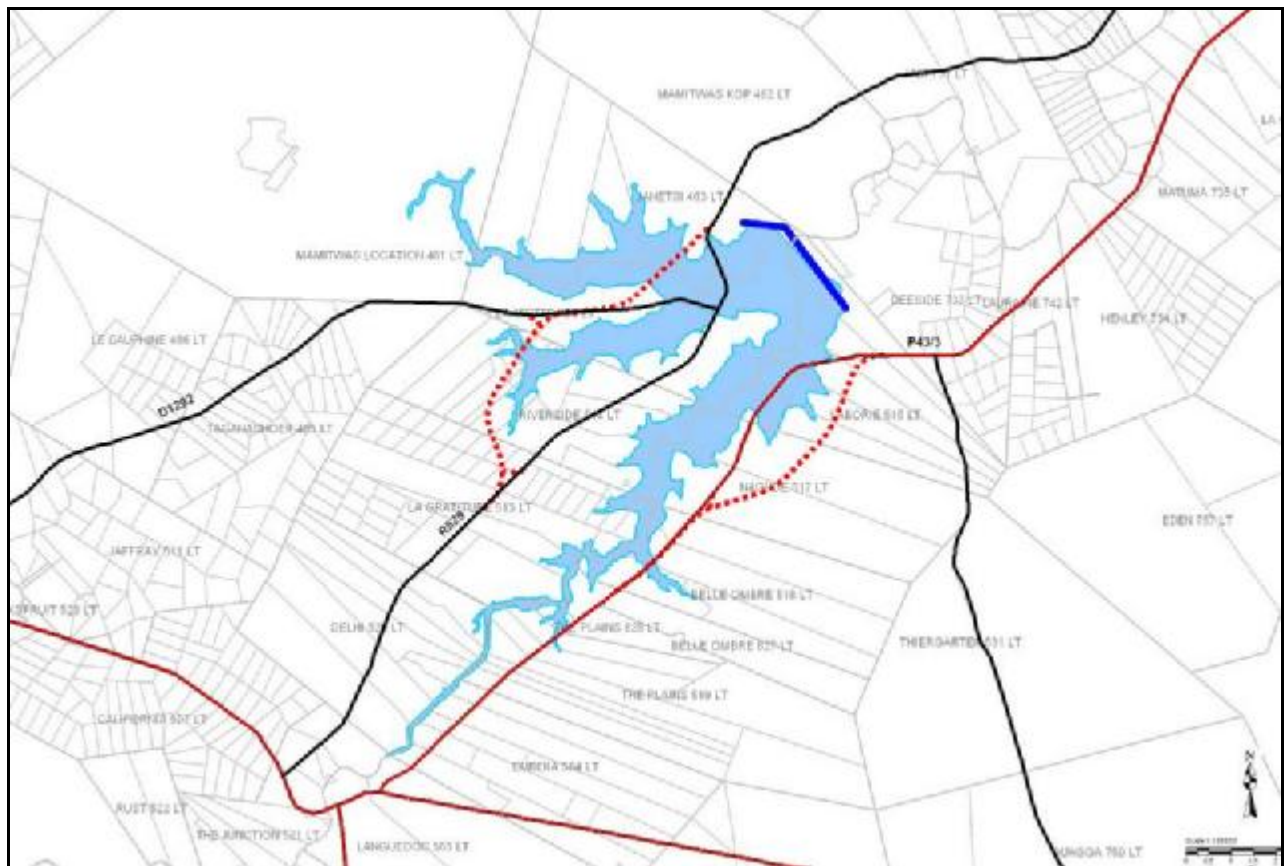


FIGURE 6: THE EXISTING ROADS IN THE PROPOSED DAM SITE AREA ARE SHOWN IN RED AND BLACK IN THIS FIGURE. THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE PROPOSED RE-ALIGNED ROUTES.

3.3 Feasibility study for the GLeWaP

A study was conducted in 1998 to investigate the feasibility of various options to improve water management in the Groot Letaba catchment. The following options were considered:

Option 1: "Do Nothing"

This option was the least feasible since it would maintain the *status quo* and the situation in the catchment would deteriorate even further. Increasing primary water requirements have to be met and the consequences of the do nothing option would be:

- Riverine ecosystems would deteriorate further
- Shortages of water for irrigation would worsen
- The socio-economy of the region would suffer periodic serious setbacks – this would have implications for poverty and the wellbeing of residents of the catchment.

Option 2: Replace commercial plantations with natural vegetation

Option 3: Cease export of water

Option 4: Improve utilization efficiency of irrigation water

Option 5: Decrease irrigation allocations

Option 6: Water loss management: domestic and industrial

Option 7: Create additional storage

- Nwamitwa dam site (previously known as Janetsi)
- Hobson's Choice dam site in the Letsitele River.

Option 8: Improve water management in all user sectors**3.3.1 Recommendations of the feasibility study**

The feasibility study conducted in 1998 culminated in three main recommendations (see Box 1). These recommendations were accepted and planning for their combined implementation has commenced. The Limpopo Provincial Government strongly supports the further development of water resources by creating additional water storage. Subsequently, planning started on the GLeWaP.

Box 1**1. Management intervention (necessary but limited potential)**

Including water loss management, improving the effectiveness of the irrigation sector, and removing invasive alien woody species.

2. Reallocate resources

Compulsory licensing in order to provide for the Ecological Reserve and primary water needs will lead to decreased allocations for irrigation.

3. Development of water resources

Including a new major dam at Nwamitwa in the Groot Letaba River and raising the Tzaneen Dam.

3.4 Planning milestones for the GLeWaP

A number of planning milestones have been set for the GLeWaP to ensure that progress stays on track. The next milestone is the completion of the EIA report by July 2008. Should everything work according to plan, construction of the main infrastructural components of the project will commence in October 2009, and should be completed by 2013.

The following are the main project milestones until 2013:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Environmental Impact Assessment | July 2007 – July 2008 |
| 2. Technical Optimization | August 2008 |
| 3. Institutional and Financial Arrangements | August 2008 |
| 4. Ministerial/Cabinet Decision | August 2008 |
| 5. Environmental review and authorization | August - October 2008 |
| 6. Tender design | September 2008 –
September 2009 |
| 7. Commence main construction | October 2009 |
| 8. First storage of water and benefits | January 2012 |
| 9. Project completion | Mid-2013 |

4. THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

The main deliverable from the Scoping Phase of an EIA is a Scoping Report. A Draft Scoping Report (DSR) is first distributed to stakeholders for comment and review and is then updated with stakeholder comments to produce a final scoping report (FSR).

Ms Terry Baker presented the contents of the DSR to stakeholders at the public meetings. The DSR includes information about:

- The Receiving Environment
- The EIA Process
- The project description
- Alternatives
- Key issues
- The Terms of Reference for EIA (including Specialist Studies).

4.1 The receiving environment

4.1.1 Demographic

The GLeWaP mostly falls within the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality. Most residents in the project area live in rural villages and the project area has a high population density. The dominant population group in the area consists of Black Africans. Education levels in the area are generally low. Very few households have direct access to water within their dwelling or yard. The provision of bulk water supplies is therefore a priority to the affected communities.

4.1.2 Economic

Nearly 30 percent of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality population is unemployed. Tzaneen is the only provincial growth point in the study area.

The main economic activity in the region is agriculture, in particular the irrigation sector. The agricultural sector provides the major portion of local employment opportunities.

4.1.3 Land Use Activities

Mixed farming with high value fruit production in particular is the dominant land use activity in the area. This is complemented by cattle ranching, game farming, dryland crop production, and a variety of crops produced under irrigation.

The road network in the area consists of good tar roads, with internal gravel roads often affected by maintenance problems.

Tourism development is below what could be expected from an area with such outstanding natural beauty.

4.2 Key issues identified during scoping

The following key issues were identified during the Scoping Phase and will be investigated further during the Impact Assessment Phase.

4.2.1 River flow (water quantity and quality)

A change in the flow in a river as a result of building a new dam could result in the degradation of aquatic and riparian habitats. One of the objectives of this project proposal is to better manage the flow regime to meet riverine ecological requirements.

Water quality could be affected by eutrophic conditions, increased salinity, and changes in temperature and quantity of water released from the dam.

Potential impacts on downstream users (including Kruger National Park and Mozambique) must also be considered.

4.2.2 Social issues

The proposed project may impact on the size, composition and character of communities and the provision of services in the study area.

4.2.3 Economic issues

The project will have positive short and long term impacts on the economy of the area. Direct and in-direct job opportunities will be created as a result of the construction, operations and maintenance of the proposed dam. Increased water security will stabilize employment opportunities (particularly in the irrigation sector) due to expected positive impacts on the sustainability of the agricultural sector in the region.

4.2.4 Physical infrastructure and transport

Existing infrastructure in the region could be affected by the proposed project. Main roads in the project area will have to be relocated in the vicinity of the dam basin. This will impact on traffic flow routes, particularly between residential areas and places of work in the agricultural sector. Transportation of agricultural products to markets could also be affected.

4.2.5 Public health

Decreased river flow may increase the risk of diseases in the adjacent and downstream communities. However, the potential benefits to the communities of potable water, with expected improvements in sanitation and hygiene, will increase the overall standard of living.

4.2.6 Heritage resources

Certain heritage resources in the area could be impacted by the proposed project. It is not the responsibility of the EIA team to relocate such resources, for example graves, ruins, places of spiritual or cultural importance, and archaeological sites. However, the extent and significance of such sites will be identified in the heritage resource impact assessment and recommendations will be made of how to deal with these sites. The Department will take responsibility for dealing appropriately with these sites.

4.2.7 Water rights

Some of the land that will be required for the project includes irrigated orchards and other crops. Future water allocations to these areas is a significant issue and requires a policy directive, bearing in mind compensation costs as well as the impact on the economy in future.

4.2.8 Land acquisition

A significant portion of the basin is under, permanent orchard crops that will require a number of years to be replaced elsewhere. To continue supply to pack houses and other fruit industries, submerged orchards have to be replaced. Should this not happen it could have implications for the economy of the area. Land purchase

arrangements should therefore be scheduled appropriately and as early as possible to ensure that new orchards can be established to minimise impacts on production.

4.2.9 Construction

During construction, the day-to-day lives of communities in the area could be affected by traffic, noise and dust. The presence of construction camps with immigration of construction workers could also have impacts on the region.

4.2.10 International Considerations

The EIA takes into account responsibilities linked to the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems and the new SADC Water Policy that will be signed and ratified by SADC countries in the near future. Official communication between the governments of South Africa and Mozambique is necessary since the proposed development of the project could affect water supply to Mozambique.

4.3 Terms of Reference for the EIA

The likely impacts identified during Scoping will be evaluated by specialists to determine their significance. Mitigation measures to minimize any significant negative impacts and optimize positive impacts will be proposed.

4.4 Alternatives

Alternatives to the proposed storage dam at Nwamitwa have been fully investigated and it was confirmed that this is the preferred option. It must be noted that recommendations concerning water loss management and the reallocation of water resources are to be implemented progressively in conjunction with the construction of additional storage. The specialist studies will therefore only focus on the proposed project and not investigate alternatives any further.

4.5 Specialist Studies

The following specialist studies will be conducted during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA:

- Aquatic ecology
- Water quality
- Terrestrial ecology
- Heritage resources
- Social and land-use processes
- Health
- Economic
- Traffic
- Visual
- Noise
- Air quality.

The results of the specialist studies will be included in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR) that will be compiled according to the Regulations in Government Notice 385.

4.6 Environmental Management Plan

A draft pre-construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and a generic construction EMP will be compiled and included in the EIR.

The objective of the EMPs is to present a workable document that explains how to operate and implement environmental protection requirements for construction. EMPs for the operational and de-commissioning phases will be compiled at a later stage.

4.7 Conclusion

The opinion of the EIA consultants is that the Scoping Phase of the EIA has fulfilled the NEMA requirements. Stakeholders have had various opportunities to comment on the project and the EIA.

The Scoping Phase has confirmed that the proposal to construct a new dam at Nwamitwa and the possible raising of Tzaneen Dam, together with water loss management and resource reallocation measures is the preferred option for providing improved water management to meet increased domestic, socio-economic development and ecological requirements in the catchment. The studies have not identified any environmental fatal flaws but a number of potentially significant issues have been highlighted for further investigation.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Overview of the EIA process

5.1.1 Issues arising from the meeting on 12 October 2007

Mr Werner Booysen from the Mooketsi Farmers Union expressed his concern that the EIA does not consider human-animal interaction in the region. Hippo attacking humans, and even vehicles, is highly problematic in the Tzaneen region. According to Mr Booysen, environmental departments of government do not take action on this matter. Such departments should come to the region and inform stakeholders of what action will be taken regarding the matter. Ms Baker replied that this matter and recommendations could be considered in the environmental management plan (EMP).

Ms Shoni Tshivhase from the Roads Agency Limpopo asked why it was decided to submit only one EIA application for the proposed Nwamitwa Dam and the raising of the Tzaneen Dam. In her opinion, it should have been two applications.

Mr Booysen said that his opinion was that a holistic approach should be taken in terms of the EIA, i.e. only one EIA process should be followed and not two. This will mean that meetings are combined and that time spent by stakeholders attending meetings will be lessened.

Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe from the BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association said that previously disadvantaged communities have difficulty accessing information about the proposed project and EIA because they do not have access to the internet and other information media. He stressed that ancestral graves of his community are in the proposed dam basin and offered to point out such sites to the Team. He requested that project team to provide information on the radio and announce where the process will take place and how people can participate. Another option would be to send a letter to the tribal authorities so that they can inform the people. Mr Eddie Mashau from BKS informed Mr Ramalepe that the process of identification of graves is usually announced on radio and in newspapers. Ms Tshivhase suggested that advertisements are placed in the local language of the area.

5.1.2 Issues arising from the meeting on 13 October 2007

Mrs Maria Sathekge from the Nwamitwa Ward Committee asked whether all tribal authorities have been involved in the public participation process. Ms Anelle Odendaal, Zitholele responded that the relevant tribal authorities in the project area have been informed.

5.2 Project rationale and background

5.2.1 Issues arising from the meeting on 12 October 2007

Mr Louis van Rooyen from the Letaba Water Users Association said that there are rumours that more afforestation is planned for the area. Mr van Rooyen told stakeholders that Mr Alson Matukane from the Department informed people in the region that forestry could increase. There is a shortage of wood in the country and forestry is therefore a crucial economic activity. He is also concerned that Working for Water (WfW) is inactive in the region.

Dr Thomas Gyedu-Ababio from South African National Parks (SANParks) said that other water management recommendations for the region should still be considered, even if the construction of the Nwamitwa Dam should go ahead. Afforestation is a concern seeing that marked improvement was seen in stream flow in the area when sections of plantations burned down. Dr Gyedu-Ababio is also concerned that allocations for the Kruger National Park (KNP) and the allocations for the ecological Reserve from the Tzaneen Dam will be affected by the proposed Nwamitwa Dam. Dr Gyedu-Ababio remarked that sedimentation was not mentioned in the presentation and said that it can be expected that the KNP will be affected by sedimentation from the proposed Nwamitwa dam.

Mr Pullen replied that the option investigated during the feasibility studies regarding deforestation indicated that this was not socio-economically desirable. Theoretical increases in streamflow resulting from deforestation and the regeneration of natural vegetation were found to be too low to provide sufficient increases in reliable yield from the river system for other users. The removal of plantations could have vast socio-economic impacts in the region and was never recommended in the feasibility study.

Regarding the ecological Reserve, Mr Pullen said that the Reserve is the minimum streamflow pattern necessary to sustain ecological life in the river. The Reserve for a river can be determined but is difficult to implement in practice. The GLWaP will enable the Department to better regulate water allocations to the ecological Reserve.

Regarding sedimentation from the proposed dam, Mr Pullen said that evaporation and sedimentation are the two enemies of dam builders. It is expected that sediment will accumulate in the dam basin and this is provided for in the design. Some changes in erosion and sediment deposition in the river downstream of the dam can be expected and the Reserve is calculated *inter alia*, to maintain a sustainable river morphology (physical shape and stability).

Mr John van Zetten from Tivani said that South Africa is becoming drier due to global warming and this should be taken into consideration when planning for maximising water use from the dam. Ms Baker said that global warming and consequent climate change in South Africa will be considered during the EIA.

Ms Tshivhase asked which government body issues a water use licence to the Department, seeing that the Department is the implementing agent for the project and cannot issue a water use licence to itself. Mr Van den Berg responded that the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry has authority in terms of the National Water Act to construct Government Water Works and will publish her intent in the Government Gazette when a decision on implementation has been made.

Ms Henriette Ferreira from the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve asked whether streamflow will increase or decrease, adding that any changes in streamflow will have impacts on storks, freshwater mussels, hippo, crocodile, and birds, such as Pell's Fishing Owl, in the nature reserve. Ms Baker asked that Ms Ferreira provide her contact details so that the relevant specialist can be put into contact with her. Mr Pullen said that the ecological Reserve for the river was determined taking these aspects into account. Streamflow would be

affected by more users having access to water but the flow pattern will be better regulated so that the ecological Reserve can be provided.

Dr Gyedu-Ababio said that he is concerned about Mr Pullen's statement that the ecological Reserve can be provided while streamflow would be decreased.

Mr Ramalepe requested that the naming of the dam should be a matter of careful consideration and that a neutral name that does not offend any relevant party should be chosen. Mr van den Berg explained that the process of deciding on the name for a dam would give opportunity for public input. He said that the name *Nwamitwa Dam* is only a temporary name that could be changed after careful consultation with the relevant parties.

Mr Gerhardt Vorster from Laeveld Sitrus: Groot Letaba Sentraal Boerevereeniging asked what the effect of the project will be on farms with successful land claims; i.e. in cases where land claims have been gazetted. Farmers still live on the land but are not allowed to plant or construct any buildings. Mr Vorster wanted to know how these farmers will be affected by the compensation and relocation process. Mr Pullen replied that increased pressure for the relocation of residents in the proposed dam area could result in the compensation and relocation process being accelerated. Mr Pullen said that the project team has had positive dealings with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner for the Limpopo Province and that this could be beneficial to the relocation and compensation process. Mr Pullen added that it was not clear what impact inundation will have on farms with land claims but that farmers will be compensated for actual losses.

Mr Booysen asked whether it is a given that the dam will be built. Mr Pullen explained that no decision has been taken yet about whether the dam would go ahead and that it will depend on a number of factors, such as environmental authorization. Mr Booysen also asked whether the raising of the Tzaneen Dam would only be possible if the Nwamitwa Dam was built. Mr Pullen replied that these are two separate proposals and not mutually dependent on each other.

Mr van Zetten asked whether funds for the dam will come from water users or government. Mr van den Berg explained that the total cost of the dam cannot be transferred to the users and therefore government will be the main funder of the dam. However, certain costs will be recovered through charges for water use and tariffs would be determined in accordance with DWAF's Pricing Strategy for Raw Water Charges.

5.2.2 Issues arising from the meeting on 13 October 2007

Mr Hlamalani Khosa from Nwamitwa Village expressed concern about small farmers' access to water. According to him, farmers have been expecting water since 1994. Water is a big concern to small farmers and, although many schemes are built, results have not been seen. Mr Khosa asked when the dam will be built. He said that the long duration of the process is detrimental to communities and development in the area. He was also concerned that the Office of the Mayor is not represented in the process and that the project is not being discussed at Council meetings. Mr Khosa expressed his frustration with the role of the municipality in the process and said that the municipality was not playing any role in the proposed project or in the community.

Mr Daniel Mathye, a member of the Community Policing Forum, said that there is a shortage of drinking water in the area and confirmed that small farmers have difficulty accessing water. Councillor Emily Ramolefo also expressed her dissatisfaction with water supply to the community. She said that the community has not been told the truth about water supply and that boreholes that were promised have not been delivered. Mrs Makhawukane Ngobeni from the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality requested that water supply should not only serve the Nwamitwa community but should also be provided to the entire Greater Tzaneen area.

Councillor R.R. Selomo said that he welcomes the development and urged the community to be open to the process and transparent in their involvement in the process. He also said that the municipality should be kept informed about the process.

Mr Khosa said that plans should be put into place to ensure water supply before 2012, such as raising the Tzaneen Dam before the Nwamitwa Dam is built.

Councillor Rodney Malatji asked whether the dam would be a storage dam. He said that some dams only store water but do not supply water.

Mr Sam Kubayi from the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) asked stakeholders to focus on the presentation and not on other issues. He asked whether water will come directly from the Department or whether water will be supplied to the municipality first and then to other users.

Ms Mokgadi Mmola from the Greater Tzaneen Municipality said that the community has attended meetings about the GLeWaP before and that the project is important for the local economic development (LED) strategy of the municipality. She requested that job creation should be given more attention in project planning. She said that the community should benefit from the project through job creation before water is even supplied. The youth should also be involved in the process.

Mr T K Nukeri was concerned that it was said at a previous meeting that handover of the dam would take place in March 2008 already.

Mrs Ngobeneni asked whether the water will be distributed to households or to communal facilities.

Ms Norah Mongwe, a ward committee member for the Greater Tzaneen Municipality, asked whether the communities will pay for water.

Mr Khoza said that graves in the area should be taken into consideration when constructing the dam.

Mr Matukane explained the role of DWAF in developing water sources and providing bulk infrastructure. He pointed out that systems for providing water to users in villages are the responsibility of municipalities and DWAF assists them in this regard. Mr Khumbuza gave an overview of issues affecting the water supplies available from existing infrastructure.

5.3 Discussion on the contents of the Draft Scoping Report

5.3.1 Issues arising from the meeting on 12 October 2007

Mr Booysen asked for the shape files of the maps in the Draft Scoping Report electronically. He enquired whether these files are available on CD or whether the EIA team will still provide it to him. Ms Baker replied that she will follow up on the matter.

Mr Ramalepe said that he appreciates the development of the dam but that part of the area that could be submerged is traditional and ancestral land of great value to the people and also that people reside in that area. Ruins, gravesites, and other places of importance, such as places of worship, could be affected by the construction of the dam. Mr Ramalepe requested an opportunity to show the EIA team the location of the mentioned sites. Mr Ramalepe added that the communities of the area did not have the opportunity to identify graves when the Tzaneen Dam was built and that there were still graves submerged in the dam. When water levels in the dam decrease during dry periods, some graves are visible next to the aqua park. He said that graves can be relocated but ancestral sites not. Ms Baker told Mr Ramalepe that the EIA team will put him into contact with Mr Johnny van Schalkwyk, the specialist that will be conducting the heritage study for the EIA. When the dam is being constructed, the Department will make sure that graves are relocated. The EIA team will provide the Department with the relevant information.

List of Participants

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD ON 12 AND 13 OCTOBER 2007

Name	Organisation	City
Meeting held on Friday, 12 October 2007		
Mr Bernie Badenhorst	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Ms Terry Baker	Iliso Consulting	HIGHVELD
Mr Werner Booysen	Secretary: Mooketsi Farmers Union	FAUNA PARK
Mr J J Du Toit	Belle Ambre	LETSITELE
Mnr Jacobus du Toit	Landowner: The Plains LT 828 PTN 0	LETSITELE
Mr/Ms Peter and Cherry Faul	Landowners: Riverside LT 514 GED 14	LETSITELE
Ms Hendriette Ferreira	Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism (Hans Merensky Nature Reserve)	LETSITELE
Mr Horst Gubitz en Seuns	Landowners: Gubitz Citrus Plaas and Janetsi/Delhi Plaas	LETSITELE
Dr Thomas Gyedu-Ababio	South African National Parks	PHALABORWA
Mr Jimmy Makaringe	Nwamitwa Community Forum	NWAMITWA
Mr Daniel Malatji	South African National Civic Organisation	PATAMEDI
Ms Molly Maluleke	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Mr Solly Manyaka	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mr Eddie Mashau	BKS (Pty) Ltd	THOHOYANDOU
Mr Ramaano Masibigiri	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Ms Patience Mboweni	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ms Charmain Mkhawana	Pfukani Youth Development	NWAMITWA
Mr David Mohwibidu	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LENYENYE
Ms Wilheminah Mosupye	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Ms Maggy Mqchumele	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ms Masana Nkuna	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Ms Anelle Odendaal	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mr David Phakula	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mr R A Pullen	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe	BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association	LENYENYE
Mr Israel Raphalalani	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Ms Bridgett Sebothoma	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ms Linda Sekgobela	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mrs Andronica Sithole	Headman: Hlangwana Village	NWAMITWA
Ms Shoni Tshivhase	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Mr Ockie van den Berg	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Mr Louis van Rooyen	Agri Letaba - Letaba Water Users Association	LETSITELE
Mr John van Zetten	Tivani (Pty) Ltd	LANSERIA
Mr Andre Venter	Letaba Water Users Association	TZANEEN
Mr Jurg Venter	Letaba Water Users Association	TZANEEN
Ms Alet Visser	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE

Name	Organisation	City
Mr Gerhard Vorster	Laeveld Sitrus: Groot Letaba Sentraal Boerevereeniging	LETSITELE
Mr Ben Vorster	Landowner: The Junction LT 521 GED 8	LETSITELE
Meeting held on Saturday, 13 October 2007		
Ms Terry Baker	Iliso Consulting	HIGHVELD
Cllr Colbert Baloyi	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Ward 6	NWAMITWA
Ms Gloria Chabalala	Water Committee: Nwamgololo Village	NWAMGOLOLO
Mr Thompson Hlungwane	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Mr Hlamalani Khosa	Nwamitwa Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Mr Brown Khumbuzi	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Mr Sam Kubayi	South African National Civic Organisation	NWAMITWA
Mr Ngoako Mahasha	In-Touch Community Development & Project	TZANEEN
Mr Jimmy Makaringe	Nwamitwa Community Forum	NWAMITWA
Mr William Makhubele	Nwamitwa Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Mr Rodney Malatji	Ward Councillor: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	SHIHOKO
Mr Solly Manyaka	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mrs Mavis Mapitja	Local Economic Development Officer: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mr Eddie Mashau	BKS (Pty) Ltd	THOHOYANDOU
Mr Jimmy Mathebula	Department of Labour	WITBANK
Ms Violet Mathebula	Ward Committee: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mr Daniel Mathye	Valoyi Tribal Authority and Community Policing Forum	NWAMITWA
Mr Alson Matukane	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Hosi Walter Mbhalati	Acting Hosi: Nwamitwa Village and Valoyi Traditional Authority	NWAMITWA
Mrs Irene Mhlongo	Water Committee Ward 01- Rikhotso Village	TZANEEN
Ms M M Mhlongo	Ward Committee Member: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	NWAMITWA
Ms Mokgadi Mmola	Local Economic Development: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ms Norah Mongwe	Ward Committee Member: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	NWAMITWA
Ms Wilheminah Mosupye	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mrs Makhawukane Ngobeni	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mr Jameson Nkomo	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Mr T K Nukeri	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	LETSITELE
Mr R A Pullen	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Mr Harrison Ramathoka	Nwamitwa Village Resident	MOKGWATI
Cllr Emily Ramolefo	Councillor: Ward 2; Mokgwathi Village	NWAMITWA
Mr Israel Raphalalani	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mrs Maria Satheke	Ward committee - Nwamitwa Village	GA-KGAPANE
Cllr R R Selomo	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ms Mosibudi Seshoene	Ward committee member: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	GA-KGAPAME
Mrs Idah Shisinga	Induna: Gwazana; Valoyi Tribe	NWAMITWA
Mr Ockie van den Berg	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Ms Alet Visser	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
Invitation to register and comment, July 2007**

Please complete and return to the Public Participation Office for the GLWaP Infrastructure EIA by 31 July 2007

Feel free to use the language of your choice

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Fax: (011) 805-2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za/wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TITLE		FIRST NAME	
INITIALS		SURNAME	
ORGANISATION/FARM NAME			
POSTAL ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	
TEL NO		FAX NO	
CELL PHONE		EMAIL (please write clearly)	

Yes, I would like to participate in this EIA ☐ YES

No, I am not interested ☐ NO

COMMENTS: *(Please use separate sheets if you wish)*

1. My interest in the project is as follows:

.....

.....

.....

2. The following issues must be considered by the EIA):

.....

.....

.....

3. My comment on the proposed public participation and technical environmental processes for the EIA is as follows:

.....

.....

.....

4. Any other comments:

.....

.....

.....

5. Please add the following of my colleagues/friends to your mailing list:

.....

.....

We thank you for your participation

Tshekatsheko ya Kamego ya Seemo sa Tikologo (12/12/20/978) Ya Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse le Dithokgwa ya

Projeke Ya Tlhabollo Ya Meetse A Nokakgolo Ya Letaba (Glewap) **SENGWALWA SA TSHEDIMOŠO YA MATSENO** Taletšo ya go ingwadiša le ditshwao, Agosetose 2007

MAIKEMIŠETŠO A ŠENGWALWA

Maikemišetšo a tokomane ye ke go nea batšeakarolo sebaka sa go ingwadiša balo ka bao ba amegago go seemo sa tikologo gore ba kgone go fa maele go letamo leo le ukangwago go agwa motseng wa Nwamitwa tlase nokeng ya Nwanwdzi, lego aga tshepetšo ya meets gammogo le go rotošwa ga boemo bja letamo la Tzaneen. Se se akaretša tšohle tše di amanago le tlhabollo ya tšohle tšeo di sepedišanago le meago.

Bohlokwa bja tshekatsheko ye ya tikologo ke go utulla le go lekola tshenyo ya tlhago le go bona gore tlhago e ka šireletšwa bjang ka mokgwa wa maleba.

Bammušo wag are wa kgoro ya tikologo le tša boeti bao ban ago le maswanedi a diphetho go ya ka molawana wa 24(5) go ya le ka paballo ya tlhago le taolo, molao wa 107 wa 1988; ba laetša gore tshepetšo e swanetše ke go latelwa ka melao e hlomilwego. Kgoro ya Limpopo ya tsošološo ya ekonomi, tikologo le boeti le yona ke yengwe ya bao ban ago le maatla taolong.

O kgopelwa go ingwadiša pele ga di 31 July 2007 gore o kgone go ba e mongwe wa batšeakarolo ebile o kgone go tšwelela lenaneong la batšeakarolo ba bat la romelwago matlakala a go fa maele ao a tla thušago ba EIA go sekaseka maemo a tikologo ka botlalo. Tlatša o romele letlakala leo o neilwego; o ka ngwala lengwalo; wa letša mogala goba wa e-meila go ofisi ya setšhaba ya batšeakarolo.

Matlakala a EIA a gona ofising tša kgoro ya meets le dithokgwa go www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba.

OFISI YA GO KGATHA TEMA GA SETŠHABA

Onelle Odendaal / Wilhemina
Mosupye
Zitholele Consulting
P.O. Box 6002, Halfway House,
1685
Tel: (011) 254 4855 / 4905
Fax: (011) 805 2100
Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za or
wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TUMELELO GO TSENA MEFELONG:

Banyakišiši ba Kgoro Ya Merero ya Meetse Le Kagodithokgwa ba etela tikologo e e mabapi le moo projeke e yago go dirwa go thoma kgwedding tšeo dilatelago. Bahlankedi ba tša lenaneo la tshekatsheko, batla be ba swere mangwalo a go thwawa bjalo ka bašomedi ba tša tekolo ao batla itsibišago ka ona.

TEBELEDIŠO

Ka ngwaga wa 1998 kgoro ya Meetse le Dithokgwa e ile ya dira dinyakišišo ka go lebelela mekgwa e mengwe yeo go ka laolwago meets le go hlabbolla maemo a bophelo le ekonomi tlhabollong ya nokakgolo ya Letaba go ya le tikologo ya yona.

Ka morago ga go bona gore methopo ya nokakgolo ya Letaba e swaragane go šiišago, mekgwa ya maleba ya go kaonafatša go hwetšagala ga meetse e ile ya lekodišišwa gore go kgonege phihlello ya dinyakwa tša meetse malapeng tšeo di golago; go ya fase ga maemo a tlhago ao a hlalago ke tlhaelelo gammogo le go gola ga tirišo ya meets go banošetši. E mengwe ya mekgwa ya tlhabollo e tswala kgakanego efela e nyaka go šetšwa. Šedi e ile ya fiwa go lebelela kgonagalo tše latelago go ya ka botlalo bja tšona le dipelo tše kaone.

- Go se hlwe go bjalwa mehlare ya kgwebo eupša mehlare e be ya go mela ya tlhago
- Go se hlwe go išwa meetse botamong bja meetse nokeng ya Santa
- Kaonafatšo ya tšhomišo ya meetse ge go nošetšwa temo
- Phokotšo ya kabelo ya meetse a nošetšo temong
- Kaonafatšo ya taolo meetse mo tshepetšong ya meetse go ya malapeng le intastering
- Go dira dišego tša meetse mo lenaneong la dinoka go oketša tšeo dilego gona
- Kaonafatšo ya taolo meetse kamoka moo a dirišwago.

Go ile gwa lebedišišwa mafelo a meetse go seketšwago gona ago swana le Hobson'sChoice nokeng ya Letsitele, mafelong a fapanego nokengkgolo ya Letaba. Go ile gwa hwetšwa gore kago ya letamo lefolog la Nwamitwa, le ge e se tsela e kaone-kaone, le go rotošwa ga lebota la Letamo laTzaneen, ke tšona tsela tše kaone dika thušago.

Dipelo tša dinyakišišo tša pejana, e bile gore keletšo yeo e ka thekgwago, ke kago ya letamo le legolo kua Nwamitwa mmogo le magato a go laola tšhomišo ya meetse a makaone. Tlhatlhošo ya letamo la Tzaneen, ka kgopolo ya phokotšo ya kgatelelo le ditlamorago tša go tlišwa ke tlhaelo ya meetse go tša temo ke legato leo leka elwago šedi ya goya ka maikutlo ge go lebeletšwe seemo.

Kgoro ye, e boetše e lebedišiša lego kaonafatša tsebo ya ditloko tša lefelo le Ditekolo tša ka morago ga tšela tša mathomo dia dirwa go kgonthišiša le go tlišetša gore dintlha tšela tša mathomo di sa le tlhokogeng ya lenaneo le gore di tla tšwetšwa bjang pele.

Dikgato tše di farologanego tšeo, di ka nyakišišwago diakaretša kago ya letamo le legolo mo nokengkgolo ya Letaba mo lifelong la Nwamitwa, ka tlase goba go latela makopano a noka ya Nwamanzi le ya meetse, karošo ya ditsela go tšhiringela kago ya letamo, kago ya tša go rwalla meetse ka bontši le mafelo a tlhatlhello.

Ya meetse go tloga letamong go ya baaging ba kgauswi le gogola letamo la Tzaneen.

Tumelelo ya tikologo go ya ka karolo 24(5) ya molao wa Taolo ya tša Tikologo wa setšhaba, molao 107 wa 1998 le melao e mengwe, e ya nyakega pele go ka thongwa ka karolo ya dikago. Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo e thomiile ka Juni 2007 mme e letetšwe go fela ka mafelelong a 2008.

MABAKA A PROTŠEKE

Naga-mabapi le Nokakgolo ya Letaba e wela sehlopheng sa mafelo a ka tlase Luvubu – Letaba ye e lego lekgotla la tša taolo tša ya meetse. Karolo ye, ke ye ngwe ya makgotla taolo a tša meetse a a lesomesenyane mo Afrika Borwa. Mafelo ao go dulago batho, tšweletšo ya tša temo le tša boeti go ya Serapeng sa diphoofolo sa Kruger National Park le meedi ka mafelong a ka Drakensburg, tšona di tliša kगतello ye kgolo go kabo ya meetse go tšwa go Nokakgolo ya Letaba. Kabo ya meetse moo ga e sa kgonega ntle le tlhaelelo le go matlafetšwa.

Ka baka la go lebagana le hlokego ya meetse eo e thatafalago ka mehla, bao ba šomišago meetse ka mehla [ba tša temo, dithokgwa, malapa le diintasteri ba dula ba phadišana go humana meetse pele ga ba bangwe gore ba phele. Bona ba tšea magato ao e sego a tlwaelo go phomelela. Se se dirile gore lenaneo-tlhago la dinoka le fokotšege ka mehla.

Go ya ka histori ya naga ye ya Letaba, e be e se naga yeo go bego go lebeletšwe gore e tlabe e abela mafelo a mangwe meetse. Naga e be e se ya abelwa meetse go tšwa go tša kabo tša meetse tšeo di lego gona. Sešego sa meetse sa Letaba se ile sa dirwa gore e tšwe e le thušo ya nakwana go tlhokego. Bontši bja meetse a dimillione tše 14,8 m3 ka ngwaga a be a etšwa letamong la Tzaneen, go ya serapeng sa diphofoolo sa Kruger National Park. Eupša meetse ao ga se a fihla le go ya ka thulaganyo.

Ka morago ga molao wa Tša Meetse a Šetšhaba (Molao 36 wa 1998 NWA), Kabelo goba tsheketošo ya meetse gore a dirišwe ke batho le go seketša tlhago, e dirile gore tirišo ya meetse e lebeletšwe ka leswa le yona taolo ya wona mo Nokengkgolo ya Letaba. Mathomong go be go gatelelwa mekgwa yeo e bego e ka imolla hlaelo ya Nokakgolo ya Letaba. Kgato ye e hloka gore e okeletšwe ka leano la go thuša gore dikagwa tša kabo ya meetse di laolwe ka tsela ya gore di thuše go

ya ka tsela ye e bolohegilego. Dikgato tše tša tlatšeletšo ya meetse ao a tšwago nokeng ya Letaba, di akaretša kago ya letamo mo Nokengkgolo ya Letaba lefelong la Nwamitwa ka tlase ga fao noka ya Nwanedzi e gahlanago le Nokakgolo ya Letaba ka lehlakoreng la ka fao meetse a elelago le go godišwa ga Letamo La Tzaneen go ya godimo. Dikago tše ntšhi tša go hlwekiša meetse go a sepediša le go a seketša, gore a tle a šomišwe malapeng, ke karolo kgolo ya ditšhišinyo tša hlabollo. Kudu go lebeleletšwe tlhokego ya meetse setšhabeng seo se

golago/atago, tšošološo le tšhireletšo ya tlhago ke seo se beakantšwego. Tše di akaretša serapa sa diphofoolo sa Kruger National Park le go thekga nošetšo ya temothui le balemi potlana.

Letamo leo la Nwamitwa le bogolo bja 1400 km². Lona le tlo tšhelela meetse a palomagareng ya tšhelelo ya dilitara (m³) tše dimillione tše 122,6 ka tlase ga maemo a tlwaelo. Letamo la bogolo bja go swara meetse a dimillione tša dilitara (m³) le tla kgonagatša koketšego ya dilitara tše e ka bago dimillione tše 47 m³ ka ngwaga. Še ke ge go akaretšwa kelelo ya meetse ka nako yeo ya ditekelo tša mathomo.

Tša temo ya dienywa (tše di phelago ka nošetšo) le dikgwebo tše di amanago le tšona

tša temo di nea batho mešomo. Dikgoba tša mešomo tše e lego tše nnyane ka palo di phegišana kudu. Bontšhi bja batho ga bo šome gomme bao ba nago le meloko dinaga makgoweng ba tshepile bona. Badudi ba metsana ye mentšhi ye e mabapi ga ba na phihlelelo ya meetse a a hlwekilwego. Bona ba tshepile meetse a a sego a hlweka gomme a šorofala ka mehla le malwetši a a ba hlasela. Godimo ga tšohle tše, tlhabologo ya setšhaba le ikonomi di gatellega ka baka la tša boeti tše di ithekgilego ka go ba gona –ga-meetse go a sego gona, ka lebaka la hloko ya dikabo tša meetse tše di se nago maatla.

KAKARETŠO: PROTŠEKE YA TLHABOLLO YA MEETŠE A NOKAKGOLO YA LETABA

Protšeke ya tlhabollo ya meetse a nokakgolo ya Letaba, ke kgato e kgolo ye tliilego ka ba Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa go thekga leano la tlhabollo la Mmušo wa Profense ya Limpopo la wona la tlhabollo ya porofense. Protšeke ye e tloba le ditlamorago tše di botse le go raloka karolo ye e bohlokwa ikonoming ya selete le go fedišweng ga bohloki, se se tla kgonego ka:

- Go oketša meetse a a bolohegilego goya malapeng le diintastering.
- Go fokotša kiletšo ya tšhomišo ya meetse ye e bago kgafetša, sebaka le gona ka maatla.
- Go tlatlola letseno malapeng ka godira gore tlhokego ya mešomo e kaonafale.
- Go oketšega ga kgonagolo ya gore moruo wa naga o fitlhelle batho ka tshwanelo.

Dikago tša kabo ya meetse ditlo dira kgonagalo ya polokego ya lenaneo-tlhago la dinoka. Se se tla kgonagala ka go kaonafatša taolo ya dikago tša meetse. Tlhabollo ya Nokakgolo ya Letaba e akaretša dikarolo tša dikagwa le diponelo pele tše dingwe.

Dikgetho tše di sego tša methopo go dira meetse a mantšhi a hwetšagale

Kgoro e latedišiša maano a mangwe gore meetse a mpšhafale:

- **Pabalelo ya meetse le taolo ya nyakego, mmogo le go bušetša tirišo ya meetse le tšhomišo gape.**

Se se tla dira gore tšhomišo ya meetse ka šedi eya oketšega gomme tšhomišo ya nakwana ya meetse mo nageng le yona e a kaonafala.

- **Methopo ya didiba tša ka gae**

Ge gobe go nyakišišwa mengwageng ya bo-masomesenyane le ditshekatshekong tše disa tšogo go dirwa, go hweditšwe gore meetse a gotšwa mobung ga se ona fela aka kgotsofatšago tlhokego ye e oketšegago ka metlha. Ona aka dirišwa ka malapeng –go nošetša dirapana, go tlatšwa le go apeya. Mo nageng tlhotlholetšo ya go šomiša meetse a ka godimo le a a ka fase ga mobu sa mmaletse e swanetše go gatellwa.

Koketšego ya didiba le dipetse le meetse e swanetše go gola. Go swanetše gwa gatellwa tlhweko ya meetse ka go hlapetša. Kgoro e tla fa maele go ba taolo bo tikologong ye.

- **Go hlagola dimela tše e sego tša tlhago**

Tikologo yeo lekgotla la tša meetše le dithokwa, le gare ka lenaneo la go hlagola dimela tše e sego tša Letaba gore meetše a kgone ata.

Tekolo ya Ikonomi ya Selete

Tshekatsheko ye, e tlo ela hloko gore phetogo, ye e tlogo latela go aga dikagwa lego phetagatša khwetšego ya meetse, e ama bjang ikonomi ya selete le kakaretšo kagare ga Afrika Borwa. Go tla lebelelwa intasteri yeo e šwanelwago ke go abelwa meetse ka bontšhi. Go tla lekolwa dipolelo tša ikonomi tše dika hlagago ka go abela Mozambiki go tšwa go Tlhabollo.

Taolo ya Tšhepedišo ka Moka

Kgoro e nyakišiša ka moo e ka laolago kabo ya meetse a go tšwa lenaneong la Letaba. Lenaneo le le akaretša matamo a Dap Naude, Ebenhaezen le la Tzaneen mmogo leo le akanywago laNwamazi le amangwe a manyenyane.

Tiragatšo ya pulelo ya meetse go tšwa mo lenaneong la Letaba e ya nyakišišwa. Go ya ka molao wa meetse wa Setšhaba, meetse a bolokwago ke ao a latago tlhoko ya batho le lenaneotlhago leo itšhetlegilego ka meetse go phela.

Dinyakišišo di tla akaretša tshekatsheko ya dika tša tšwaletšo ya meetse go tšohle lenaneong-noka leo lefepago magoro a šomišaga meetse ka go farologana le fao meetse a lobegago gona.

Nošetšo ya Maleba

Bašomiši ba meetse mo lenaneong-noka le, bogologolo bao ba holago ke letamo la Tzaneen, ba laetšwe go šomisa meetse ka go seketša ka mehla. Nakong ya bjale, kabelo ye e ileditšwe go fihla go diperesente tše 50 ka baka la komelelo

ya meetse ao a lego tlase go a o a šwanetšego. Taba e tliša kgatelelo tlhagišong ya dienywa le ikonomi ya batho seleteng se. Ba tsa temo ba thušwa ke thekenolotši yeo go yona ba beyeleditšego tšelele ye ntšhi. E bile ba thušwa le ke baloodi bao ba lefago kudu. Še ke gore ba kaonafetše tšhomišo ya meetse le dipolelo.

Go laola Mothopo wa Meetše

Go ya ka molao wa meetše a šetšhaba, meetše-peo ke karolo ya meetše yeo e beyetšwego tšhomišo ya batho le tšohle tše dilego lenaneo-tlhagong la meetše gore di phele. Kgoro ya merero ya meetše le kagodithokgwa e ile ya dira dinyakišišo ka ga meetše-peo a Nokakgolo ya Letaba ka 2006. Dipolelo tše nyaretšego dilaeditše dithokego tše bohlokwa. Dintlha tše ditlo tšeelwa šedi ge, gašekašekwa tšweletšo ya meetše le beakanywa šebopego šeteginiki sa projeke.

Dithulaganyo tša Dihlongwa

Go nale poneplopele ya gore Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa e tla ba mong wa dikarolo tša tšweletšo ya meetše tsa porojeke šemo še, še tla boela sa lebedišišwa ge mafapha a mangwe ao akanywago, go etsa: Kontoro ya ditšweletšo tsa meetše a šetšhaba le kantoro ya taolo ya tsa tšheketšo ya meetše, a bopilwe ka morago ga pheto ya porojeke go tla lebelelwa gobela šetho šeo šetlogo laola tsa kabo ya meetše mo šeteng se. Meetše a a tlogo abelwa dipompi a tla ba ka tlaše ga taolo ya Makgotla-motše.

Komiti ya maemo agodimo yeo e tlogo šepedisa projeke e beilwe ke Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa. Yona ekaretša –mmušo wa porofentše ya Limpopo, Lekgotla toropo la sedika sa Mopani, makgotla-motše amangwe, baetapele ba šetšo, ba tsa tšhereletšo yatlhago, tsa temo le idašeteri ya tšona. Komiti ye e dira ditšhekatšheko tsa kgontišišo tše latelago le go gakagana le tše didirilwego.

Pušo ya Tirisano

Go dira ditshetsheko ebile di diragatšwa ga porojeke ya diagwa ya bogolo bja mohuta wo, go nyaretsa dikgoba tsa

mešomo, phetogo go seemo sa ikonomi ya batho, phethogo tšhomišong ya naga goba le menyetla e mengwe ya go hola šetšhaba.

Go swanetše go boledišana le bao ba bušago ba bangwe gore ba tšee karolo legore ba kgone gore ba dire dipeakanyo tšeo di akaretšago protšeke ye dithulaganyo le dipeakanyo tša bona tšeo di sa tlogo. Se se akaretša mebušo-selegae yeo e tla botšwago gore ba swanetše go akaretša tlhabollo ye, ge ba rulaganya mananeo a Tlhabollo-kakaretšo gore ba tle ba kgone go abelwa meetse ao a yago dipomping tša metseng ya bao ba bušago.

Bona, ka tšhomišano le Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa ba tla mohola wa go kgonthiše gore, mo tshepelong ya nako, ka moka doporojeke tšeo ditlogo tšwelela ka baka la go tšwetša pele porotšeke ye, di tla še phuhlame le gore bontšhi bja batho bo tla bona thušo go protšeke ye e šekašekwago ya go aga letamo le tše dingwe.

Go thuša Protšeke ya Tlhabollo ya Meetše a Nokakgolo ya Letaba

Diagwa di tla tšea tšhelete ya go feta dimilione tše R1500 tša diranta. Matlotlo a tla tšwa go dikgwebo tša thoko le gotšwa go lefapha la matlotlo.

Dikamano tša Boditšhabatšhaba

Kgoro Ya Merero Ya Meetše Le Kagodithokgwa e tla rerišana dinaga mabapi, go ya ka melao ye bušago ditšhaba-tšhaba.

Bokgoni bja Kabo ya Meetše Setšhabeng

Le ge porojeke ye e ka sa iše meetse setšhabeng ka go otloga, yona e tla oketša bontšhi bja meetse tikologong. Bao ba abago meetše, bjalo ka bo makgotla-motše, ba tla seemong še se kaone. Le dišego tša meetše di ka abelwa.

Letamo la Nwamitwa

Sethokgolo sa protšeke ke letamo leo le tlogo agiwa kua Nwamitwa magahlanong a nokakgolo ya Letaba le ya Nwamedzi. Lona le tla ba ka tlase ga makopano a

donoka ka thokong ya kelelo ya Nwamedzi. Lebota le akanywago le tloba bogodimo bja dimithara tše 36, le agiwa ka khonkhorite ka thoko ya noka moo go tlobago pulelo ya meetse le go ka dira gore a kgone goka fallela ka ntle ga lebota leo ge ale a mantši. Mathoko a tlo ageletšwa ka mabu. Tamo le, ka ge le kgona go swara meetse a dilitara tše dimilione tše 144 (Tzaneen dilitara tše 157,5) le tla kaonafatša seemo ka dilitara tše dimilione tše 47ka ngwaga.

Bogolo bja letamo mafelelong, bo tla ya ka dinyakišišo tša setegeniki le bja matlotlo go ya ka dintla tša dinyakišišo sa Lekgotla la tšhekatšheko. Letamo le tla agiwa gore go kgonagale dinyakwa tša kgonagatša peo-meetše Nokengkgolo ya Letaba, kudu ka tlhakoring la kellelo ya meetše.

Peakanyo ya tšela ya Tikologo

Tšela ya R529 le tše dingwe ditlo šuthišwa go kgonagatša kago ya letamo. Ditšhuthišo tša ditšela ditla dirwa ka tšhomišano le beng naga le ba taolo ya ditšela tša porofentše. Go tla tšewa šedi dikamego tša naga tšeo di nyakišišwego ke tekolo ya šeabe go tikologo.

Kgodišo ya leboto la Letamo la Tzaneen

Go bile le tšhišinyo ya gorotošwa ga lebota la letamo la Tzaneen go fihla go peo-meetse yadilitara tšeo di kabago dimilione tše 203. Še, še tla oketša kelelo ya meetše ka diporešente tše 6, gotloga go dilitara tše 60 milione goya go 64 milione ka ngwaga. Še bohlokwa kudu ke gore letamo le tlo šomišwa gore go be le phokotšego ya dikiletšo tša tšhomišo ya meetse ya kgafetša le kgalefo go balemi ba dienywa.

Methopo e Mengwe

Nyakišišo e tla dirwa ka ga diagwa tša go hola ka meetse a mantši, go swana le dipeipi, lefelo la go hlwekiša meetse le fao a pompiwago le šeketšwa. Dišego tša meetse di tla agwa go kgontšha ba taolo ya meetse go aba meetši go batho le dikgwebo. (Lebele seswantšho sa 5 mo mmapeng).

Dikagwa ka moka di tla kampelwa ka legora la tšhireletšo. Ditekanyo tša mafelelo di satlo dirwa, lege mafelo ago

pompa meetse le dišego di akanywa go kaba bogolo bja šeripa sa le patlalo la kgwele ya maoto. Tlhokego ya mohlakgase e tla nyakišišwa ke Eskom.

Kago

Go aga go tla tšea nako yeo ekabago beke tše 5 baagi ba tla be ba aga tšeo di farologanego ka nako ye tee mafelong a farologaneng moo go tlo bago letamo le dipeipi. Baagi batla direlwa madulo kgaušwi le letamo goba ditoropo tša kagušwi. Dintlo, ditšela tša gohlokega, mohlagaše, tšhepidišo ya digweregwere bolahlelo bja tšhila, tša thušo ya-tšhoganetšo le b oitapološo, ditla rulaganywa.

Mafelo a tša kago a tla akaretša diofiši, ditšejana, meetše le mohlagaše, hlwekišo ya meetše a šomišitšwego, bolahlela tšhila, tša thušo-ya-tšhoganetšo, lefelo la tšhomišo ya tšeo dilego kotši, diphaphoši-tšhomelo, bohlapelo, bobeyo bja polokego bja dithuthupi le tša kgokagano-go swana le difoune.

Go tla ba le bobeyo le boabo bja dipeterole letše swanago natšo tša dišipidi. Go tla ba le bobeyo bja tša go aga.

Melete Yeo Go Epilwego Go Ntšha Diminirala

Lenaneo la tšhekatšheka le tla tšwela pele samale tee le kgopelo ya thota mabu meleteng yeo go epilwego diminirala le tše dingwe go yona. Tumelelo e swanetše go humanwa go ba kgoro ya Diepšwa le tšweletšwa tša oli mafelo ao melete e lego gona a tla tsebega go ntše go dirwa dinyakišišo. Beng mabu a balaletšwa go ka tliša tšhedimošo ya gore mabu le tšedingwe a ka hwetšwa kae.

Thulaganyo

Maikemišetšo ke gore letamo le lešwa le hole ka meetše ka ngwaga wa 2012 mme ka 2013 le tšweletše meetše ka botlalo, ge fela go ka hwetšwa tumelelo ya tikologong ya Letaba. Gore lenaneo-kago le dirwe ka nako, kago ya tše dingwe e swanetše go thoma ka 2009. Kgonagalo ya gore go dirwe dinyakišišo ka ga meetse go ka dirwa ka nako □ age a tlatša letamo.

TEKOLO YA SEABE GO TIKOLOGO (EIA)

Naa Tekolo ya Seabe go tikologo ke eng?

Tshekatšheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] ke peakanyo ye botse ya thulaganyo ya šepheho. E bontšha bokgoni bjo lokišitšwego ga botše goba gampe ka bo nakwana dile disoba tsa senyege gomme e tliše tharollo ya bothata pele dilo di šinyega go ya pele.

Di poelo tša tshekatsheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] etlo hlahle dinyakišišo tša setegeniki le tša matlotlo. Mohlala, lebota la letamo, le akantšwe gore le tla ba dimetara tše 36 go ya godimo, gape le kaba dimetara tše malwa go ya fase go lebeletšwe di poelo tša ka mego ya setšhaba yeo e tla tšweletšwago ka nako ya tshekatsheko. Tshekatsheko ya kamego ya seemo sa tikologo [EIA] e tšhwere ka tlase ga karolo 24[5] wa taolo ya tša tikologo, Molao wa 107 wa 1998.

Go tšea karolo ga setšhaba ke kgatho ye bohlokwa ya tekolo ya kamego ya seemo tikologo. Maikemišetšo a [EIA] ke go thuša ba tšea karolo gore ba holege porojeke ye, gape le go fahlela ka dipelo tša tekolo ya seabe go tokologo. Tshekatsheko e tšweletša thulaganyo ya tikologo yeo etla tlemago Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa go ya ka molao gammogo le bo radikonteraka ba bona.

Go swanetšwe go e le liloko gore ditherišano le beng mabu ka tša tefo ya naga ya bona ga se mošomo wa tekolo ya seemo. Mošomo wa ditherišano le beng mabu o tla dirwa ke Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa.

Tekolo ya seemo e tla thekga ditherišano tšeo ditšweletšego poledišanong ya lefapa la meetse le beng mabu. Lenaneo la therišano le setšhaba le dirilwe gore le tšweletše diitha tše di nyakegago go I&AP's ka tsela ya maleba go thuša bona gore:

- Tliša ditaba tša dingongorego le go tliša ditšhišinyo tša dikholego tša boikgethelo;
- Go ba le seabe seabeng go tsebo ya gae;
- Netefatša gore ditaba tša bona di swerwe le go le go amogelwa ke dinyakišišo tša setegeniki;
- Fa tshwayatshwayo ka ga dikhwetšo le seabe sa tekolo.

BOTLHOKWA BJA TEKOLU YA SEABE TIKOLOGONG

Ka ntle ga dinyakišišo tša ditsbi tlakaleng la 4, go tla hlokomedišišwa tše di latelago:

- Ntlhakgolo yeo molao-tlhahlo wa Afrika Borwa wa meetše le molao wa meetše wa šetšhaba di itšetlegilego go yona ke go šefe le go meetše ka leka gore gobe tekatekanyo go kakanyo tša ikonomi, botho lenaneo –tlhago;
- Dintlathulaganyo tšeo ditšweletšego khomišining ya matamo ya lefaše;
- Go gopolela kamego ya dinagagwerano eg. Kamego ya Mozambiki;
- Ma-ano ao a gahlantšwego-ona ke: Ma-ano a tlhahlo a kopantšwego, ma-ano a thabollo ya ikonomi ya porofentše le tlhahlo ya tšhomišano magareng ga mafapha a farologanego a mmušo le dikgwebo tša poraebete;
- Go šetša tšeo di amegago ke lelong ya meetše. Gagolo mabapi le pharologano ya tša tlhago, boeti le tša ikonomi ya šerapa sa šetšhaba sa Kruger National Park;
- Dinyakwa tša molao tša Afrika Borwa, -Gagolo: Molao wa taolo ya tša tikologo wa 1998; Molao wa tšhereletšo ya tlhago, wa 1989; Molao wa meetše a šetšhaba wa 1998 le molao wa Diepšwa le Ditšweletšwa tša oli wa tlhabollo, wa 2000; mmogo le ditumellano, dikwano le dikwišišano tša ditšhabatšhaba;
- Maikarabelo a bapi le tšepidišo-ditaba ya Dinaga tšeo di sa tlhabologago tša Afrika [SADC] ka kabagano ya mananeo a tšhepidišo ya meetše le lenaneo le lešwa leo letlogo šieniwa ke naga tša SADC;
- Mafelo bohwa go akaretša le moo go rafiwago didirišwa le dilo tša kgale, mabitla le a tša setšo;
- Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo etla tšea šedi ye e hlokegago go kamoka tšeo di bolelwago letlaleng la bobedi (2). Dinyakišišo ga nyakege goya ka melawana ya Kgoro ya taolo ya Tikologo eupša di hlahlile Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo ya kamego ya tikologo ka ga ditsela tšeo farologanego ba ka dilatelago le go kgona go se aroge go tšhekatšheko. Se se tla kgonthišiša gore Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo e latedišiša boteng bja protšeke ya Letaba.

Tshekatšheko Ka Bokopana

Kgoro ya Meetše le Kagodithokgwa, mmušo wa porofente ya Limpopo, balaodi ba bangwe, ditsebi tša tikologo le tše dingwe le batšeakarolo ba bangwe batla šoma mmogo lenaneong le. Lenaneo le akaretša:

- Ditherišano ka bonako le batšea-karolo ba farologanego beng naga le badudi ba dinaga mabapi le tsela ya diphaephe;
- Dikgologano tša setegeniki le ditsebi tša mo tikologong le nagakgauswi;
- Kgolagano le mebušo ya profense le ya selegae mabapi le ma-ano a gohlantšwego a tlhabollo ya profense;
- Ditekolo tše farologanego ka ditsebi nakong ya tšhekotšheko ya kamego ya tikologo, go lebelela kamego ye botše goba e ka bagempe;
- Balaodi le batšeakarolo ba šwanetše go fela ba ntšha maikutlo kगतong engwe le engwe e fetšwago;
- Go tšea sephetho ke balaodi le baetapele.

DIKGATO TŠA TEKOLU

Tekolo e tšea dikgato goya le tlhalošo ye e latelago. Thulaganyo ya nakwana ya tshekatsheko ya projeke ya Nokagolo ya Letaba e laeditšwe.

Karolo ya Dikgato goya kaga nako

Julae 2007

- Kopano le balaodi go kwana ka lenane le dinyakwa tša tekolo;
- Go phatlalatša ga tokomane ye ya tšebišo ka lemorago [šeemo] le go laletša ba botšeakarolo go tekolo bathong ba fetago 1000 [sekete] mo tikologo ya projeke le go feta;
- Papatšo dikuranteng tša kgole le kgauswi go bontha monyetla wa go tšea karolo.

Julae le mathomong a Agostose 2007

- Dikopano le bao ba ka bego bana le ditletlebo –kopano le baemedi ba bona;
- Dikopano le badudi ba tikologo ka bophara ka tirišano le baetapele ba setšo, baetapele ba badudi le ba lekgotla ba meetše;
- Lengwalo la go tšebiša ka tšwelopele le swanetše go phatlalatša. Le ditšebišo ka goba gona ga temošo ya nakwana ya thulaganyo; ditletlebo le tšebišo ya phetolo.

Setemere le Oktoboro 2007

- Phatlalatšo ya Pego ya Bogomo bja Šethalwa, go akaretšwa Pego ya Ditaba tše amegago le ya Phetolo, go tla go fiwa tšhwayotšhwayo;
- Go bitša dikopano tša Setšhaba le tša mang le mang ka Tzaneen le lefelo le lengwe lefelong la protšeke;
- Go hwetša tshwayotshwayoka ga Pego ya Bogomo bja Sethawa.

Nofemere 2007

- Go iša ga lengwalo la tšebišo ka ga peakanyo ya dikgato goya kanako. Le ngwalo le swanetše go akaretša ditletlebo ka ga tekolo go kgoro ya tša tikologo le boeti;
- Phatlalatšo ya tšebišo ya mafelelo;
- Lengwalo la kgatelopele go batšeakarolo.

Kgato Ya Tekolo Ya Nyakišišo Ya Kamego Ya Tikologo (EIA)

Janeware 2008

- Dikopano leboa bego ngongorega gape le badudi mola dinyakišišo tša ditšibi di tšhwela pele;
- Dikopano le baetapele gape;
- Dinyakišišo tša ditsebi di lebedišiša dipolelo tša thulaganyo goya ka nako ditletlebo tša batšeakarolo;
- Batšeakarolo ba begelwa ka kgatelopele.

Matšhe 2008

- Tlhopišo ya pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo ya nakwana ye e laetšago kamego ye botše le ye mpe le dikgato tša go fokotša kamego ye mpe le dikgato tša go fokotša kamego ye mpe le go kaonafatša ye botše;
- Go phatlalatša goba gona ga pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo dikuranteng tše kgethelwego kgauswi le tikologo;
- Phatlalatšo pego ya nakwana ya kamego ya tikologo yeo akaretšago pego ka ditletlebo le diphetolo tša tšona gore go ntšhwe maikutlo.

Aporele le Mei 2008

- Dikopano tšeo di akaretšago bohle, le tša go se iletše kua Tzaneen, le lefelong le lengwe dinageng mabapi le projeke go bega ka dipolelo tša Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo [EIA] go kwa maikutlo a batšea karolo.

Kgato Ya Sephetho

Julae le Agostose 2009

- Go feleletša pego ya Tekolo ya Seabe go Tikologo go ya ka maikutlo a amogetšwego, go iša go Kgoro ya Tokologo le Boeti;

Oktoboro 2008

- Ka morago ga amogela tumelelo ya tikologo ya projeke e lego lengwalo la go tšea sephetho [ROC] batšeakarolo ba swanetše go tšebišwa ka sephetho le ka moo ba ka ipelaetšago kgahlanong le sephetho seo.

TSHEKATSHEKO YA KAMEGO YA SEEMO SA TIKOLOGO (12/12/20/978) YA
Kgoro ya Merero ya Meetse le Kagodithokgwa ya
PROTŠEKE YA TLHABOLLO YA MEETSE A NOKAKGOLO YA LETABA (GLeWaP)
YA DIKAROLO TŠA METHOPO
SENGWALWA SA TSHEDIMOŠO YA MATSENO
Taletšo ya go ingwadiša le go tshwayatshwayela, Julae 2007

Ka kgopelo tlatša o romele go kantoro ya botšeakarolo bja Setšhaba ya Tshekatsheko ya Tikologo Hlabollong ya
Nokakgolo ya Letaba le Dikagwa pele ga 31 Julae 2007

Šomiša polelo yeo o e ratago

Zitholele Consulting [Pty] Ltd P.O. Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: [011] 254 4855 / 4905 Fax: [011] 805 2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za or wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

SEFOKA		LEBITSO	
MALETERE A MATHOMO A MABITSO		SEFANE	
MOKGAHLO GOBA LEINA LA POLASE			
ATERESE YA MANGWALO			
		KHOUTO YA POSO	
NOMORO YA MOGALA/FOUNE		NOMORO YA FAX	
NOMORO YA SELEFOUNE		EMAIL	

Ee, ke rata go tšea karolo

☐ EE

Aowa, Ga ke na kgahlego

☐ AOWA

DIPHAHLELO: (O ka šomiša letlakala le lengwe)

1. Kgahlego ya ka mo projekeng e ke ye e latelago:

.....

2. Dinhlā tše di latelago di ka elwa hloko ke lefapha la tshekatsheko:

.....

3. Phahlelo ya ka tshepetšong ya lenaneo la tšhišinyo ya botšeakarolo ga setšhaba le dikgato tša setegeniki go tikologo ke lefapha la tshekatsheko ke ye e latelago:

.....

4. Diphahlelo tše dingwe ke:

.....

5. Ka kgopelo, akaretša meloko le badirišani ba ba latelago:

.....

Re lebogela go tšea karolo ga gago

**Nxopanxopo wa ku khumbeka ka mbhangu (12/12/20/978) wa
Ndzawulo ya swa mati na swihlahla**

**Xiyenge Xa Mintirho Eka Projeke Ya Nhluvukiso Wa Swa Mati Wa Nambu Wa
Ritavi-Nkulu (GLEWaP)
VUXOKO-XOKO BYA PAPILA**

Xirhambo xo titsarisa no vana Rito, Mawuwana 2007 – papilla ro sungula

XIKONGOMELO XA PAPILA

Xikongomelo xa papilla leri i ku nyika nkarhi e ka lava swi tsakelaka na lava khumbekeka ku ti tsarisa eka Nxopanxopo wa ku Khumbeka ka Mbhangu (EIA) na marito ya vona mayelana no akiwa ka damu eka Nwamitwa emahlanganweni ya nambu wa Nwanedzi, na hoxiwa ka tiphayiphi, na ku kurisiwa ka damura Tzaneen tani hi nhlanguano wa Projeke ya Nhluvukiso wa swa Mati ya Ritavi-Nkulu.

Xikongomelo xa EIA i ku lava swilo leswi nga khumbaka ntirho lowu hi ndlela yo biha na leswaku swi nga siveriwa njhani.

EIA yi le hansi ka ndzawulo ya mbango na vuphumba ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Huvo ya Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) wa vu 107 wa 1998. EIA yi ta tirha ku ya hi papilla ra makombandlela ra ndzawulo ya mbango na vuphumba leri kumekaka etihofisini ta mfumo. Tindzawulo ta nhluvukiso wa ekonomi naya mbango na vuphumba ta mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo na tona tina ndzima ya nkoka eka ntirho lowu.

Titsarisi ku nga si fika 31 Mawuwani 2007, leswaku u ta va kona eka nxaxamelo wa mavito na leswaku u ta rhumeriwa mapapila. Mavonele ya wena ya ta rhumeriwa eka EIA. U nga hi rhumela hi ku tata fomo, kumbe u hi tsalela papilla, kumbe u hi bela riqingo, kumbe u emale ka Hofisi ya Nkunguhato wa Vaaka tiko.

Hinkwabyo vuxoko-xoko bya EIA byi ta kumeka eka
www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/grootletaba.

**Hofisi ya Nkunguhato ya
Vaaka tiko**

**Anelle Odendaal kumbe
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VUXOKO-XOKO

Hi lembe ra 1998, ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla yi hetise ndzavisiso wo antswisa mphekelo wa mati emakaya na mabindzu eGroot Letaba Valley.

Ndzawulo sweswi yi le ku langutisiseni ka swi buma-bumelo leswi nga kumeka eka ndzavisiso leswaku swi nga tirheka hi ndlela yini.

Swi tiveka leswaku swi tirhisi swo koka mati eGroot Letaba River swi le ka ntshikilelo wo tika swinene. Hikwalaho ku lavisisiwa tindlela to antswisa xiyimo xo laveka ka mati yo tirhisa emakaya na le mabindzwini tinwana tindlela ta kona ati tolovelekanga kambe swa laveka leswaku ti langutisisiwa:

- Kuyimisiwa ko rhumela mati eka tindhawu tinwana;
- Ku sivela ku byariwa ra mirhi (Makwhati) ya bindzula. Ku sala ya ndhavuko ntsena;
- Ku tlakusa matirhiselo ya mati ya ncheleto;
- Ku hungu tiwa ko nyika mati ya;
- ncheleto;
- Vulawuri byo lahleka ka mati eka nongonoko wa lava tirhisaka mati emakaya na le ka mabindzu;
- Ku tumbuluxa ya vuhlayiselo enambyeni leswaku ku ta lawuleka makhulukelo ya nambu;
- Ku tlakusa vulawuri bya mati eka vatirhisi hinkwavo va mati.

Tindhawu to hlaya ta vuhlayiselo ti kamberiwile. Tindhawu to fana na va Hobson's Choice eLetsitele, Nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu, eka Nwamitwa ku kumeke leswaku vuhlayiselo bya kona bya antswa, kambe a byi Ringananga. Ku tlhele ku kamberiswa mhaka yo kurisa damu ra Tzaneen.

Mbuyelo wa vulavisisi byo sungula byi endle leswaku ku buma-bumeriwa leswaku ku akiwa damu lerikulu eka Nwamitwa, na leswaku ku antswisiwa vulawuri bya mati. Ku kurisiwa ka damu ra Tzaneen leswi nga ta hunguta nkayivelo wa mati ya ncheleto, swi kumeke swi ri leswinene.

Ku akiwa ka damu eka Nwamitwa emahlanganweni ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu na Nwanedzi, ku lunghisa mapatu leswaku damu ri ta akiwa kahle, mbbasiso wa mati, tiphayiphi to phakela mati, na muchini wo pompa mati na ku kurisa damu ra Tzaneen hiswona swi nga kumeka eka ndzavisiso.

Ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) nawu wa vu 107 wa 1998, mpfumelelo wava swa mbango wa laveka ntirho wu nga sisungula. EIA yi sungule hi nwheti ya Khotavuxika 2007 naswona wu ta hela hi kotara yo hetelela ya 2008.

NHLOHLOTELO WA NTIRHO

Groot Letaba Valley yi wela ehansi ka Luvubu-Letaba Water Management Area (WMA) hi yinwana ya tindhawu ta 19 leti Afrika Dzonga ri nga ti avanyisa. Ntshamiseko wa vanhu, ntshovelo wa le mapurasini na vuphumba xikarhi ka Drakensburg na Kruger National Park, swi vange leswaku mati ya kayivela. Hikwalaho ka ku kayivela ka mati, swi endla leswaku vatirhisa mati hi ku pimeriwa. Khale ti mhaka Ta mbango a

tinga tekeriwi enhlokweni. Letaba a wu pfumeleriwe ku pfulela 14.8 million m³ hi lembe ku suka eTzaneen Dam ku ya fika eKruger National Park, swi nga ri na mhaka ku mati lawa ya fika evanwhini. Hi kwalaho ka nawu wa National Water Act (Nawuwa vu 36 wa 1998 NWA) mati ya hlayiseriwa vanhu na swamabindzu, swi fanele leswaku vurhangeri nyi va kona eGroot Letaba River.

Maendlele lawa ya fanele ya sivela nkayivelo wa mati. Hikokwalaho ku nga ta akiwa damu eka nwamitwa enambyeni waGroot Letaba emahlanganweni ya Nwanedzi, ku ta kurisiwa damu ra Tzaneen, ku akiwa na ndhawu yo basisa mati. Hi languta ngopfu ku laveka ka mati eka nhlayo leyi kulaka ya vanhu.

Ku kunguhatiwe leswaku damu ra ka Nwamitwa ri ta phakela ndhawu yo ringana 1400km² na Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) ya kwalamu ka 122,6 million m³ ya xiyimo

xa ntumbuluko xo ka xi nga hlukukisiwanga. Damu ri ta amukela 143,8 million m³, 47 million m³ yi ta tlakusa ntalo wa damu hi lembe. Vanhu va ndhawu leyi va kuma nitirho emapurasini ya kona. Mitirho ya kona yakala, leswi swi endla leswaku nhlayo ya vanhu lava nga tirheki yi va henhla. Vanhu lavo talava tshembeke ka maxaka lava tirhaka emadorobeni. Vanhu vo tala va kayivela mati. Na nhluvuko wa ta vuphumba wu kula hi ku nonoka hikwalaho ko kala mati.

KUXIYA-XIYA: PROJEKE YA NHLUVUKISO WA SWA MATI YA NAMBU WA RITAVI-NKULU

Projeke ya Nhluvukiso wa swa Mati ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu i ntirho lowukulu lowu nga sungula hi ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi ku tirhisana na mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo.

Ntirho wuta pfuna ku kurisa I khonomi na ku hunguta vusiwana. Leswi swi ta endliwa xi leswi:

- Ku tlakusa mphakelo wa mati yo tenga eka vanhu na mabindzu;
- Ku hunguta swipimeko swa ncheleto emapurasini;
- Ku engeteleleka ka miholo hi kwalaho ka mitirho leyo tala;
- Ku tirhisa switirhisiwa hi ku ringana.

Ntirho lowu nga kunguhatiwa wu ta swi kota ku antswisa vulawuri bya mati.

GLEWaP yi katse ku sungula mitirho yo tala.

Ndlela Yinwana yo kuma mati

Ndzawulo yi lava ndlela yinwana yo kuma mati lamo tala:

- **Vulawuri bya mati, na njhikiso-njhikiso na ku tirhisa u vuyelela**

Xikongomelo I ku endla leswaku mati ya tirhisiwa kahle, leswi swi ta pfuna eka nkarhi wo koma na nkarhiwo leha.

- **Mati ya le hansi**

Ku ya hindzavisiso wavo 1990's na wa sweswi, swi kumeke leswaku mati ya le hansi a ma nge swikoti ku fikelela swilaveko swavaaki kambe mati lawa ma nga tirhisiwa eka manwani makaya naku cheleta mapurasi lama tsongo. Ndzawulo yi ta endla swibuma-bumelo eka mfumo wa muganga.

- **Ku susa swimilana leswi nga lavekiki**

Ndzawulo yi karhi ku susa swimilana leswi nga lavekiki e Groot Letaba Valley, tani hi ndlela yo tlakusa nkhluluko wa nambu.

Ku lavisisa ikhonomi ya xifundza

Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta languta loko mphakelo wa mati wu ta swi kota ku tlakusa ikhonomi ya xifundza naya tiko hikwaro. Yi ta languta na loko tikofa Mozambique ri ta vuyeriwa.

Vulawuri bya nongonoko hinkwawo

Ndzawulo yi tlhela yi lavisisa ndlela yo a ntswa yo lawula mphakelo wa mati ku suka eka nongonoko wa Groot Letaba River. Nongonoko wu katsa damu ra Dap Naude, damu ra Ebenhaezer, damu ra Tzaneen na damu leri ntswha ra le ka Nwamitwa na manwana madamu la matsongo. Maendlele yo pfulela mati ya Reserve e Groot Letaba River swi le ku lavisisiweni ku ya hi nawu Reserve yi fanele ku vana mati yo ringana ku phakela va aki.

Ncheleto hi ndlela leyinene

Vacheleti eka nxaxamelo wa nambu, ngopfu lava tshembeleke eka damu ra tzaneen mikarhi yo tala va vakeriwa swipimelo eka mati lama nga kona. Sweswi va nyikiwa 50% ya kota ya lembe, hikwala ho ka dyandza na madamu ya tswile. Leswi swi na mbuyelo wo biha eka vanwa mapurasi. Hikwalaho ka swona vanwa mapurasi va xava michini yo durha yo cheleta hi yona.

Xiboho hi Reserve

Ku ya hi nawu, Reserve yi fanele yi kota ku hlanguka na swilaveko swa mphakelo wa mati swa vanhu. Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi teke xiboho hi Reserve ya nambu wa Ritavi-Nkulu hi 2006. Hinkwaswo swilaveko swi ta tekeriwa enhlokweni eka malungiselelo ya ntirho.

Maendlelo ya vufambisi

Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla ku tava yona nwini wa ntirho lowu wa mati. Leswi swi ta tlhela swi langutisiwa loko se ku tumbuluxiwe "National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency na Catchment Management Agency (CMA) va masipala hi vona vanga ta teka vuti hlamuleri eka mphakelo wa mati.

Ndzawulo yi veke komiti ya xiyimo xa le henhla leyi katsaka mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo, masipala wa Mopani, va Masipala wa Miganga, mi mfumo swivongo, va swa vurimi, va mabindzu na swa mbangu.

Ntirhisano wa mfumo

Ku lavisisa na ku endla ntirho lowu swi tlakusa xiyimo xa mafambiselo ya mphakelo wa mati eka ndhawu ya kona. Swa laveka leswaku ku vulavuriwa na tindzawulo tinwana ta mfumo, ku fana na va Masipala leswaku vat a katsa ntirho lowu eka IDP ya vona.

Swinwe na ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla vata swi kota ku endla leswaku ntirho lowu pfuna vanhu nkarhi wo leha swinene.

Matimba yo Phakela mati eka va aka tiko

Project leyi a ku vi yona yi nga ta phakela va aka tiko mati, kambe yi ta swi kota ku endla leswaku mati ma va kona eka lava nga na vutihramuleri bya ku phakela va aka tiko mati, ku fana na Masipala.

Tihakelo ta GLeWaP

Ntirho hinkwawo wu ta durha kwalamu ka R1 500 million. Mali ya tihakelo yi ta huma eka ndzawulo ya ti mali.

Ku tivisa matiko mambe

Ndzawulo yi ta ya Mahlweni yi tivisa mitiko akelana hi ta ntirho wa GLeWaP ku ya hi ntwanano wa misava hinkwayo. Ntirho lowu nga ta endliwa hi Nxopanxopo waku khumbheka ka mbhangu (EIA) wu katsakanyiwile laha hansi, wu kombisiwile eka mepe (Figures 1 and 2).

Damu ra ka Nwamitwa

Ntirho lowukulu eka project leyi ya le Groot Letaba i ku aka damu lerikulu leri nga ta tiviwa hi vito ra Nwamitwa site. Khumbi ra damu ri ta va 36m ku ya ehenhla, ri ta akiwa hi maribye ya semendhe. Ri ta kota ku amukela mati yo ringana 144 million m³, ri tava hansi nyana ka damu ra le Tzaneen, leri nga 157,5 milliom m³.

Ku lunghisiwa kamapatu

Patu ra R529 na manwana mapatu ya nkoka yata lunghisiwa leswaku damu ri ta akiwa kahle. Kambe leswi ta endliwa hi ku twanana na vini va ndhawu na va ndzawulo ya swa mapatu ya mfumo wa xifundza.

Ku kurisa damu ra Tzaneen

Damu ra Tzaneen ri ta kurisiwa ku fika eka 203 million m³, hi ku engetelela khumbi ra kona. Leswi swi ta hunguta swipimelo swa mati eka lava cheletaka.

NXOPANXOPO WAKU KHUMBHEKA KA MBHANGU (EIA)

I yini EIA?

EIA i vu pulani bya kahle no va tlharhi ro teka xiboho. Yi kota ku boxa xobiha wa swo saseka eka projeke leyi tirhiwaka ka ha ri na nkarhi, na swona ku buma-bumeriwa tirhelo ra kahle ku papalata leswo biha.

Leswi kumiwaka hi ndzavisiso wa EIA I makomba-ndlela eka xiyenge xa vuthekiniki na xa timali. EIA yiendliwa ku ya hi xiyenge xa 24(5) xa nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko (NEMA) nawu wa vu 107 wa 1998.

Ku ngenela ka va aka tiko eka EIA swi na nkoka swinene. Xikongomelo xa EIA I ku pfuna va aka tiko ku vana rito na swibuma-bunelo eka projeke leyi taka eka ndhawu ya vona. Ku ta tumbuluxiwa Environmental Management Plan (EMP) leyi nga ta hlamusela matirhelo na swibuma-bumelo swo huma eka EIA. EMP yi ta va enawini eka ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla na le ka ti kontiraka ta vona.

Mintirho Yinwana

Leswi swi ta katsa tiphayiphi, mbhasisowa mati, michini yo pompa mati, vuhlayiselo bya mati.

Vuhlayiselobya mati byi ta akiwa laha mimfumo ya miganga yi nga ta kota ku yi fikelela leswaku vata kota ku phakela va aka tiko.

Ndhawu yi ta biyeriwa hi darata, leswaku yi ta hlayiseka. Rivala ro rhurhela muchini wo pompa mati ri ta ringana na hafu ya rivala ra bolo ya milenge.

Swilaveko swa gezi swi ta lavisisiwa hi va ka Eskom.

Ku aka

Ku aka damu leri swi ta teka kwalomu ka ntlhanu wa malembe. Ku ta tirha ti kontiraka to hambana hinkarhi wunwe. Ku ta va na ndhawu yo tshaama vatirhi, na mapatu, mati na gezi na swa vuhungasi swi ta endleriwa vatirhi.

Ndhawu leyi ya vatirhi yi ta katsa tihofisi, ti workshop, washbays, ndhawu ya swibuluki, na swa vuhlanganisi. Na tipompo ta petrol ya tigolonyi to tirha hi tona.

ku cela migodi

Ku ya hi nawu wa migodi ku ta lavela leswaku ku kumeka mpfumelelo wo cela-cela migodi loko ku laveka sava na misava yo aka hi yona, mpfumelelo lowu wu kumeka eka ndzawulo ya swicelwa na eneji.

Xiboho xa laha ku nga ta ceriwa kona xi ta tekiwa loko vulavisisi byi fike makumu. Hikwalaho vini va tindhawu leti nga ku suhi vakomberiwa ku tisa vuxoko-xoko bya tindhawu leti va vonaka leswaku ti nga ceriwa.

Nkarhi wo sungula no heta ntirho

Nkarhi wo sungula ku Phakela mati ku suka edanwini leri ntswha i 2012, loko va swa mbangu vo nyika mpfumelelo. Loko leswi swi ta humelela ku laveka ntirho wu sungula hi va 2009.

EIA a yi ngeni etimhakeni to hakela timali eka vini va misava. Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla hi yona yi tirhanaka na swona. Kambe ndzavisiso wa EIA wu pfuna vini va misava ku vona swilaveko swo hakeriwa ka timali.

Leswi swi endleriwa ya aka tiko leswaku va fikelele vuxoko-xoko hindlela yo pfuna vona ku endla leswi landzelaka:

- Ku hoxa rito eka leswi va khumbaka na ku languta tindlela leti nga va vuyerisaka ;
- Ku pfuna hi vutivi;
- Ku tiyisisa loko swirilo swa vona swi ri kona eka nxaxamelo;
- Ku vana rito eka mbuyelo wa vulavisisi.

Nkoka wo langutisa eka EIA

Handle ko languta leswi ngaka page 4 ku fanele ku langutiwa na leswi landzelaka hi nkarhi wa EIA:

- Ku landzelela leswi nga huma eka khomixini ya misava ya madamu;
- Ku langutisa ta matiko mambe ku fana na Mozambique;
- Ku hlanganisa vupulani, ku fana na IDP, Provincial Economic Development Strategies, na ku laveka ka ntirhisano xikarhi ka tindzawulo ta mfumo;
- Nkhululuko wu ta fanele ku langutisiwa, ngopfu ta vuendzi na ta ikhonomi eKruger National Park;
- Swilaveko swa milawu ya tiko ra Afrika dzonga, ngopfu nawu wa Mbhangu wa Nawu wa Tiko wa 1998 nawu wa Nwangulano wa mbhango wa 1998, nawu wa National Water wa 1998 na nawu wa Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development wa 2000, xikanwe na mintwanano ya matiko mambe;
- Vutihlamuleri byi fanele ku fambelana na Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse System na SADC Water Policy leyi nga ta sayiniwa hi matiko ya SADC;
- Matimu lawa ya katsaka masirha na tindhawu ta ndhavuko.

Nkatsakanyo wa EIA

Ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla, mfumo wa xifundza xa Limpopo, na varhangeri vanwana, va swa mbangu na vativi nkulu va xi thekiniki na lava khumbekaka vata tirha swinwe eka ndzima leyi ya EIA Mafambisele ya EIA swi ta katsa leswi landzelaka:

- Ku burisana na vini va misava, na vaaka tiko lava nga ku suhi na laha damu ri nga ta akiwa kona ka hari na nkarhi;
- Ku burisana na va swa vuthekiniki na va tivi nkulu va ndhawu;
- Ku burisana na mfumo wa xifundza na wa miganga mayelana na nkatsakanyo wa vu pulani na nhluvukiso wa xifundza;
- Vurhangeri na lava khumbekaka va vana rito hinkarhi wa EIA;
- Vurhangeri byi teka xiboho.

SWIPHEMU SWA EIA

EIA yi avanyisiwe hi swiphemu, tani hi leswi nga kombisiwa laha hansi. Na swiphemu swa GLeWaP swi kombisiwile.

Maendlelele ya xiphemu xa EIA

Mawuwani 2007

- Nhlengeletano na Vurhangeri Leswaku ku ta pfumelelana hi swilaveko na mafambisele ya ndzavisiso;
- Hangalasa papilla ra vuxoko-xoko naku rhamba vanhu vo tlula 1000 va laha Projeke yin nga ta va kona na va le kule nyana;
- Swiitiviso swa xirhambo eka swiyanamoya.

Mawuwani/ e ku sunguleni ka Mhawuri 2007

- Nhlengeletano ni vayimeri va mitlawu ya lava khumbekaka;
- Nhlengeletano ya va aka tiko yi ta khomiwa hi ku vulavurisana na tihosi, varhangeri va vaaki na tikhansela ta ndhawu ya kona;
- Papilla ra mbuyelo ri humesiwa.

Ndzhati na Nhlangu 2007

- Ku hangalasiwa papilla ra ku sungula ra mpapfanito wa xiviko xa Nxoponxopo;
- Ku vitaniwa nhlengeletano ya vaaka tiko, ku pfuriwa tiyindlu eTzaneen na le ka tinwana tindhawu.

Hukuri 2007

- Ku rhumela final scoping report, ku xaxamerisa swi vilelo hinkwaswo, swi rhumeriwa eka DEAT;
- Ku hangalasiwa ka Mpapfanito wa xiviko xa Nxoponxopo;
- Ku rhumeriwa papilla ra mbuyelo eka lava khumbekaka.

XIPHEMU XA VUKAMBERI XA EIA

Sunguti 2008

- Tindhengeletano ti ya mahlweni na va aka tiko loko swi laveka;
- Tindhengeletano ti ya mahlweni na varhangeri;
- Mbuyelo wu rhumeriwa eka lava khumbekaka.

Nyanya-nkulu 2008

- Kutsariwa mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu leyi nga ta khombisa swiphiko na swilo leswinene;
- Xitiviso xa vukona bya mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu eka maphephahangu ya ndhawu;
- Ku hangalasiwa ka mpapfanito wa swa mbhangu, ku katsa na Response report.

Dzwamisoko na Mudya-Xihi 2008

- Ku vana nhlengeletano ya va aka tiko, eTzaneen na le ka tinwani tindhawu.

XIPHEMU XO TEKA XIBOHO

Mawuwani/Mhawuri 2008

- Ku hetisiwa ka Environmental Impact Report, ku ya hiswibuma-bumelo leswi nga amukeriwa, leswaku swi ta rhumeriwa eka DEAT.

Nhlangu 2008

- Loko ku kumekile mpfumelelo ku ta tivisa lava khumbekaka.

Mpfumelelo wo nghena emakaya

Swirho swa vulavisisi swa ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla swi ta endzela ndzhawu ya laha ntirho wu nga tava kona eka tinwehete leti taka. Vini va makaya mikomberiwa ku va pfumelela ku nghena emakaya ya nwina. Swirho swa vulavisisi swi ta humesa mapapilo yo ti tivisa yo huma eka ndzawulo ya mati na swihlahla.

**NXOPANXOPO WAKU KHUMBHEKA KA MBHAGU (12/12/20/978) WA
Ndzawulo ya swa Mati na Swihlahla
XIYENGE XA MINTIRHO EKA PROJEKE YA NHLUVUKI SO WA SWA MATI YA
NAMBU E RITAVI -NKULU (GLEWaP)**

**VUXOKO-XOKO BYA PAPILA
Xirhambo xo tsarisa no vana Rito ku nga sifika, 31 Mawuwani 2007**

**Tsala kumbe u rhumela eka Hofisi ya Nkunguhato wa Vaaka tiko hi ku Kambisisa Xiyimo xa Ndhawu hi Vu-enti bya
GLEWaP lebyi nga laha henhla. Ku nga si fika siku ra ti 31 Mawuwani 2007.**

Tirisa ririmi leri uri tsakeleka

Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd, PO Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Fax: (011) 805-2100

Email: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za/wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

VU NWINI		VITO	
MALETARE YO SUNGULA		XIVONGO	
NHLANGANO/VITO RA PURASI			
BOKISI RA POSO		KHODI YA POSO	
NOMBORO YA RINQINGO		NOMBORO YA FAX	
NOMBORO YA SELULA		EMAIL (tsala swinvonaka)	

Hi swona, ndzi ta lava ku nghenelela eka projeke leyi ☐ HI SWONA

Ee, ndzi nge swikoti ☐ EE

KU VA NA RITO: (Tsalela eka phepha rinwana loko u swi tsakela)

- Ku navela ka mina hi projeke hi leswi landzelaka):
.....
.....
.....
- Leswi landzelaka swi tekeriwe enhlokweni hi vu kambisiso bya xiyimo xa ndhawu hi Vu-enti):
.....
.....
.....
- Rito ra mina eka nkunguhato wa ku vulavula na vaaka tiko hi vuthikiniki bya ndhawu hi lebyi landzelaku :)
.....
.....
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- Swinwana na swinwana:
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- Ndzi katsa vanghana / vatirhi kulorhi eka nxanxamelo:
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Hi khensa vukona bya nwina

**Omgewingsinvloedevaluering (12/12/20/978) vir die
Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou se**

Groot Letaba-Waterontwikkelingsprojek (GLWaP) Infrastruktuur Komponente

AGTERGROND-INLICHTINGS-DOKUMENT

Uitnodiging om te registreer en kommentaar te lewer, Julie 2007 – Eerste dokument vir kommentaar

**DOEL VAN HIERDIE
DOKUMENT**

Die doel van hierdie dokument is om rolspelers die geleentheid te gee om as belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GPe) van die Omgewingsinvloedevaluering (OIE) te registreer, en om hulle aanvanklike kommentaar en bydraes in te win oor die voorgestelde konstruksie van 'n dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein, stroomaf van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier, die grootmaat waterspreidings-infrastruktuur, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal as komponente van die Groot Letaba-waterontwikkelingsprojek.

Die doel van die OIE is om potensiële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om maatreëls vir die vermyding of vermindering van negatiewe impakte te ondersoek en om stappe vir die verbetering van positiewe impakte aan te beveel.

Die OIE-besluitnemingsowerheid is die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme (DEAT), ingevolge artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), Nr 107 van 1998. Die OIE sal ingevolge DEAT se OIE-ri glyne uitgevoer word (afskrifte by die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname beskikbaar). Die Limpopo provinsie se Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling, Omgewing en Toerisme is ook 'n belangrike owerheid in hierdie proses.

Registreer asseblief voor of op 31 Julie 2007. U sal dan by die databasis van belanghebbendes ingesluit word, en verdere dokumente vir kommentaar ontvang soos en wanneer dit beskikbaar raak. U kommentaar sal verseker dat alle tersaaklike kwessies in die OIE opgeneem word. U kan die ingeslote registrasieblad voltooi, 'n brief skryf, die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname skakel of 'n e-pos aan laasgenoemde stuur.

Alle OIE-dokumente sal by www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba beskikbaar wees.

Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname

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Betreding van eiendom

Lede van DWAF se ondersoekspanne sal gedurende die komende maande die projekgebied besoek. Private en gemeenskaplike grondeienaars word vriendelik versoek om toestemming te verleen dat hulle grond betree mag word. Spanlede sal aanstelling-sertifikate uitgereik deur die DWAF as identifikasiedokumente dra.

AGTERGROND

Die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou (DWAF) het in 1998 'n evaluering van verskeie alternatiewe ter verbetering van die bestuur van beskikbare water vir sosiale en ekonomiese ontwikkeling in die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied voltooi.

Die Departement het besef dat die watertoedelings van die Groot Letaba-rivier reeds die waterbronne oorskry en derhalwe is strategiese alternatiewe oorweeg om waterbeskikbaarheid te verbeter; veral gegewe die groeiende gebruiksbehoefes in die huishoudelike sektor, die agteruitgang van die bewaringstatus van die rivier se ekologie en toenemende tekorte in die besproeiingssektor. Sommige alternatiewe was ongewoon of omstrede, maar het aandag geniet. Die volgende alternatiewe is in detail oorweeg ten opsigte van lewensvatbaarheid en uitvoerbaarheid:

- Vervanging van kommersiële bosaanplantings met natuurlike plantegroei;
- Staking van oordrag van water na die Sandrivier-opvangsgebied;
- Verbetering van die doeltreffendheid van die gebruik van water wat vir besproeiing aangewend word;
- Vermindering van die water wat vir besproeiingsgebruik toegewys word;
- Watervreiesbestuur in die verspreidingsstelsels vir huishoudelike en industriële watergebruikers;
- Skepping van bykomende opgaarstelsels in die rivierstelsel om riviervloei beter te reguleer;
- Verbeterde waterbestuur in alle gebruikersektore.

Verskeie alternatiewe damterreine is ondersoek, insluitende 'n terrein by Hobson's Choice in die Letsitele-rivier en ander terreine in die Groot Letabarivier, waarvan slegs die terrein by Nwamitwa as redelik (maar nie goed nie) bevind is. Die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal is ook ondersoek.

Op grond van die ondersoeke is aanbeveel dat 'n nuwe groot dam by Nwamitwa tesame met verbeterde waterbestuur-maatreëls oorweeg word. Daar is ook bevind dat verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal oorweeg moet word, met die doel om die intensiteit en frekwensie van tekorte in die besproeiingssektor te verminder. DWAF is tans besig om die behoeftes van hierdie gebied te ondersoek en op te weeg, en oorbruggingstudies word tans uitgevoer om vas te stel of die aanbevelings van die uitvoerbaarheidstudies nog relevant is, en hoe dit toegepas kan word.

Opsies wat nou ondersoek word, is onder meer die konstruksie van 'n groot dam op die Groot Letaba-rivier by die Nwamitwa-terrein stroom af van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier, die herbelyning van paaie om die dam te akkommodeer, die konstruksie van watersuiweringswerke, waterpylyne en pompstasies van die damterrein na gemeenskappe in die gebied, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal.

Omgewingsmagtiging word ingevolge artikel 24 (5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), No. 107 van 1998, en ander wetgewing vereis voordat die infrastruktuur-komponente van die projek geïmplementeer kan word. 'n Omgewingsinvloedevalueringproses (OIE-proses) is in Junie 2007 begin en sal na verwagting in die laaste kwartaal van 2008 afgehandel word.

MOTIVERING VIR DIE PROJEK

Die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied val binne die Luvubu-Letaba-waterbestuursarea (WBA), een van die 19 WBAs waarin Suid-Afrika verdeel is. Die instroming van mense, die toename in landbouproduksie en toerisme tussen die Drakensberg-platorand en die Krugerwildtuin stel eise op die waterbronne van die Groot Letaba-rivier waar bestaande infrastruktuur nie meer voldoende is nie, veral as die redelike risiko van tekorte in ag geneem word.

Weens toenemende watertekorte, beide in hoeveelheid en frekwensie, moes die groot watergebruikers (besproeiings-, bosbou-, huishoudelike en industriële gebruikers) van tyd tot tyd meeding vir beperkte bronne deur buitengewone maatreëls te tref om te kan oorleef. Dit het ernstige agteruitgang van die rivier se ekosistels tot gevolg gehad. In die verlede is die omgewing nie as 'n watergebruiker geklassifiseer nie en gevolglik is geen water uit beskikbare bronne daarvoor toegewys nie. In die Letaba-rivier-opvangsgebied is 14.8 miljoen m³/per jaar egter op 'n ad hoc-grondslag vir vrylating uit die Tzaneen-dam aan die Krugerwildtuin toegewys, maar min, indien enige, van hierdie vrylatings het die Park bereik.

Met die afkondiging van die Nasionale Waterwet, Nr 36 van 1998 (NWA), het 'n watertoewysing of "Reserwe" vir basiese menslike behoeftes en die handhawing van ekologiese funksionering 'n nuwe perspektief geplaas op die bestuur van waterbronne afkomstig van die Groot Letaba-rivier. In die verlede het die klem geval op die aanvulling van

watertekorte in die Groot Letaba-rivier. Hierdie benadering moet egter aangevul word deur 'n strategie vir die volhoubare bestuur van waterbronne. Voorstelle vir die vermeerdering van betroubare watervoorrade afkomstig van die Groot Letaba-rivier is, onder meer, die konstruksie van 'n dam op die Groot Letaba-rivier by Nwamitwa, stroom af van die Nwanedzi-rivier, en die verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal. 'n Grootmaat-infrastruktuur vir die behandeling, verspreiding en opgaring van drinkwater vir primêre gebruik, maak 'n integrale deel uit van die ontwikkelingsvoorstelle. Die aandag word gefokus op die waterbehoefes van groeiende bevolkingsgetalle, die rivier-ekostelsels stroomaf (insluitende riviere in die Krugerwildtuin), asook vir die stabilisering van kommersiële besproeiing, insluitende die vestiging van boere met watertekorte.

Die opvangsgebied van die voorgestelde Nwamitwa-dam is 1 400 km² en die Gemiddelde Jaarlikse Afvloei (GJA) is ongeveer 122,6 miljoen m³ onder natuurlike onontwikkelde toestande. Vir 'n dam met 'n opgaarkapasiteit van 143,8 miljoen m³ is die beraamde verhoging van die stelselopbrengs 47 miljoen m³/j, nadat voorsiening gemaak is vir rivier-vloei vereistes soos beraam.

Die landbousektor (vrugteboorde afhanklik van besproeiing) en die verwante landbou-bedrywigedate verskaf die meeste werksgeleenthede in die gebied.

Mededinging vir die beperkte aantal werkseleenthede is groot en werkloosheid in die gebied is hoog. Baie inwoners maak staat op die inkomste van familieleden wat in die

stede werksaam is. Talle gemeenskappe het nie redelike toegang tot veilige en betroubare watervoorrade nie, en die ekosistels wat afhanklik is van die vloei in die rivierstelsel word al hoe meer onderwerp aan stres en

agteruitgang. Verdere sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling, waarin toerisme na verwagting 'n belangrike rol sal speel, word aan bande gelê deur die beperkte beskikbaarheid van toereikende watervoorrade.

OORSIG: GROOT LETABA-RIVIERWATERONTWIKKELINGSPROJEK

Die Groot Letabarivier-waterontwikkelingsprojek (GLEWaP) is 'n belangrike inisiatief deur die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, ter ondersteuning van die Limpopo Provinsiale Regering se ontwikkelingsstrategie. Die projek sal 'n positiewe invloed hê op die ekonomie van die streek, en bydra tot die uitwissing van armoede. Dit sal hoofsaaklik bereik word deur:

- Die vermeerdering van veilige, betroubare watervoorrade vir huishoudelike en industriële gebruik;
- Vermindering van die frekwensie, intensiteit en duur van beperkings op besproeiingswatertoewysings vir waardevolle landbougewasse;
- 'n Toename in huishoudelike inkomste deur stabilisering van die werksmark;
- Voorsiening vir die kapasiteit benodig vir die regverdige verdeling van hulpbronne.

Die voorgestelde infrastruktuur gaan die bestuurbaarheid van waterbronne verbeter, sodat die agteruitgang van die bewaringstatus van die rivier se ekosistels beperk kan word.

Die GLEWaP sluit 'n aantal infrastruktuur-komponente in, asook 'n reeks ander inisiatiewe.

Nie-infrastruktuur-opsies om meer water beskikbaar te maak

Die Departement voer tans die volgende nie-infrastruktuur-opsies uit om die beskikbaarheid van water te verbeter:

- **Waternutbestuur en die bestuur van die aanvraag, asook die herwinning en hergebruik van water**

Die doel is om toenemende doeltreffendheid in watergebruik te verseker om die kort- en lang-termynbehoefes van die gebied aan te spreek.

- **Ontwikkeling van plaaslike grondwaterbronne**

Tydens uitvoerbaarheidstudies wat in die 1990s uitgevoer is, asook onlangse ondersoeke, is bevind dat, alhoewel grondwater nie die enigste bron van water ter bevrediging van toenemende behoeftes is nie, dit wel met welslae aangewend kan word vir kleinskaalse huishoudelike voorsiening en bestaansboerdery besproeiing. In hierdie gebied met sy beperkte waterbronne moet die optimale gebruik van grond- en oppervlaktwater bevorder word. Grondwaterbronne moet verder ontwikkel word om lewering te verbeter, maar met volgehoue monitoring om goeie watergehalte te verseker. Die Departement

sal in hierdie opsig voorstelle aan plaaslike owerhede maak.

- **Verwydering van indringer uitheemse plantegroei**

DWAF se Werk-vir-waterprogram is aktief besig om die uitheemse plantegroei in die Groot Letaba-opvangsgebied te verwyder, as 'n metode om die afloop en opbrengs van die rivierstelsels te verbeter.

Streek-ekonomiese evaluering

Hierdie evalueringproses sal oorweging skenk aan die impak wat konstruksie van die projekinfrastruktuur en die beskikbaarstelling van addisionele water sou hê op die ontwikkeling en ekonomie van die streek en op die nasionale BBP. Die proses sal ook ondersoek aan watter sektore water ten beste toegewys behoort te word. Verder sal die potensiele voordele vir Mosambiek evalueer word, as 'n addisionele voordeel van die ekonomiese ontwikkelingsplanne vir die projekgebied.

Bestuur van die stelsel in sy geheel

Die Departement is besig met 'n herevaluering van die beste bestuursmetodes vir watervoorsiening uit die Groot Letaba-rivierstelsel. Die stelsel sluit die Dap Naude-dam, Ebenhaezer-dam, Tzaneen-dam en die voorgestelde nuwe dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein in, tesame met ander kleiner damme. Ondersoek word ingestel na die praktiese implementering van watervrylatings vir die Reserwe in die Groot Letaba-rivierstelsel in sy geheel. Ondersoeke sal evaluering insluit van die opbrengskenmerke van alle beskikbare bronne in die rivierstelsel, wat 'n wye verskeidenheid gebruiksektore en onttrekkingspunte bedien.

Besproeiingsverbeterings

Besproeiers in die rivierstelsel, en veral diegene wat op die Tzaneen-dam staatmaak, word gereeld onderwerp aan beperkings van beskikbare water. Toewysings is tans op 50% van die jaarlikse kwota gestel, as gevolg van die huidige droogtetoestande en lae vlakke van water in damme. Dit het 'n aansienlike negatiewe invloed op vrugteproduksie en op die sosio-ekonomie van die streek. Die besproeiingsektor maak reeds staat op moderne tegnologie en het baie belê in bestuur en gesofistikeerde toerusting, om die doeltreffendheid van watergebruik te verbeter.

Bepaling van Reserwe

Ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet is die Reserwe daardie gedeelte van water wat vereis word om aan die basiese behoeftes van mense en die ekosistels te voldoen. Die Departement het in 2006 'n voorlopige bepaling van die Reserwe vir die Groot Letaba-rivier gemaak en hierdie vereistes sal in beide die ontleiding van opbrengste en die tegniese ontwerp van die projek in berekening gebring word.

Institusionele reëlins

Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel dat DWAF die eienaar van die waterbronne-komponente van die projek sal wees. Dit sal hersien word soos en wanneer nuwe instellings soos die voorgestelde Nasionale Waterbronne-infrastruktuuragentskap en die Opvangbestuursagentskap (CMA) tot stand kom. Na voltooiing van die projek sal 'n streekwatervoorsieningseenheid vir die bestuur van die nuwe grootmaat verspreidingsinfrastruktuur oorweeg word. Enige drinkwatervoorsieningstelsels wat deur die rouwater grootmaat verspreidingstelsel voorsien sal word, sal die verantwoordelikheid van die betrokke munisipaliteite wees.

'n Hoëvlak projekbestuurskomitee is deur die Departement ingestel en sluit verteenwoordigers van die Limpopo Provinsiale Regering, Mopani Distriksmunisipaliteit, plaaslike munisipaliteite, tradisionele owerhede, en sektore soos bewaring, landbou en nywerheid in om die oorbruggingstudies te bestuur.

Gesamentlike beheer

Die ondersoek na en implementering van so 'n groot infrastruktuurprojek om waterbestuur in die gebied te verbeter, gaan waarskynlik talle ontwikkelingsgeleenthede tot gevolg hê. Dit sal aanleiding gee tot veranderde sosio-ekonomiese omstandighede, veranderings in grondgebruik veroorsaak en ook ander voordele tot gevolg hê.

Etlike ander regeringsinstansies moet dus geraadpleeg word en ook deelneem aan die projek, sodat hierdie voorgestelde ontwikkelings in hulle eie beplanning en toekomstige aktiwiteite in ag geneem kan word. Dit sluit die plaaslike owerhede in, van wie vereis sal word om hierdie voorstelle by hulle geïntegreerde ontwikkelingsplanne (IDPs) in te sluit, om drinkwater vir die gemeenskappe wat hulle bedien te verseker.

Daardeur sal verseker word dat al die projekte en voorspruitende ontwikkelings volhoubaar is en dat soveel mense as moontlik baat by die infrastruktuurontwikkeling wat nou ondersoek word.

Kapasiteit vir watervoorsiening aan gemeenskappe

Alhoewel hierdie projek nie regstreeks vir die voorsiening van water aan gemeenskappe verantwoordelik sal wees nie, sal dit meer rouwater vir hierdie doel aan plaaslike watervoorverskaffers, soos munisipaliteite, beskikbaar maak. Voorsiening sal gemaak word vir onttrekking uit die rouwater grootmaat verspreidingsstelsel, of andersins sal water gelewer word soos met die owerhede ooreengekom sal word.

Befondsing van die GLeWaP

Die koste van die infrastruktuur-komponente van die projek sal na beraming meer as R1 500 miljoen beloop. Befondsing sal waarskynlik uit die privaatsektor en die openbare sektor (Nasionale Tesourie) bekom word.

Internasionale skakeling

Die Departement sal gedurende die beplanning en implementering van die GLeWaP voortgaan om volgens internasionale protokol en ooreenkomste met buurlande te skakel. Die infrastruktuur-komponente wat deur die Omgewings-invloedevaluering (OIE) ondersoek word, word hieronder opgesom en op die ingeslote kaart aangedui.

Dam by die Nwamitwa-terrein

Die hoofkomponent van die voorgestelde projek bestaan uit 'n groot nuwe opgaardam in die Groot Letaba, die sogenaamde Nwamitwa-terrein, stroomaf van die sameloop met die Nwanedzi-rivier. Die voorgestelde damwal kan tot 36 meter hoog wees en sal bestaan uit 'n betonstruktuur in die riversnit met 'n oorloop- en uitlooppaanleg en grondwalles aan albei kante. Met 'n opgaarkapasiteit van 144 miljoen m³, sal dit die opbrengs van die stelsel met sowat 47 miljoen m³ per jaar verhoog.

(Die opbrengs van die Tzaneen-dam is 157,5 miljoen m³ per jaar).

Die finale grootte van die dam sal bepaal word deur 'n reeks tegniese en finansiële ondersoeke, tesame met inligting afkomstig van die bevindings van die OIE. Die dam sal ontwerp word om te voldoen aan die behoeftes van die Reserwe in die Groot Letaba-rivier, veral in die rivier stroomaf van die dam.

Plaaslike padbelynings

Die R529 en ander belangrike paaie in die gebied sal herbelyn moet word om die dam te akkommodeer. Plaaslike roetes sal bepaal word in konsultasie met grondeienaars en die provinsiale padowerhede, met inagneming van die bevindings van die OIE.

Verhoging van die Tzaneen-damwal

Daar is ook voorgestel dat die opbrengs van die Tzaneen-dam tot ongeveer 203 miljoen m³ verhoog word deur die damwal te verhoog. Dit sal die opbrengs van die dam met omtrent 6% (tussen 60 en 64 miljoen m³ per jaar verhoog. Dit sal ook die voordeel bied dat die dam dan bedryf kan word om die frekwensie en intensiteit van besproeiingsbeperkings vir vrugte-boorde te verminder.

Ander infrastruktuur

Grootmaat watervoorsieningsinfrastruktuur, met inbegrip van pyplyne, 'n watersuiweringsaanleg, verskeie pompstasies en reservoirs sal verder ondersoek word.

Reservoirs sal so geleë wees dat plaaslike owerhede water kan bekom vir voorsiening aan individuele gebruikers.

Alle infrastruktuur sal met 'n sekuriteitsheining omhein word. Die finale groottes moet nog bepaal word, maar pompstasies en reservoirs kan elkeen 'n grootte van 'n halwe voetbalveld be-slaan.

Elektrisiteitsvereistes vir die projek sal afsonderlik deur Eskom geëvalueer word.

Konstruksie

Konstruksiebedrywighede sal ongeveer vyf jaar duur, met etlike konstruksie-spanne wat tegelykertyd in verskillende gebiede by die voorgestelde damterrein en langs die roetes van die pyplyne werk. Konstruksiepersoneel sal in die omgewing van die voorgestelde dam of in gevestigde dorpe gehuisves word.

Konstruksiepersoneel sal kantore, diens-paaie, water- en elektrisiteitsvoorsiening, afvalwater-behandeling, die afvoer van soliede afval, noodfasiliteite, gebiede vir die hantering van gevaarlike stowwe, werkswinkels, wasgeriewe, gebiede vir die veilige berging van plofstowwe en kommunikasie-infrastruktuur insluit.

Die persele sal ook fasiliteite vir die grootmaat-berging en voorsiening van brandstof vir konstruksievoertuie insluit, asook werksgebiede vir die berging van konstruksiemateriale en betonmeng- en bitumenaanlegte.

Leengroewe

Die aansoek vir magtiging deur Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake (DME), ingevolge die Wet op Minerale en Brandstofhulp-bronontwikkeling, vir die gebruik van verskeie klip- en sandgroewe vir die konstruksie, sal terselfdertyd as die OIE-ondersoek geskied.

Die ligging van klipgroewe sal gedurende die studie bepaal word, en grondeienaars word genooi om inligting oor die voorkoms van materiaal wat vir hierdie doel geskik is, te voorsien.

DIE OMGEWINGSINVLOEDEVALUERING (OIE)

Wat is 'n OIE?

'n OIE is 'n goeie beplanning en besluitnemings-instrument. Dit identifiseer die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe gevolge van 'n voorgestelde projek of ontwikkeling op 'n vroeë stadium, en kan aanbevelings maak om positiewe invloede te verbeter en negatiewe invloede te versag of uit te skakel.

Die bevindings van die OIE sal ook inligting verskaf vir die tegniese en finansiële ondersoeke. Die damwal wat byvoorbeeld tans op 'n hoogte van 36 meter beraam word, kan enkele meter hoër of laer gebou word, afhagende van die uitslag van die sosiale invloedevaluering wat gedurende die OIE uitgevoer word. Die OIE word ingevolge artikel 24 (5) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NEMA), Nr. 107 van 1998, uitgevoer.

Openbare deelname is die hoeksteen van enige OIE. Die belangrikste doelwit is om belanghebbendes by te staan om kwellinge en voorstelle vir verbeterde voordele ter tafel te lê, en om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindings van die OIE. Die OIE-regulasies vereis dat 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (OBP) ontwikkel word. Die plan sal aandui hoe die aanbevelings ter beskerming van die omgewing, voortspruitend uit die OIE, tydens die konstruksie- en operasionele fases toegepas sal word.

Die bepalinge van die OBP sal wetlik bindend wees op die Departement en sy kontrakteurs.

Let daarop dat die onderhandelinge met grondeienaars rakende servitute en vergoeding nie deel van die proses van openbare deelname vir die OIE uitmaak nie. Die Departement sal servitute of die verkryging van grond regstreeks met grondeienaars onderhandel. Die bevindings van die OIE sal grondeienaars help om die omvang van plaaslike invloede te bepaal, ter ondersteuning van hulle onderhandelinge.

Die proses van openbare deelname is ontwerp om genoegsame en toeganklike inligting op 'n onpartydige manier aan B&GPe te voorsien, om hulle te help om:

- Sake van kommer te opper en voorstelle te maak vir alternatiewe en verbeterde voordele;
- Plaaslike kennis by te dra;
- Te verifieer dat hulle kwellinge op skrif gestel en deur die tegniese ondersoeke in ag geneem word;
- die bevindings van die invloedevaluering.

Belangrike oorwegings vir die OIE

Afgesien van die spesialisstudies sal besondere aandag gedurende die OIE aan die volgende geskenk word:

- Die sleutelbeginsel wat die grondslag is van Suid-Afrikaanse Waterbeleid en die Nasionale Waterwet, naamlik volhoubaarheid, deur bepaling van die beste balans tussen ekonomiese, sosiale en ekologiese oorwegings;
- Die strategiese prioriteite voortspruitend uit die Wêreldkommissie oor Damme;
- Internasionale oorwegings, d.w.s. die potensiele invloed op Mosambiek;
- Geïntegreerde beplanning, d.w.s. Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplanne, Provinsiale Groei en Ontwikkelingsstrategieë en die beginsels en praktyk van gesamentlike beheer tussen die verskeie regeringsdepartemente en die privaatsektor;
- Oorwegings met betrekking tot invloede stroomaf, veral wat te doen het met biodiversiteit, toerisme en die ekonomie van die Krugerwildtuin;
- Suid-Afrika se regsvereistes, met spesifieke verwysing na die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet, 1998, die Omgewingsbewaringswet, 1989, die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998, en die Wet op Minerale en Brandstofontwikkeling, 2000, asook belangrike internasionale verdrage en ooreenkomste;
- Die verantwoordelikhede verbonde aan die Hersiene SADC-protokol oor Gedeelde Waterstelsels en die nuwe SADC-waterbeleid wat binnekort deur SADC-lande onderteken en bekragtig sal word;
- Erfenisbronne, insluitend argeologiese persele, grafte en kulturele plekke.

Die OIE sal ook die bevindings van die verskeie ander studies en inisiatiewe behoorlik in aanmerking neem. Hierdie studies word nie ingevolge die Regulasies van NEMA vereis nie, maar sal die OIE inlig oor alternatiewe en help om die evalueringsraamwerk te definieer. Dit sal verseker dat die OIE die volle omvang van die GLWaP in oorweging neem.

Opsomming van die OIE

Die Departement, Limpopo se Provinsiale Regering, verskeie ander owerhede, omgewings- en ander tegniese spesialiste en belanghebbendes sal in die OIE-proses saamwerk. Die OIE-proses sal die volgende insluit:

- Vroeë konsultasie met 'n breë reeks belanghebbendes, grondeienaars en gemeenskappe in die omgewing van die damperseel en langs die roetes van die pyplyne;
- Tegniese konsultasie met plaaslike deskundiges en spesialiste in die projekgebied;
- Konsultasie met provinsiale en plaaslike regering oor geïntegreerde beplanning en provinsiale ontwikkelingsstrategieë;
- Etlike gespesialiseerde studies gedurende die Invloedevalueringsfase om die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe invloede voortspruitend uit 'n wye reeks kwessies wat as tersaaklik geïdentifiseer is, te evalueer;
- Kommentaar deur owerhede en belanghebbendes tydens elke mylpaal gedurende OIE-proses;
- Besluitneming deur owerhede.

FASES VAN DIE OIE

'n OIE word in fases afgehandel. Die voorlopige skedulering van hierdie fases vir die GLWaP word hieronder aangedui.

Trefwydtefase van die OIE

Julie 2007

- Vergaderings met owerhede om te besluit op proses- en studievereistes;

- Verspreiding van die Agtergrond-inligtingsdokument aan meer as 1 000 belanghebbendes in die projekgebied en verder, met 'n uitnodiging om aan die proses deel te neem;
- Advertensies in uitgesoekte plaaslike en streekskoerante om die geleentheid vir deelname aan te kondig.

Julie/vroeg Augustus 2007

- Fokusgroep-byeenkomste met verteenwoordigers van relevante groepe belanghebbendes;
- Gemeenskapsvergaderings dwarsdeur die studiegebied in konsultasie met tradisionele leiers, gemeenskapsleiers en raadslede van wyke;
- Brief met terugvoer oor vordering en aankondiging van die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-trefwydteverslag en die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag.

September en Oktober 2007

- Verspreiding van 'n Konsep-trefwydteverslag, met inbegrip van die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag, vir kommentaar;
- Openbare vergaderings en opedag-byeenkomste in die projekgebied om kommentaar oor die Konsep-trefwydteverslag in te win.

November 2007

- Voorlegging van 'n Finale Trefwydteverslag aan die DEAT, waarin alle kwessies wat tydens die invloedevaluering geopper is, vervat word;
- Verspreiding van die Finale Trefwydteverslag ter inligting;
- Terugvoerbrief oor vordering aan belanghebbendes.

Invloedevalueringsfase van die OIE

Januarie 2008

- Verdere groepbyeenkomste, vergaderings met owerhede en gemeenskappe waar nodig, terwyl spesialisstudies uitgevoer word;
- Spesialisstudies gerig op die trefwydtefase en kwessies wat deur belanghebbendes geopper is;
- Terugvoer oor vordering aan belanghebbendes.

Maart 2008

- Samestelling van 'n Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag, waarin die potensiele negatiewe en positiewe invloede uiteengesit word en maatreëls ter verbetering van positiewe invloede en versagting van negatiewe invloede;
- Advertensies in uitgesoekte plaaslike en streekskoerante om die beskikbaarheid van die Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag aan te kondig;
- Verspreiding van die Konsep-omgewingsinvloedverslag, en die Kommentaar en Antwoordverslag vir kommentaar.

April en Mei 2008

- Openbare vergaderings en opedag-byeenkomste om die bevindings van die OIE vir kommentaar voor te hou.

Besluitnemingsfase

Julie en Augustus 2009

- Finaliseer die Omgewingsinvloedverslag, gebasseer op die kommentaar wat ontvang is, vir voorlegging aan die DEAT.

Oktober 2008

- Nadat omgewingsmagtiging vir die projek bekom is, in die vorm van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging (OM), kennisgewing aan belanghebbendes oor die besluit en besonderhede oor die appèlprosedure.

Skedulering

Die teikendatum vir die aanvang van watervoorsiening uit die nuwe dam is 2012, met volle opbrengs teen 2013, indien omgewingsmagtiging verkry sou word. Om dit te bereik, moet konstruksie van gedeeltes van die infrastruktuur teen laai 2009 'n aanvang neem. Die moontlikheid dat water reeds gedurende die opvul tydperk uit die dam onttrek sal kan word, word ook in ag geneem.

OMGEWINGSINVLOEDEVALUERING (12/12/20/978) VIR DIE
Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou se
GROOT LETABA-RIVIER-WATERONTWIKKELINGSPROJEK (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUKTUUR-KOMPONENTE

AGTERGROND-INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT
Uitnodiging om te registreer en kommentaar te lewer, Julie 2007

Vul asseblief in en stuur voor 31 Julie 2007 terug aan die Kantoor vir Openbare Deelname van die GLeWaP-infrastruktuur-OIE
Gebruik gerus die taal van u keuse.

Zitholele Consulting (Edms) Bpk, Posbus 6002, Halfweghuis, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4855/4905, Faks: (011) 805-2100
E-pos: aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za

TITEL		VOORNAAM	
VOORLETTERS		VAN	
ORGANISASIE/ NAAM VAN PLAAS			
POSADRES			
		POSKODE	
TELnr.		FAKSnr.	
SELFOON		E-POS (skryf asseblief baie duidelik)	

Ja, ek wil graag aan hierdie OIE deelneem. ☐ JA

Nee, ek stel nie belang nie. ☐ NEE

KOMMENTAAR: *(Gebruik asseblief ekstra blaaie indien nodig.)*

1. Ek stel om die volgende redes belang in die projek:

.....

.....

2. Die volgende kwessies moet deur die OIE in oorweging geneem word:

.....

.....

.....

3. My kommentaar oor die voorgestelde openbare deelname en tegniese omgewingsprosesse vir die OIE is:

.....

.....

4. Enige ander kommentaar:

.....

.....

.....

5. Voeg asseblief die volgende van my kollegas/vriende by u poslys:

.....

.....

Baie dankie vir u deelname.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS**

EIA Public Participation Office
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685
Tel (011) 254-4855 / 4905 Fax (011) 805-2100
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za
www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/GrootLetaba
10 July 2007

Dear Stakeholder

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978): PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS OF THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(GLeWaP)**

- **Invitation to register as an interested and affected party**
- **Invitation to provide initial comment**

For many years the Groot Letaba River Valley has experienced growing water needs for domestic, industrial and irrigation use. The degradation in the conservation status of the river has also been a concern. A Feasibility Study, to investigate these needs was conducted in 1998. The recommendations made during these feasibility studies took stakeholder contributions into account.

As a result of the study, it was proposed that the following be undertaken: construction of a large dam on the Groot Letaba River at the Nwamitwa site, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River, realignment of the roads to accommodate the dam, and construction of bulk water pipelines and pump stations from the dam for water supply for domestic and industrial use in the area. The raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall was also proposed.

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) is reviewing the water supply needs of this area and post feasibility bridging studies are being conducted to confirm whether the recommendations made previously are still relevant and how they should be taken forward. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) aimed at obtaining environmental authorization for the proposed recommendations is being undertaken.

With the positive support of the Limpopo Provincial Government and the recognition of the importance of the proposed project by the Minister of Finance, Mr Trevor Manuel, in a recent budget speech, the Post Feasibility Bridging Studies phase in the project lifecycle is firmly on its way.


Recommendations included construction of infrastructure components, as well as non-infrastructure interventions. These are outlined in the **enclosed** Background Information Document.

Environmental authorization in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under Section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), (Act No 107 of 1998) and other legislation is required before the infrastructure components of the project may be implemented. Therefore, an environmental authorization process commenced in May 2007 and will continue until the last quarter of 2008. The environmental decision-making authority is the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), in close collaboration with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism. Scoping and the Environmental Impact Assessment will be conducted according to the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act and its associated Regulations (copies are available from the public participation office).

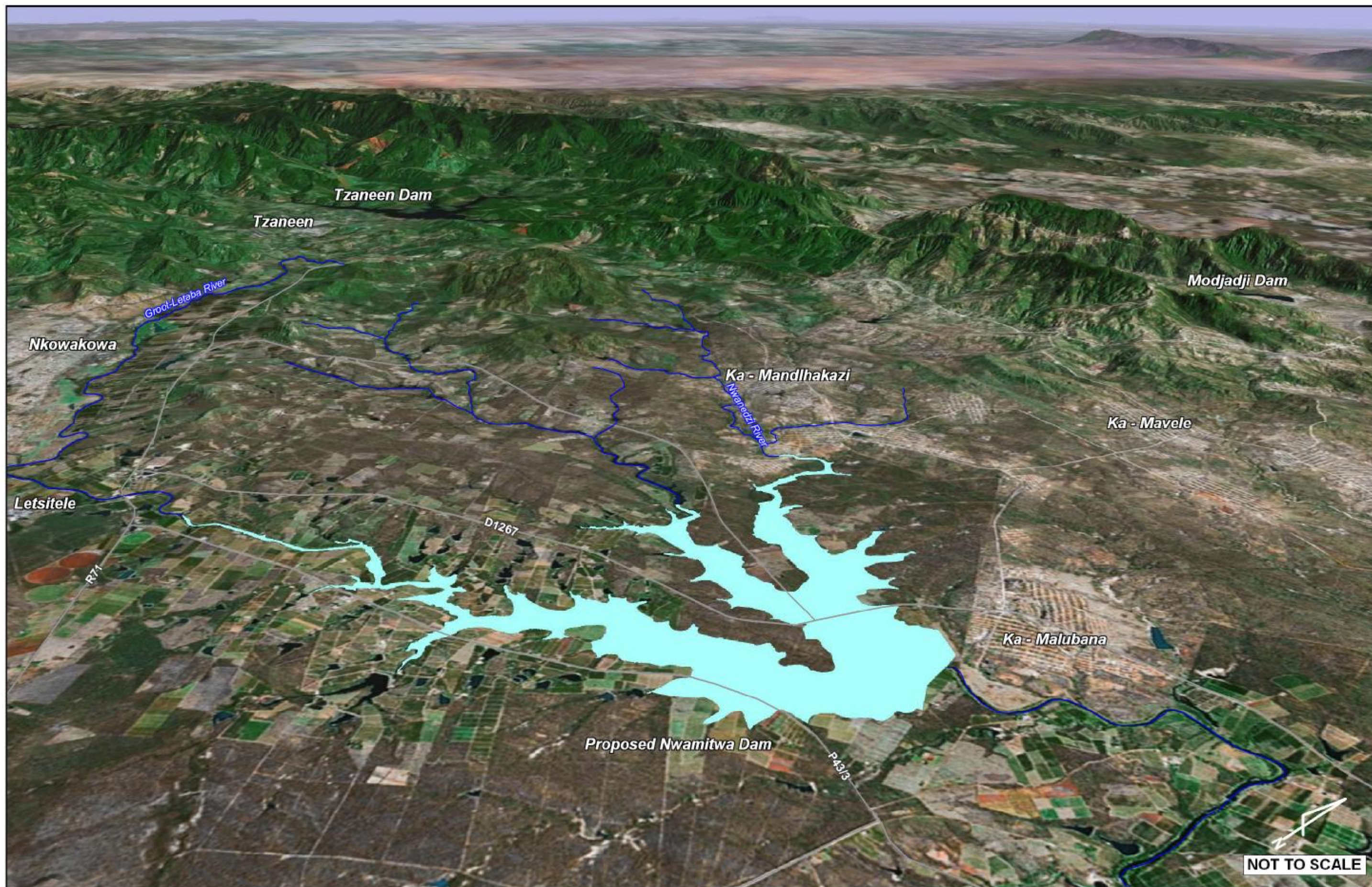
We welcome you to become involved in this process. We would appreciate receiving your registration as an interested and affected party and your initial comments by 31 July 2007. Please feel free to distribute the information to friends, colleagues or other people whom you think may be interested in participating in this EIA.

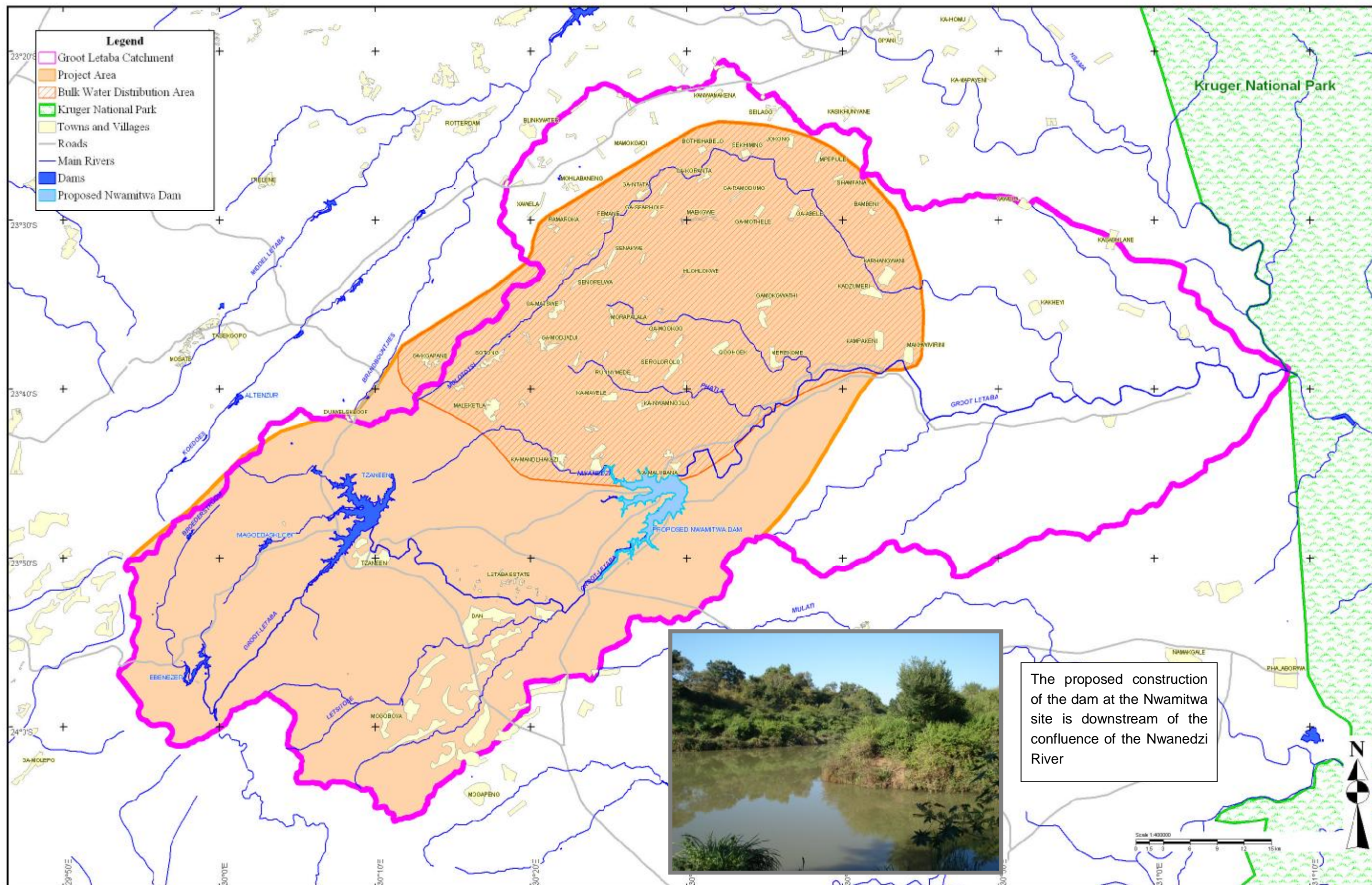
Please call either myself or Wilhemina Mosupye at telephone (012) 254-4855/4905, facsimile (012) 805 2100 or email aodendaal@zitholele.co.za / wmosupye@zitholele.co.za should you require any further information.

Sincerely



ANELLE ODENDAAL,
Public Participation Office for the GLeWaP Infrastructure EIA





**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

EIA Public Participation Office
Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 6002, Halfway House
1685

Tel (011) 254-4905/4855 Fax (011) 805-2100

Email: wmosupye@zitholele.co.za or
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za

Dear Mr/Ms

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) (12/12/20/978): PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INFRA-STRUCTURE COMPONENTS FOR THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP)

- **Draft Scoping Report and its Summary Report available for comment from Wednesday, 3 October to Wednesday, 31 October 2007**
- **Invitation to public meetings**

The Background Information Document and our letter of invitation to contribute to the EIA for the construction of infrastructure for the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP) were distributed in late June 2007.

We trust that you received the documents and we wish to extend our sincere thanks to those stakeholders who have submitted contributions. Please be assured that the issues you have raised have already been passed on to the EIA technical specialists. Your issues will appear, linked to your name, in the Draft Scoping Report, which will be available for comment shortly – (see below).

Draft Scoping Report and its Summary Report available for public comment

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the purpose of the Draft Scoping Report is for interested and affected parties to verify that their contributions have been captured, and correctly understood. Issues raised, along with issues identified by the environmental technical specialists have been used to define the terms of reference for the Specialist Studies that will be conducted during the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.

The Draft Scoping Report will be available for public review for a period of four weeks (from Wednesday 3 October to Wednesday 31 October 2007). Thereafter, the report will be updated and submitted to the lead authority for the EIA, the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). DEAT will, in consultation with the environmental authority of Limpopo Province, consider the scope to be covered by the specialist studies, after which the studies will proceed.

Please use the **enclosed** form to request your own copy of the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary Report if you intend to comment. The Summary Report is available in English, Afrikaans, XiTsonga and Sepedi. In addition, the Draft Scoping Report and the Summary Report will be available at the public places listed in the appendix to this letter.

Your comment is important, please

You can comment on the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary in any of the following ways:

- By completing the comment sheet enclosed with the reports
- By writing a letter, or producing additional written submissions
- By email or telephone to the public participation office
- By attending one of three public meetings (see below).

Public meetings

The purpose of the public meetings will be to assist interested and affected parties to comment on the Draft Scoping Report and to add additional issues. The contents of the report will be presented verbally during the meetings. Each meeting will also have an open house, visual component during which small-group discussions with members of the EIA team will take place in the language of choice of participants.

It is important that you register for the public meetings/open houses in advance - please use the **enclosed form and return it by Friday, 5 October 2007**. This will allow us to send you a copy of the report in advance of the meetings. The public meetings/open houses will be held as follows:

TZANEEN

Date: Friday, 12 October 2007
Venue: Tzaneen Lodge (map attached)
Time: Open house with visual displays: 09:00 – 09:30
Public meeting: 09:30 – 13:00

NWAMITWA VILLAGE

Date: Saturday, 13 October 2007
Venue: Runnymede Thusong Centre, Nwamitwa village
Time: Open house with visual displays: 09:00 – 09:30
Public meeting: 09:30 – 13:00

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

It is important to note that the Draft Scoping Report will not be the last opportunity for stakeholders to comment. The findings of the EIA will be captured in a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR), which will be available for public comment, in the first quarter of 2008.

In closing, we would like to thank again the many people and organizations who have thus far contributed to the EIA and who have set aside time to meet with the EIA team. Please contact either myself or Wilheminah Mosupye if you require further information at this stage, or wish to suggest someone else to be consulted. We look forward to receiving your reply form at the latest by Friday, 5 October 2007.

Yours sincerely

ANELLE ODENDAAL

EIA Public Participation Office

Enclosed: *List of public places where reports will be available*
Reply form to request a copy of the Draft Scoping Report or its Summary Report and to register to attend the public meetings/open houses

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR THE
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
 GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP)
 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

REPLY SHEET FOR

- **Draft Scoping Report and / or Summary Report**
- **Public meetings / open houses**

*Please complete and return by **5 October 2007**, to:*

Wilminah Mosupye or Anelle Odendaal, EIA Public Participation Office, Zitholele Consulting,
 P O Box 6002, Halfway House, 1685

Tel: (011) 254-4905/4855 Fax: (011) 805-2100 E-mail: wmosupye@zitholele.co.za or
aodendaal@zitholele.co.za

TITLE		FIRST NAME	
INITIALS		SURNAME	
ORGANISATION			
ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	
TEL NO		FAX NO	
EMAIL			CELL NO
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT			
I would like to receive a copy of the Draft Scoping Report (please circle the appropriate block)			
By mail			YES NO
By email			YES NO
SUMMARY REPORT			
I would like to receive a copy of the Summary Report in the following language (please circle the appropriate blocks)			
Eng	By mail	Email	Afr
	By mail	Email	Sepedi
	By mail	Email	XiTsonga
	By mail	Email	
PUBLIC MEETINGS / OPEN HOUSES			
I would like to attend the following public meeting / open house (please circle the appropriate block)			
If you have indicated yes, you will receive a Summary Draft Scoping Report and map to the venue before the meeting.			
TZANEEN PUBLIC MEETING / OPEN HOUSE			YES NO
I will attend the public meeting on Friday, 12 October 2007, at the Tzaneen Lodge			
NWAMITWA PUBLIC MEETING / OPEN HOUSE			YES NO
I will attend the public meeting on Saturday, 13 October 2007, at the Runnymede Thusong Centre, Nwamitwa Village			

COMMENTS (Please use separate sheets if necessary)

Any comments you may have at this stage:

.....

.....

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSE AND COMMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR THE
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP)
LIST OF PUBLIC PLACES WHERE THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT
WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC SCRUTINY FROM
Wednesday 3 October to Wednesday 31 October 2007

Town/area/district	Locality	Contact person	Telephone
Mokwakwaela area, Letaba	Mokwakwaela Multi Purpose Community Centre	Mr Shilubane	082-453 3774
Sekgosese area, Duiwelskloof, Letaba	Sekgosese Multi Purpose Community Centre	Mr MC Tshamamo	083 289 7955
Modjadjiskloof area, Letaba	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	Mrs H Kruger	(015) 309-9246/7
Letaba region	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Ms Morongwa Mbhalati	(076) 931 6177
Tzaneen area, City Centre	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality Agatha Street, Civic Centre, Tzaneen	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Shilubane village, Tzaneen	Vula Mehlo Multi Purpose Community-Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Tzaneen	Tzaneen Public Library	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Letsitele area	Letsitele Public Library	HOD Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Haenertzburg	Haenertzburg Public Library, Mare Street, Community Centre	Ms Minnie de Villiers	(015) 276 4707
Tzaneen area, Letsitele	Agri Letaba	Mr Louis van Rooyen	(015) 345 1817
Tzaneen	Groot Letaba Water Users Association Offices	Mr Jurg Venter	(015) 307 2651
Tzaneen	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Mr Jakkie Venter/ Mr Isaac Nyatlo	(015) 307 3627/ 8600
Khopo village, Tzaneen	Lesedi Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Xihoko village, Tzaneen	Xihoko Multi Purpose Community Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nwamitwa village, Tzaneen	Valoyi Traditional office	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nwamitwa village, Tzaneen	Nwamitwa Traditional office	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Nkowankowa, Tzaneen	Nkowankowa Multi Purpose Community Centre, Nkowankowa	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Relela village, Tzaneen	Relela Multi Purpose Community Thusong Centre	HOD: Public Participation: Mr Moroka Molale HOD Communication: Mr ZS Mkhathshwa	(015) 307 8000
Dzumeri village, Giyani	Dzumeri Community Centre	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 812 5233
Giyani	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 812 5233
Giyani, Mopani District	Mopani District Municipality	Office of the Municipal Manager	(015) 811 5500
Giyani, Mopani District	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Mrs Matsie Molapisane	(015) 812 0090
Phalaborwa	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	Ms Riana Smit	(015) 780 6302
Namakgale, Phalaborwa	Namakgale Police Station Calvin Ngobeni Street, opposite Sediba Accommodation and next to magistrate offices	Station Commissioner	(015) 769 1530
Polokwane	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	Ms Sarah Mamabolo/ Mrs Leah Matlala	(015) 290 1444



environment & tourism

Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 447, PRETORIA, 0001 - Fedure Building, 315 Pretorius Street, PRETORIA
Tel (012) 310 3911, Fax (012) 322 2682

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE :

2008/08/19

TO :	Mr. Ockle Van Den Berg
ORGANISATION :	DWAF
FAX :	(012) 336 7399
FROM :	Wayne Hector
TEL :	012 310 3001
ROOM NO :	416
FAX :	012 320 7539
NO. PAGES :	6

**SUBJECT : EXEMPTION APPLICATION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 385
PROMULGATED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 (5) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
ACT, 1998 FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS OF THE
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP) TZANEEN: LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

MESSAGE:

Signature

Lefapha la Merero ya Tikologo le Bojanala - Isebe leZandalo noKhenketho - Lefapha la Tikoloho le Bohahlaudi : Muhase wa zwa Mupo na Vhuendelamashango
umnyango wezokuvakasha - Idzawulo ya Timhaka le Mbongo na Vuphumbi - Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme - Umnyango
wezeBhoduluko nokuVakasha - ITiko lazomondzawo NekuVakasha - Kgoro ya Merero ya Tikologo le Boji



environment & tourism

Department
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001 • Fedure Building, 315 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, 0002 Tel: (+27 12) 310 3211 Fax: (+27 12) 322 2687

Reference: 12/12/20/978

Enquiries: Mr Wayne Hector

Telephone: (012) 310 3001 Fax: (012) 320 7539 E-mail: Whector@deal.gov.za

Attention: Mr Ockie van den Berg
The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
Private Bag X313
PRETORIA
0001

Fax: (012) 336-7399

Dear Sir

**EXEMPTION APPLICATION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 385
PROMULGATED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 (5) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 107 of 1998) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF
INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS OF THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (GLWaP); TZANEEN: LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

With reference to the abovementioned application, please be advised that the Department has decided to grant exemption. The exemption and reasons for the decision are attached herewith.

In terms of regulation 54(1)(d)(e) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006, you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within ten (10) days calendar days of the date of this letter, of the Department's decision in respect of your application for exemption as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are provided for in the regulations.

Your attention is drawn to Chapter 7 of the Regulations which regulates appeal procedures. Attached please find a simplified copy of the appeals procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this procedure with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties.

A copy of the official appeal form can be obtained from:

Mr PKM Relief, Appeals Administrator, Tel: 012 310 3705, pretief@deal.gov.za ; or

Mr H Grové, Appeals Administrator, Tel: 012 310 3070, hgrové@deal.gov.za, at the Department.

Should you wish to appeal any aspect of the decision, you must, *inter alia*, lodge a notice of intention to appeal with the Minister, within 10 days of receiving notice of the decision, by means of one of the following methods:

By facsimile:	(012) 310 3688
By post:	Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001; or
By hand:	2nd Floor, Fedure Form Building, North Tower, cor. Van der Walt and Pretorius Streets, Pretoria.

Muhesho wa zwa Vhupo na Vhuendelamashango • UTiko le Tselmandzawo nokuVakasha • Isebe leMlCimbi yekusiNgqongileyo noKhenketho
Ndzawulo ya Tinkata & Mbango • Department: Omgewingsake en Toertama • Lefapha la Tikoloho le Bohenhlaudi • Lefapha la Bojansia
Kgotho ya Tikoloho le Boedi • UmNyango wezabhusuluko nokuVakasha • UmNyango Wazamwelo NokuVakasha

You must also serve a copy of the notice of intention to appeal on all registered interested and affected parties as well as a notice indicating where, and for what period, the appeal submission will be available for inspection.

Please include the Department in the list of interested and affected parties, notified of this exemption for record purposes.

Yours faithfully



Ms Nosipho Jezile-Ngcaba

Director-General

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Letter Signed by: Ms Lize McCourt

Designation: Chief-Director - Environmental Impact Management

Date: 18/8/06

CC:

Mr M van Veelen
Ms A Oenderaal

Iiso Consulting
Zitholele Consulting

Fax: (012) 865-1886
Fax: (011) 805-2100

EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 385 PROMULGATED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 (5) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 107 of 1998) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS OF THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP); TZANEEN; LIMPOPO PROVINCE (REF NO 12/12/20/978)

1. PARTICULARS OF THE APPLICANT

Name : The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
Address : Private Bag X313
: PRETORIA
0001

Contact Person: Mr Ockie van den Berg
Fax : (012) 336-7399
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2. DESCRIPTION, EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY:

The propose activity is the construction of infrastructure components of the Groot Letaba River Water Development in the Tzaneen area. A new dam (Nwamitwa dam) is proposed in the Groot Letaba River, downstream of the confluence of the Nwanedzi River. The dam wall could be up to 36m high and have a gross storage capacity of 144 million m³.

3. DECISION

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006 I hereby exempt –

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) from consideration of a portion of the public participation process for the above mentioned project.

4. PROVISION OF REGULATIONS FROM WHICH EXEMPTION IS GRANTED

4.1 The DWAF is hereby exempted in terms of regulation 51 of the EIA Regulations, 2006 from a provision of the public participation process for the proposed development in order to meet the requirements of Section 56 (2) (b) (ii) of the EIA Regulations, 2006.

4.2 The DWAF are exempted from regulation 56 (2) (b) (i) and (ii), chapter 6 of GN No. R 385 of 21 April 2006. The regulation reads as follows:

Regulation 56 (2) The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any guidelines applicable to public participation and must give

notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public participation by –

- (b) giving written notice to –
 - (i) the owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
 - (ii) the owners and occupiers of land within 100 meters of the boundary of the site or alternative site who are or may be directly affected by the activity.

5. KEY FACTORS FOR THE DECISION

- a) The propose project is a linear development which traverses farms and tribal land.
- b) The extent of the public participation which was already undertaken by the consultant before the exemption application, has been comprehensive.
- c) The applicant will undertake to fulfill all of the other public participation provisions (i.e. announcing the project in a local newspaper, erecting site notices). In order to ensure that all potential I&AP's are notified of the proposed development.
- d) All potential I&AP's will be notified of the proposed development and the granting of exemption from the abovementioned provision of public participation will not adversely affect the rights of I&AP's or jeopardize the project in any way.

6. EXPIRY DATE FOR EXEMPTION

This exemption is only valid for the duration of the Scoping and EIR process of this project.

7. CONDITIONS

7.1 Project Specific Conditions

- 7.1.1 The exemption refers only to the activities as specified and described below:
 - A provision of the public participation process for the proposed construction of the infrastructure components (for those along the proposed pipeline routes) of the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP); Tzaneen: Limpopo Province.
- 7.1.2 The Municipal councillor, Tribal Authority or any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area in which the site is situated must be notified of the proposed project.

7.1.3 The municipality which has jurisdiction in the area must be notified of the proposed project.


7.2 General Conditions

7.2.1 An appeal may be lodged against this decision in terms of Chapter 7 of Government Notice 385 of 3 July 2006.

7.2.2 This exemption may be reviewed by this department in terms of Regulation 54 of Government Notice 385 of 3 July 2006.

7.2.3 The Department reserves the right to amend or withdraw this exemption in pursuance of the protection of the environment.

Yours sincerely.



Ms Nosipho Jezile-Ngcaba
Director-General

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Letter Signed by: Ms Lize McCourt

Designation: Chief-Director - Environmental Impact Management

Date: 18/8/08

CC:
Mr M van Veen
Ms A Odendaal

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's
GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLEWaP)
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

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6 December 2007

Mrs Dorcus Molomo

Rural Women's Initiative N. Province
P O Box 4538
POLOKWANE
0700

Dear Mrs Molomo

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) (12/12/20/978): PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLEWaP)

- **Minutes of public meetings/open houses held in October 2007 available**
- **Final Scoping Report and Issues and Response Report available**

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to the many stakeholders and organizations that are participating in the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. We would like to thank all the stakeholders who responded to our last correspondence by either requesting a copy of the Draft Scoping Report and/or it's Summary and/or attending one of the two public meetings held in the area. We appreciate stakeholders' efforts to submit their comments on the Draft Scoping Report within the comment period, which started on Wednesday, 3 October and ended on Wednesday, 31 October 2007.

Now that the comment period has closed, we would like to advise you of the availability of the minutes of the meetings held on 12 and 13 October 2007 and of the Final Scoping Report and the updated Issues and Response Report.

Minutes of the public meetings available

The purpose of the public meetings held on 12 and 13 October 2007 was to present the contents of the Draft Scoping Report to stakeholders in order to provide them with an opportunity to confirm that issues raised during the scoping phase of the EIA have been considered, and to comment on the proposed terms of references for the specialists studies.


All issues arising during the public meetings have been captured in the minutes and also in the updated Issues and Response Report, that will accompany the Final Scoping Report.

Final Scoping Report with an updated Issues and Response Report

Every comment received during the scoping phase of the EIA process has been responded to in the comprehensive Issues and Response Report, which is appended to the Scoping Report, to assist stakeholders to see how their comments will be considered in the next phase of the EIA, and for the information of the environmental authorities. The Final Scoping Report will be submitted to the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for their review and decision on the impact assessment phase of the EIA.

Stakeholders who would like a copy of the Final Scoping Report should contact the Public Participation Office who will gladly supply copies of the requested reports; alternatively stakeholders can visit the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's Web site (www.dwaf.gov.za/projects/Grootletaba).

Yours sincerely



ANELLE ODENDAAL
EIA Public Participation Office

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (12/12/20/978) FOR THE GROOT LETABA RIVER
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP) INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS

FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

Issues and Response Report

Version 3

Accompanying the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report

This report presents all comments received by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during the Announcement, Scoping and the beginning of the Impact Assessment Phases of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's Groot Letaba River Water Development Project (GLeWaP) up to September 2008. Version one of the Issues and Response Report was presented as an Appendix to the Draft Scoping Report and its Summary Reports. Version 2 of the Issues and Response Report presented issues and comments received during the Scoping Phase. Version two was appended to the Final Scoping Report. Version 3 represents further issues and especially updated responses linked to the content of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Specialist Studies that were conducted during the Impact Assessment Phase.

Issues received in languages other than English (mainly Sepedi, XiTsonga and Afrikaans) were translated and are presented in this report in English.

APPRECIATION FOR PARTICIPATION BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APS)

Many I&APs have participated actively during the EIA process to date by attending meetings, and by taking the time to prepare written submissions. I&APs contributed considerable local knowledge, and contributed information on previous studies done in the area. Many also hosted members of the EIA team in their homes or offices, and showed them around the area. The EIA team wishes to express sincere appreciation for these efforts by I&APs.

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ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
1. ISSUES RELATED TO THE OVERALL NEED FOR AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT			
a. That stakeholders should stay positive, since all will benefit by the proposed dam.	Johannes Hendrik (Boela) Bruwer, Landowner Eureka LT 564 portion 14.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.
b. That stakeholders strongly support the building of the proposed dam. It is believed that a comprehensive study, covering all aspects was already conducted previously.	Member of the Letaba Water User Association.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.
c. That stakeholders will benefit by the project and that the implementation of the project should progress faster. The work plan should be changed to fast track the implementation of the project.	Samson Ngobeni, Hoshane Noel Nwamitwa, Daniel Mathye, Oris Mgobeni, Macson Hlahleni, residents of Nwamitwa village. Duke Modjadji, Department of Finance and Economic Development, Polokwane. Ms Olivia Phenyane, Embroidery Shop, Karoos Farm. Councillor RR Selomo, Greater Tzaneen Municipality.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007. Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team. Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	The project team is sympathetic to the requests to fast track the implementation of the proposed project, however the project may not proceed without the necessary environmental authorisation, financial arrangements and a formal decision by the DWAF. Water might be stored in the dam before the final completion of the construction of the dam – response by Bob Pullen, BKS.
d. That while the Department of Agriculture is concerned about the loss of land due to the proposed project, the department is positively supporting the project in anticipation for the sustainable development of agriculture in the area.	Foletji Mahlakoane, National Department of Agriculture, LUSM, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.
e. "That water makes everything happen".	Raison Khosa, resident Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted.
f. That the construction of the GLeWaP is supported, since bulk water supply is needed to accommodate the villages in the area.	Ms Masedi Clarenace Manyama, Greater Letaba Municipality, Ward 12 councillor.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Noted.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
g. That the dam is overdue and the process must be completed in the shortest possible time.	BC (Burgert) van Rooyen, Group 91 Export.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted. See response to 1(c).
h. That it is important to build the proposed dam for economic and social development, to reduce poverty and to benefit tourism in the area.	MR (Marc-Anthony Ricardo) Williams, DWAF. Ms Maria Nkhensani Mhlongo, Xiholo village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet). Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Noted.
i. That the project will help people to get clean water and the people around the dam will benefit.	AE (Alingan Ephraim) Hlungwani, National African Farmers Union. Mr and Mrs Ngobeni, Nkambako Old Stands Village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet). Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	Noted.
j. That the project seems viable in the light of the present water situation of drought and scarcity of water in South Africa.	LL (Lekgola) Ramalepe, BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.

2. ISSUES RELATED TO WATER

2.1 Issues related to water rights and water allocation

a. That clarity is required in terms of water allocation to farmers: how will emerging black farmers get water rights because there was no water provision for them? Will water rights or licences be accompanied by a farm acquired in future? Land without water does not help emerging farmers.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa and Member of Parliament. Mr Hlamalani Khosa, Nwamitwa village and Mr Daniel Mathye, member of the Nwamitwa Community Policing Forum.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	A licence is not needed to continue with an existing lawful use authorised by previous legislation until the responsible authority requires that a person claiming to have such an entitlement applies for a licence. If a person could not use the water he is entitled to during the qualifying period the National Water Act provides that such a use could under certain circumstances be declared an existing lawful use. The Department's Water Allocation Reform programme pays particular attention to equitable distribution of water and emerging black farmers who did not receive their water for farming are advised to apply for their allocations to be declared as existing lawful use.
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ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
			<p>Allowance was made in the hydrological analyses to include this as a usage. Irrigable land will have to be identified on which this water may be used.</p> <p>Implementation of the project with a new major storage dam will make it possible to better manage the water available for irrigation. While the GLeWaP Bridging Studies deals with water availability for the different uses in each reach of river, licencing and monitoring of abstractions (such as for irrigation) is a responsibility and function that must follow in the operation of the project. Reviewing of water use authorisations is a major undertaking that has commenced under the direction of the DWAF Regional Office, Polokwane.</p> <p>The licencing processes include validation and verification of present lawful uses, implementation of the Reserve, implementation of planning for the GLeWaP and attention to the relevant policies consistent with the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998.</p> <p>A number of factors specifically relevant to the GLeWaP such as the accommodation of emerging, resource-poor farmers and the replacement of productive citrus orchards (and other irrigated crops) affected by the proposed new dam, have important policy implications. Policy proposals are being formulated for approval to enable the GLeWaP to be implemented as planned.</p>
b. That although farmers downstream of the Letaba River had water rights, they could never access the water due to poor assurance of supply.	Gilbert Mculu, Rainbow Emerging Commercial Farmers Union, Tzaneen.	Attended meeting at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association on 31 July 2007.	See response to 2.1 (a)
c. That some people are allocated more water than what they can optimally use. This may result into water wastage and it was requested that the matter be investigated to ensure fair allocation of water.	Mr Timbali, resident Nwamitwa village.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	See Response to 2.1 (a). Licencing procedures include the identification of unutilized water rights from the previous riparian right system and the promotion of efficient and optimal water use. Licencing of water use for irrigation is a mechanism for the reallocation of water resources to achieve policy and development objectives in terms of the National Water Act.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
d. That equal distribution and allocation of water be considered when the proposed project is implemented.	Anna Mandlakazi, resident Nwamitwa village and Nghuyuzo Masilana, DWAF, Giyani and Magapu Phineas Lekoana, Department of Local Government and Housing, Limpopo, Lebowakgomo.	Written submissions (BID comment sheet) and Anna Mandlakazi attended a meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	See responses 2.1 (a) and 2.1(c)
e. That currently water is drawn from the Letaba River and from the Letaba South irrigation system canal via a servitude private pipeline – how will water rights be dealt with in terms of the proposed new development?	Johan and Horst Gubitz, Kallie Erasmus, Corrie Venter and Willie Mulder, landowners.	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.</p> <p>Telephonic conversation in response to the DSR.</p>	See Responses to 2.1 (a) and 2.1 (c). Existing water distribution infrastructure (ie canals and pipelines) will as far as possible be retained for operations that are licenced in future. This applies to communal and private facilities. In many cases changes will be necessary to ensure continued supply of irrigation water to existing orchards and to orchards that may replace those lost in the dam basin. Each case will be attended to on its own merits and the cost implications must be included in the negotiation of compensation for the loss of rights associated with land to be acquired for the project. It is recognized that irrigation systems rely to a large extent on private farm dams. This system will be required in future and arrangements will be necessary to provide access to water from the existing canal systems, from the dam basin or from the outlets of the dam to supply the farm dams. Practical considerations affecting operation of the system such as ownership, responsibility for control and maintenance, and cost must be examined in detail.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
f. That servitude private pipelines might be under water if the proposed dam is constructed – how will landowners be affected in terms of their water rights? The timing of when such pipelines will be removed is critical to ensure no interruption in our farming activities – may we ask for detailed planning?	Johan and Horst Gubitz, landowners.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007. Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of a public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	See Response to 2.1 (e). Reinstatement of the irrigation system on each property must be attended to individually and this detailed planning can commence only when the project is approved for implementation. The detailed planning must take place when land acquisition procedures can commence. Provision for continued irrigation in future will complicate estimation of compensation payable for the land required for the project
g. That the river front of Farm Janetsi may be lost if proposed development continues – will it be possible to pump directly from the new proposed dam?	Johan and Horst Gubitz, landowners.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	See Responses to 2.1 (e) and 2.1 (f). The installation of private pump installations in a dam basin, where the water level fluctuates over a wide range, is usually resisted because of the difficulties encountered with operation and maintenance. Technically, abstraction directly from the dam basin is one option that must be considered together with other options. Each case must be considered on merit.
h. That clarity must be provided whether present water allocations will be affected.	Edward Vorster, Landowner and several other landowners.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007. Attended public meeting on 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.	See Responses to 2.1 (a), 2.1 (c) and 2.1 (e).
i. That clarity is needed on how sources of ground water will be compensated for that might possibly be under water should the proposed dam continue.	Willie Muller, Landowner. Jacobus du Toit . Bella Ombre, Kallie Erasmus, Corrie Venter and Willier Mulder landowners.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007 and the meeting held at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association on 31 July 2007. Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	Where boreholes are used to abstract groundwater for augmenting supplies from the river system and are lost when land is acquired for the project, compensation will be payable if a replacement source can not be arranged.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
j. That clarity must be provided for the compensation of dams on private land that might be lost due to the proposed project.	Koos de Nysschen, Landowner.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	See responses to 2.1 (e) and (f). Land acquisition for actual losses will be undertaken by DWAF in terms of the Expropriation Act. Losses associated with private dams that cannot be replaced will be dealt with in this way.
k. That water for irrigation is currently being sourced from the river and that clarity is needed on how water rights will be handled in future?	Kallie Erasmus, Landowner.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	See responses to 2.1 (a), 2.1 (e) and 2.1 (f).
l. That clarity be provided whether full water allocation will be kept even in cases where only part of your farm land is under water?	Unknown participant.	Attended meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007.	See responses to 2.1 (a), 2.1 (c), 2.1 (e) and 2.1 (f).
m. How will water in the canal be channelled to reach the orchards of La Motte – after the proposed construction of the dam the water distribution network on the farm will be disrupted.	Mr Koos de Nysschen, Landowner.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	See responses to 2.1 (e) and 2.1 (f).
n. Will water be allocated for the ecology from the proposed dam as it is now being done from Tzaneen Dam?	Dr TK (Thomas) Gyedu-Ababio, Kruger National Park.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is legally obliged to implement the Reserve, which includes water for ecological functioning, in the catchment. One of the motivations for the proposed new dam at the site known as Nwamitwa is to improve the Department's ability to exercise this responsibility. The Reserve requirements will be considered in the design of the proposed dam, the allocation of water, and the operation of the system as a whole.
o. Will the proposed raising of Tzaneen Dam decrease the frequency of water restrictions?	Louise Agenbag, Tzaneen resident	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The proposal to raise Tzaneen Dam was motivated by the benefits to be gained from reducing the frequency, intensity and duration of future restrictions on water made available for irrigation. The GLeWaP Bridging Studies have confirmed that raising of the dam could equally be used to increase the water available for primary use at Tzaneen and surrounding areas. A reallocation of resources is necessary to meet present and future needs in all water use sectors and the optimal use of Tzaneen Dam (and all other dams in the system) is essential.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
p. That clarity must be provided whether the proposed dam will alleviate pressure on the Tzaneen Dam and whether the existing quotas will be taken over from the Tzaneen Dam.	Jan de Lang, Greater Tzaneen, Chamber of Business.	Attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	The proposed dam will create an additional management tool to regulate the flow of water as far as the border with Mozambique. The system of operating rules will be improved significantly.
2.2 2.2 Issues related to water supply and services			
a. That pipeline networks were installed for water supply in the villages but there is no water flowing regularly in them. People in the villages still struggle to get water.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament and Mr Timbali, resident of Nwamitwa village. Mr Daniel Mathye, member of the Community Policing Forum, Nwamitwa. Councillor Emily Ramolefo.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa. Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	Positive liaison has been set up with Water Services Authorities to address the matter. A Water Services Technical Working Group was established between DWAF, the Study Team Specialists and the various municipalities in the project area to specifically discuss and plan for water supply to villages in the area.
b. That water for agricultural purposes should be considered.	Werner Booysen, Agri Limpopo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	Improvement of the allocation and use of water from the Groot Letaba River system is one of the main objectives of the GLeWaP and is a core consideration in all investigations. It is recognized that irrigated agriculture is the main driver of the regional economy.
c. That the demand for water in 2020 will be double what is predicted by the presentation and there is a need to review the situation since budgets were approved for infrastructure development that will demand for a greater supply of water.	Duke Modjadji, Department of Finance and Economic Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	See response to 2.2 (a). Alignment is being sought between provincial economic planning, municipal IDP's and the GLeWaP. A Technical Working Group on Water Services was established for this purpose.
d. That the expectation is that the proposed project will bring water to communities for domestic and agricultural use.	TT Shisinga, Raison Khosa, Daniel Mathye, Stanley Baloyi, Thomas Mathebula, Anna Mandlakazi, Ernest Makansi Risaba, Daniel Mathye, Samson Namwitwa, residents of Nwamitwa village. Abbey Shidudla Ndhlovu, Nwamitwa Farm.	Written submissions (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Correct – in line with project objectives. Quantities confirmed in Technical Study Module.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
e. That water should be provided to every household in the area (Greater Tzaneen area).	Sophie Mongwe, resident of Mandlakazi village. Sasekani Ngomane, ANCE Youth League, Nwamitwa. Mrs Makhawukane Ngobeni. Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Written submission (DSR comment sheet). Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	See response to 2.2 (a). Referred to Water Service Authorities, for inclusion in WSDPs. GLeWaP proposes to improve bulk supplies.
f. That clarity must be provided on the terms for the 'development of other bulk water supply infrastructure' as per the presentations.	Andrew Mongwe, Mabunda Farmers Co-operative.	Attended a meeting at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association in Tzaneen, 31 July 2007.	See response to 2.2 (a).
g. That Tivani (Pty) Limited is the holder of a registered prospecting right on the farm Mohlab's Location 567 LT, District Mopani, Limpopo. The present prospecting operations being conducted on the property indicate that mining operations will require a substantial supply of water.	TA Knobel, Tivani (Pty) Ltd, Parktown, Johannesburg.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Referred to Project Coordinator to obtain firm information on future water requirements for this as well as other planned mining undertakings.
h. That it be explained how this project will affect the water supply and water rights from the Letaba River.	Licence Trust, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See response to 2.1 (a).
i. That information be supplied about the impact of this proposed project on future water supply to the whole area and its inhabitants, also downstream of the dam.	RJ (Roelf) du Plooy, Old Mutual, Phalaborwa.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The intention of the project is to improve the Water Service Provider's ability to provide water to the area and its inhabitants. The potential impact downstream of the dam is addressed in Chapters 9 and 11 of the Draft EIAR, and in the Water Quality, Sedimentation and Aquatic Ecology Specialist Studies. Issue to be clarified in Technical Study Module (TSM).

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
j. That it was asked who will be responsible for water services to communities.	Unknown participant.	Attended meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007.	See response to 2.2 (a). It is a joint responsibility. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: Directorate Options Analysis has taken responsibility now for the planning of bulk water supplies to reservoirs. The municipalities will be responsible to take the reticulation function further to ensure that communities do have water. There is a possibility that a regional operator be appointed/established for the management of the services.
k. That bulk water supply and further reticulation be investigated.	Willie Fratter, Lepelle Northern Water, Haenertsburg.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	See response to 2.2 (a). Bulk supply planning included in Technical Study Module. Reticulation of domestic supplies is a municipal function.
l. That the proposed and approved township of 2 000 erven on Janetsi farm portion 3 will most likely be dependent on water supply from the Letaba River – will DWAF supply water to this area?	Johan and Horst Gubitz, Landowners.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Domestic water supplies are the responsibility of municipalities. Bulk supplies would be from an upgrade of the water treatment works.
m. That it is expected that the proposed project will bring about stable water supply for domestic and industrial needs.	Maria Hendricks, Blue Sands Trading, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.
n. That people are breaking water supply pipelines, throw dead animals in water supply networks, rivers and streams and that such actions should be punished, since water supply to villages is affected by such actions.	Denderemuka Daniel Rikhotso, Nwamitwa resident.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Agreed. Any acts of vandalism should be reported to the responsible local authority.
o. Will water come to villages directly from DWAF or will it come from the municipalities?	Mr Sam Kubayi, SANCO.	Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	It is proposed that the dam will supply water in bulk to municipalities to deliver to villages.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
2.3 2.3 Issues related to the ecological reserve and water quality			
a. That the ecological reserve is immediately implemented and monitored – pre, during and post development monitoring of the water quality and riverine ecology both up and downstream of the dam.	MK (Mick) Angliss, Limpopo Dept Economic Dev, Env & Tourism.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The implementation of the Reserve is a complex process in which various aspects such as Basic Human Needs, Ecological Water Requirements, and Social and Economic Impacts of adjustments to allocations must be considered. A Preliminary Reserve has been determined and is factored in when applications for new licences are considered. Registration (completed), Validation (initiated) and Verification (initiated) of water use are further steps towards implementation of the Reserve. The requirements of the Preliminary Reserve were provided for in the hydrological analyses.
b. That all parties recognise from the outset that it is insufficient to state that the “ecological Reserve will be maintained”. Clarity must be obtained on why existing ecological reserves of water are not being maintained (e.g. in the Olifant’s River system even before construction of the De Hoop Dam, and in the Nyl River system and if this cannot be undertaken then this must be regarded as a fatal flaw.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See response to 2.3 (a).
c. That the ecological reserve and downstream users be considered.	Dr TK (Thomas) Gyedu-Ababio, Kruger National Park.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See 2.1 (n), Chapters 9 and 11 of the DEIAR and the Aquatic Ecology Specialist Study.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
d. That allocations for the Kruger National Park (KNP) and the allocations for the ecological reserve from the Tzaneen Dam will be affected by the proposed Nwamitwa Dam.	Dr TK (Thomas) Gyedu-Ababio, Kruger National Park. Ms Louise Agenbag, Tzaneen resident	Written submission (BID comment sheet). Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See 2.1 (n), Chapters 9 and 11 of the DEIAR and the Aquatic Ecology Specialist Study. Effective water conservation and demand management systems can contribute to the increased availability of water and must be pursued. However, estimates indicate that even optimistic projections will fall short of providing sufficient water to meet the requirements. If an optimistic 20% reduction in water requirements in domestic use is achieved as a result of water conservation and demand management initiatives in the long term, this could decrease the need for new water supplies by about 8 million m ³ per annum. This is far less than the objective set for this project. Also see DEIR Chapter 4.
e. That pollution of the water from the informal settlement area runs into the river through the Tzaneen Dam and it is affecting the quality of the existing water.	Jan de Lang, Greater Tzaneen Chamber of Business.	Attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	That the issues will be taken up with Mr Matukane, DWAF Regional Office.
2.4 2.4 Issues related to water flow / quantity			
a. That it was asked to what degree the proposed construction of the dam will increase evaporation losses in the river system.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	Evaporation losses is a known phenomenon and it is standard procedure in the planning stage to provide for such losses. This is addressed in the Technical Study Module in the hydrological system modelling.
b. Will streamflow increase or decrease with the proposed new dam, adding that any changes in streamflow will have impacts on storks, freshwater mussels, hippo, crocodile, and birds, such as Pell's Fishing Owl, in the nature reserve.	Ms Henriette Ferreira from the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve.	Attending a public meeting on 12 \october 2007, Tzaneen.	The dam would be operated to intercept water for storage during high flow events, whilst low flows would be routed through the dam and released at the outlet works. The ecological reserve in the river should ensure that the species mentioned are not affected. Streamflow could decrease due to more water users having access to water but flow will be better regulated and therefore the ecological Reserve should be stable. Consumptive use would not impact on the ecological Reserve of the river.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
c. The BID refers to water conservation and demand management as well as recycling and reuse of water. What specific measures are being implemented in this regard in the project area? Does DWAF have an official programme to address these water saving actions? As local resident the stakeholder is not aware of any such programmes in her area.	Louise Agenbag, Tzaneen resident	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See Chapter 3.1 in the Scoping Report. Effective water conservation and demand management systems can contribute to the increased availability of water and must be pursued. However, estimates indicate that even optimistic projections will fall short of providing sufficient water to meet the requirements. If an optimistic 20% reduction in water requirements in domestic use is achieved as a result of water conservation and demand management initiatives in the long term, this could decrease the need for new water supplies by about 8 million m ³ per annum. This is far less than the objectives set for this project.
d. That Nodweni dam / weir is not mentioned when presentations refer to dams in the river system.	Sam Malatji, BaPhalaborwa Municipality.	Attendance at a meeting in Giyani at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	Nodweni is a weir and does not have capacity to store water from high flow events such as the Tzaneen Dam by example. This and other weirs were built for operational reasons to regulate flow in the river system. It will maintain its functions as a weir in the operating system. The weir stores water mainly from releases made from upstream dams (currently Tzaneen Dam). Water is released into the Letaba River to flow to the Kruger National Park.
3. ISSUES RELATED TO ACCESS AND ROAD REALIGNMENT			
a. That the alignment of the roads will make access for labourers and workers very difficult – how will they travel to their work places which might be on the other side of the proposed dam?	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	This issue was taken into account when evaluating the project alternatives (Chapter 4 in the EIA Report) and has been considered in Chapters 9 and 11 of the EIA Report as well as the Traffic and Social Impact Assessments.
b. That the distance from homes and work places will increase and that it will result in additional costs for transport. Subsidisation for transport need to be considered.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	See 3 (a)

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
c. That early / timeous communication with villagers take place so that proper planning can be done to ensure that should relocation have to take place, access to work places and Tzaneen be considered and addressed. Presently the distance from Nwamitwa to Tzaneen is approximately 39km and if relocation will take place, the distance will increase.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	See 3 (a).
d. That issues of transportation and access should be thoroughly investigated as it might affect farm workers in terms of production and transport arrangements. Most farm workers travel from their homes to farms where they work on a daily basis. Access is also important to schoolchildren – when existing rivers are full, children miss a school day, with the proposed dam the problem might increase.	BC (Burgert) van Rooyen, Group 91 Export. Mr Ngobeni, Ms Mashele and Mr Nkuna, Nkambako village and Rwanda village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See 3 (a).
e. That farmers down stream should be involved with the design and planning of road realignment.	Piet Vorster, Chairperson - Constantia Farmers' Union, Letsitele and several other members of the union.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007. Attendance at a public meeting 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.	Noted. See 3(a).
f. That information must be supplied about how the D1267 Road will be realigned.	P (Peter) Faul, Landowner, Riverside.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	See Figure 3.8 in the Draft EIA Report.
g. That if the project involves the movement of a community it will impact on the services that the Department of Health and related organisations are delivering (clinics). Therefore Health needs to be informed should this happen. Also with regards to roads as it impacts on emergency services.	Dr Matome Masipa, Department of Health and Social Development, Limpopo.	Attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Noted. The project will not require the relocation of a community.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
h. Where the Eiland road might be affected by the dam, the road should not be re-aligned but a soil dam wall should be considered to accommodate the current alignment. This will decrease travelling distance. It is not easy to steer tractors round sharp bends, which will be a reality should soil dams not be possible.	Some of the landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See 3 (a).
i. That the proposed road re-alignment will result in an increase in traffic to Nwamitwa. Already there are too many accidents. A traffic light and speed bumps will have to be considered.	Some of the landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See 3 (a).
j. That it should be considered that the gravel road from Mandakhazi to Deerpark be tarred.	Some of the landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	Upgrading of roads is outside the scope of the GLeWaP. It should be taken up directly with the municipality and the Roads Agency Limpopo.
k. That the re-alignment could include tarring the road from Msipane Health Centre to the road that is being tarred between Nwamitwa and ka Mvale.	Some of the landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See response to 3 (j).
l. That no new roads should be built near existing houses, as this will negatively impact on peace and quiet.	Some of the landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See 3 (a). Road re-alignment alternative 3 was not recommended by the EIA team based partially on the probable noise impact.
m. That all encroachment on provincial road reserves must be approved by the Limpopo Roads Agency before work is carried out within the road reserves.	Mbhazima Thomas Shivambu, Roads Agency Limpopo, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Referred to the Technical Study Module for the conceptual design of road relocations.
n. That the R529 should be re-aligned on an existing servitude road on La Gratitude North towards the D1292 and join between Karibu and De Nysschen – only one bridge has to be built over Taganashoek River. This option will have the least effect on the orchards on La Gratitude , Riverside, Taganashoek and Janetsi. As a second alternative: No change to the road, only use the existing Letsitele Road.	Mr Peter Faul, Landowner, Riverside 514 LT and La Gratitude 28. Mr Koos de Nysschen, landowner.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	Noted. This suggestion was included as road re-alignment alternative 3 as indicated on Figure 3.11.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
o. That Constantia farmers will be severely effected by the re-alignment of roads – please include us in the planning process.	Mr Pieter Voster, Chairman, Constantia Farmers Association (Agri-Letaba), Letsitele.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	Several meetings had been held with organised agriculture and representatives of the farming communities to involve stakeholders in the planning process. In the Agricultural Technical Working Group matters such as this were deliberated on in more detail.
4. ISSUES RELATED TO INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE			
a. That a healthy relationship should be established between the municipalities and residents of Nwamitwa to ensure water supply to stakeholders.	Oris Mgobeni, Macson Hlahleni, residents of Nwamitwa village. Maria Nkhensani Mhlongo, Xihoko village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Referred to municipalities. The GLeWaP Project Steering Committee has been successful in bringing together stakeholders from Nwamitwa and the municipalities to discuss local needs.
b. That all sectors of society and stakeholders should work collectively for the success of the proposed project.	Ndhuma Mkhari, Ward 13 Councillor for Greater Tzaneen Municipality and Lunch Maswazi Maweni, resident of Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted.
c. Will funds for the construction of the dam come from water users or government?	Mr John van Zetten, Tivani Pty (Ltd).	Attendance at a public meeting on 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.	The total cost of the dam cannot be transferred to the users and therefore government will be the main funding partner of the dam. However, costs will be recovered from payments for water use licences and rates in pricing strategy.
d. Which government body issues a water use licence to the Department, seeing that the Department is the implementing agent for the proposed project and cannot issue a water use licence to itself.	Ms Shoni Tshivhase, Road Agency Limpopo.	Attendance at a public meeting on 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.	The Minister has authority to construct Government Waterworks (GWW) and no licence is therefore required. Unless it is an emergency or minor scheme, the Minister must publish her intention to construct a GWW and give interested and affected parties opportunity to comment. She must consider comments before construction starts.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
e. That the project should be integrated into the various local municipal and provincial IDPs and Growth and Development Strategies.	<p>Nghuyyuza Masilana, DWAF, Giyani.</p> <p>Willie Fratter, Lepelle Northern Water, Haenertsburg 2007.</p> <p>Duke Modjadji, Department of Finance and Economic Development, Polokwane.</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.</p> <p>Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.</p>	Noted.
5. ISSUES RELATED TO RELOCATION / LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION			
a. How will landowners be compensated for income loss?	Kallie Erasmus, Willie Mulder, Corrie Venter, Landowners.	Telephonic conversation in response to the DRS.	Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken by the Department in the manner prescribed by relevant legislation (i.e. the Expropriation Act) and the registered owner will receive market value for the land as compensation, plus a solatium, plus actual financial loss, which will put the person in a position to buy land of similar value elsewhere.
b. When will landowners be compensated for income loss? The planning in terms of these matters is critically important.	Kallie Erasmus, Willie Mulder, Corrie Venter, Landowners.	Telephonic conversation in response to the DRS.	The process of compensation can only commence once the project has been authorized and approved by the Minister. The need for appropriate timing of compensation has been forwarded to the DWAF. Also see response to 5 (a).
c. That clarity is needed in terms of which communities are going to be directly affected by the project and where will they be relocated or moved to?	<p>Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament.</p> <p>Mr Nkuna, Miss Mashele and Mr Ngobeni, Nkambako and Rwanda villages.</p> <p>Ms Louise Agenbag, Tzaneen resident</p>	<p>Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p> <p>Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	No communities are expected to be relocated as a result of this project. See the Social Specialist Study for more detail.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
<p>d. That concerns were expressed in terms of what will happen to ancestral graves in the project area should the graves have to be removed.</p> <p>Part of the area for the proposed dam construction could submerge traditional and ancestral land of great value to the people and also that people reside in that area. Ruins, gravesites, and other places of importance, such as places of worship, could be affected by the construction of the dam. Mr Ramalepe requested an opportunity to show the EIA team the location of the mentioned sites. Mr Ramalepe added that the communities of the area did not have the opportunity to identify graves when the Tzaneen Dam was built and that there were still graves submerged in the dam.</p>	<p>Mr and Mrs Nkuna, Rwanda village.</p> <p>Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe, BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association.</p>	<p>Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.</p> <p>Attendance at the public meeting on 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.</p>	<p>The significance of the impact on graves has been determined in the Cultural Heritage Specialist Study project (Annexure J to the Draft EIA Report). The EIA team contacted and consulted Mr Ramalepe during the specialist investigations. All graves will be identified in the implementation phase of the project and the correct legal and cultural process for the relocation of graves that includes consultation with the closest relatives will be undertaken. Mr Ramalepe was satisfied with this approach.</p>
<p>e. That it was requested that the proposed acquisition process of commercial farming land be processed as soon as possible so that the affected land could be replaced ensuring that production is not lost.</p>	<p>BC (Burgert) van Rooyen, Group 91 Export.</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p>	<p>See response to 5 (a) and 5 (b). Land acquisition and compensation for actual losses will be undertaken by DWAF in terms of the Expropriation Act. This will commence as soon as the project has been approved.</p>
<p>f. That stakeholders living next to the dam should be relocated elsewhere to provide space for the construction of the dam.</p>	<p>TT Shisinga, Lunch Mswazi Maweni of Nkambako, Daniel Mathye – residents of Nwamitwa village and Khetane Amos Mongwe of the local Taxi Association.</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p>	<p>See response to 5 (c).</p>
<p>g. That relocation of stakeholders should go hand-in-hand with the building of houses, clinics, schools and recreational areas as required by the Constitution of the country.</p> <p>That directly affected residents and local communities be properly compensated.</p>	<p>Samson Nwamitwa, resident Nwamitwa village.</p> <p>Isaac Makatu, DEAT (Mopani).</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	<p>See response to 5 (a) and 5 (c).</p>
<p>h. That farms will be divided by the proposed dam. Some will need a servitude road to reach parts of the farm. Logistical and economical impacts must be addressed and mitigated to ensure the economical viability of operations.</p>	<p>Some landowners in the project area.</p>	<p>Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.</p>	<p>See response to 5 (a) and 5 (e).</p>

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
i. That farm size or distance between small parts may make farming unviable or unmanageable (e.g. location of packing shed, distance that can be travelled by tractors, cost of acquiring and maintaining large trucks as an alternative to tractors).	Some landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See response to 5 (a). The DWAF will compile a Compensation and Development Plan that will consider all impacted parties in accordance with the relevant legislation. Also see "boxes" 7.1 and 9.3 in the DEIR.
j. That time is required and assistance to implement all the changes as a result of the dam (e.g. build new dams, boreholes, build new packing sheds, planting new orchards). Should be compensated for loss of income as a result. Will need assistance (practical physical and financial) to replace and relocate facilities.	Some landowners in the project area.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	See response to 5 (a) and 5 (b) and 5 (e).
k. What will the effect of the project be on farms with successful land claims; i.e. in cases where land claims have been gazetted. Farmers still live on the land but are not allowed to plant or construct any buildings. How will these farmers be affected by the compensation and relocation process.	Mr Gerhard Vorster, landowner and representing Laeveld Sitrus: Groot Letaba Sentraal Boerevereeniging.	Attending a public meeting on 12 October 2007, Tzaneen.	Additional pressure for relocation of residents of the proposed dam area could mean that the compensation and relocation process will be accelerated. The project team has had positive dealings with the Land Claims Commissioner for the Limpopo Province with the purpose of coordinating the relocation and compensation process.
l. That a relocation action plan be considered.	F J (Felix) Smith, DWAF.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See response to 5 (a). The DWAF will compile a Compensation and Development Plan that will consider all impacted parties in accordance with the relevant legislation. Also see "boxes" 7.1 and 9.3 in the DEIR.

6. ISSUES RELATED TO THE ECOLOGY (AQUATIC SPECIES, VEGETATION) AND CONSERVATION

a. That the movement of fish (the fish ladder) be considered.	Dr TK (Thomas) Gyedu-Ababio, Kruger National Park.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The aquatic specialist study has found that, based on the data available at the time of undertaking the EIA, the dam could potentially impact on the distribution and quantity of fish in the affected river. The recommendation from the EIA team is that either additional investigations need to be undertaken to gain a more certain understanding of the probable impact of the dam, or to construct a fish ladder that will enable fish migration as a precaution.
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ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
b. That it was enquired why ecological requirements incremented in tripled fold in the 2020 scenario that was presented.	Werner Booysen, Agri Limpopo.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	The scenario is based on data that was available during the 1998 feasibility study. A preliminary reserve was approved by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and the information will be updated with more recent information.
c. That the proposed project should improve the ecology along the river and the new proposed dam and should also focus on the protection of rare and sensitive fauna and flora in the proposed dam basin.	<p>Daniel Mathye, Thomas Mathebula, Stanley Baloyi, Samson Ngobeni (headman Valoyi Tribal Authority), Oris Mgobeni, Macson Hlahleni – resident Nwamitwa village.</p> <p>MK (Mick) Angliss, Limpopo Dept Economic Dev, Env & Tourism Ms CA (Chantal) Matthys, DWAF: WA&IU (Environment & Recreation).</p> <p>Isaac Makatu, DEAT (Mopani).</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p> <p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	Noted. One of the objectives of the project is to improve the Departments ability to manage the system in order to fulfil the ecological requirements of the system.
d. That the possible increase of invader plants species that might crowd out the indigenous riverine plants, congesting the water place be investigated.	Maria Hendricks, Blue Sands Trading, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The current situation under the full supply level is heavy infestation by numerous alien species. Please see the Aquatic Ecology Specialist, Annexure H to the Draft EIA Report, specifically sections 6-44 and 7-69 which includes recommending the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention of exotic vegetation encroachment during the pre-construction and construction phases as well as bi-annual identification and removal of exotic vegetation within the Nwamitwa Dam basin during the operational phase. • The translocation of red data or rare riparian plant species to alternative areas. • Prevention of exotic vegetation encroachment.
e. That the impact of the proposed new project be investigated on the ecosystem and biodiversity, aquatic habitat, functioning of species.	CA (Chantal) Matthys, DWAF: WA&IU (Environment & Recreation).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See the Aquatic Ecology Specialist Study: Annexure H to the Draft EIA Report.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
f. That botanical and zoological surveys are carried out with reference to the latest publication on fauna and flora distribution, particularly the latest VegMap. Attention must be paid to the possible occurrence of biodiversity hotspots in the area.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	This was done. See the Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Specialist Studies: Annexures B and H to the Draft EIA Report, See page 6-9 and Appendix 4d.
g. That the engineering proposal factor in the expected 20% reduction in rainfall predicted by Climate Change scientists. The EIA must explain how this reduction has been factored in.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The Environmental Assessment Practitioners consulted telephonically with Mr Chilis Dlamini of DEAT and Mr Chris Moseki at DWAF about the expected reduction in rainfall due to climate change. They indicated that at this stage the percentage reduction in rainfall due to climate change is not known at a local project level like for the Greater Tzaneen Municipality (N'wamitwa), Predicted global rainfall reduction cannot be projected directly down to a local level as some areas will have an increase and others a decrease in rainfall. These figures are not known. The Rainfall Runoff model makes provision for uncertainty that is accepted to accommodate these unknown variables..
h. That the riverine bush – recovery of wood should be considered.	JS (Johan) Barnard, Landowner.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See Chapter 4 of the Draft EIA Report.
i. That indigenous knowledge on natural trees around the proposed project area be undertaken for record purposes.	Andrew Tshivhase, DWAF – Forestry, Limpopo Region, Louis Trichardt.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The terrestrial ecologist employed the assistance of a local person knowledgeable, particularly in plants useful for medicinal purposes. See Terrestrial Ecology Specialist Study in Annexure B of the Draft EIA Report.
j. That the National DWAF – Forestry office is undertaking afforestation studies in Limpopo. Information from the studies might be helpful.	Andrew Tshivhase, DWAF – Forestry, Limpopo Region, Louis Trichardt.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. For attention in the water resource assessment.
k. That information is needed on whether the precious trees on the river bed will be utilised effectively?	Willie Muller, Landowner.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007 and the meeting held at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association on 31 July 2007.	This recommendation will be forwarded to the implementation team. The EIA recommends removing the orchards and Mopani bush from the basin for water quality impact reasons.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
l. That most of the dams in the study area are silted up as a result of erosion from the adjacent badly managed land. What will the positive impacts be of a new dam in terms of the siltation situation in the river system?	Foletji Mahlakoane, National Department of Agriculture, LUSM, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The impacts of the proposed Nwamitwa Dam on the sedimentation of the river is presented in Annexure M to the Draft EIA Report.
m. That mitigation should receive a high priority when protected species are removed.	Andrew Tshivhase, DWAF – Forestry, Limpopo Region, Louis Trichardt.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Please see the Terrestrial Ecology Specialist Study and Chapter 11 of the Draft EIA report.
n. The biodiversity offset mitigation measures for the Red Data, endemic and near endemic species that will be lost to the dam construction should be investigated.	Mr Wayne Hector, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria	Written submission (Final Scoping Report)	It is not believed that any offsets (e.g. in the form of establishing conservation areas elsewhere) are required for this project. Mitigation in the form of plant and animal rescue from affected areas, and the establishment of a holding nursery will, however, be recommended.
o. The Mean Annual Runoff that can support the downstream ecology should be investigated as the construction of the dam will alter stream flow and Mean Annual Runoff	Mr Wayne Hector, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria	Written submission (Final Scoping Report)	This is covered by the Reserve and addressed in the aquatic ecological specialist study.
p. Construction of the dam will have impact on aquatic species migratory routes and some might lose the spawning areas and habitat that support the critical stages of their life cycle e.g. the larval stage. Therefore migratory aquatic species should be investigated.	Mr Wayne Hector, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria	Written submission (Final Scoping Report)	This aspect is addressed in the aquatic ecological specialist study.
q. There is a need to study the effects of this dam to the ecological functions and character of the river downstream in the Kruger National Park, especially the impacts on the protected wild flora and fauna that are entirely dependent on the river system for survival.	Mr Wayne Hector, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria	Written submission (Final Scoping Report)	This is covered by the Reserve. When the Reserve is implemented and adhered to, the Kruger National Park will be adequately provided for.
r. That a license should be applied for to remove protected species in the proposed dam basin area.	Andrew Tshivhase, DWAF – Forestry, Limpopo Region, Louis Trichardt.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. This will form part of the implementation of the project.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
7. ISSUES RELATED TO THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAM			
a. That safety for the people staying close to the proposed dam site should be considered when constructing the dam, Precaution should be taken not to cause floods during construction.	Raison Khosa, resident Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Access control to the construction site is envisaged and should be respected by local residents. Further liaison between representatives of local communities and the construction team to take place during construction planning and construction. Natural floods cannot be managed. Downstream flooding during construction can only be lowered.
b. That dam safety should be addressed during construction and operation.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	The legally required dam safety requirements will be implemented in the design, construction and operation of the dam.
c. That it was asked whether it will be considered to clear the dam basin of vegetation before inundation.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	See Chapter 4 of the Draft EIA Report. The EAP recommends that for this dam the clearing of bushveld, trees and orchards be undertaken for water quality reasons.
d. That the effect on water quality as a result of pesticides and any other hazardous materials in the dam basin be investigated.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	Has been considered in the Water Quality Specialist Study Annexure A to the Draft EIA Report.
e. That whether the proposed construction of the dam will increase the likelihood of seismic activity in the area be investigated.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	Is considered by the Technical Study Module. Cases of similar and larger dams elsewhere shows little, if any likelihood of such effects.
f. That construction workers should stay in their own camp to avoid conflicts with local villagers.	Anonymous residents of Nwamitwa and Nkambako villages.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	The EIA was based on the assumption that construction workers will be housed at Letsitele or another existing residential area.
g. That the farm of the stakeholder is where the dam wall will be. What is the process that will be followed and from which side will development / construction start?	Dirk Venter, Landowner.	Attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	See response to 5 (a) and 5 (b). The land around the dam is required early in the process for entry roads etc and the land for the dam basin only later.
h. That action plans when the proposed dam might be in flood should be developed.	Piet Vorster, Chairperson - Constantia Farmers' Union, Letsitele.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Noted. Will be included in Dam Management Plan required by law.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
i. That information must be provided concerning the size of the dam as the farmers need to know whether the dam will affect them.	P (Peter) Faul, Landowner, Riverside.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	<p>The size of the dam will influence the cost, structure etc but the dam will be as small as possible with maximum benefit. At present a full supply level (FSL) of 479,5 mamsI with a storage capacity of 187 million m³ is envisaged.</p> <p>Several meetings had been held with organised agriculture and representatives of the farming communities to involve stakeholders in the planning process. In the Agricultural Technical Working Group matters such as this were deliberated in more detail.</p>
8. ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
a. That the social impacts that the project might have on the traditional structures as a result of the proposed project, for example the proposed relocation process be investigated.	Percy Mhinga, Limpopo Roads Agency, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	See the Social Specialist Study Annexure C to the Draft EIA Report..
b. That clarity must be provided whether the proposed dam will affect the "Tambaka" tribe.	Tengani Andrew Mongwe, Mabunda Farmers Co-op, Letsitele.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The Tambaka town is not affected by land requirements.
8.1 8.1 Issues related to employment creation			
a. That it is expected that the proposed project will create many job opportunities for local stakeholders to alleviate poverty in the area.	<p>Samson Ngobeni, Ndhuma Mkhari, Ward 13 Councillor of Greater Tzaneen Municipality.</p> <p>Stanley Baloyi, Rhutani Casswell Baloyi, David Mashadu Rapitsi, residents of Nwamitwa village.</p> <p>Princess Nomthetho, ANC Women's League, Nwamitwa.</p> <p>Ms Mokgadi Mmola, Greater Tzaneen Municipality.</p>	<p>Written submissions (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.</p> <p>Written submission (DSR comment sheet).</p> <p>Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.</p>	<p>Noted. Employment will be arranged through a labour desk with assistance of community representatives.</p> <p>See The Economic Specialist Study, Annexure D to the Draft EIA Report , for an indication of expected impacts.</p>

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
b. That people interested in job opportunities during the construction of the proposed dam should have a valid building certificate, security certificate and a driver's license.	Sophie Mongwe of Mandlakazi village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted. Will be referred to labour desk.
c. That job opportunities should be created for the Nwamitwa inhabitants.	Themba Ebby Mboweni, Spero Properties, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. See 8.1 (b).
d. That the socio-economic issues such as job creation, unemployment should be investigated.	Maria Hendricks, Blue Sands Trading, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Referred to Annexure C and D of the Draft EIA Report and Labour Desk.
e. That contract workers be monitored carefully to avoid issues such as an increase of HIV/AIDS in the area.	Anonymous residents, Nkambako village.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	The issue is assessed in the Health Specialists Study, Annexure K to the Draft EIA Report.
f. That concerns were raised whether existing farm workers will lose their jobs, if the proposed dam may result in taking away productive farm lands.	Ms Beaty Senama and Ms Pearl Mukhare, Karoos Farm.	Site visit by the Social Impact Assessment Team.	This issue is assessed in the Economic Specialist Study. Annexure D to the Draft EIA Report.
g. That the larger part of the affected area to be covered by the proposed project was originally inhabited by the members of the BaKgaga MaMaupa tribe or community who were dispossessed of their land, removed and or resettled from the area by the previous white governments. These resettled members still have important sacred and heritage places they adore, e.g. graves, ancestral places, places of worship.	LL (Lekgola) Ramalepe, BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See Heritage Resources Specialist Study, Annexure J to the Draft EIA Report. Also see response to 5 (d).
8.2 8.2 Issues related to the development of the local / socio economy			
a. That the availability of water in the area will assist in commercialising some opportunities such as the establishment of a car washing facility.	Khetane Amos Mongwe, Local Taxi Association Nwamitwa.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted.
b. That the Limpopo Province has commissioned a socio-economic assessment that may feed into the investigations of the project.	Duke Modjadji, Department of Finance and Economic Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	Noted. The results of this study are to be used in the Economic Evaluation of the project.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
9. ISSUES RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
9.1 9.1 Issues related to the EIA process and specialist studies			
a. Why was it decided to submit only one EIA application for the proposed Nwyamitwa Dam and the raising of the Tzaneen Dam. In her opinion, it should have been two applications.	Ms Shoni Tshivhase, National Roads Agency (Limpopo).	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	The overall understanding of the project is that it is about improving the ability to manage the water in the Groot Letaba catchment. Both the proposed new dam at the site known as Nwamitwa and the possible raising of the Tzaneen dam are options that could contribute to achieving this. Mr Booysen said that his opinion was that a holistic approach should be taken in terms of the EIA, i.e. only one EIA process should be followed and not two. This will mean that meetings are to be combined and that time spent by stakeholders attending meetings will be lessened. The matter is also addressed in the EMPs.
b. The EIA does not consider human-animal interaction in the region. Hippo attacking humans, and even vehicles, is highly problematic in the Tzaneen region. Environmental departments of government do not take action on this matter. Such departments should come to the region and inform stakeholders of what action will be taken regarding the matter.	Mr Werner Booysen, Mooketsi Farmers Union.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	See Aquatic Ecology Specialist Study, Annexure H to the Draft EIA Report. The dam may accommodate populations of the already existing hippo communities. This animal is already found throughout the area, including all of the rivers, is a protected species (IUCN and National Biodiversity Act) and is not easily moved (huge cost involved). The possible mitigation is to restrict access to areas where dangerous fauna may occur during the construction and operational phases.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
c. That sedimentation (likelihood of that in the dam and downstream) be investigated.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer. Dr TK (Thomas) Gyedu-Ababio, Kruger National Park.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report. Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	See Sedimentation Specialist Study, Annexure M to the Draft EIA Report.
d. That slumping or sliding of slopes of the dam due to inundation be investigated.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	Slope stability is a major consideration in the conceptual design and detailed design of the dam.
e. That the Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project should address the closure and rehabilitation of borrow areas.	Mr Sean O'Beirne, EIA peer reviewer.	Comments as part of a peer review of the Draft Scoping Report.	Draft Environmental Management Programmes for the proposed borrow areas have been prepared and are available for comment prior to submitting them to DME.
f. That separate EIAs for borrow areas should be conducted and submitted to LEDET.	Mr Mick Angliss, LEDET (Limpopo Environmental Affairs).	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Three borrow areas have been identified (see Figure 3.8 in the Draft EIA Report) and Environmental management programmes for submission to DME have been prepared and are available for public comment..
g. That the potential role of water conservation strategies be investigated.	Dr Anthony Swemmer, SAEON Ndlovu Node.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See Chapter 3.1 in the Scoping Report. Effective water conservation and demand management systems can contribute to the increased availability of water and must be pursued. However, estimates indicate that even optimistic projections will fall short of providing sufficient water to meet the requirements. If an optimistic 20% reduction in water requirements in domestic use is achieved as a result of water conservation and demand management initiatives in the long term, this could decrease the need for new water supplies by about 8 million m ³ per annum. This is far less than the objectives set for this project.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
h. That appropriate mitigation measures be investigated and implemented during the proposed construction phase of the dam to prevent any negative impacts on groundwater resources in the area.	Willem du Toit, DWAF Limpopo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Groundwater has not been addressed as a specific environmental aspect that requires "protection". A number of management and mitigation plans deal directly or indirectly with construction activities that may impact on groundwater. See more information in the EMPs.
i. That the limited value of the proposed dam in addressing regional water shortages.	Dr Anthony Swemmer, SAEON Ndlovu Node	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. The main purpose of the project is to provide additional secure supplies of water for domestic use, to implement the Reserve and to minimize negative impacts of water shortages on irrigation.
j. That the EIA investigations should reveal how many hectares of prime and unique agricultural land is going to be lost to people due to the proposed dam.	Foletji Mahlakoane, National Department of Agriculture, LUSM, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	A total of 3,864 ha of land will be inundated by the proposed dam at the site known as Nwamitwa with a total of 14,138 m ² buildings. The estimated compensation value of which amounts to R 163,787, 584. The estimated land lost as part of the GLeWaP infrastructure which is not within existing servitudes is 350 ha with an estimated compensation value of R6,388,800.
k. That vegetation verification studies and studies on endemism and flora and fauna be undertaken as part of the specialist studies.	Andrew Tshivhase, DWAF – Forestry, Limpopo Region, Louis Trichardt.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The project is not situated in any centres of plant endemism (Chapter 5.5 of the Scoping Report).
l. That the impact on agricultural land be investigated.	Labane Leballo, Lepelle Northern Water Board and several directly affected landowners in the dam basin area.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	This is being investigated. See Chapter 9.2.4 in the Scoping Report.
m. That botanical and zoological specialists be appointed to conduct the Scoping Report. The EIA must also show how they have taken into account the expected 20% rainfall reduction.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Addressed in Chapters 8.9 and 9.2.2 in the Scoping Report.
n. That the EIA findings should be presented to the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs for speedy evaluation. It was also asked why the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is the regulating authority for the project's EIA.	Duke Modjadji, Department of Finance and Economic Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	This activity is being undertaken by the national Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Section 24(C) of NEMA, as amended, indicates that if an activity is to be undertaken by a national Department the Minister of DEAT is the Competent Authority..

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
o. That the environmental rehabilitation and restoration aspects and costs should be considered from inception, through operations, closure and ongoing maintenance phases of the project.	CA (Chantal) Matthys, DWAF: WA&IU (Environment & Recreation).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. The EIA of the project includes the compilation of framework Environmental Management Plans for the pre-construction and construction phases of the project. These EMPs will have to be finalised if the project is authorised and more detailed information becomes available during implementation. .
p. That the question of sustainability as per the SA Water Policy must be considered by DWAF in terms of the number of dams, by infinite quantities of water, to sustain increasing numbers of people rather than the reality that ecological constraints will limit the number of people who can live in this area.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Planning of this project is consistent with the National Water Resource Strategy where various interventions such as resource reallocation and resource protection are included. Reconciliation of demand and supply for each resource is ongoing at a strategic level.
q. That the study should consider the necessary heritage components, dam safety and declarations of flood lines to ensure public safety.	Isaac Makatu, DEAT (Mopani).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See the Heritage Resources Specialist Study, Annexure J to the Draft EIA Report. Dam safety issues will be addressed as design criteria.
r. The process (EIA) to be followed appears acceptable.	MK (Mick) Angliss, Limpopo Dept Economic Dev, Env & Tourism.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted.
s. That the EIA specialist studies should consider the possibility of increased water borne diseases such as malaria.	Maria Hendricks, Blue Sands Trading, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	See Health Impact Assessment, Annexure K to the Draft EIA Report.
t. That the EIA's social studies should include mitigation measures that should address social impacts resulting from delayed social benefits.	Percy Mhinga, Limpopo Roads Agency, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	See Social Specialist Study, Annexure C to the Draft EIA Report.
u. That the project team should not lose sight of HIV/Aids as a possible impact in the process of proposed project implementation.	Gandhi Moetlo, Department of Health and Social Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Fairview River Lodge in Tzaneen on 31 July 2007.	See Health Impact Assessment, Annexure K to the Draft EIA Report.
v. That DDT pollution should not be a concern, since the Department only uses it inside houses and equipment is not washed into any water sources.	Dr Matome Masipa, Department of Health and Social Development, Limpopo.	Attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Noted.
w. That the EIA investigations consider the identification of cumulative and latent impacts as a result of the development of the project as well as potential off-spin projects.	Percy Mhinga, Limpopo Roads Agency, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Noted.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
x. That the feasibility study concluded in 1998 included all the steps that are presented to be followed now to conduct the process to obtain authorisation – why going through it all again?	Louis van Rooyen, Chairperson of the Groot Letaba Water User Association and Landowner.	Attended meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007.	DWAF in 1998 indeed looked proactively into the possible environmental impacts that the proposed project might have, however environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA is required before the process might go ahead. NEMA looks at environmental impacts in depth, including the socio, economic and natural environment impacts that projects might have.
y. That the life expectancy of the dam be calculated as well as expected siltation rates. DWAF must conduct a cost/benefit analysis of constructing the dam vs. not constructing it, taking into account the short life span of the dam and the likely impact it will have on biodiversity downstream. They must also indicate what measures will be implemented once the dam's life is over.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. See Specialist Study on the Sedimentation Impact, Annexure M to the EIR. Referred to in the Technical Study Module where siltation and economic aspects are addressed. The siltation rate is accounted for in the live storage capacity and the dam is intended to have a very long economic life.
9.2 9.2 Issues related to information presented in the Draft Scoping Report (and alternatives)			
a. In figure 5.4 (conservation importance of plants) the grasslands around Haenertsburg are allocated a 'low' conservation importance. There must be some mistake here, despite the comprehensive formula used to allocate values as described in the text. The Haenertsburg Grasslands are almost the last intact remnant of Woodbush Granite Grassland (WGG) which SANBI has allocated the highest conservation importance in Limpopo Province (please see Mucina & Rutherford 2006 which the Draft Scoping Report has also used as its key reference). Although the WGG are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development (as mentioned in chapter 8), it is possible that other consultants will refer to this map for other projects. For reasons of accuracy, the map should be modified.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (DSR Comment Sheet and email).	The map units represent an integration of vegetation types and transformation. All transformed areas were assessed to have low conservation importance, regardless of the status of the vegetation type. That is why some areas of WGG are rated as low.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
b. The plant study seems very superficial. Only threatened plant species are going to be looked at. No consideration is given to plants which are being used by the local communities. Indigenous plants are well known for being safety nets in times of economic pressure and drought for rural communities as has been shown by work done by Prof. Charlie Shackleton, Dr Wayne Twine and others on useful plants. In essence poor people are losing their green safety net to supply water to the wealthy.	Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Not only threatened plant species were looked at. Full checklists have been provided with Protected and Endemic species highlighted as well. Consideration of plants which are being used by the local communities have also been considered. See Terrestrial Ecology Specialist Study, Annexure B to the Draft EIA Report..
c. The figures 5.4 to 5.8 are all identical. This must also be a mistake as they supposedly give the conservation importance of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, and lastly invertebrates. Whatever methodology was followed to create these maps, it simply cannot be that ALL these fauna and flora have the exact same spatial distribution in terms of conservation importance. If figures 5.4 to 5.8 are used as a guide, they will not be basing their studies on realistic conservation importance values.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (DSR Comment Sheet and email).	Although the polygon configurations on every map are the same - since they represent a static interpretation of transformation overlaid on vegetation type - the conservation values of fauna and flora within those polygons are variable. The maps are correct.
d. Under alternatives the report presents that invasive plants and indigenous plants would consume the same amount of water so plantations might as well be left in place. This is scientifically inaccurate and shows that this alternative has not been looked at properly. A gum tree is known to consume a huge amount of water whereas natural grasslands act as sponges slowly releasing water. Also wattles and gums release waxes into the soil so water washes away quickly. It is recommended that the scientific information that is available be relooked and that relevant specialists provide a proper assessment on this. Rehabilitating the water catchment would provide water for a longer period of time, conserve biodiversity, reduce impacts of climate change and improve ecotourism opportunities.	Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	This comment is true for natural grassland areas as mentioned. The natural vegetation in the afforested areas of the study area is, however, not grasslands but natural forests. In this case the difference is very much less.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
<p>e. Figure 8.1 (intrinsic biodiversity importance) again has the Haenertsburg Grasslands (and the Grasslands adjoining Ebenezer Dam) as 'low' importance. SANBI regards them as 'Totally Irreplaceable'. While they might not be impacted on by the proposed development, I feel it is nevertheless important to rectify this before the next stage. This map should NOT be used by anyone else or in any other EIA.</p>	<p>Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	<p>See 2.9 (b) and (c).</p>
<p>f. Insufficient attention has been paid to looking at alternatives. The consultants seem sold on the idea of the "big pipe" approach which in other countries is seen as a last alternative.</p>	<p>Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	<p>Alternatives have been discussed in detail in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Nothing • Replacing Commercial Afforestation with Natural Vegetation • Ceasing Export of Water to the Sand River Catchment • Improve Utilization Efficiency of Irrigation Water • Decrease Irrigation Allocations • Water Loss Management: Domestic and Industrial and • Improving water management in all water sectors. <p>Although these alternatives can contribute partially to improving the management of water resources in the catchment, none of them can do so adequately on their own.</p> <p>In addition to these alternatives. Project level alternatives are discussed in Chapter 4 of the Draft EIA Report. It should also be noted that this infrastructure development project is not being implemented in isolation, but that several non-infrastructure development initiatives (Chapter 3.1 of the Scoping Report, and Chapter 4 of the Draft EIA Report) form part of the greater project.</p>

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
g. Removal of invasive trees is seen as a job loss in the Draft Scoping report. Agreed to a certain extent if one talks about permitted legal plantations. However there are numerous areas in the catchment with pines, gums and wattles growing in or next to the water drainage lines these need to be removed. Natural grasslands in the Wolkberg wilderness area are infested with pines these need to be removed. The farm Acre in the Wolkberg Wilderness area which was illegally planted to gums by Mondi has never been properly rehabilitated. Working for Water does not seem to have enough capacity to tackle the problem significantly thus improving the catchment area significantly.	Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The reference to job losses in the Scoping Report refers specifically to decommissioning commercial afforestation only. The concerns that the Working for Water programme does not receive due attention will be forwarded to Working for Water programme manager
h. A study by the World Commission on Dams in 2000 concluded that better management to reduce the demand for water has a great potential to reduce water stress. Please consult this report to get a better understanding of dams and their positives and negatives.	Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The findings of the World Commission of Dams has been considered in the Impact Assessment (See Section 6.4 of the Scoping Report and Chapter 6 of the DEIR).
i. Provide statistics of when Tzaneen dam was last full. It is estimated that the Tzaneen Dam was last full after the 2000 floods. This indicates that the upperstream catchment is insufficient. Why not? Invasive alien plants are clogging up streams and rivers and grassland are infested with alien plants. Surely it is logical to use Tzaneen dam and its catchment at maximum capacity before building another dam downstream of this is an area which has an even higher evapotranspiration rate? On this same topic why is the raising of the Ebenezer dam wall not being considered?	Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	The Tzaneen Dam last spilled on 7 April 2002. The proposed new dam is much lower down the river system and can regulate runoff from the intervening catchment. The merits of raising Ebenezer Dam are being evaluated.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
<p>j. The alternative of ceasing export of water to the Sand River catchments i.e. Polokwane was considered but no emphasis is given to waterwise education of the public or to storage facilities near Polokwane. In Polokwane on a hot dry day, irrigation of sports fields, gardens and municipal leaks are a common sight. Yet this report does not consider wastage and is promoting more wastage into the future by recommending a dam. There are numerous examples particularly from Australia showing that Waterwise education can significantly reduce amount of water used in cities. In Sidney municipal rebates are given to people who have a rain water tank for watering their gardens such initiatives have been shown to decrease amount of water needed considerably. In the municipality of the City of Salisbury also. Australia storm and waste water from roofs and streets are directed to a series of 28 artificial wetlands and then re used by the city. Rand Water in Gauteng should also be consulted about the impact which they have had at the level of conscientising the public as they have been very active at the level of schools, golf courses and nurseries. Limpopo province has minimal waterwise education taking place and yet we are the most likely to be struck by drought. Polokwane is a young developing city and there is tremendous opportunity to develop storage facilities where they are actually needed. A proper desktop investigation is recommended on cities and water wise initiatives.</p>	<p>Ms Cathy Dzerefos, Environmental Scientist.</p>	<p>Written submission (BID comment sheet).</p>	<p>The implementation of a water conservation and demand management strategy in the catchment will be part of the larger project. These actions will not, however, on their own, sufficiently address the implementation of the Reserve and provision of potable water for rural villages in the Province. The views expressed on Waterwise education will be conveyed to DWAF.</p>

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
9.3 9.3 Issues related to Public Participation			
a. Previously disadvantaged communities have difficulty accessing information about the proposed project and EIA because they do not have access to the internet and other information media. The project team should provide information on the radio and announce where the process will take place and how people can participate. Another option would be to send a letter to the tribal authorities so that they can inform the people.	Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe from the BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen. A separate conversation was also held with the participant after the meeting on 12 October 2007.	The process is being advertised on radio and written information (letters and reports) are being sent to stakeholders (including tribal authorities), in many instances in various languages. Please see Chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.
b. That it is suggested that a 3 rd public meeting to present the contents of the Draft Scoping Report be held at Nkowankowa or Lenyenye to enable accessibility to people relocated on the southern side of the Great Letaba River.	Mr Lazarus Lekgolo Ramalepe, Bakgaga Bamaupa Communal Property Association	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen. A separate conversation was also held with the participant after the meeting on 12 October 2007.	The matter was resolved with the stakeholders at a separate meeting after the public meeting on 12 October 2007. The mentioned communities will be directly involved with the grave identification process during the proposed implementation of the project..
c. That an on-site Project Steering Committee is a requirement where all sectors of society can be represented.	Gandhi Moetlo, Department of Health and Social Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Fairview River Lodge in Tzaneen on 31 July 2007.	A Project Steering Committee was established and had its inception meeting on 29 March 2007. The committee has since met in August 2007 and March 2008. The committee will meet regularly to discuss strategic issues. The committee is represented by all spheres of government, relevant sectors and traditional authorities.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
d. That the process is being conducted in a highly satisfactory manner, however more needs to be done to intensify awareness creation to municipal ward councillors and traditional leadership.	Mr Israel Raphalalani, DWAF Mopani.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Opportunities for engagement were widely advertised throughout the phases of the project. Extensive efforts were made to mobilise municipal ward councillors and traditional leadership to make use of the opportunities to engage. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA. Positive liaison has been set up with Water Services Authorities to address the matter. A Water Services Technical Working Group was established between DWAF, the Study Team Specialists and the various municipalities in the project area to specifically discuss and plan for water supply to villages in the area.
e. That chiefs and the community should be addressed before the commencement of the project.	AE (Alingan Ephraim) Hlungwani, National African Farmers Union. Maria Sathekge from the Nwamitwa Ward Committee.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Announcements about the project and invitations to stakeholders to become involved have been widely distributed and advertised in the media. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.
f. That a bottom-up consultation strategy should be used, prioritising grassroots communities – all stakeholders should be included in the participation process.	Moses Mahasha, In-Touch Community Development and Project Managers, Tzaneen. Ms Maria Nkhensani Mhlono, Xihoko village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen. Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	All stakeholders are welcome to participate in the public participation process. Special efforts are being made to reach community structure through municipality ward councillors, traditional authorities, the media, NGOs, community-based organisations and other representative groups in a variety of languages. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.
g. That it seems that nothing has been decided yet and is it was asked whether it is not premature to talk to stakeholders.	Louis van Rooyen, Chairperson of the Groot Letaba Water User Association and Landowner.	Attended meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007.	Engagement with stakeholders is never too soon, especially since the bridging studies have to be informed by the concerns and input of stakeholders.
h. That training be provided to the stakeholders otherwise they will not understand the technical terms used during meetings.	P (Pramod) Sinha, DWAF.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Special efforts are made to keep information as widely accessible as possible. Information is provided in the language of choice of stakeholders. Translators and interpreters are used throughout the process to explain technical terms.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
i. That usually people are given two weeks to comment on the draft Scoping Report and it is not sufficient.	Shirley Lebelo, Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism – (Polokwane DEDET)	Attended meeting at Fairview River Lodge, Tzaneen on 31 July 2007	The time allowed for comments is 30 days as required by the Regulations.
j. That clarity is required in terms of the consultation process. He expected all farmers to be present at the meeting; if they are consulted separately, why is it so and what is being discussed that other groups are not supposed to know?	Acting Chief Walter Mbhalati, Nwamitwa village.	Attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	This government project takes place within the Mopani District Municipality, which includes four local municipalities in its area. Provincial government, business, NGOs, the conservation and water sector, CBOs and other stakeholders are all part of the interested and affected parties involved in the process. During the announcement phase of the project, meetings, similar to the meeting in Nwamitwa were scheduled for Giyani, Letsitele and Tzaneen to provide the opportunity for as many as possible representatives to attend and receive and share information. Stakeholders from Nwamitwa's Water User Association, such as Mr Thomson Hlungwane and his colleagues have attended meetings in Giyani and Tzaneen. Meetings in subsequent stages were also held at different venues throughout the project area. All meetings are open to all stakeholders.
k. That radio stations such as Munghana Lo'nene, Sebatasa Moyeni and Radio Jacaranda be used to convey messages about the projects.	Themba Ebby Mboweni, Spero Properties, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted, radio stations are being used in the process to convey message, Jacaranda and a number of other radio stations has already made announcements about the process. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.
l. That chiefs and traditional leaders should become involved in the process and receive written invitations to participate.	Themba Ebby Mboweni, Spero Properties, Tzaneen Neliekie Mukhombo, Mashishimale Community Development Trust.	Written submission (BID comment sheet). Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Written invitations have been distributed to Chiefs. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.
m. That commercial farmers attend meetings in villages to bring along their experiences and knowledge for skills transfer to the emerging farmers in the villages.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament and Mr Timbali, resident of Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	All meetings are open for any stakeholders to attend – response by the Public Participation office
n. That it was recommended that special efforts be made to include the youth in the project area.	Tengani Andrew Mongwe, Mabunda Farmers Co-op, Letsitele.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Please refer to Appendix 7 of the DEIR for a list of the registered stakeholders.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
o. That special effort should be made to engage local communities not conversant in English, those remotely located and those that are vulnerable members of society.	Percy Mhinga, Limpopo Roads Agency, Polokwane.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Special efforts are being made and will continue to be made. Documents are being translated in XiTsonga, Sepedi and Afrikaans and translators are being used at meetings with communities. All meeting participants may speak the language of their choice.
p. That the DWAF and EIA project team assist the community to understand the entire process with regards to understanding the various components of the project.	Lady Chief Nwamitwa, Member of Parliament and Mr Timbali, resident Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Several steps in the process allow for interaction between stakeholders, DWAF and the project team to share a common understanding about the project. Written communication is distributed and meetings are taking place throughout the project's duration to facilitate common understanding.
q. That it is very good that stakeholders are very well involved in the proposed project and the planning thereof. The wish was expressed that the local municipality could involve stakeholders in the same manner when projects are planned.	Ndhuma Mkhari, Ward 13 Councillor for Greater Tzaneen Municipality.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	Noted.
r. That the public participation for the project should begin at Greater Tzaneen Municipality and that the municipality will take responsibility to consult traditional authorities. That municipalities of the Greater Tzaneen area should be informed of the process.	Maria Mmola, Ward Councillor, Greater Tzaneen Municipality, BID comment sheet and during a meeting with Nwamitwa Community Representatives at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Mr Hlamalani Khosa, Nwamitwa village resident and Councillor RR Selomo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007. Attendance at the public meeting on 13 October 2007, Nwamitwa.	All municipalities in the Mopani District including the Greater Tzaneen Municipality are members of the Project Steering Committee, their officials and politicians have been invited through written and telephonic communication and a meeting has taken place at their offices between the project team, DWAF and their officials.
s. That transport for community members should be arranged to meetings.	Gandhi Moetlo, Department of Health and Social Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Fairview River Lodge in Tzaneen on 31 July 2007.	Noted.
t. That stakeholders should nominate representatives to participate in a SWOT analysis to ensure that the need of the local people are taken into consideration and planned for.	Maria Hendricks, Blue Sands Trading, Tzaneen. Daniel Magalachana, Community Policing Forum, Nwamitwa.	Written submission (BID comment sheet). Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Noted and efforts are being made to have local people participating in each step of the EIA process. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
u. That the stakeholders should include, but not be limited to, the BaKgaga BaMaupa communities and their families who were removed, relocated or resettled from the affected area by the previous white government.	Mr LL (Lekgola) Ramalepe, BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Please refer to Annexure E1 of the Draft EIA Report for a list of registered stakeholders.
v. That participation of all relevant stakeholders be considered as the proposed dam will have an impact on biological species and human beings.	Mr MR (Marc-Anthony Ricardo) Williams, DWAF.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Public participation is an inclusive process – all stakeholders are invited to participate. Invitations to become involved have been distributed to stakeholders, advertisements and announcements have been made and site notice boards were put up to notify stakeholder along roads leading to the proposed development.
w. That landowners downstream and in the storage area be consulted as a matter of urgency.	Mr RJ (Roelf) du Plooy, Old Mutual, Phalaborwa.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Written communication has been distributed to all possibly directly affected landowners in the proposed dam basin area. All landowners have been invited to meetings which took place between 30 July and 1 August 2007 and on 12 and 13 October 2007. Telephonic contact has been made with all directly affected landowners. Consultation with the landowners on the properties have also taken place by members of the project team. Written notifications were sent to all parties on the proposed availability of the DEIR.
x. That all participants are informed in writing before any decisions are taken.	P (Peter) Faul, Landowner, Riverside.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	The EIA process allows in a regulatory context that interested and affected parties will have the opportunity at specific milestones to raise their views, recommendations, issues and concerns. Communication in writing will reach registered interested and affected parties at several occasions as the process unfolds. Please see chapter 7 on the detailed activities of the public participation process of the EIA.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
y. That it must be explained how people will be made aware of the project.	Participant	During a public meeting on 1 August 2007.	Several organisations, representatives, municipalities, provincial and national departmental offices in the project area were contacted to obtain contact details of stakeholders that they have contact with. These names were captured in a stakeholder database for this EIA process. Each person on the database (now standing at about 1 350 entries) have received an invitation letter, background information document and a comment sheet to invite them to become involved in the process. The comment sheet allowed for participants to add further names of friends or colleagues. Adverts and announcements were published and broadcast in the media to invite participants to become involved. Site notice boards were place for those using the main roads to the proposed new dam site. Meetings from 30 July to 1 August 2007 and again on 12 and 13 October 2007 were held in the project area to inform representatives of stakeholders. Several articles (Daily Sun, Letaba Herald, and Capricorn Voice) were published in newspapers due to the background information documents that were distributed also to the media. Written notifications were sent to all parties on the proposed availability of the DEIR.
z. That it is important to use the traditional structures when communicating with the people as the project will impact on their socio-economic values.	Percy Mhinga, Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL).	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Traditional authorities are regarded, and are participating as a stakeholder in the EIA process. Please refer to Annexure E2 of the DEIR for a list of registered stakeholders.
aa. That it must be explained how the team will get permission to access farms (what measures are in place).	Moses Mahasha, In-Touch Community Development and Project Managers, Tzaneen.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Team members have been issued with Certificates of Appointment reflecting their specific responsibilities, and which authorise access to land. Landowners must be kept informed at all times..
bb. That the Mozambican authorities and public are fully consulted in Portuguese and any other vernacular and that cognisance be taken of input from them and from SANParks.	Luke Perkins, Wildlife and Environment Society of SA (WESSA).	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Mozambique's sovereignty must be respected. The DWAF on a national level is consulting with the Mozambican authorities in terms of internationally recognised protocols.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
10. ISSUES RELATED TO LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS			
a. That communities should be made aware of the proposed opportunities this project might have so that they can participate in the tendering for contracts when the proposed dam is constructed.	Neliekie Mukhombo, Mashishimale Community Development Trust.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Specific arrangements for directing work opportunities and contracts at affected communities are envisaged. Information on future possible contracts will be publicised in the official tender bulletins and in the media.
b. That landowners need to farm continuously to stay economically alive and to maintain the full capacity of for example their factories.	Johan and Horst Gubitz, Landowners and other directly affected landowners in the dam basin area.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Noted. Will be taken into account in land acquisition process.
c. That the project should improve the livelihood of communities directly affected by the proposed construction of the dam – especially the previously disadvantaged.	Daniel Mathye, Thomas Mathebula, Stanley Baloyi, Samson Ngobeni (headman Valoyi Tribal Authority), Oris Mgobeni, Macson Hlahleni, Rhulani Casswell, residents Nwamitwa village.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Nwamitwa Tribal office, 1 August 2007.	See response to 10 (a).
d. That the resettlement of people that might be directly affected by the diversion / alignment of roads, etc should be investigated.	Nghuyyuza Masilana, DWAF, Giyani Magapu Phineas Lekoana, Department of Local Government and Housing, Limpopo, Lebowaqomo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	No relocation of communities is expected to be necessary as a result of this project. See the Social Specialist Study in Annexure C to the Draft EIA Report for more detail.
e. That people are now regarding the dam as being positive for the area after they were initially negative. However it is important for them to know in advance how they will be affected. They need to make the necessary arrangements in order for the farming activities not to suffer, e.g. they need to assess the impact on transport of workers as well as production.	Edward Vorster, Landowner.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Noted. See also responses in Sections 1 and 2 of this report. Also see details in Annexure C, the Social Specialist Study.
f. That the people's livelihoods be considered if they are relocated.	Foletji Mahlakoane, National Department of Agriculture.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Included in planning for land acquisition and relocation strategy.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
g. That farming with cattle takes place on the farm. Will the grazing fields be bought from us and if so may we hire it back? We will have to find new grazing for our cattle.	Johan and Horst Gubitz, Landowners.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Groot Letaba Water User Association offices, 31 July 2007 and meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Land required for the project will be bought after a negotiation procedure with land owners.
h. That the following of the landowners will be inundated should the proposed dam be constructed: houses of landowners and farm workers, boreholes, surface dams, water distribution and irrigation networks, storage areas and warehouses, power lines, pump stations established garden and orchards.	Mr Edward Vorster, Mahela Boerdery, landowner. Mr Eddie Vorster, Mahela Boerdery, landowner.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Noted. All losses will be compensated in the land acquisition process. See response to 5 (a).
i. That clarity must be provided whether loss of income for the time to re-establish new orchards will be considered.	Willie Muller, Landowner (Letaba Junction meeting).	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007 and the meeting held at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association on 31 July 2007.	See response to 5 (a) and 5 (b).
11. OTHER ISSUES			
a. That the map being used is very old and that it does not give a true reflection of the area as it is today. The map should reflect the project area in provincial context, showing municipal boundaries, clearly indicating roads that are proposed for realignment.	P (Peter) Faul, Landowner, Riverside. Werner Booysen, Agri Limpopo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007. Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	Noted. Noted and suggestions will be accommodated.
b. That clarity is needed on whether recreation on the new dam will be considered.	Unknown, Landowner.	Attendance at meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007.	Recreation is included in a Sustainable Utilization Plan for the dam to be prepared in the design phase of the project.
c. That Modjadji Dam should be considered as part of the project area, since the demand for water is so great.	Unknown participant.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	Noted. Included in planning for bulk water supply infrastructure.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
d. That there might be a change in land use since a number of hectares of productive agricultural land will be under water if the proposed project goes ahead.	Willie Muller, Landowner.	Attended meeting at Letaba Junction on 1 August 2007 and the meeting held at the offices of the Groot Letaba Water User Association on 31 July 2007.	Some land that is currently being used for agricultural purposes (specifically irrigated citrus) will be inundated (change to a dam basin). Irrigated agriculture that is "lost" as a result of building the dam will be able to be replaced on other portions of land in the area as long as the water allocated for irrigation remains unchanged. This response should also be seen in context of the Land Acquisition Process and Compensation and Development Plan.
e. That proper tourist access to the proposed dam be planned properly.	Mr RJ (Roelf) du Plooy, Old Mutual, Phalaborwa.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Noted. Also see response to 11 (b).
f. That the utilisation of Letsitele and Nwanedzi Rivers be investigated.	Johannes Hendrik (Boela) Bruwer, Landowner Eureka LT 564 portion 14.	Written submission (BID comment sheet).	Runoff from both rivers is included in the hydrological analyses.
g. That access and control to the proposed dam regarding sport and recreational activities be considered.	Willie Fratter, Lepelle Northern Water, Haenertsburg.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attended meeting at Fairview Country Lodge, 31 July 2007, Tzaneen.	Noted. Also see response to 11 (b).
h. That equity in the project team should be addressed.	Rudzani Murovhi, Officer of the Premier, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007 and at Fairview River Lodge in Tzaneen on 31 July 2007.	This objective is set in the services contract and is monitored on monthly basis.
i. That the project team should not lose sight of HIV/Aids as a possible impact in the process of proposed project implementation.	Gandhi Moetlo, Department of Health and Social Development, Polokwane.	Attendance at meeting at Fairview River Lodge in Tzaneen on 31 July 2007.	Noted. This will be investigated in the Health Specialist Study, Annexure K to the Draft EIA Report..
j. That the name, Nwamitwa Dam, is acceptable as a proposed name for the proposed dam. The naming of the dam should be a matter of careful consideration and that a neutral name should be chosen that does not offend any relevant party.	Andromica Sithole, Headman's wife, Nwamitwa village. Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe, BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 13 October 2007 in Nwamitwa. Attendance at a public meeting on 12 October 2007 at Tzaneen. Written submission, letter dated 12 January 2008.	The process of deciding on the name of a dam is still to be followed. The name <i>Nwamitwa Dam</i> is only a temporary name for working purposes that will/could be changed later after consultation with the relevant parties.

ISSUE	RAISED BY	SOURCE	RESPONSE
k. Can DWAF fund youth in skills development projects?	Maria Mkhensani Mhlongo, Xihoko village.	Written submission (DSR comment sheet).	Skills development interventions associated with capital projects funded by DWAF can include the youth. DWAF has a Learning Academy and the youth can approach the Department to be included in the Learning programme.
l. There are rumours that more afforestation is planned for the area and that this is another reason for the proposed dam. It is a concern that Working for Water (WfW) is inactive in the region.	Mr Louis van Rooyen from the Letaba Water Users Association.	Attendance of a public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	Increased commercial afforestation was not considered in determining the need for an additional storage dam. Although the water resources are overstressed, application for new water use licences, eg for afforestation, must be considered in terms of water resource management policy including the reallocation of resources and other interventions aimed at resource conservation and socio-economic upliftment of resource-poor sections of the population.
m. Other water management recommendations for the region should still be considered, even if the construction of the Nwamitwa Dam should go ahead.	Dr Thomas Gyedu-Ababio from South African National Parks (SANParks).	Written submission (DSR comment sheet) and attendance of the public meeting on 12 October 2007 in Tzaneen.	The infrastructure development is only one component of a larger project. Other non-infrastructure components that the Department is pursuing are discussed in Chapter 3.1 of the Scoping Report, and Chapter 3 of the Draft EIA Report.
n. Is it given that the dam will be built.	Several stakeholders.	Question raised at public meetings on 12 and 13 October 2007.	No decision has been taken yet about whether the dam would go ahead and it will depend on a number of factors, such as the social and economic benefits and the decision taken on the EIA.
o. Will the raising of the Tzaneen Dam only be possible if the Nwamitwa Dam was also built?	Werner Booysen, Agri Limpopo.	Written submission (BID comment sheet) and attendance at meeting at Mopani District Municipality on 30 July 2007.	The two activities are two separate issues and not mutually dependent on each other, however both activities are part of the same EIA application.
p. Will DWAF assist us to renew or to obtain the necessary permits/licences for surface water dams, since there is a possibility that our existing dams will be outdated?	Kallie Erasmus, Willie Mulder, Corrie Venter, landowners.	Telephonic conversation in response to the DRS.	Licences for new or replacement works for abstracting and using water will be considered by DWAF. Also see response to 2.1 (h).
q. Will DWAF assist landowners to obtain permits for bush clearing, since such permits will be required for the planting of new orchards?	Kallie Erasmus, Willie Mulder, Corrie Venter, landowners.	Telephonic conversation in response to the DRS.	Authority for bush clearing of areas required for replacement orchards will be required and DWAF can provide motivating information.

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Muller, Willie	A M Muller en Seuns	LETSITELE
Muhlongo, Mhlavasi	Abbie Farm (Nwatsuvula)	NWAMITWA
Ndhlovu, Abbie	Abbie Farm (Nwatsuvula)	NWAMITWA
Ndhlovu, Johannes	Abbie Farm (Nwatsuvula)	NWAMITWA
Ndhlovu, July	Abbie Farm (Nwatsuvula)	NWAMITWA
Ndhlovu, Rosie	Abbie Farm (Nwatsuvula)	NWAMITWA
Maluleke, S.	African Farmers Union	TZANEEN
Rapitsi, David	African National Congress	NWAMITWA
Mothiba, Moshala	African National Congress	POLOKWANE
Ramalepe, Shadrack	African National Congress (ANC)	NAMAKGALE
Strydom, Melissa	Agri Letaba	TZANEEN
Taylor, Ingrid	Agri Letaba	TZANEEN
van Rooyen, Louis	Agri Letaba - Letaba Water Users Association	LETSITELE
Long, Tony	Agri Letaba/ Agri Limpopo	TZANEEN
Prinsloo, Elna	Agri Limpopo - Loskop	LADANNA
Booyesen, Werner	Agri Limpopo: ZZ2	FAUNA PARK
Stapylton, C.	Agri North	TZANEEN
Opperman, Nic	Agri SA	PRETORIA
van der Merwe, Hans	Agri SA	PRETORIA
van Zyl, Phille	Agri SA Commodity Chamber	MOOKETSI
van Wyk, Riaan	Agri SA Gauteng	BIRCHLEIGH
Rall, Gert	Agri SA Limpopo (Morgenzon, Leeukuil)	POLOKWANE
Botha, Ilze	Agri SA Magazine	PRETORIA
van Rooyen, Johan	Agricultural Business Chamber (ABC)	PRETORIA
Taunyane, Tumi	Agricultural News	PRETORIA
Moephuli, Shadrack	Agricultural Research Council	PRETORIA
Mpandeli, Sylvester	Agricultural Research Council	PRETORIA
Shaker, Massoud	Agricultural Research Council	SILVERTON
Barnard, Robin	Agriculture Research Council	PRETORIA
Bloem, Pierre	AgriSpectrum	POLOKWANE
Liebenberg-Enslin, Hanlie	Airshed Planning Professionals (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mudeme, Lerato	Airshed Planning Professionals (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Thomas, Renee	Airshed Planning Professionals (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Graham, Alastair	Alastair and Joan Graham Trust	TZANEEN
Hadebe, Princess	ANC Womans League	NWAMITWA
Mathebula, Dzumisani	ANC Youth League	NWAMITWA
Ngomane, Sendrina	ANC Youth League: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Louw, Adriaan	ARC-Institute for Agricultural Engineering	SILVERTON
Ives, Ernest	ASA Metals (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Atherstone, D B	Atherstone Trust	TZANEEN
Malatji, Johannes	Ba-Maseke Tribal Authority	NAMAKGALE
Mudunungu, N A	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Smit, Riana	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Malatji, Daniel	Ba-Phalaborwa Tribal Authority	NAMAKGALE
Mautji, Moses	Ba-Phalaborwa Traditional Affairs Office	NAMAKGALE
Malatji, M F	Ba-Seloane Tribal Authority	SELOANE
Ramalepe, Lekgolo	BaKgaga BaMaupa Communal Property Association	LENYENYE
Lebepe, Matome	Bapedzi Projects and Plant Hire cc	TZANEEN
Chauke, M S	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Magomane, M S	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Makayela, T J	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Makwala, M O	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Malatji, B C L	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Malatji, M P	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Malatji, Samuel	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Malesa, M E	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Mashele, J G	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Nkuna, T J	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Nziane, N P	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Popela, M R	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Rapatsa, D M	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Sehlwana, N V	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Sono, N A	Baphalaborwa Local Municipality	PHALABORWA
Phalane, Mashile	Bathabine Rural Development Trust	TZANEEN
Malatji, Albert	Bayhala Bokana Tribal Authority	NAMAKGALE
de Beer, Erika	Beeld Newspaper	AUCKLAND PARK
Tempelhoff, Elise	Beeld Newspapers	AUCKLAND PARK
Eastman, Billy	Beli Trust	LETSITELE
Du Toit, J J	Bella Ombre	LETSITELE

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Bosveld Sitrus	Belle Ombre LT 815 GED 0/Eureka/The Plains	LETSITELE
Campbell, Chris	Bird Life South Africa/Pietersburg	SUPERBIA
Grossel, Joe	Birdlife South Africa	FAUNA PARK
Verdoorn, Gerhard	Birdlife South Africa	RANDBURG
Hoek, Andriette	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Howard, Mike	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Pieterse, Hermien	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Pullen, Bob	BKS (Pty) Ltd	PRETORIA
Mashau, Eddie	BKS (Pty) Ltd	THOHOYANDOU
Basie Goosen Familie Trust	Blaauwkop MS 514 GED 0	MUSINA
Mark Ivy Trust	Bloemtuin LS 828 GED 17 and 19	MUNNIK
Hendricks, Maria	Blue Sands Trading 561	TZANEEN
Kgatla, Marcus	Boakomo Trading Enterprises cc	MODJADJISKLOOF
Bestuurder	Boedel A.M van der Grijp	TARENTAALRAND
Erasmus, T.	Boer/besproeier	BANDELIERKOP
Louw, Leon	Boer/besproeier	DUIWELSKLOOF
Thomson, W D	Boer/besproeier	HAENERTSBURG
Landman, E C	Boer/besproeier	LETSITELE
Landman, T.	Boer/besproeier	LETSITELE
de Beer, J S	Boer/besproeier	LYNWOODRIF
Green, Christie	Boer/besproeier	LYNWOODRIF
Flemming, J H	Boer/besproeier	PARKVIEW
Bierman, P T	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Botha, H J	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
du Toit, T P D	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Duffus, A R	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Eckard, P J	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Eloff, J A	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Erasmus, H D	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Hugo, D.	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Jordaan, P J	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Kleynhans, W A	Boer/Besproeier	TZANEEN
Kruger, H V	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Lombard, B P	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Lombard, H J	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Meyer, L E	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Oosthuisen, S.	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Osmers, C F	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Robinson, P.	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
van der Merwe, G C L	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
van der Merwe, J R	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
van Schalkwyk, N J	Boer/besproeier	TZANEEN
Ngobeni, Victor	Bomvu Village	NWAMITWA
Moropeng, Brown	Boreletsani Farmers Agricultural Co-operative	GIYANI
van der Spuy, Melt	Bosvelder Newspaper	MOKOPANE
Botha, Mark	Botanical Society of South Africa	CLAREMONT
Chepape, Mathipa	Botlokwa Community Radio	DWARSRIVIER
Raphahlelo, Mpho	Botlokwa Community Radio	DWARSRIVIER
Manganyi, Thomas	Brown Speed Development and Construction	LETABA
Shiburi, Brown	Brown Speed Development and Construction	LETABA
Shivuri, N B	Brown Speed Development and Construction	LETABA
Bestuurder	Bruboe Venootskap	LETSITELE
Wolmarans, H.	Buffelskloof KR 514 PTN 21(A61D)	NABOOMSPRUIT
Janida Beleggings	Buiskop KR 464 GED 15(A61C)	BELA BELA
Minnaar, Carel	C P Minnaar & Seun	LETSITELE
Campbell, A	C.V.O Skool - Tzaneen	TZANEEN
Kruger, J E	C/o Bona Fide Boer	POLOKWANE
Harrison, G A	C/o Broederstroomdrift Farm	TZANEEN
Scheepers Trust	C/o Constantia Produkte	LETSITELE
Brits, J L J	C/o Gouws Boerdery Trust: Kliprivier KQ 464/4(A42B)	ALMA
Eastman, A M	C/o Vastrap Boerdery	LETSITELE
Constantia Landgoed	C/o Westfalls Estate	DUIWELSKLOOF
van der Gryp, W G	C/o Zabana Grondverskywings	TZANEEN
Bestuurder	Cancri Tropius cc	TZANEEN
Komape, Kgaugelo	CBO Network Limpopo	FAUNA PARK
Mukhombo, Anna	CBOs Network	PHALABORWA
Maswanganyi, George	Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development	GIYANI
Ncube, Japhet	City Press Newspaper	JOHANNESBURG
Atherstone, Clifford	Clifford Atherstone Trust	TZANEEN

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
van Dool, Bernard	Colorweis Nursery	TZANEEN
Ramalepe, Mankuba	Community Responsive Programmes	LENYENYE
Aucamp, Brian	Compost for Africa/Protea organics	TZANEEN
Tsiane, Jan	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	POLOKWANE
Mhinga, Shilungwa	Congress of Traditional Leaders in South Africa	GIYANI
Vorster, Pieter	Constantia Farmers Association (Agri Letaba)	LETSITELE
Mavunda, Wilson	CONTRALESA (Dzumeri Triaditional Authority)	GIYANI
Erasmus, Kallie	CPJ Erasmus Boerdery	LETSITELE
De Nysschen, Koos	De Nysschen Broers	TZANEEN
McLean, Lucas	Deerpark Dam Project	TZANEEN
Furstenburg, A A	Delhi LT 520 GED 6	LETSITELE
Delhi Boerdery	Delhi LT 520 PTN 1 and 5	LETSITELE
Mkansi, Danboy	Department of Agriculture	GIYANI
Mzara, Desire	Department of Agriculture	GIYANI
Netshirembe, Fungisani	Department of Agriculture	GIYANI
Kgobalale, Nkopodi	Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Magadzi, Dikeledi	Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Maloa, Bigman	Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Moeng, Willy	Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Mbongwa, Masiphula	Department of Agriculture	PRETORIA
Bester, Kobus	Department of Agriculture	SILVERTON
Ferreira, Hendriette	Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism	LETSITELE
Mongwe, Victor	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	POLOKWANE
Mokganya, William	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	GIYANI
Angliss, Mick	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Egan, V.	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Lebelo, Shirley	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Leroy, Marc	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Rogers, Stan	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Shivambu, Jacquie	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE
Mphahlele, Mogole	Department of Economic Development, Environment and	POLOKWANE NORTH
Nkuna, W.	Department of Education	GIYANI
Tladi, M B	Department of Education	POLOKWANE
Homu, A.A	Department of Education: Namakgale Circuit Office - DoET	NAMAKGALE
The Manager	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	LETSITELE
Agenbach, Coenrad	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	PRETORIA
Hector, Wayne	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	PRETORIA
Yako, Pamela	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	PRETORIA
Makatu, Azwianewi	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Mopani	VHULAUDZI
Shithlangu, David	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Mopani	VHULAUDZI
Fouche, Pierre	Department of Finance and Economic Development	POLOKWANE
Maluleke, Thomas	Department of Finance and Economic Development	POLOKWANE
Modjadji, Duke	Department of Finance and Economic Development	POLOKWANE
Moloto, R.	Department of Finance, Economic Affairs, Tourism and	POLOKWANE
Bloem, Samantha	Department of Health	PRETORIA
Malatsi, Inah	Department of Health - Pietersburg Hospital	POLOKWANE
Maake, Edward	Department of Health and Social Development	LENYENYE
Moetlo, Gandhi	Department of Health and Social Development	POLOKWANE
Motloutsi, Simon	Department of Health and Welfare	NAMAKGALE
Masipa, Matome	Department of Health and Welfare	POLOKWANE
Ramunyai, T P	Department of Health and Welfare	POLOKWANE
Kruger, Phillip	Department of Health and Welfare	TZANEEN
Sebola, Regina	Department of Health and Welfare	TZANEEN
Nthangeni, N S	Department of Labour	POLOKWANE
Mathebula, Jimmy	Department of Labour	WITBANK
Cachalia, S.	Department of Land Affairs	POLOKWANE
Molope, Victor	Department of Land Affairs	POLOKWANE
Thomas, Glen	Department of Land Affairs	PRETORIA
Baloyi, F A	Department of Local Government and Housing	GIYANI
Mabunda, M S	Department of Local Government and Housing	GIYANI
Lekoana, Phineas	Department of Local Government and Housing	LEBOWAKGOMO
Ramagoma, Pandelani	Department of Local Government and Housing	POLOKWANE
Rampedi, Sam	Department of Local Government and Housing	POLOKWANE
Seroka, Timothy	Department of Local Government and Housing	POLOKWANE
Tshivhandekano, Aubrey	Department of Minerals and Energy	POLOKWANE
Mulaudzi, Azwi	Department of Minerals and Energy	POLOKWANE
Makhuvbu, Fortunate	Department of Provincial and Local Government	PRETORIA
Msengana-Ndilela, Lindiwe	Department of Provincial and Local Government	PRETORIA
Nel, P W	Department of Public Works	TZANEEN

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Mphahlele, Matlhako	Department of Roads and Transport	POLOKWANE
Ntshavheni, Marole	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture	POLOKWANE
Ratshikhopha, F.	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture	POLOKWANE
Makhuva, A A	Department of Transport: Limpopo	GIYANI
Mthombeni, Q M	Department of Transport: Limpopo	GIYANI
Molapisane, Matsie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	DUIWELSKLOOF
Khumbuza, Brown	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Maluleke, Molly	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Masilana, Nghuyuzza	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Masilawa, Nghuyuzza	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Mwasi, Busisiwe	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Nkuna, Masana	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Rikhotso, Sylvia	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GIYANI
Pretorius, Kobus	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	GROBLERSDAL
Williams, Mark-Anthony	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	HARTBESPOORT
Mohwibidu, David	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LENYENYE
Maake, Rebecca	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LETABA
Vilankulu, Emanuel	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LETABA
Ras, Rudolf	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LOUIS TRICHARDT
Tshivhase, Andrew	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	LOUIS TRICHARDT
Homewood, Brian	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	MAKHADO
Ligege, Olga	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	MAKHADO
Ramatshimbila, Tshifhiwa	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	MAKHADO
Badenhorst, Bernie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
du Toit, Willem	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Kgopah, Alpheus	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Komape, Martha	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mabada, Donald	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mabitsela, Daniel	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mabizela, Siphon	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Madisha, Klaas	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mamabolo, Mmabatho	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Masibigiri, Ramaano	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Matlala, Leah	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Matthys, Allison	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Matukane, Alson	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mothiba, Kholofelo	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Msimanga, Magdeline	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Mudau, Ndinannyi	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Munzhedzi, Andries	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Ramabulana, Elias	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Raphalalani, Israel	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Seboya, Makoma	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	POLOKWANE
Botha, Fanie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Croucamp, Willie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Druyts, Frans	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
du Plessis, Valerie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Fourie, Fanus	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Havenga, Beyers	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Havenga, Tommie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Legge, Kelvin	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Mabuda, Solly	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Mathekgana, Mokgadi	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Matthys, Chantal	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Moseki, Chris	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Mosoa, Lebo	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Motebe, Nancy	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Muller, Helgard	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Mwaka, Beason	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Oosthuizen, Chris	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Pienaar, Harrison	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Sinha, Pramod	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Smith, Felix	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van den Berg, Ockie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van Jaarsveld, Sanet	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van Niekerk, Peter	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van Rooyen, Amorette	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van Rooyen, Johan	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
van Zyl, Fred	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Weston, Derek	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	PRETORIA
Nemukula, N.	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	SIBASA
Tshiololi, Mashudu	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	SIBASA
Mabunda, Piet	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	TZANEEN
Mashabane, Brendon	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	TZANEEN
Nyatlo, Isaac	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	TZANEEN
Venter, Jakkie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	TZANEEN
Viljoen, Danie	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	TZANEEN
Kuhne, Inge	Die Beeld Newspaper	JOHANNESBURG
Grobler, Lizelle	Dizelle Familie Trust	TZANEEN
Kritzinger, Thys	DMV Tzaneen Inc	TZANEEN
van der Westhuizen, W J	Doornhoek 15 Trust	TZANEEN
The Manager	Downstream Trading 61 cc	TZANEEN
Du Preez , G P	Du Preez Trust: Enfield MS 521 ged 0	VIVO
Cooper, Andrew	Du Roi Precision Farming	LETSITELE
van Rooyen, Abraham	Du Roi Trust	LETSITELE
van Rooyen, Andrew	Du Roi Trust	LETSITELE
Van der Walt, S H	Du Toit MS 563/0(A71K)	MAKHADO
Deall, Graham	Ecorex	WHITE RIVER
Emery, Anthony	Ecorex	WHITE RIVER
Hawkes, Peter	Ecorex	WHITE RIVER
McClelland, Warren	Ecorex	WHITE RIVER
Taylor, Llewellyn	Ecorex	WHITE RIVER
Botha, André	Endangered Wildlife Trust	PARKVIEW
Fletcher, Pat	Endangered Wildlife Trust	PARKVIEW
Friedman, Yolan	Endangered Wildlife Trust	PARKVIEW
Greyling, Anique	Endangered Wildlife Trust	PARKVIEW
Morrison, Kerry	Endangered Wildlife Trust	PARKVIEW
Monyeke, George	Environmental Justice Networking Forum (EJNF)	BRAAMFONTEIN
Galane, Malesela	Environmental Justice Networking Forum (EJNF)	POLOKWANE
Moletsane, Bonang	Eskom	POLOKWANE
van Deventer, S.	Eskom	POLOKWANE
van Rensburg, Hannes	Eskom	POLOKWANE
Roba Landgoed	Eureka LT 564 GED 2, 3 and 11	LETSITELE
Manager, The	Eureka LT 564 GED 5 and 8	LETSITELE
Bosveld Sitrus	Eureka LT 564 GED 7 and 15	LETSITELE
Bruwer, Johannes	Eureka LT 564 Ptn 14(B81E)	LETSITELE
Matukane, Daniel	EVN Africa Consulting Services	GIYANI
Chauke, Eric	EVN Consulting Services	POLOKWANE
Ndhambi, Raymond	EVN Consulting Services	POLOKWANE
Faul, Cherry	Farm Riverside 514	LETSITELE
Venter, Lynette	Farm Riverside, Portion 12	LETSITELE
Stephens, D.	Farmer/Irrigator	KOMATIPOORT
Boyes, D S	Farmer/Irrigator	LETSITELE
Cerva, Roger-Brian	Farmer/Irrigator	TZANEEN
Evens, J L	Farmer/Irrigator	TZANEEN
Geertsma, P J	Farmer/Irrigator	TZANEEN
Rix, D L H	Farmer/Irrigator	TZANEEN
Botha, Susan	Farmers Weekly	PINEGOWRIE
Burgess, Chris	Farmers Weekly	PINEGOWRIE
Pretorius, Koos	Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	BELFAST
Liefferink, Mariette	Federation for a Sustainable Environmental (FSE)	RIVONIA
Bosman, Caren	Federation of a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	GEZINA
Ferrar, Tony	Federation of a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	RIVONIA
van Zetten, John	Fluor Daniel of Southern Africa	SANDTON
Sowry, Richard	Game Rangers Association of South Africa	SKUKUZA
Geldenhuys, Henk	Geldenhuys Boerdery	TZANEEN
Loughor-Clarke, John	George's Valley Irrigation Board	TZANEEN
Oosthuisen, Gerhard	Gerhard Oosthuisen Trust	TZANEEN
Buis, Elmary	Giyani Education Multi-Purpose Centre	GIYANI
Lesch, Bersan	Giyani Education Multi-Purpose Centre	GIYANI
Baloyi, Reckson	Giyani Farmer	GIYANI
Makhubela, Mafelela	Giyani Farmers	GIYANI
Baloyi, Rachel	Giyani Teachers Forum	GIYANI
Ramoshaba, Ngoako	Giyani Water Users	GIYANI
Cronje, Pieter	Glenwood Crushers	TZANEEN
Visser, Alet	Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
du Plessis, Paul	GPM Consultants	POLOKWANE
Downie, Andrew	Great Letaba Working for Water Project	TZANEEN

**GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT**

Name:	Company	City
Terblance, A.	Great Letaba Working for Water Project	TZANEEN
Mathe, P M	Great North Farmers Union	GIYANI
Baloyi, Brena	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	GIYANI
Makhubele, Silence	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	GIYANI
Nanzammbi, Fhatuwani	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	GIYANI
Rikhotso, Famanda	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	GIYANI
Rikhotso, Million	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	GIYANI
Ngobeni, David	Greater Giyani Local Municipality	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, M J	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	DUIWELSKLOOF
van Vuuren	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	DUIWELSKLOOF
Mutshinyali, IP	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	MODJADJISKLOOF
Baloi, N.	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	MODJADJISKLOOF
Kruger, Helge'	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	MODJADJISKLOOF
Matlou, Joshua	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	MODJADJISKLOOF
Mafutha, Corporal	Greater Letaba Local Municipality	MODJAEJISKROOF
Mogale, D I	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Ga-Kgapane Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Molosi, C M	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Ga-Kgapane Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Matloga, D I	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Lemondokop Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Shai, O M	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Madibeng Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Makgeru, M A	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Madingeni Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Moila, M J	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Mamalla Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Lekota, M P	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Matswi Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Mosila, R M	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Modjadjiskloof Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Maake, F N	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Mohlebaneng/Jamela	MODJADJISKLOOF
Malola, M P	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Mosate Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Maake, M J	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Motsinoni Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Ramatlatso, R R	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Ramoadi Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Makhananasa, M D	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Raphahlelo/Phooko	MODJADJISKLOOF
Masinamela, M F	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Rasodi Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Baloi, N N	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Rotterdam Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Mampeule, P J	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Sehlakong Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Sebelemetja, N M	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Senwamokgope Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Lenyanyabedi, N G	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Sephukubje Village	MODJADJISKLOOF
Manyama, Clarence	Greater Letaba Local Municipality: Thakgalang Villages 1-3	MODJADJISKLOOF
Mopai, Agnes	Greater Letaba Working for Water Project	TZANEEN
Coetzer, Anza	Greater Tzaneen Business Forum	TZANEEN
McGaffin, Rona	Greater Tzaneen Business Forum	TZANEEN
de Lang, Jan	Greater Tzaneen Chamber of Business	TZANEEN
Reiners, Ron	Greater Tzaneen Farmers Union	TZANEEN MALL
Nukeri, T K	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	LETSITELE
Risaba, Ernest	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	LETSITELE
Mhlongo, M M	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	NWAMITWA
Malatji, Rodney	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	SHIHOKO
Killian, Anton	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Maake, Vincent	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mahayi, Ludic	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Malale, Moroka	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mangena, Mabakane	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Masetla, Peggyna	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mashianoke, Faith	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mbhalati, Morongwa	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mboweni, Patience	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mkhatshwa, Solly	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mmola, Mokgadi	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Molatladi-Ngobeni, Lerato	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mqchumele, Maggy	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mushwana, B D	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Ngobeni, Makhawukane	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Peta, Hendrick	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Phakula, David	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Rammalo, Freddie	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Sebothoma, Bridgett	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Sekgobela, Linda	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Selomo, R R	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	TZANEEN
Mkhari, Ndhuna	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Mandhlakazi,	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, Colbert	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Kubayi, Given	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Maloyi, Belgrade	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mmola, Maria	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Mongwe, Norah	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Stone	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Gija	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Nwamitwa, Babanana	NWAMITWA
de Lange, Jan	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality: Tzaneen	TZANEEN
Letsoalo, Judah	Green Brothers & Sisters Nature Conservation	NAMAKGALE
Barnard, Johan (JS)	Groep 91 Uitvoer - Sitrus Boerdery	LETSITELE
van Veijeren, Gustav	Groot Letaba Water Users	LETSITELE
Groenewald, Lucas	Groot Tzaneen Besigheidforum	TZANEEN
Basie Goosen Familie Trust	Grootpraat MS 564 GED 0	MUSINA
Peek, Bobby	GroundWorks Trust (Friends of the Earth SA)	PIETERMARITZBURG
Gubitz, Johann	Gubitz Citrus Farm	LETSITELE
Gubitz, Nicholas	Gubitz Citrus Farm: Groot Letaba Sentraal WGV	LETSITELE
Gubitz en Seuns, Horst	Gubitz Sitrus Plaas: Janetsi/Delhi Plaas	LETSITELE
Rautenbach, Peet	Health Impacts	GARSFONTEIN EAST
Landman, Hazel	Hertzog Familie Trust	LETSITELE
Landman, Hertzog	Hertzog Familie Trust	LETSITELE
Baloyi, Stanley	Hlangana Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Sithole, Andronica	Hlangwana Village	NWAMITWA
Baker, Terry	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HIGHVELD
Esterhuizen, Deon	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HIGHVELD
Naidoo, Melissa	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HIGHVELD
Van Veelen, Martin	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HIGHVELD
Versveld, Karen	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HIGHVELD
de Kock, Cobus	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	ROGGE BAY
de Vries, Bert	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	ROGGE BAY
Klazen, Ranelle	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	ROGGE BAY
Ngwenya, Lanvancia	Iliso Consulting (Pty) Ltd	ROGGE BAY
Mahasha, Ngoako	In-Touch Community Development & Project Management	TZANEEN
Ramoshaba, Petrus	In-Touch Community Development & Project Manager	TZANEEN
Mpofu, Sibongile	Independent Development Trust	FAERIE GLEN
Zingel, Jeff	Independent Development Trust	LYNNWOOD RIDGE
Makhubela, Shalati	Independent Development Trust	POLOKWANE
Ravhudzulo, Joyce	Independent Development Trust	POLOKWANE
Shongwe, Jabu	Independent Development Trust	POLOKWANE
Bredel, Theo	Insite Group	LYTTELTON
James, Karen	Insite Group	LYTTELTON
Rude, Warno	Insite Group	LYTTELTON
Reinders, Felix	Institute for Agricultural Engineering	SILVERTON
The Manager	Institute for Applied Labour Law and Farm Workers	POLOKWANE
Mogale	Institute for Farmworkers Research & Development	POLOKWANE
Ledwaba, Malebo	Interested Stakeholder	CHEBENG
Barnard, J S	Interested Stakeholder	LETSITELE
van Koppen, Barbara	International Water Management Institute (Lower Olifants	SILVERTON
Leseba, Joyce	Itereleng Educational Project	NAMAKGALE
Maake, L W	Itumeleng Community Development Agency	TZANEEN
Estate, Melkathy	J M du Toit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	LETSITELE
Baloyi, Bishop	Jacaranda FM	GIYANI
Janetsi Farm	Janetsi LT 463 Ged 2	LETSITELE
du Toit, Jacobus	JM du Toit Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	LETSITELE
Schoeman, Johan	Johan Schoeman Trust	TZANEEN
Cosijn, Derek	Jongens, Keet Associates	BROOKLYN SQUARE
Fourie, Ina	Kaytech (Pty) Ltd	EDENGLLEN
Nthabi	Klaprops 82 (Pty) Ltd	SAXONWOLD
de Wet, P.B	Kliprivier 464 KQ PTN 3 (A42B)	ALMA
Kliprivier Besigheids Trust	Kliprivier KQ 464 GED 6(A42B)	PAARL
Landowner	Kliprivier KQ 464 PTN 8(A42B)	ALMA
Mpyatona, Martinah	KLM Consulting Services	LANSERIA
Morton, Kym	KLM Consulting Services	LANSERIA
The Landowner	Knott John Theunis Administrators	MUNNIK
Ebers, Sue	Kruger National Park	PHALABORWA
Strauss, Lynette	Kruger Park Times	HOEDSPRUIT
Venter en Seuns, Corrie	Kuno Venter Familie Trust	LETSITELE
Venter, Dirk	Kuno Venter Familie Trust	LETSITELE
Mukwevho, D.	KYD Consulting	TZANEEN
Bestuurder	La Garten Boerdery (Edms) Bpk	LETSITELE
Laborie Boerdery Trust	Laborie LT 515 GED 0	LETSITELE
Laborie Trust	Laborie LT 515 GED 2	LETSITELE
Doornlab Eiendomme	Laborie LT 515 GED 3 and 4	LETSITELE
Kuno Venter Family Trust	Laborie LT 515 GED PTN 0	LETSITELE

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Lagarten Boerdery	Laborie LT 515/1	LETSITELE
Vorster, Gerhardt	Laeveld Sitrus: Groot Letaba Sentraal Boerevereeniging	LETSITELE
Mogotsi, L.	Land Claims Commission	POLOKWANE
Mokono, Mashile	Land Claims Commission	POLOKWANE
Mothabane, S.	Land Claims Commission	POLOKWANE
Gwanya, Tozi	Land Claims Commission	PRETORIA
van Rooyen, Charl	Landbouweekblad	PRETORIA
Lanquedoc Trust	Lanquedoc LT 563 GED 3	LETSITELE
Owner	Lapama (Pty) Ltd	BEDFORDVIEW
Bestuurder	Ledzee Estate (Pty) Ltd	TZANEEN
Mayet, Achmed	Legal Resources Centre	JOHANNESBURG
Vally, Hanief	Legal Resources Centre	PRETORIA
Nicol, Ellen	Legal Resources Centre	PRINCE ALBERT
Majola, Bongani	Legal Resources Centre	WITS
Ndou, Fulufhelo	Legal Resources Centre	JOHANNESBURG
Raboya, Joyce	Lenatsa Trading: Makwibidung Village	SHILUVANE
Mboweni, Reuben	Lepelle Northern Water	HAENERTSBURG
Fratter, Willie	Lepelle Northern Water	HAENERTZBURG
Leballo, Labane	Lepelle Northern Water	POLOKWANE
Tribe, Elaine	Lepelle Northern Water	HAENERTSBURG
Ndhambi, Patience	Lepelle Northern Water Board	POLOKWANE
Ngoatje, F.	Lepelle Northern Water Board	POLOKWANE
Smit, Pierre	Letaba Agricultural Union	TZANEEN
Member	Letaba Christian Church	TZANEEN
Winter, Kobus	Letaba District Agricultural Union	DUWELSKLOOF
Richards, Jockie	Letaba Farmers Union	LETSITELE
Phillips, Trevor	Letaba Fire Protection Association	TZANEEN
Ramothwala, Peter	Letaba Herald	TZANEEN
Slabbert, Minke	Letaba Herald	TZANEEN
Venter, D E	Letaba North Canal Irrigation Board	TZANEEN
Vorster, P G A	Letaba North Canal Irrigation Board:The Plains LT 519 Ged	LETSITELE
Morrison, Peter	Letaba Tourism Association	LETSITELE
Van Coller, Chris	Letaba Vallei Boerevereeniging	TZANEEN
Ritchards, Jockie	Letaba Valley Water Users Association	TZANEEN
Bester, Attie	Letaba Water Users Association	LETSITELE
Labuschagne, Llewellyn	Letaba Water Users Association	LETSITELE
Smit, Piet	Letaba Water Users Association	LETSITELE
Venter, Andre	Letaba Water Users Association	TZANEEN
Venter, Jurg	Letaba Water Users Association	TZANEEN
Minnaar, Piet	Letaba Water Users Association - C P Minnaar Boerdery	LETSITELE
Bestuurder	Letabadrift Trust	LETSITELE
van Rooyen, Burgert	Letsitele Boer -Groep 91	LETSITELE
van Zyl, Francois	Letsitele Irrigation Board	TZANEEN
Van der Berg, L J	Letsitele River Irrigation Board	TZANEEN
Vorster, Leoni	Letsitele Sitruswerkersvereeniging	LETSITELE
Viljoen, Fanie	Letsitele Sitruswerkersvereeniging	LETSITELE
MacDonald, Butch	Letsitele Vallei Watergebruikersvereeniging	TZANEEN
du Plessis, Emma	Leydsdorp Boerevereeniging	GRAVELLOTTE
Verster, Arne	Leydsdorp Farmers' Association	TZANEEN
Manager	Lienke Trust	TZANEEN
Lebepe, Oupa	Limpopo Business Support Agency (LIBSA)	GIYANI
Mpe, Reggie	Limpopo Business Support Agency (LIBSA)	POLOKWANE
Mtleni, Rex	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	GIYANI
Kganedi, Rachel	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Nevhutanda, Shalom	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Ramuada, Romeo	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Seopa, Judith	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Vause, Duncan	Limpopo Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Baloyi, B.	Limpopo Department of Public Works & Roads	GIYANI
Dzerefos, Cathy	Limpopo Eco-Schools	HAENERTSBURG
Shivambu, R L	Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise (LIMDEV)	GIYANI
Manzini, Nelly	Limpopo Provincial Government	POLOKWANE
Maponya, Kgolofelo	Limpopo Provincial Government	POLOKWANE
Moloto, Sello	Limpopo Provincial Government	POLOKWANE
Sekoati, Charles	Limpopo Provincial Government	POLOKWANE
Boshielo, Benny	Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board	POLOKWANE
Hlungwani, Fixon	Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board	POLOKWANE
Steenkamp, Karen	Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board	POLOKWANE
Manasoe, B.	Limpopo Trade and Investment Board	POLOKWANE

**GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT**

Name:	Company	City
Shivuri, H A	Limpopo Trade and Investment Board	POLOKWANE
Mamale, Matshidiso	Limpopo Water Initiative	POLOKWANE
Mbhalati, Doreen	Limpopo Water Initiative (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Malebati, Reginald	Local Government and Housing	POLOKWANE
Schoeman, Fanie	Lotzaba Forests	TZANEEN
Vorster, Ben	Lowveld Citrus: Eureka LT 564 GED 6	LETSITELE
Joubert, P.	Luvuvhu Working for Water Project	TZANEEN
Nkuna, Constance	Mabunda Farmers Cooperative	GIYANI
Mongwe, Andrew	Mabunda Farmers Cooperative	LETSITELE
Ngove, P C	Mabunda Traditional Authority(National House of	GIYANI
Khosa, Rayson	Madlakazi Village	NWAMITWA
Vorster, Eddie	Mahela Boerdery	LETSITELE
Vorster, Edward	Mahela Boerdery	LETSITELE
Vorster, Barend	Mahela Boerdery - The Junction LT 521 GED 8	LETSITELE
Ntsanwisi, Mlungisi	Majeje Ttraditional Authority	PHALABORWA
Shilubane	Makwakwaela Multi Purpose Centre	LETABA
Monyela, M N	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	LETABA
Masedi, M W	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Masuluke, H J	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Mkhari, W E	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, M A	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, M D	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Nkuna, A M	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Nukeri, M S	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Ged 0	NWAMITWA
Makhari, N S	Mamitwa Location LT 461 Portion 0	NWAMITWA
Monyela, P.	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	LETABA
Manyike, M J	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, N E	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ndhlovu, M S	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Nqomayo, M G	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Rikhotso, S R	Mamitwa Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Manyiki, K J	Mamitwa Location LT461 Portion 0	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, J P	Mamitwa LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, M J	Mamitwa LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, J.	Mamitwa LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, M T	Mamitwa LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Hlungwane, M W	Mamitwas Location LT 461 Ged 0 B81E	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, M W	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Hlungwane, B T	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Masilana, P J	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Mayimele, B A	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ndlhovu, H W	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ndlhovu, S A	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, H P	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, T J	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, T N	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Nkuna, M T	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Shibiri, M S	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Shingange, N R	Mamitwas Location LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Nkuna, K M	Mamitwas LT 461 PTN 0	LETABA
Mashale, M J	Mamitwas LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, E J	Mamitwas LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ndzobela, M M	Mamitwas LT 461 PTN 0	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, M J	Mamitwas LT 461 PTN 0 - B81E	MITCHELSPLAIN
Mongwe, Sophie	Mandlakazi Village	NWAMITWA
Rikhotso, Daniel	Mandhakazi Community Policing Forum	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, Anna	Mandlikazi Village	NWAMITWA
Nthabi	Mangeke Estates	SAXONWOLD
Finnemore, Henry	Mango Growers Association	TZANEEN
Mahumani, G.	Manombi Game Reserve	GIYANI
Bestuurder	Marnovlei Beleggings (Pty) Ltd	TZANEEN
Dale, Martin	Martin Dale Seedlings cc	TZANEEN
de Beer, Elizabeth	Maruleng Local Municipality	HOEDSPRUIT
Malatsi, Mokgadi	Mashishimale Community Development Trust	GAKGAPANE
Mukhombo, Neliekie	Mashishimale Community Development Trust	TLAPENG
Mokgalabone, Dominic	Mashishimale Tribal Authority	BATUBATSE
Bron, Anita	MasterQ Research	YEOVILLE
Mnisi, Portia	MasterQ Research	YEOVILLE
Mathebula, N C	Mathebula Traditional Authority	PHANGWENI

**GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT**

Name:	Company	City
Bestuurder	Matuma Sitrus Eiendomme (Edms) Bpk	LETSITELE
McClintock, J N J	McIntock Trust	TZANEEN
Mokibelo	MEC for Transport	POLOKWANE
Roos, F.	Middelfontein KR 564 PTN 8	NYLSTROOM
Maluleke, Maria	Middle Letaba Irrigation Scheme	GIYANI
Hlungwane, Ephraim	Middle Letaba Water Users Association	GIYANI
Fernandes, Johan	Mille Investments 144 (Pty) Ltd	TZANEEN
Vorster, B J M	Modderfontein LS 517/2	LETSITELE
Modjadji, M T	Modjadji Traditional Authority	MODJADJISKLOOF
Wolvaardt, Simon	Mogoboya Lumber	TZANEEN
Drake, S.	Mogoboya Lumber CC	TZANEEN
Mkhari, Pork	Mohlanatsi IRDP	TZANEEN
Thoka, Ellina	Mohlanatsi IRDP	TZANEEN
Keetse, Yvonne	Mohodi Community Radio	MANTHATA
Ramolefo, Emily	Mokgwathi Village	NWAMITWA
Molepo, Sipho	Molepo Family Trust	WIERDA PARK
Poopedi, Nare	Moletsi Community Radio	POLOKWANE
Weber, Louis	Mondi Forests	TZANEEN
van Zyl, Phile'	Mooketsi Water Users Association	MOOKETSI
Altenroxel, Bernadine	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Maake, Tim	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Makgopa, Pheagane	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Mohlala, T.	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Mokgobi, HM	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Ndlovu, Phillip	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Ralulimi, Thivhomali	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Ramathoka, Ngwako	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Steyn, Hannes	Mopani District Municipality	GIYANI
Masson, Frank	Mopani Herald /Mopani News	TZANEEN
Cilliers, Abrie	Mosomo Consulting Civil Engineers	TZANEEN
Soko, Mandla	Munghana Lonene FM	POLOKWANE
Furumela, Musa	Musa Furumela Consulting	BRAAMFONTEIN
Klu, Limpho	Mvula Trust	POLOKWANE
Mampheko, Jacob	Mvula Trust	POLOKWANE
Koutas, Pieter	NAFCOC	POLOKWANE NORTH
Nagude Boerdery	Nagude LT 517 GED 5(B81E)	LETSITELE
Beliele	Nagude LT 517 GED 6(B81E)	LETSITELE
Musetsho, K D	Naledzi Environmental Consultants	POLOKWANE
Station Commissioner	Namakgale Police Station	NAMAKGALE
Mathebula, Stella	Namakgale Youth Development Trust	NAMAKGALE
Gafane, Godfrey	Namakgale Youth Forum	NAMAKGALE
Mamitwa, Samson	Namitwaskop/Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Vaughan, D.J	Nampak Corrugated - Tzaneen	TZANEEN
Baloyi, Kote	National African Farmers Union	GIYANI
Hlungwani, Ephraim	National African Farmers Union	GIYANI
Makhubela, Thomas	National African Farmers Union	GIYANI
Vukeya, Violet	National African Farmers Union	GIYANI
Gondo, Joe	National African Farmers Union (NAFU)	KORINGPUNT
Baloyi, M C	National African Farmers Union (NAFU)	NWAMITWA
Nyirenda, Martin	National Community Water & Sanitation Training Institute	SOVENGA
van Schalkwyk, Johnny	National Cultural History Museum	SUNNYSIDE
Mahlakoane, Foletji	National Department of Agriculture	POLOKWANE
Nkuna, Nkhensani	National Development Agency	POLOKWANE
Mohlati, Johannes	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)	NAMAKGALE
Ngobeni, Tsakani	Ndlandlamuka Institute for Sustainable Development	GIYANI
Chauke, Levens	Ndlandlamuka Institute for Sustainable Development	TZANEEN
Falleyn, Ivan	Ndodana Becker & Associates	TZANEEN
Nkgapele, Khomotjo	NEHAWU	POLOKWANE
Bruwer, Johann	Ninham Shand Consulting Engineers	CENTURION
Dale, Timm	Ninham Shand Consulting Services	CENTURION
Rossouw, Jacqueline	Ninham Shand Consulting Services	CENTURION
Timm, Dale	Ninham Shand Consulting Services	CENTURION
van Wyk, Dawid	Ninham Shand Consulting Services	CENTURION
Vogel, Fanie	Ninham Shand Consulting Services	CENTURION
Killick, Mike	Ninham Shands (Pty) Ltd	CAPE TOWN
Maweni, Lunch	Nkambako Village Resident	LETSITELE
Mamitwa, Hoshane	Nkambako/Mamitwaskop Village	NKAMBAKO
Nkowankowa Multi Purpose Thusong	Nkowankowa Multi Purpose Thusong Centre	TZANEEN
Mashele, Sydney	Nkuhlwana Trainers and Projects	LETABA

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLeWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Muller, I W	Nooitgedacht KR 515 GED 1	NABOOMSPRUIT
Prinsloo, Nico	Northern Media Group	POLOKWANE
Smit, Hennie	Northern Media Group (Northern Review/Northern	LADANNA
Moketla, Walter	Northern Province African Farmers Union	TZANEEN
Maja, Serobi	Northern Province Casino & Gaming Board	POLOKWANE
Unlig, M. R.	Northern Province Development Corp	GIYANI
Kwapa, Joshua	Northern Review/Northern Times/Capricorn Voice	LADANNA
Enslin, J.	Northern Timber Sawmill	TZANEEN
Maree, H. B.	Northern Timber Sawmill	TZANEEN
Mostert, Braam	Northern Timber Sawmill	TZANEEN
Claasen, Sakkie	Northern Timbers (Pty) Ltd	TZANEEN
Van Zyl, Louis	Northern Timbers (Pty) Ltd (Forest Owners Association)	TZANEEN
Shiviti, Moses	Ntshuxeko Health Development	GIYANI
Rautenbach, Alta	NUMSA	TZANEEN
Chabalala, Gloria	Nwamgololo Village	NWAMGOLOLO
Maake, Trizah	Nwamitwa Community	NWAMITWA
Madumelani	Nwamitwa Community	NWAMITWA
Sambo, Portia	Nwamitwa Community	NWAMITWA
Makaringe, Jimmy	Nwamitwa Community Forum	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, Amos	Nwamitwa Local Taxi Association	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Martha	Nwamitwa Tribal Authorities	NWAMITWA
Nwamitwa, Samson	Nwamitwa Tribal Authority/Village	NWAMITWA
Nwamitwa Tribal Office: Nwamitwa	Nwamitwa Tribal Office: Nwamitwa Village	TZANEEN
Baloyi, Mfundisi	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, N T	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Baloyi, William	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Khosa, Erick	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Khubu, W D	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Makamu, Selina	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Malatji, Ganath	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Malungana, Jane	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mandlakazi, Anna	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mathebula, Christina	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mathebula, Thomas	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, Elizabeth	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mongwe, Solly	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Namitwa, Thomson	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ndlovu, Edward	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Simeon	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Nkhwashu, Edna	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Nwamitwa, M A	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Risiva, Meckson	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Timbana, M M	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Sathekge, Maria	Nwamitwa Village	GA-KGAPANE
Ngomane, Wilson	Nwamitwa Village	LETSITELE
Hobyani, Jackson	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mathebula, David	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Matsimbi, Thompson	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mkansi, Break	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mkhari, S D	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, M R	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Oris	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Percy	Nwamitwa Village	NWAMITWA
Mathebula, Violet	Nwamitwa Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Nwamitwa	Nwamitwa Village Representative	LETABA
Seshoene, Mosibudi	Nwamitwa Village Resident	GA-KGAPAME
Ramathoka, Harrison	Nwamitwa Village Resident	MOKGWATI
Khosa, Hlamalani	Nwamitwa Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Makhubele, William	Nwamitwa Village Resident	NWAMITWA
Mapitja, Mavis	Nwamitwa Village Resident	TZANEEN
Baloyi, Richard	Nwamitwa Village Steering Committee	NWAMITWA
Mpenyane, Mercy	Nwamitwa Village Steering Committee	NWAMITWA
Senwane, Eric	Nwamitwa Village Steering Committee	NWAMITWA
Mamitwa, Solly	Nwamitwa Village: Tribal Authority	NWAMITWA
Hlungwane, Thompson	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Ndlovu, Emmah	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Ndlovu, Sophie	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Nkomo, Jameson	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA
Senwana, Eric	Nwamitwa Water Users Association	NWAMITWA

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Ntimbane, G E	Nwasaheni Village	LETSITELE
Mabunda, T S	Nyavana Traditional Authority	SIHOKO
Nukeye, Munene	Office of the Premier	NWAMITWA
Khan, Faheem	Office of the Premier	POLOKWANE
Labuschagne, Melinda	Office of the Premier	POLOKWANE
Matjekane, Nosisa	Office of the Premier	POLOKWANE
Mnisi, Genock	Office of the Premier	POLOKWANE
Murovhi, Rudzani	Office of the Premier	POLOKWANE
du Plooy, Roelof	Old Mutual Phalaborwa	PHALABORWA
Lategan, John	Paardevelei Estates	HAENERTSBURG
Phasha, Mmutle	People's Agricultural Development (PAD)	TZANEEN
Mohale, Stanley	PEU Phalaborwa Branch	NAMAKGALE
Mkhawana, Charmain	Pfukani Youth Development	NWAMITWA
Makwimbila, M K	Pfunanani Special School of Disability	GIYANI
Hatlane, Tsunduka	Phakanani Environmental Consultants	POLOKWANE
Sadiki, Freddy	Phalaphala FM	POLOKWANE
Streicher, V.	Pietersburg - SA Tours and Bookings	POLOKWANE
van der Walt, Coenraad	Pietersburg Chamber of Business/Sakekamer	POLOKWANE
Deysel, V A	Pietersburg Tourism Club	POLOKWANE
Gubitz, Paul	Plaas Dehli	LETSITELE
Egan, Bronwyne	Polokwane Conservation Forum	POLOKWANE
Jacobs, Koot	Polokwane Municipality	POLOKWANE
Andersen, Marlaine	Private Projects	HILTON
Potgieter, Johan	Promagold Products	TZANEEN
Potgieter, Shirley	Promagold Products	TZANEEN
Koekemoer, M.	Pusela Irrigation Board	TZANEEN
Moshwana, Ben	Pusela Skills Development and Community Projects	TZANEEN
Pretorius, D.	Quantum Leap Investments	TZANEEN
Mushwana, Dan	Rainbow Emerging Commercial Farmers Union	TARENTAALRAND
Khoza, Peter	Rainbow Emerging Commercial Farmers Union	TZANEEN
Mculu, Gilbert	Rainbow Emerging Commercial Farmers Union	TZANEEN
Mohale, M D	Rakwadu Traditional Authority	KGAPANE
Maffa, Titus	Raselema Transport and Construction	MOOKETSI
Maponya, Johannes	Raselema Transport and Construction	MOOKETSI
Ramapuputla, Hendrick	Raselema Transport and Construction	MOOKETSI
Hunt, Arthur	Regional Advisory Environmental Forum	TZANEEN
Relela Multi Purpose Thusong Centre:	Relela Multi Purpose Thusong Centre: Relela Village	TZANEEN
Mhlongo, Irene	Rikhotso Village	TZANEEN
Groep 91 Uitvoer	Riverside LT 514 GED 0 en 3	LETSITELE
Beliele	Riverside LT 514 GED 1 and 2(B81E)	LETSITELE
Faul, Peter and Cherry	Riverside LT 514 GED 14	LETSITELE
De Nysschen, J J en DJ	Riverside LT 514 GED 5	TZANEEN
Mayimele, Jerome	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Mhinga, Percy	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Mnisi, Secret	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Rikhotso, Richard	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Shibambu, Bohani	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Shivambu, Mbhazima	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Silidi, Matodzi	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Tshivhase, Shoni	Road Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd	POLOKWANE
Heystek, S.	Robertson LR 518/0(A50F)	ELLISRAS
JG du Preez Trust	Rooigrond MS 464 Ged 2 and 3	WATERPOORT
Fouche, M.E	Rooigrond MS 464/1 (A71J)	VIVO
Shalathi, Sam	Royal Council	LETSITELE
Baloyi, S H	Runnymede Village	NWAMITWA
Molomo, Dorcus	Rural Women's Initiative N. Province	POLOKWANE
Blom, Louis	S & W Limpopo (Leballelo Water Association)	POLOKWANE
Owen, Philip	SA Water Caucus (Gearsphere NGO)	NELSPRUIT
Swemmer, Anthony	SAEON Ndlovu Node	PHALABORWA
Hollestein, Willem	SAFCOL - Limpopo	TZANEEN
Lesufi, Godfrey	SANCO	NAMAKGALE
Kubayi, Sam	SANCO	NWAMITWA
Makaringe, Tim	SANCO	NWAMITWA
Van Zyl, Philé	Sand River Water Users Forum/Bertie van Zyl (Pty) Ltd	MOOKETSI
Thobejane, Thomas	SATAWU	POLOKWANE
Jodas, Karen	Savannah	SUNNINGHILL
Thomas, Jo-Anne	Savannah	SUNNINGHILL
Landowners	SBG Excavation Contractors: Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 54	BELA-BELA
Tshamamo, M C	Sekgosese Multi Purpose Community Centre	DUIWELSKLOOF

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
Nkuna, Cedric	Semenya Furumele Consulting	POLOKWANE
Baloyi, Rhulani	Shiaka Village	NWAMITWA
Sibiya, Mandla	Small Enterprise Development Agency: Mopani	TZANEEN
Makhubele, Robert	South African Agricultural Plantation and Allied Workers	POLOKWANE
Malwashe, Khathu	South African Black Technical & Allied Careers	POLOKWANE
Badenhorst, Dirk	South African Chamber of Business (SACOB)	POLOKWANE
Boyes, Charles	South African Farm Management	TZANEEN
Netshiavha, Victor	South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)	POLOKWANE
Leslie, Mary	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	CAPE TOWN
Kitto, Jennifer	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	HOUGHTON
Lithole, D.	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	POLOKWANE
Moutlana, Ellis	South African Local Government Association (SALGA)	POLOKWANE
Malatji, Daniel	South African National Civic Organisation	PATAMEDI
Gyedu-Ababio, Thomas	South African National Parks	PHALABORWA
Venter, Jacques	South African National Parks	PHALABORWA
Mabunda, David	South African National Parks	PRETORIA
Magome, Hector	South African National Parks	PRETORIA
Deacon, Andrew	South African National Parks	SKUKUZA
Venter, Freek	South African National Parks	SKUKUZA
Manyaka-Masuku, Hellen	South African Police Services	NAMAKGALE
Mooki, Gladys	South African Post Office	POLOKWANE
Phatudi, Alice	South African Women in Mining	POLOKWANE
Bokala, Willie	Sowetan Newspapers	JOHANNESBURG
Cunningham, Mike	Speedling Nursery	TZANEEN
Mboweni, Themba	Spero Properties	TZANEEN
Morgan, Colin	Stevens Lumber Mills	HAENERTSBURG
Steyn , F J J	Steyn Familietrust: Belle Ombre LT 518/1 and 2	LETSITELE
O'Beirne, Sean	Sustainable Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd	MORELETA PLAZA
Mokhomola, Maite	Susulang Community Development Programme	NAMAKGALE
Chavalala, S P	Telkom	POLOKWANE
Louis	The Bulletin News	TZANEEN
Fouche, Nico	The Citizen Newspaper	INDUSTRIA
Dladla, Sicelo	The Daily Sun Newspaper	AUCKLAND PARK
Du Roi Trust	The Junction LT 521 GED 21	LETSITELE
Voster , Ben	The Junction LT 521 GED 8	LETSITELE
Venter, K.	The Junction LT 521/22(B81E)	LETSITELE
Thalwitzer, T M	The Plains LT 519 GED 2	LETSITELE
Bosveld Citrus	The Plains LT 519 GED 3	LETSITELE
R10 Eiendomme	The Plains LT 519 PTN 6 and 7	LETSITELE
Russel, Cecelia	The Star Newspaper	JOHANNESBURG
Bezuidenhout, Jessica	The Sunday Times Newspaper	SAXONWOLD
Ramakgolo, Leuba	Thobela FM	POLOKWANE
Parkes, Ivan	Thornetree Conservancy	WALKERVILLE
Steyn, Tiekani	Tiekani Steyn Familie	LETSITELE
Khosa, S.	Tinyeleti Community Group	GIYANI
Knobel, Thomas	Tivani (Pty) Ltd	BENORYN
van Zetten, Jon	Tivani (Pty) Ltd	LANSERIA
Nchonyama, M.D	Tlangelani Community Projects Development	GIYANI
Mantji, Moses	Traditional Affairs Office	NAMAKGALE
Helm, Marie	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa	POLOKWANE
Ehlers, Gert	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa	SILVERTON
Loggenberg, Ria	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa	SILVERTON
Van der Walt, Paul	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa	SILVERTON
Taute, Tinus	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa	SILVERTON
Funyufunyu, N J	Treasurer Greater Phalaborwa Develop. Forum	NAMAKGALE
Nell, Coenraad	Trichadtsdal Boerevereniging	TZANEEN
Kings, John	Tsogang Water and Sanitation	TZANEEN
Webster, Mike J.	Tsogang Water and Sanitation	TZANEEN
de Beer, J.H	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 119	WARMBATHS
Joubert, N P	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 2 (A61C)	BELA-BELA
Henn, J B	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 27	WARMBATHS
Watt, W.	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 31 (A61C)	BELA- BELA
Germishuys, J J	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 35/136/137/138	WARMBATHS
van Staden, C.H.C	Tweefontein KR 463 Ged 48	WARMBATHS
Espach, J.B	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 127	ATLASVILLE
de Beer, V.	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 20,21,117	WARMBATHS
Liebenberg, J.W	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 36(A61C)	SOUTHDALE
Uys, C.J	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 38 (A61C)	WARMBATHS
Cox, G E	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 4	ARCADIA

GROOT LETABA RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GLWaP):
STAKEHOLDER DATABASE – COLUMN REPORT

Name:	Company	City
de Vos Viljoen, P	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 59	NYLSTROOM
Calitz, A M	Tweefontein KR 463 PTN 6 (A61C)	SILVERTON
Venter, LDut	Tweefontein KR 463/44	WARMBATHS
de Beer, Ejse	Tweefontein KR 463/70	WARMBATHS
du Plessis, Riaan	Tzaleba Farm	TZANEEN
Krautwurst, W.	Tzaneen Farmers' Association	TZANEEN
Nagel, Jenke	Tzaneen Forum	TZANEEN
Terblanche, Sharon	Tzaneen Forum	TZANEEN
Barnard, Janette	Tzaneen Grondeienaar	LETSITELE
Denysen, Koos	Tzaneen Grondeienaar	TZANEEN
Nel, Christine	Tzaneen Public Library	TZANEEN
Thomas, Marinda	Tzaneen Tourism Office	TZANEEN
Nkonwana, David	Tzaneen Water Users	LETSITELE
Molefe, Mpho	Univen Radio	THOHOYANDOU
Shirinda, Tshildzi	Univen Radio	THOHOYANDOU
Engelbrecht, Derek	University of Limpopo	FAUNA PARK
Bezuidenhout, Lydia	University of Stellenbosch	DUIWELSKLOOF
Fourie, Adrie	Urban - Econ	NELSPRUIT
Mbhalati, Walter	Valoyi Traditional Authority	NWAMITWA
Ngobeni, Samson	Valoyi Tribal Authority	NWAMITWA
Mathye, Daniel	Valoyi Tribal Authority/Policing Forum	NWAMITWA
Valoyi Tribal office: Nwamitwa Village	Valoyi Tribal office: Nwamitwa Village	TZANEEN
Manavi, Robert	Valoyi Tribe	NWAMITWA
Shisinga, Idah	Valoyi Tribe	NWAMITWA
Mulaudzi, Lucy	Vhembe District Municipality	THOHOYANDOU
Sandani, Fulufhelo	Vhembe District Municipality	THOHOYANDOU
Van Zyl, A P	Vischart KR 520 GED 13(A61C)	NABOOMSPRUIT
Weideman, Reinhardt	VSA Leboa Consulting	POLOKWANE
Vula Mehlo Multi Purpose Centre:	Vula Mehlo Multi Purpose Centre: Shilubane Village	TZANEEN
Komane, Paul	Vula-Mehlo MPCC Thusong Centre	SHILUVANE
Mouton, Pierre	Water Systems Management cc	POLOKWANE
Hudson, Carla	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	FERNDALE
Marx, Karen	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	FERNDALE
Perkins, Luke	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	HAENERTSBURG
Landowners	Willie Humpries Trust: Tweefontein KR 463/50 & Ged 50	BELA-BELA
Wessels, Ben	Working for Water Programme	TZANEEN
Xihoko Multi Purpose Centre: Xihoko	Xihoko Multi Purpose Centre: Xihoko Village	TZANEEN
Bestuurder	Yamorna 15 Bk	TZANEEN
Koen, Peter	Zebediela Citrus Estate	KORING PUNT
Manyaka, Solly	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Mosupye, Wilhemina	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Odendaal, Anelle	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Seymore, Rachelle	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE
Tshiane, Paul	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	HALFWAY HOUSE