



ANNEXURE R

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED NEW TERTIARY HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT, EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (WITBANK), MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

DPWRT/314/19/MP

PREPARED FOR:



public works,
roads & transport
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
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18 APRIL 2022

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, **Zibani Ndebele**, declare that –

- I. I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- II. I will perform the work relating to the application objectively, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- III. I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- IV. I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations, and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- V. I will comply with the Act, Regulations, and all other applicable legislation;
- VI. I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- VII. I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken concerning the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan, or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- VIII. All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- IX. I realize a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature



Date: 17/02/2022




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Assured Turnkey Solutions (ATS) (Pty) Ltd., (ATS) was appointed by the DPWRT to conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA), a specialist component of the EIA. This report presents the findings of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment conducted for the proposed ETH.

PROJECT DETAILS

The new Tertiary Hospital will include a 400-bed (200 tertiary beds and 200 regional beds) development and approximately 70 additional beds for the future proposed psychiatric ward planned on Erf 1 of Tswelopele Junction, located in Ward 34 of ELM. The development will occupy a 35 ha property registered to the ELM with the Title Deed T14063/2021 (Appendix D).

The project area is currently zoned by the ELM's Land-Use Management Scheme of 2010, as well as its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of 2015, as "Agriculture". However, an application was lodged by the ELM's Department of Urban Planning for the land to be re-zoned to a township to be known as the Tswelopele Junction. A resolution in favour of this rezoning was passed in 2005 by the ELM Land-Use Committee in terms of Section 98 of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance of 1986 (GAP Development Planners, 2021). The subsequent conditions of the township establishment were approved by ELM in 2007. These included diversifying the project area's land-use rights to include institutional, high-density residential, commercial, and light industries. However, in a Town Planning Report for the project in 2021, GAP Development Planners noted that the initial township establishment approval has lapsed, as no extensions of the validity of the township have been granted by the local authority. The project area is therefore still zoned as "Agriculture". However, in January 2021, ELM issued approved conditions for the divisional establishment of the township.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

According to the International Association of Impact Assessments (IAIA), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) can be defined as:

"[...] the processes of analysing, monitoring, and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions." (IAIA, 2012: p.1).

The ToR for the full SEIA is to:

- Briefly describe the local socio-economic environment;
- Describe landownership/land-users and property rights;
- Examine the impacts of the project, contextualise these impacts and then assess them;

- Provide recommendations for mitigating the assessed impacts; and
- Review the comments made by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to ensure that all issues and concerns raised by them have been addressed and, if some issues cannot be addressed at this stage, indicate these in the report and discuss the implications, or when they can be addressed.

To assess the possible socio-economic impacts, the specialist was only able to conduct a desktop study by reviewing key development frameworks and housing development targets, examining the macro socio-economic environment, the area's demographics, and how the affected communities and project beneficiaries might be directly affected by the project

IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

For assessing the impacts, the specialist has adopted the "Social Framework for Projects" by Vanclay and Smyth (2017). Vanclay and Smyth drafted this framework specifically for SEIAs and other related studies (especially resettlement), which reflects on some of the previous limitations in terms of social frameworks to be used in assessments. In their view, many existing social assessment frameworks lack true participatory engagement (*ibid.*). This framework, rather, has been applied to several of Vanclay and Smyth's projects and was adapted in response to their assessments and feedback from project partners and community stakeholders (*ibid.*).

The framework is depicted in Section 6 (Impacts). Using this framework, the specialist formalised his approach to comply with Regulation 31(2) (I) of NEMA for the compilation of EIAs.

Qualitative research methods try to understand phenomena or human behaviour from the participant's point of view (Thyer, 2001:474). To get the feelings of the local people about the ETH, meetings with the ward councillors and local community members were held and a clear understanding of their lived experiences was gained.

As part of the quantitative data analysis, secondary data sources were reviewed to report upon the area's demographics, employment sectors and economy. Where necessary, the data was supplemented with data from the South African Census 2011 (StatsSA, 2011) and the South Africa Community Surveys of 2016 (StatsSA, 2016). Other secondary data sources included:

- Google Earth imagery;
- Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) (2012 and 2016);
- The NDM IDP for 2019-2020;
- The ELM IDP for 2021-2022;
- The NDM Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2015); and
- The ELM SDF 2020.

LIMITATIONS

The SEIA is subject to the following limitations.

- Outdated socio-economic statistics (census data) from the 2011 South African Census, although a DHS was conducted in South Africa in 2016. In many cases, however, the 2016 DHS data does not offer the same level of detailed data at the ward level, which means that the report had to rely on 2011 data.
- Primary information from local community members and politicians who may have wanted to discredit the Emalahleni Local Municipality regarding poor service delivery.

CONCLUSION

This Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) has been conducted as a component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the ETH project. Primary data collection methods employed in the development of this SEIA included a meeting with Ward 34 councillor, meetings with local community members as well as different stakeholders. Secondary data collection methods include, but are not limited to, StatsSA, South African census and South African community surveys of 2016.

Although the local community is happy and looking forward to the development of the hospital, several concerns were highlighted during the meetings. Generally, service delivery seems to be a huge issue in Emalahleni prompting the fears that any new development will further strain an already overloaded system. As evidenced in the meeting minutes in Appendix B, the ward councillor also aired her concerns. The technical team has however provided solutions and alternatives to all the aspects that may be a hindrance in the development of ETH. Concerns regarding, electricity, water and sanitation were also mentioned. Appendix C details the concerns laid out by one resident and the responses provided by the technical team.

Impact assessment indicated that the loss of land and land-related activities will have a LOW impact when mitigation and enhancement measures are employed. The economic impacts of building the hospital will be HIGH as job opportunities and small businesses opportunities are realized. The table below summarizes the identified aspects and the associated impacts.

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
ASPECT 1: Construction of the hospital and infrastructure (Construction and operation)					
Impact 1.1 Increased nuisance exposure (noise, dust, traffic) to environmental hazards and risks during the construction					
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	May occur	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 1.2 Affecting people's sense of place					
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 1.3: Reduced common property					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
Aspect 2: Construction-related waste (soil and water) (construction).					
Impact 2.1: Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	District	Very Severe	Definite	VERY HIGH -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect:3 Unrestricted access of construction vehicles/workers onto land and adjacent/surrounding areas. (Construction)					
Impact 3.1: Increase in crime					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 4: Removal of vegetation or grazing land(construction)					
Impact 4.1: Loss of ecosystem services					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slight	Probable	HIGH -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 4.2: Loss of tenure arrangements					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of		

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
			Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	slight	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 5: Skills training and further training opportunities (construction and operation)					
Impact 5.1: Higher employability					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	severe	Definite	HIGH +
With Mitigation	Permanent	National	Very severe	Definite	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 6: Employment opportunities (construction and operation)					
Impact 6.1: Increased aspirations and ambitions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Medium-term	Study area	slight	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	Severe	Probable	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.2 Contribution to the local and regional economy					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slightly beneficial	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Regional	beneficial	Definite	MODERATE+
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.3 Increase in household income and living conditions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Moderate	Probable	MODERATE+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Beneficial	Definite	HIGH+
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.4 Influx of job seekers					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Moderate	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Slight	Probable	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 7: Influx of job seekers (construction and operation)					
Impact 7.1: Potential increase in crime substance abuse or illegal activities.					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Very severe	Probable	HIGH-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	MEANING
ATS	Assured Turnkey Solutions
CHC	Community Health Clinic
DEAT	Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fishery, and the Environment
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DoE	Department of Energy
DoH	Department of Health
DPWRT	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ELM	Emalahleni Local Municipality
ETH	Emalahleni Tertiary Hospital
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GN	Government Notices
Ha	Hectare
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested and/or Affected Party
IAIA	International Association of Impact Assessment
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IFC	International Finance Association
JIPSA	Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition
KPA	Key Performance Area
LED	Local Economic Development
NDM	Nkangala District Municipality
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan
PAC	Project-Affected Community
PS	Performance Standard
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEBS	Socio-Economic Baseline Study
SF	Social Facilitating
SFP	Social Facilitation Programme
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land-Use Management Act
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
DEAT	Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism

GLOSSARY

Area of Influence	The area affected by the project and its activities. This area can be directly affected, such as noise, dust, or odours, or indirectly affected. The latter case would refer to towns and communities that are likely to experience economic benefits from the project.
Doorstep community	This term refers specifically to a community, settlement (or village), which is very close to the project site (at least within 20-30 km of the project site). From a nuisance perspective, such areas are usually affected by noise, dust, odours, or increased traffic.
Food poverty line / extreme poverty line	R585.00 (in April 2020 prices) per person per month. This refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake (StatsSA, 2020).
Household	All the members who live under the same roof, or who consider themselves to be part of the household, share the same resources (herewith referring to money and food). Migrant workers or members of a household who therefore only occupy a household once a month or just several times a year are considered as extended household members, if they still contribute to, or are still dependent on, the household finances, from a food security perspective, or emotionally.
Interested and/or Affected Party	<p>One of the most suitable definitions of an Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) is provided by the Integrated Environmental Management Information Series published in 2002 by the then Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). In this series, I&APs were defined as:</p> <p>“[...] Individuals, communities or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. These may include local communities, investors, business associations, trade unions, customers, consumers, and environmental interest groups. The principle that environmental consultants and stakeholder engagement practitioners should be independent and unbiased excludes these groups from being considered I&APs” (DEAT, 2002: p 30).</p> <p>I&AP can therefore be deemed as any public member who has an interest in the project, who is directly affected by the project or who desires to be kept informed about the project regularly. The EIA 2014 Regulations define a registered I&AP about an EIA application, as an: “[...] interested and affected party whose name is recorded in the register” (GoSA, 2014: p. 42). For purposes of this plan, this definition includes, but is not limited to, adjacent land-users or owners. As the project site is situated amongst possible adjacent farmland, such a definition could also include directly or indirectly affected farm-owners, farm-users, labour and/or their dependants.</p>
Labour-sending area	The term is most widely used within Social and Labour Plan (SLP) legislation in South Africa and is defined by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) as: “[...] areas from which a majority of mineworkers, both historical and current are or have been sourced” (GoSA, 2010: p. 5). Although mostly used within the mining sector, the term is very useful to adopt during the project’s construction phase to refer to those areas where labour might be sourced from.
Project-Affected Community (PAC) or Project-Affected Persons	Other terms which are used in this plan include Project-Affected Communities (PACs) and Project-Affected Persons/People (PAP). These two terms are hereafter used to refer to all the communities and people who are not only affected by the proposed development but who are also the beneficiaries (in

(PAPs)	<p>terms of employment, healthcare services or any other possible spin-off effects of the development). The terms are used to refer to a community/ies affected by the project either from primary (i.e. direct) or secondary socio-economic effect (i.e. further spin-off effects), but also from a livelihood perspective. Apart from the obvious beneficiaries of the project in terms of future healthcare provision and employment, these communities are not near to the project site and might even be several kilometres away.</p> <p>In defining the PACs, the following questions should be asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What project-related socio-economic impacts are anticipated? • Which communities surrounding the proposed area would be directly or indirectly affected by these impacts (i.e., the beneficiaries especially)? • Which other communities/businesses would be the beneficiaries of the project? <p>This refers to all the communities (towns, settlements, villages) which are affected by the project either directly, or indirectly. This means that such a community can either be close to the project, such as a doorstep community or further away from it, even several kilometres (generally in the same municipality). Direct effects would largely refer to nuisance impacts from the operation, whilst indirect effects could also include project spin-off of trickling-down effects, such as economic impacts.</p>
Public participation programme	<p>This term is more widely used during the EIA Process. It is defined by the Department of Forestry, Fishery, and the Environment DFFE as a “[...] process by which potential interested and affected parties are given opportunity to comment on or raise issues relevant to, the application” (GoSA, 2017a: p.5). In the referred Integrated Environmental Management Information Series published in 2002 by the then DEAT, the concept of public participation is contextualised by citing Canter (1996), who defines the process as:</p> <p>“[...] a continuous, two-way communication process which involves promoting full public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which environmental problems and needs are investigated and solved by the responsible agency; keeping the public fully informed about the status and progress of studies and implications of project, plan, programme, or policy formulation and evaluation activities; and actively soliciting from all concerned citizens their opinions and perceptions of objectives and needs and their preferences regarding resource use and alternative development or management strategies and any other information and assistance relative to the decision” (Canter, 1996, cited by DEAT, 2002: p.6).</p>
Stakeholder and stakeholder engagement	<p>Using the terms “stakeholders” and “stakeholder engagement” is often preferred by some consultants or government departments. For example, in the referred Integrated Environmental Management Information Series of 2002, stakeholder engagement is a preferred term to use instead of public participation, as the term stakeholder is seen as implying a diversity of opinions and interests. In the latter series, stakeholders are defined as:</p> <p>“[...] a sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term, therefore, includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all I&APs” (DEAT, 2002: p 6).</p> <p>In this series, it is argued that the term “public” in public participation is misleading, as it may be misinterpreted as excluding the private sector and non-decision-making authorities. It is also argued that the public may be misconstrued as: “[...] being a homogenous group with a set of agreed common interests and aims” (DEAT, 2002: p. 6).</p> <p>The International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) Handbook on Stakeholder</p>

	<p>Engagement (2007) defines stakeholders as: “[...] persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have an interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcomes, either positively or negatively” (IFC, 2007: p 10). However, in this plan, the term is more broadly applied to refer to organisations or groups of people collectively who have a vested interest in the project and who have a direct influence on it. Stakeholders might include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local government departments and officials; • Conservation organisations/bodies; • Project-Affected Communities; • Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or Community-Based Organisations (CBOs); • Traditional authorities; • Farmers; • Farmers’ associations; and/or • Groups who are subject to systematic vulnerability.
Vulnerable individual/ group	<p>A vulnerable person can be defined as someone who may be more adversely affected than another person by the project. A vulnerable person is typically someone who needs more assistance from a project developer should his or her life be impacted negatively by the project. From a theoretical perspective, a useful way to conceptualise vulnerability is through the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The latter framework typically considers the skills, assets (material and social) and approaches available to, and used by, individuals and groups to survive (UPDP, 2017). The term sustainability implies that such individuals or groups can confront and overcome moments of stress and/or crises in their lives, whilst being able to maintain or even improve their current and future skills and assets (<i>ibid.</i>). Using this framework, a person or the group’s vulnerability can be measured by considering shocks, trends or seasonality based on five livelihoods assets or capitals (referred to as the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework Pentagon. These five capitals are human, natural, financial, social, and physical capital.</p>
Written and Informed Consent	<p>July 2021 marked the Government of South Africa’s (GoSA) official enforcement of its Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act of 2013. In this legislation, the term “written and informed consent” has become highly applicable to public participation. Consent is defined by the POPI Act as: “[...] any voluntary, specific and informed expression of will in terms of which permission is given for the processing of personal information” (GoSA, 2017b: p.1). In the context of this plan, the term refers to providing any stakeholder and/or I&AP with information about the project or process to be undertaken, before providing such a person with an opportunity to express his or her will in terms of permission to provide their detail.</p>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In 2019, Tectura International (Pty) Ltd. conducted an assessment for the Mpumalanga Province Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (DPWRT) (hereafter “the client”) of the existing Witbank Hospital, which is currently functioning as a tertiary hospital. Based on the assessment, in 2021, DPWRT, together with the Department of Health (DoH) (the end-user) and the Mpumalanga Province, proposed the development of a new tertiary hospital, the Emalahleni Tertiary Hospital (ETH), with the existing Witbank Hospital to be downgraded to a district hospital. A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for the issuance of an Environmental Authorisation (EA) by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), the Competent Authority (CA) for the commencement and operation of the proposed ETH. The project is currently in its EIA phase, which is being conducted by the EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended, promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No.107 of 1998 (as amended in 2014).

Assured Turnkey Solutions (ATS) (Pty) Ltd., (ATS) was appointed by the DPWRT to conduct a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA), a specialist component of the EIA. This report presents the findings of the socio-economic impact assessment conducted for the proposed ETH.

1.1.1. Project details

The new Tertiary Hospital will include a 400-bed (200 tertiary beds and 200 regional beds) development and approximately 70 additional beds for the future proposed psychiatric ward planned on Erf 1 of Tswelopele Junction, located in Ward 34 of ELM. The development will occupy a 35 ha property registered to the ELM with the Title Deed T14063/2021 (Appendix D). The locality map is shown in **Figure 1-1** below and a high-level project layout plan is shown in **Figure 1-2** that follows.

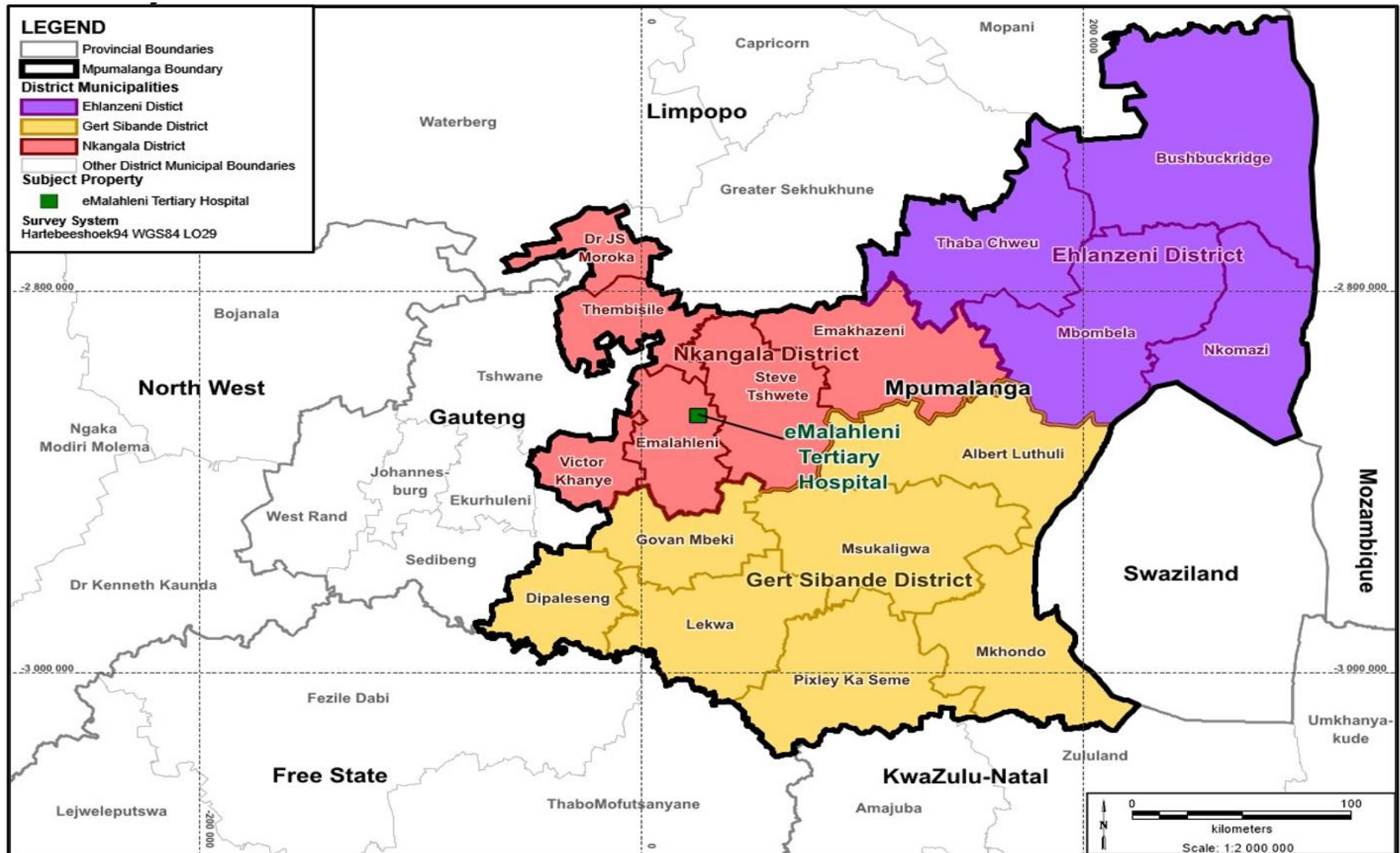


Figure 1-1: The project locality map

Source: Google Maps, 2021

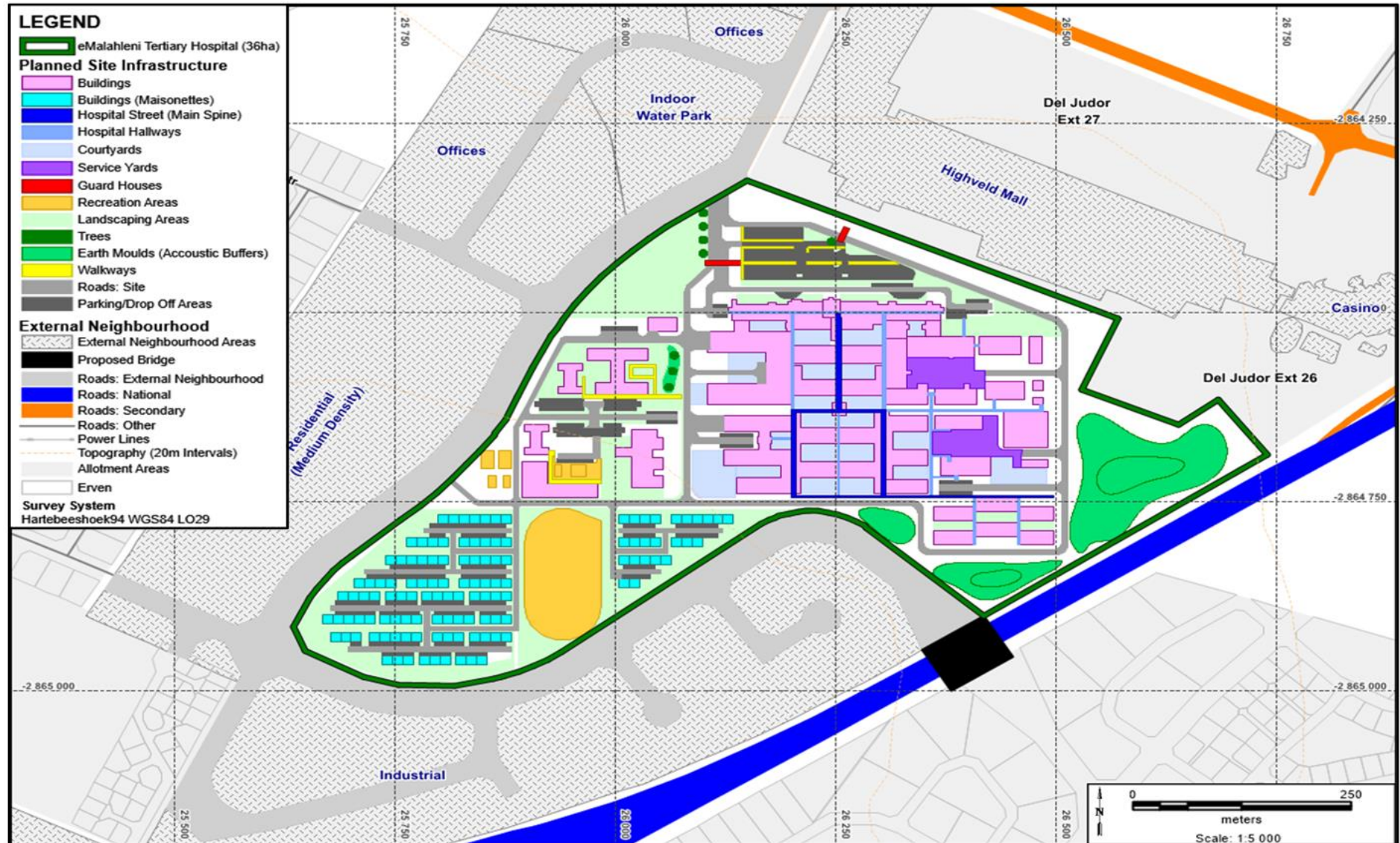


Figure 1-2: The project site high-level layout

Source: Tectura International, 2021

The project area is currently zoned by the ELM's Land-Use Management Scheme of 2010, as well as its Spatial Development Framework (SFD) of 2015, as "Agriculture". However, an application was lodged by the ELM's Department of Urban Planning for the land to be rezoned to a township to be known as the Tswelopele Junction. A resolution in favour of this rezoning was passed in 2005 by the ELM Land-Use Committee in terms of Section 98 of the Town Planning and Township Ordinance of 1986 (GAP Development Planners, 2021). The subsequent conditions of the township establishment were approved by ELM in 2007. These included diversifying the project area's land-use rights to include institutional, high-density residential, commercial, and light industries. However, in a Town Planning Report for the project in 2021, GAP Development Planners noted that the initial township establishment approval has lapsed, as no extensions of the validity of the township have been granted by the local authority. The project area is therefore still zoned as "Agriculture". However, in January 2021, ELM issued approved conditions for the divisional establishment of the township.

1.1.2. Project rationale and timeframe

The project will entail 400 beds, which will include 200 tertiary beds and 200 regional beds.

The construction phase of the development is scheduled to commence in mid-2022 and the operation phase is anticipated to commence in 2025.

In terms of the project's timeline, the SFP for the project's EIA component consists of three principal phases, which are:

- **Phase 1:** Planning and EIA phase that will entail programme initiation and SEIA.
- **Phase 2:** Construction phase that will entail monthly Socio-Economic monitoring and evaluation; and
- **Phase 3:** Project close-out and handover phase that will entail compilation and submission of a Project Close-Out Report.

The SFP for the project's EIA component will continue for approximately 12 months, where after the project's construction phase will commence in mid-2022. The project's construction phase is estimated to take approximately three to four years, which will include various construction phases.

Table 1-1: provides important project phases to consider for this document.

Table 1-1: Proposed phasing of the new tertiary hospital

PHASES	COMPONENTS
Phase 1	Bulk servicers. These include water services infrastructure, electrical services, roads, stormwater, and sewerage infrastructure. This phase also includes all the earthworks and building platforms, as well as erecting gatehouses and boundary fences.
Phase 2	This will include the construction of a trauma centre, pharmacy, and mortuary services. Part of this phase will also include the construction of the administrative department, but also services for diagnostics, specialised inpatient wards, and additional supporting services. It is anticipated for approximately 20% of the on-site staff accommodation to be constructed during this phase.
Phase 3	This phase includes constructing the maternity ward, with neonatal facilities, general inpatient wards, and paediatric wards. This phase will also include the construction of the staff dining and rest area, whilst another 30% of staff housing will be completed.
Phase 4	This final phase includes the construction of a nursing resource centre, whilst staff recreation and shared facilities will also be completed. The remaining 50% of the staff housing will be constructed during this phase.

The rationale for the project is largely to give effect to the district and local government's healthcare priorities. For example, in the NDM's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2019-2020, a community assessment undertaken by the government in 2019 indicated a need for improved access to healthcare facilities in ELM, especially for a 24-hour hospital (GoSA, 2019). In response, two Key Performance Areas (KPA's) of NDM's IDP related to healthcare are KPA 3: Local Economic Development, as well as KPA 5: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure (*ibid.*). Related to the project, ELM's IDP (2021-2022) prioritises:

- The promotion of health, preventing diseases and strengthening the delivery of primary healthcare;
- Effective campaigns on HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and other chronic illnesses in the district; and
- The establishment of functional hospital boards (GoSA, 2021).

Apart from the need for healthcare, some of the most important socio-economic benefits of the project include, but are not limited to:

- Job creation and the stimulation of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs);
- It is fair to assume that a development such as this can improve an entire area's economic activities, and improve local services (especially transportation) and infrastructure;
- The improvement of the standards of living of the surrounding communities;
- The provision of much-needed skills;
- An increase in income distribution, which, in turn, should increase the local rates and taxes for the municipality to provide essential services in these communities;

- The development could potentially provide more security to the area, as there will be security measures in place and more surveillance;
- The development will improve the appearance and maintenance of the project site and its direct surroundings (streetlights, pavement, walk paths);
- More procurement of goods and services;
- The increased spending power of employees; and
- It is believed that the development could prevent urban sprawl, as it will be an extension of a more formal urban development.

1.1.3. Study Terms of Reference

According to the International Association of Impact Assessments (IAIA), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) can be defined as:

“[...] the processes of analysing, monitoring, and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions.” (IAIA, 2012: p.1).

The ToR for the full SEIA is to:

- Briefly describe the local socio-economic environment;
- Describe landownership/land-users and property rights;
- Examine the impacts of the project, contextualise these impacts and then assess them;
- Provide recommendations for mitigating the assessed impacts; and
- Review the comments made by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to ensure that all issues and concerns raised by them have been addressed and, if some issues cannot be addressed at this stage, indicate these in the report and discuss the implications, or when they can be addressed.

To assess the possible socio-economic impacts, the specialist was only able to conduct a desktop study by reviewing key development frameworks and housing development targets, examining the macro socio-economic environment, the area’s demographics, and how the affected communities and project beneficiaries might be directly affected by the project

1.2. Study team

Mr Zibani Ndebele (*Report writer - Social Scientist*)

Zibani is a social scientist specializing in Social Impact Assessment. He has a MA in Sociology from the University of Johannesburg. Zibani is a seasoned social facilitator with a keen interest in Social Impact Assessment, Public health, teaching, Market Research, Human Resources, Research and Development, Project Management, and Stakeholder Engagement.

Dr Eric Igbinigie(Reviewer – Pr.Sci.Nat. & Reg.EAP)

Eric is a Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Reg. EAP 2020/2114) and Natural Science Practitioner (Pr.Sci.Nat. 400201/09) with 14 years of combined experience in Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) consulting/advisory services, research, and academia. Eric's key area of expertise includes EIA, EMPr, IFC Performance Standards, ESG (ESDD, ESAP, ESMS) for public and private institutions including industrial development and financial institutions such as banks and private equity firms. A particular specialist field of focus for Eric has been the assessment of waste and wastewater management and associated beneficiation as well as Integrated Waste Management Planning, particularly in the resource sectors and for municipalities. Eric's industry sector and country experience has been in mining, infrastructure, renewable power, heavy industry/manufacturing, oil & gas, food & beverage, and agriculture development in several countries in the East, West and Southern Africa while completing ESG projects financed by the World Bank Group and other Development Finance Institutions (AfDB, SWEDFUND, DEG, FMO, PROPARCO), and Africa based commercial banks and Private Equity firms. Eric is credited with two patents and several peer-reviewed publications in international journals.

1.3. Report structure

This report follows the following structure.

Chapter 1 provided a brief introduction to the proposed development, the rationale for the report and the associated ToR. The specialist for this report was also introduced.

Chapter 2 outlines the legislation and guidelines relevant to the project and, consequently, this report.

Chapter 3 describes the methodology used in the study,

Chapter 4 details the literature review; it provides an overview of healthcare in South Africa and Mpumalanga province and its economic sectors.

Chapter 5 focuses on the socio-economic baseline study of the communities that will be impacted by the development. It focuses on the socio-economic status of these communities' pre-development of the project and the possible scenario post-development.

Chapter 6 presents an assessment of the potential impacts associated with the project, during its construction and operational phase; based on the project details made available for the SEIA.

Chapter 7 illustrates the social mitigation measures to deal with the expected social impacts as described in this report.

Chapter 8 This section details the socio-economic monitoring programme.

Chapter 9 is the conclusion

2. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

2.1. Introduction

The following section describes local and national legislation, standards, and guidelines, including Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) guidelines that apply to the project. The section outlines the relevant policies and guidelines which need to be considered by the client for its stakeholder engagement activities. The first section of the chapter briefly considers the applicable South African legislation, which is followed by some relevant international guidelines that pertain to stakeholder engagement. These include the Equator Principles and IFC PSs. South African legislation and regulations guiding ongoing stakeholder engagement planning at the project level are quiet, subsequently, most of this chapter draws upon the IFC's PS guidelines.

2.2. Relevant Legislation

The project is subject to the prescriptions of several local statutes, which are predominantly dealt with as environmental and social considerations as part of the EIA process. A brief description of these regulatory requirements and responsibilities as well as possible penalties for offences are provided in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1: Relevant South African legislation associated with the proposed development

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996)	<p>The Constitution is the supreme law of the country and any act or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid and will have no force of law. Environmental provisions are contained under Chapter 2 of the Constitution (the Bill of Rights). In terms of section 24 of the Bill of Rights, everyone has the right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and</i> b) <i>to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>prevent pollution and ecological degradation;</i> • <i>promote conservation; and</i> • <i>secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development</i> <p>Responsibilities of ETH:</p> <p>The ETH is obliged to identify and manage its environmental aspects (any activity including products and services of the hospital), which may infringe on the right of any person to have an environment, which is not harmful to their health or well-being, or any activity which may result in the depletion of natural resources. The hospital management must identify and implement measures to minimize/eliminate such human and environmental risks by applying waste impact mitigation hierarchy measures, i.e. waste impact prevention, reduction, rehabilitation and restoration, and compensation.</p>	Subject to all penalties described below.
Conservation of Agricultural Recourses Act No 43 of 1983	<p>Adequate measures need to be in place to regulate the control and utilisation of natural agricultural resources to promote the conservation of soil, water and vegetation and com weeds and Invasive Alien Plants (IAPs).</p> <p>The measures are achieved through this Act which provides regulatory frameworks for (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production potential of land to be maintained, the prevention and combating of erosion; • Preventing and combating erosion; • Preventing and combating the weakening or destruction of the water sources, and • Protecting vegetation and combating weeds and invader plants. 	
NEMA Act No 107 of 1998 (amended in 2008)	<p>NEMA specifically provides for and promotes cooperative governance - especially by decision-making powers - on matters related to the environment. In this way, it promotes cooperative governance by establishing procedures and principles for ordinary citizens to become involved in the management of the environment. A key aspect of NEMA is that it provides a set of environmental management principles that apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly</p>	<p>It is an offence to undertake activities described in Section 49A of NEMA. In terms of Section 49B, a person convicted of an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to</p>

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
	<p>affect the environment. The proposed development has been assessed in terms of possible conflicts or compliance with these principles.</p> <p>Section 2 of NEMA contains principles relevant to the proposed project. Some of the most important principles applicable to this report include the fact that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social, economic, and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed, and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in light of such consideration and assessment; • Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural, and social interests equitably; • Development must be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable; • The social, economic, and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed, and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment; and • Any decisions must consider the interests, needs and values of all I&APs, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge. 	imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine or such imprisonment.
Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998, as amended.	<p>The purpose of this act is to achieve equity in the workplace by–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination; and • Implementing affirmative action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce 	Contravention of certain provisions in the Act warrant a fine between R500 000 and R900 00, depending on the number of contraventions
POPI Act of 2013, as amended.	<p>The POPI Act of 2013, came into full government-enforcement effect in July 2021. The act is intended to provide safeguarding measures to each individual relating to his or her records and information. The act deals with the sharing of such personal information, whether this is using collection, receipt, recording, organising, retrieval, etc. The most important aspect of the act is that an individual has to provide consent to share his or her personal information, which has in 2021 become a legal</p>	Section 107 of the Act details which penalties apply to respective offences. For the more serious offences, the maximum penalties are a R10 million fine or imprisonment for a

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
	compliance matter in South Africa. Such consent is defined as giving your voluntary, specific, and informed expression of will	period not exceeding 10 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment. For the less serious offences, for example, hindering an official in the execution of a search and seizure warrant the maximum penalty would be a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or to both a fine and such imprisonment.
Labour Relations Act No 66 of 1995, as amended.	<p>The purpose of this Act is to advance economic development, social justice, labour peace and the democratisation of the workplace by fulfilling the primary objects of this Act, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to give effect to and regulate the fundamental rights conferred by section 27 of the Constitution ; • to give effect to obligations incurred by the Republic as a member state of the International Labour Organisation; • to provide a framework within which employees and their trade unions, employers and employers' organizations can- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ collectively bargain to determine wages, terms and conditions of employment and other matters of mutual interest; and ➤ formulate industrial policy; and • to promote- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ orderly collective bargaining; ➤ collective bargaining at sectoral level; ➤ employee participation in decision-making in the workplace; and ➤ The effective resolution of labour 	
Human Rights Commission Act No 40 of 2013	<p>The South African Constitution provides that the South African Human Rights Commission must;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote respect for human rights and a culture of human rights; • Promote the protection, development and attainment of human rights; • monitor and assess the observance of human rights in the Republic; and 	<p>A person who –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without just cause refuses or fails to comply with a notice under section 15(1)(c) or refuses to take

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually require relevant organs of state to provide it with information measures that they have taken towards the realization of the rights in the Bill of Rights concerning housing, healthcare, food, water, social security, education and the environment. 	<p>the oath or to make an affirmation at the request of the commission in terms of section 15(1)(d) or refuses to answer any question put to him/her under section 15(1)(d) or refuses or fails to furnish particulars or information required from him/her under that section;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> after having been sworn or having made an affirmation contemplated in section 15(1)(d) gives false evidence before the commission on any matter, knowing such evidence to be false or not knowing or believing it to be true is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months
The Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995	<p>To introduce extraordinary measures to facilitate and speed up the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes and projects in relation to land;and in so doing to lay down general principles governing land development throughout the Republic; to provide for the establishment of a Development and Planning Commission for the purpose of advising the government on policy and laws concerning land development at national and provincial levels; to provide for the establishment in the provinces of development tribunals which have the power to make decisions and resolve conflicts in respect of land development projects; to facilitate the formulation and implementation of land development objectives by reference to which the performance of local government bodies in achieving such objectives may be measured; to provide for nationally uniform procedures for the subdivision and development of land in urban and rural areas so as to promote the speedy provision and development of land for residential, small-scale farming or other needs and uses; to promote security of tenure while ensuring that end-user finance in the form of subsidies and loans becomes available as early as possible during land development process.</p>	<p>Any person who-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fails to comply with any requirement in terms of section 18(1) or willfully furnishes a tribunal with false information; has been subpoenaed under section 18(2)(an and who fails without sufficient cause to attend at the time and place specified in the subpoena; has been subpoenaed under section 18(2)(a) or has been called under section 18(3) and who refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation as a witness or fails to answer fully and satisfactorily to

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
		<p>the best of his or her knowledge and belief all questions lawfully put to him or her, or to produce any book, document or thing in his or her possession or custody or under his or her control when lawfully required to do so, or who fails to remain in attendance until excused from further attendance by the tribunal;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during the proceedings of a tribunal insult, disparages or belittles any member of a tribunal in that capacity, or prejudices the proceedings or findings of a tribunal in any manner whatsoever; • willfully disrupts the proceedings of a tribunal or misconducts himself or herself in any manner during such proceedings; or • does anything concerning a tribunal which if done in 'relation to a court of law would constitute contempt of court, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.
Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997, as amended.	<p>The purpose of this Act is to advance economic development and social justice by fulfilling the primary objectives of this Act which are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to give effect to and regulate the right to fair labour practices conferred by section 23(1) of the Constitution— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ by establishing and enforcing basic conditions of employment; and ➢ by regulating the variation of basic conditions of employment; • to give effect to obligations incurred by the Republic as a member state of the International Labour Organisation 	<p>The maximum fine that may be imposed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a failure to comply with a provision of this Act not involving a failure to pay an amount due to an employee in terms of any basic condition of employment. is the

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
		fine determined in terms of table 1 or table; 2 in the act; involving a failure to pay an amount due to an employee is the greater of the amount determined in terms of table 1 or table 2 in the act.
Compensation For Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993	To provide for compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, nor for death resulting from such injuries or diseases, and to provide for matters connected therewith.	Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of this Act shall be liable to a fine, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.
Promotion of Equity and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act No 4 of 2000	<p>The objects of the Act are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to enact legislation required by section 9 of the constitution • to give effect to the letter and spirit of the Constitution in particular- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ the equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by every person; ➢ the promotion of equality; ➢ the values of non-racism and non-sexism contained in section 1 of the Constitution; ➢ the prevention of unfair discrimination and protection of human dignity as contemplated in section 9 and 10 of the Constitution; ➢ the prohibition of advocacy of hatred, based on race, ethnicity, gender, or religion, that constitutes incitement to cause harm as contemplated in section 16(2)(c) of the Constitution and section 12 of this Act; • to provide for measures to facilitate the eradication of unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment, particularly on the grounds of race, gender and disability; • to provide for measures to educate the public and raise public awareness on the importance of promoting equality and overcoming unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment; • to provide remedies for victims of unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment and persons whose right to equality has been infringed; • to set out measures to advance persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination; • to facilitate further compliance with international law obligations including treaty obligations in terms of amongst others, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against 	

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
	Women	
Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993, as amended.	To provide for the health and safety of persons at work and the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plant and machinery; the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work; to establish an advisory council for occupational health and safety, and to provide for matters connected therewith.	<p>Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of the Act shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding R50 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>Any employer who does or omits to do an act, thereby causing any person to be injured at a workplace, or, in the case of a person employed by him, to be injured at any place in the course of his employment, or any user who does or omits to do an act in connection with the use of plant or machinery, thereby causing any person to be injured, shall be guilty of an offence if that employer or user, as the case may be, would in respect of that act or omission have been guilty of the offence of culpable homicide had that act or omission caused the death of the said person, irrespective of whether or not the injury could have led to the death of such person, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding R100 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such</p>

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
		<p>fine and such imprisonment.</p> <p>Whenever a person is convicted of an offence consisting of a failure to comply with a provision of this Act or of any direction or notice issued thereunder, the court convicting him may, in addition to any punishment imposed on him in respect' of that offence, issue an order requiring him to comply with the said provision within a period determined by the court.</p> <p>Whenever an employer is convicted of an offence consisting of a contravention of a provision of section 23, the court convicting him shall inquire into and determine the amount which contrary, to the said provision was deducted from the remuneration of the employee concerned or recovered from him and shall then act concerning the said amount <i>mutatis mutandis</i> following sections 28 and 29 of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1983 (Act No. 3 of 1983), as if such amount is an amount underpaid within the meaning of those sections.</p>

LEGISLATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY	PENALTY
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1997	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities; for the prescribing of building standards; and matters connected therewith.	Any person convicted of an offence under this Act in respect of which a fine or imprisonment is not expressly provided for shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R600 or to imprisonment for a period of not exceeding 6 months.
National Health Act No 61 of 2004 (as amended with Act 12 in 2013	<p>The objects of this Act are to regulate national health and to provide uniformity in respect of health services across the nation by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a national health system which- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ encompasses public and private providers of health services; and ➢ provides in an equitable manner the population of the Republic with the best possible health services that available resources can afford; • setting out the rights and duties of health care providers, health workers, health establishments and users; and • protecting, respecting, promoting and fulfilling the rights of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ the people of South Africa to the progressive realisation of the constitutional right of access to health care services, including reproductive healthcare; ➢ the people of South Africa to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; ➢ children to basic nutrition and basic health care services contemplated in section 28(l)(c) of the Constitution; and ➢ vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. 	

2.3. Relevant municipal by-laws and spatial planning considerations

The following list provides some of the most applicable municipal-level papers related to spatial development and Local Economic Development (LED). The list is not exhaustive, and updated reports which have not yet been uploaded onto the internet will still be obtained by the consultant:

- The NDM IDP for 2019-2020;
- The ELM IDP for 2021-2022;
- The NDM SDF (2015);
- The ELM SDF 2020.
- ELM By-Law on Spatial Planning and Land-Use Management Act (SPLUMA) Nr 16 of 2013 By-Law 2016;
- ELM LED Strategy (2018-2023);
- ELM Draft SMME and Cooperative Strategy (2020);
- ELM Public Open Spaces By-Laws (2006);
- ELM Waste By-Laws (2006);
- ELM Electricity By-Laws (2014-2015);
- ELM Draft Solid Waste Disposal Policy (2015); and
- ELM Integrated Municipal Environmental Policy (2018).

2.4. Best Practice Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines

2.4.1. Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 3: Stakeholder Engagement (DEAT , 2002)

This document was published by the *then* DEAT in 2002 and serves to provide an overview of stakeholder engagement most as it applies to Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). However, it still offers a good overview of stakeholder engagement covering topics such as stakeholder consultations and empowerment. However, it is perhaps the document's investigation of protests which is most valuable to this SEP, as it argues that protests should be added to considerations given in the spectrum of engagements, as I&APs can have a significant impact on decision-making through protests.

2.4.2. International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is a platform that offers a unique insight into stakeholder engagement with a focus on informed decision-making. It includes, for example, an invaluable view of public consultations through informed decision-making, empowerment and being informed to make appropriate decisions.

2.4.3. The International Finance Corporation

Stakeholder engagement is stressed by the IFC. The IFC published its Performance Standards (PSs) on Environmental and Social Sustainability in April 2006 and circulated comprehensive Guidance Notes (GNs) in July 2007. The PSs and GNs were revised in 2012 (IFC, 2012), and are as follows:

- PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions;
- PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention (1-17);
- PS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security (1-14);
- PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (1-32);
- PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- PS 7: Indigenous People; and
- PS 8: Cultural Heritage.

Although all the PS bear relevant to this SEIA, the most applicable standards for community engagements are PS 1, 5 and 8. The relevant community and stakeholder engagement objectives of these specific PSs are summarised in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2: Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards

RELEVANT PERFORMANCE STANDARD	KEY OBJECTIVES
PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting with stakeholders that are affected (either positive or negative) by a project; • Allowing community engagement to be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation; • Ensuring that any form of engagement is timely, understandable in the local language, inclusive, culturally appropriate, and accessible; • Identifying the range of stakeholders; • Developing communication strategies with such stakeholders; • Using such dialogue to identify and assess social and environmental impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project's area of influence; • Allow for effective participation, especially to those members identified as being vulnerable and/or disadvantaged; • Allow mechanisms for men and women's views to be reflected during engagements; • Ensuring the representatives are acting on behalf of the villages and stakeholders concerned; • Ensuring continuous disclosure of relevant and important information in the applicable local language; • Allow for structured and regular consultation to ensure that opinions, views and/or concerns can be expressed and lodged; • Ensure that PACs are appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them; and • Ensure appropriate documentation of any engagements.
PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous and ongoing community engagement through the SEP; • Continuous and ongoing disclosure of information; and • Allowing for those affected to lodge grievances through an established Grievance Mechanism.
PS 8: Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting with those affected, where appropriate, identify the cultural heritage of importance and incorporate this information into decision-making; and

RELEVANT PERFORMANCE STANDARD	KEY OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation needs to include relevant government authorities and ministries.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Overview

This chapter illustrates the procedure undertaken to produce this Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Report (SEIA) and presents the methodology used to assess the significance of impacts that may result from the Emalahleni Hospital Project. Potential impacts have been identified through baseline assessments carried out in specific relation to the works activities anticipated in this Project

3.1.1 Approach to the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment

A SEIA can be seen as a document that analyses, monitors, and manages the social consequences of a particular development (Vanclay, 2003). The outcome of a SEIA is to develop strategies for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the socio-economic impacts which a particular project might have. The SEIA, therefore, is a platform from which to manage identified socio-economic impacts.

There are several types of social impacts, such as direct, or indirect, social impacts. Direct social impacts could refer to project-induced impacts on a person, or his/her household, who lives very close to a proposed project and who, therefore, experiences a direct negative or positive impact. This could range from pollution, traffic disturbance, health, and safety, or altering the person's sense of place. An indirect impact is typically one which results from the trickling (or downstream) effects of the development itself, such as employment provision, the stimulation of the economy, or tourism creation. Furthermore, social impacts can also either be subjective or objective. The former usually involves something which is felt by someone emotionally, such as a negative feeling or attitude. The latter is often more an independent, observable impact, such as living standards, health and safety, or population dynamics.

The approach adopted for this SEIA included a sustainable livelihood approach, whereby the livelihoods of those affected were assessed through key social impacts and issues that focused on various forms of assets or capital (Barbour, 2007). Five categories of capital are generally considered under this approach:

- **Natural Capital:** Natural resources and services that they render for sustainable livelihoods;
- **Human Capital:** Skills, knowledge, and health, etc.;
- **Social Capital:** Resources that people utilise to sustain their livelihood, such as community and family networks, membership, etc.;
- **Physical Capital:** Basic infrastructure and equipment required to sustain livelihoods (buildings, shelter, roads, etc.); and
- **Financial Capital:** Financial resources.

The livelihood analysis approach sees people's surrounding environment and livelihood strategies as an important shaping mechanism in their lives, as are their culture and practices. The assessment considers that people are connected across different social and economic strata and that different motivators and barriers brought along by a development intervention influence livelihood response (how people will adapt or cope to a changing socio-environment). The latter, in return, incorporates aspects such as behavioural intention and context, which means that a particular livelihood response or coping mechanism is influenced by factors such as assets, social norms, networks, gender, class, ethnic groups, and perceptions.

How people change or adapt their livelihoods in response to socio-environmental changes is often ill-considered in development projects. In social terms, concepts such as 'social adaption' or 'coping mechanisms' are often useful frameworks through which to conceptualise or predict changes in people's livelihoods amidst development (Osbahret *al.*, 2008). Any particular shock to someone's environment, either a short- or long-term shock, accrues specifically coping or adaption responses. Seeking to facilitate coping (often short-term) and/or adaption (normally long-term) responses, this SEIA provides recommendation measures for the development project, aimed at ensuring that the affected villagers have alternative livelihood diversification options. Extreme shocks can trigger adverse and unsustainable coping behaviours, which can push households into lower, or negative, growth paths (Giesbert and Schindler, 2012). It is, therefore, the role of a SEIA to ensure that, should a project affect rural livelihoods, the client considers alternative livelihood strategies by any means of intervention, such as training, agricultural extension services, employment, or the provision of social basic services.

Of pivotal importance in any SEIA is to ensure sustainable and equitable development. Such development can be ensured by considering affected communities' economic, as well as socio-cultural development. In so doing, the SEIA needs to take a proactive stance to development by improving its outcomes and identifying and ameliorating negative and/or unintended consequences.

Through the SEIA process, communities and stakeholders are also assisted to identify their own development needs, ensuring that positive outcomes are maximised and possible harm inflicted upon such communities are minimised. What is important to note is that a SEIA should, furthermore, analyse impacts that occur as a result of past activities, in other words, taking a holistic and cumulative stance.

3.1.2 Impact assessment methodology

For assessing the impacts, the specialist has adopted the "Social Framework for Projects" by Vanclay and Smyth (2017). Vanclay and Smyth drafted this framework specifically for SEIAs and other related studies (especially resettlement), which reflects on some of the previous limitations in terms of social frameworks to be used in assessments. In their view, many existing social assessment frameworks lack true participatory engagement (*ibid.*). This framework, rather, has

been applied to several of Vanclay and Smyth's projects and was adapted in response to their assessments and feedback from project partners and community stakeholders (*ibid.*).

The framework is depicted in Section 6 (Impacts). Using this framework, the specialist formalised his approach to comply with Regulation 31(2) (l) of NEMA for the compilation of EIAs.

Refer to Appendix A for the full impact assessment methodology.

3.1.3 Data collection, analysis, and reporting

Qualitative research methods try to understand phenomena or human behaviour from the participant's point of view (Thyer, 2001:474). To get the feelings of the local people about the ETH, meetings with the ward councillors and local community members were held and a clear understanding of their lived experiences was gained.

As part of the quantitative data analysis, secondary data sources were reviewed to report upon the area's demographics, employment sectors and economy. Where necessary, the data was supplemented with data from the South African Census 2011 (StatsSA, 2011) and the South Africa Community Surveys of 2016 (StatsSA, 2016). Other secondary data sources included:

- Google Earth imagery;
- Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) (2012 and 2016);
- The NDM IDP for 2019-2020;
- The ELM IDP for 2021-2022;
- The NDM Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2015); and
- The ELM SDF 2020.

3.1.4 Limitations

The SEIA is subject to the following limitations.

- Outdated socio-economic statistics (census data) from the 2011 South African Census, although a DHS was conducted in South Africa in 2016. In many cases, however, the 2016 DHS data does not offer the same level of detailed data at the ward level, which means that the report had to rely on 2011 data.
- Primary information from local community members and politicians who may have wanted to discredit the Emalahleni Local Municipality regarding poor service delivery.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1. Overview

The following chapter provides an overview of healthcare in South Africa and Mpumalanga province and its economic sectors. This information will assist the proposed project to optimise its positive socio-economic spin-off effects and minimise the possible negative impacts.

4.2. Relevant South African economic development agendas

4.2.1. Overview

The following agendas bear relevance to the need for development and employment in South Africa, and are thus highly applicable to the project:

- The New Growth Path;
- The National Development Plan;
- The Medium-Term Strategic Framework;
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA);
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (2006); and
- Mpumalanga Vision 2030.

4.2.2. The New Growth Path

One of the most significant positive socio-economic impacts of the project is job creation. It is therefore important to consider the relevant South African development frameworks which emphasise the need to stimulate the economy and provide much-needed employment opportunities.

The GoSA made great strides in the last two centuries to recover an economy that was said to have been in crisis after the demise of the apartheid regime in 1994. In the early 1990s, investments were falling, whilst the growth in the exports of goods and services was volatile (GoSA, 2009). In addition, apartheid (and many other factors) left the country scarred with inequalities and widespread poverty. The Government was at pains to recover the economy and to shift it away from an inward-focused, domestic economy to one that could be integrated into the global economy. Realising the latter potential, it was vital to position the country to become more export-orientated and diversify its export potential (*ibid.*). In the wake of many development agendas since apartheid, the economy truly underwent substantial restructuring largely by competing in the global market and by introducing trade liberalisation.

The current economic development strategy of the GoSA is referred to as the New Growth Path, with its ambitious aim to create five million jobs by 2020. The strategy largely builds upon initiatives to steer the economy on a more durable path by putting employment at the centre of a long-term vision to create a more vibrant society [International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2011].

The strategy was released in 2010 by the Economic Development Minister and set itself the aim of reducing unemployment by around 10% by 2020. To realise this aim, the government identified five fixed priority areas. These include infrastructural development, agriculture, manufacturing, the 'green economy' and mining. Through these specific sectors, the path is largely premised on creating job opportunities and a favourable environment that can create work through more labour-absorbing activities (*ibid.*). Projected new jobs are believed to come predominantly from the private sector, which is why the government welcomes investments.

Through an effort to restructure the country to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption, as well as economic growth, specific job drivers have been identified by New Growth Path. These include (GoSA, 2018):

- Substantial public investment in infrastructure both to create employment directly, in construction, operation and maintenance as well as the production of inputs, and indirectly by improving efficiency across the economy;
- Targeting more labour-absorbing activities across the main economic sectors – the agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing, and services;
- Taking advantage of new opportunities in the knowledge and green economies;
- Leveraging social capital in the social economy and the public services; and
- Fostering rural development and regional integration.

This determined path has not gone without criticism. The opposition has been raised by some businesses and labour representatives who argue that it lacks concrete measures to fight unemployment and that too much state intervention is required (ILO, 2011). Parties such as the Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) believe that it undermines the role of the public sector in job creation and skills development. Yet, there seems to be a consensus that the path should steer development in corridors that are subject to multi-purpose infrastructure development. The mining sector, for example, is said to have great potential in this regard as it intersects with and supports many other sectors (*ibid.*).

4.2.3. South Africa's National Development Plan

In addition to the New Growth Path, South Africa's National Planning Commission formulated the National Development Plan (NDP) (of Vision 2030), released on 11 November 2011 (GoSA, 2011). One of several aims of the NDP is to create 11 million employment opportunities and to grow the economy at a steady rate of around 5.4% per annum by 2030. The NDP identifies several 'key elements' that need to be realised to achieve this goal. These include:

- Creating an environment for sustainable employment and economic growth;
- Promoting employment in labour-absorbing industries;
- Promoting exports and competitiveness; and
- Strengthening the capacity of the government to implement its economic policy.

The NDP primarily sets out nine challenges, which include:

- Too few people work;
- The quality of school education for black people is poor;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained;
- Spatial divides hobble inclusive development;
- The economy is unsustainably resource-intensive;
- The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality;
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality;
- Corruption levels are high; and
- South Africa remains a divided society.

As part of the NDP, 12 outcome priorities for public service delivery were identified by the government in 2010. The following outcome priority bears the most relevance to this project (GoSA, 2016a):

Outcome 4: Decent Employment through Inclusive Economic Growth: this includes more labour-absorbing growth and improved support to small businesses and cooperatives.

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) was the first framework that was drawn up after the adoption of the NDP in 2012. The current framework for 2009 to 2014 followed from its predecessors of 2009-2014. Through this framework, the government illustrated its commitment to work towards the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals that focus on the alleviation of poverty (amongst other objectives). This government framework specifically aims to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014, while also ensuring a more equitable distribution of economic benefits to communities. Under this framework, the following key guidelines are stressed in terms of socio-economic development:

- Creating decent work and sustainable livelihoods;
- Building economic and social infrastructure; and
- Developing comprehensive rural development strategies.

Attempting to recover the economy, the MTSF identified development challenges (binding constraints) and investment resources to strengthen particular core areas of development. Particular binding constraints included a shortage in skilled labour and entry barriers to the economy (especially for young people in rural areas). Most notorious for its vision to halve poverty by 2014, the framework geared the country towards a more inclusive economic growth. This filtered down to investments in social infrastructure and rural development, aimed at creating cohesive and sustainable communities (GoSA, 2009).

The MTSF for 2014 to 2019 identified 14 priorities of the NDP which need urgent attention. One of these is a long and healthy life for all South Africans:

“The vision of the NDP is a health system that works for everyone, comprising an appropriate balance between preventative, health promotion and curative services that are affordable and

accessible to all. The NDP suggests that, by 2030, it is possible for South Africa...” (GoSA, 2014: p. 17).

4.2.4. Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)

The MTSF is relevant to this project as it outlines the government’s intentions for projects to employ in rural areas. The initiative was geared into action by AsgiSA, consisting of a task team to implement changes in the economy to sustain higher and shared growth. The initiative paves the way for effective partnerships between stakeholders, government, labour and businesses in realising job creation. AsgiSA outlines particular constraints to be addressed to grow the economy and to provide employment within rural areas. Of these, the most important ones for consideration include backlogs in the country’s infrastructure, shortages in suitable skilled labour and limited new investments and economic opportunities (especially for the youth).

In addressing these constraints, AsgiSA outlines the need for development specifically within the infrastructural, educational and skills development sectors. In addition to many of the government’s growth priority areas, such as its New Growth Path, the following socio-economic development intervention areas continue to be stressed by the government:

- Creating decent work and sustainable livelihoods;
- Building economic and social infrastructure; and
- Developing a comprehensive rural development strategy.

Some of the programmes implemented by AsgiSA included sectoral investment programmes, education, and skills development and SMME development interventions (inter alia). AsgiSA, in return, established the Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) in 2006 to give momentum in the field of skills development (JIPSA, 2008). Today, JIPSA remains committed to key skills development areas, of which engineering and artisan training are some of the vital focus areas.

4.2.5. The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (2006)

This is a relatively old document that encompassed South Africa’s first set of national spatial guidelines to understand the national space economy (GoSA, 2006). The document remains very relevant today, however, as it put forward a set of principles to contribute to the country’s broader growth and development policy. Some of these which bear relevance to the project include:

- “Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside; and
- Principle 5: To overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily

support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy” (GoSA, 2006: p.5-6).

4.2.6. The Mpumalanga Vision 2030

This vision has been drafted in response to the NDP and provides the province’s approach to meeting the objectives of the NDP (GoSA, 2021). Some of the relevant priorities set out in this vision include:

- Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation; and
- Priority 3: Education, skills, and health.

4.3. Healthcare in South Africa

Healthcare in South Africa is administered by the Department of Health. There are two parallel systems, a private healthcare system and a public healthcare system operating in tandem with one another.

The majority of the public, up to 80% of the population, relies on the public system for their care. The public healthcare system is subsidized by the government. In general, it is underfunded and poorly managed. There are more than 400 public hospitals in South Africa. Large, regional hospitals are managed by provincial health departments. Smaller hospitals and primary care clinics are managed at the municipal level.

The Department of Health acquires its authorisation from the National Health Act of 2003, which requires that the department gives a framework for a structured and uniform health system for South Africa. The Act sets out the responsibilities of the three levels of government in the provision of health services

The DoH contributes directly to the realisation of Priority 2 (education, skills and health) of the government’s 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, and the vision articulated in chapter 10 of the National Development Plan (NDP). The DoH contributes to the goals, indicators and actions of chapter 10 of the NDP, such as reducing the burden of disease and strengthening the provision of healthcare to improve the lives and existence of the country’s citizens. In terms of the National Health Act of 2003, provincial departments of health are required to provide healthcare services, whereas the national department is responsible for policy formulation, coordination and support to provincial departments, as well as the monitoring, evaluation and oversight of the sector.

Over the medium term, the department is expected to focus on implementing the phased implementation of National Health Insurance (NHI), investing in health infrastructure, preventing

and treating communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and financing tertiary hospital services.

4.3.1. COVID 19 and healthcare in South Africa.

On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organisation (WHO) reported an outbreak of a disease in Wuhan, China. 'Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was confirmed as the causative agent of what we now know as Corona virus Disease 2019' (COVID-19). The virus has since to more than 100 countries worldwide, South Africa included

South African health system is overwhelmed with the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to the existing challenges in healthcare service delivery. Despite significant progress in the South African health system since 1994, the country faces challenges in healthcare service delivery which include lack of funding and insufficient budget, environmental change and unequal distribution of resources (including health facilities, healthcare workers, inadequate production, and inadequate recruitment especially in rural areas, for both the public sector and private sector

4.4. Mpumalanga Province South Africa

With a surface area of only 76 495 km², Mpumalanga is the second-smallest province after Gauteng. Bordered by Mozambique and Swaziland in the east and Gauteng in the west, it is situated mainly on the high plateau grasslands of the Middleveld, which roll eastwards for hundreds of kilometres. In the northeast, it rises towards mountain peaks and terminates in an immense escarpment. In some places, this escarpment plunges hundreds of metres down to the low-lying area known as the Lowveld. The area has a network of excellent roads and railway connections, making it highly accessible. Nelspruit is the capital of the province and the administrative and business centre of the Lowveld; the other towns are Witbank, Standerton, Piet Retief, Malelane, Ermelo, Barberton and Sabie. Mpumalanga falls mainly within the grassland biome. The escarpment and the Lowveld form a transitional zone between this grassland area and the savannah biome.

The Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGP, 2011) seeks to promote and support economic growth and development in terms of the provincial economy, its linkages to the national and international economy and with an emphasis on provincial priorities such as targeted growth, priority sectors and corridors as well as developmental priorities like employment creation and poverty eradication. It also seeks to provide essential services in social and human development in areas like health and education, among others (GoSA, 2015).

4.4.1. Nkangala district development agenda

Nkangala district, specifically the eMalahleni area was identified as a central area that specializes in mining, manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. The district acts as an extension of the larger Gauteng metropolitan and facilitates linking Rustenburg to the far west areas like Nelspruit, Barberton and further Richards Bay.

In light of the issues raised in the MEGP 2011, the reviewed NDM Spatial Development Framework (SDF, 2014) is based on the following key principles:

Principle 1: To achieve a sustainable equilibrium between urbanisation, biodiversity conservation, mining, industry, agriculture, forestry, and tourism-related activities within the District, by way of effective environmental and land use management.

Principle 2: To establish a functional hierarchy of urban and rural nodes (service centres/agro-villages) in the Nkangala District area, and to ensure equitable and equal access of all communities to social infrastructure and the promotion of local economic development by way of strategically located Thusong Centres (Multi-Purpose Community Centres) (MPCCs) in these nodes.

Principle 3: To functionally link all nodal points (towns and settlements) in the District to one another, and the surrounding regions, through the establishment and maintenance of a strategic transport network comprising internal and external linkages, and focusing on the establishment of Development Corridors.

Principle 4: To incorporate the existing natural environmental, cultural, historic and man-made resources within the Municipality in the development of Tourism Precincts, with a specific focus on the Tourism Gateway in the north-eastern parts of the District (Emakhazeni); as well as the northern and north-western mountainous parts of the District.

Principle 5: To promote a wide spectrum of extensive commercial farming activities throughout the District, and to establish local fresh produce markets at the main nodal points identified.

Principle 6: To optimally utilise the mining potential in the District without compromising the long term sustainability of the natural environment.

Principle 7: To concentrate industrial and agro-processing activities at the higher-order nodes like Emalahleni and Steve Tshwete in the District where industrial infrastructure is available.

Principle 8: To enhance business activities (formal and informal) at each of the identified nodal points in the Nkangala District by incorporating these activities with the Thusong Centres and modal transfer facilities.

Principle 9: To consolidate the urban structure of the District around the nodal points by way of infill development and densification in identified Strategic Development Areas (SDAs) and Upgrading Priority Areas.

Principle 10: To ensure that all communities (urban and rural) have access to at least the minimum levels of service as enshrined in the Constitution.

4.4.2. Emalahleni Local Municipality development agenda

The town of Emalahleni (Witbank) was established in 1903. Named after a ridge of white rock located near the present railway station, in the early years, this ridge was a halting-place for transport wagons and a trading post. Emalahleni has several heritage assets, which are currently under threat from rapid development. Developments like hospitals of this nature might impact the heritage assets of the town. It is therefore imperative that such sites are identified so that they are not adversely affected.

According to the Emalahleni District Municipality Final Integrated Development Plan 3rd review, 2020 to 2021, Public hospitals in the region need to be refurbished and upgraded. There is a need to bridge the gap between public and private institutions by having more clear communication between the public and the DoH.

There are four hospitals in Emalahleni, namely the Emalahleni Provincial Hospital and Kosmos Private Hospital in Emalahleni, SANTA TB Hospital in Lynnville and Van Dyksdrift Mine Hospital. Furthermore, there are 12 fixed clinics and three mobile clinics, with at least one clinic in every town. The population size of Lynnville, Kwa-Guqa and Hlalanikahle respectively justify more clinics. Rendering primary health care services is the competency of the province.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1. Overview

The following demographic profile is important to consider as the project may trigger several potential socio-economic impacts (positive or negative). The term Project-Affected Communities (PACs) is used, which refers to communities affected from either a primary (direct), secondary (further spin-off effects) or livelihood perspective. A Project-Affected Community (PAC) is not

limited to a community that is within direct proximity to the project site and may include a community located several kilometres away. The term PAC also includes, but is not limited to, the doorstep communities. A doorstep community simply refers to those settlements which are physically very close to the project site. It also includes the possible labour-sending areas where labour for the project might be sourced from.

In defining a PAC, the following questions were asked:

- What project-related social impacts are anticipated?
- Which settlements surrounding the proposed area would be directly or indirectly affected by these impacts (the beneficiaries especially)?
- Which other communities/businesses would be the beneficiaries of the project?

The socio-economic status of communities (pre-development) is important to assess to provide a measure of comparison post-development (longitudinal assessment). Since the project will likely impact socio-economic development and employment, the client must have an overview of the current socio-economic status of the PACs. The demographic analysis, therefore, determines the age profile, current employment status and skills, and income of the PACs and all the household members living in them.

The socio-economic baseline starts with an overview of the municipality, followed by migrancy patterns, population trends and education. The baseline further describes the accessibility of social services, the area's economy, and employment sectors.

5.2. Context

At 188,118 ha, NDM is the smallest district in land mass (21% of the province), although it has the second largest population concentration in the province (GoSA, 2021).

The district consists of six local municipalities, namely:

- Victor Khanye;
- Emalahleni;
- Steve Tshwete;
- eMakhazeni;
- Thembisile Hani; and
- Dr JS Moroka.

ELM is characterised by both a rural and urban landscape that consists of large farms and dispersed urban settlements, coal mines and power stations (GoSA, 2021).

5.3. Socio-demographic profile

5.3.1. Population

Table 5-1 provides the population figures for NDM, ELM and Ward34 (2007-2016). In 2016, NDM had a population of 1,445,624 (StatSA, 2016). This represents 33.34% of the province's population in 2016 (*ibid.*). Between 2007 and 2016, the district had a population increase of 25.91% of its 2007 figures. Between 2011 and 2016 only, the district had a population increase of 10.51%, which is slightly higher than the population increase of the province between these years (6.83%) (*ibid.*). According to the NDM IDP (2019-2020), the district's population is currently estimated at around 500,343 (2019), and in 2030, this number is predicted to be 707,530 (a 12.8 % increase) (GoSA, 2019).

In 2016, ELM's population stood at 455,228 people, which comprises 31.49% of the district's population (StatSA, 2016). ELM also had a population growth of 25.91% between 2007 and 2016, which is very similar to the district (25.91%). For the period between 2011 and 2016, ELM's population increased by 15.11%, which is slightly higher than the district and province for the same period (10.51% and 6.83% respectively). For Ward 34, the South African Census of 2011 indicated the population at 5,089 people (StatsSA, 2011). This represents 4.25% of the district's population and 1.43% of the province's population (*ibid.*).

Table 5-1: Population figures for NDM, ELM and Ward 34 (2007-2016)

AREAS	POPULATION		
	2007	2011	2016
NDM	1,148,173	1,308,129	1,445,624
ELM	340,000	395,466	455,228
Ward 34	Unsure	16,449	Unsure

Source: StatsSA, 2011 and 2016; GoSA, 2019

5.3.2. Age

Data provided in **Table 5-2** indicates that the working-age group between 15 and 64 years represents 66.76% and 73.05% for NDM and ELM respectively (StatsSA, 2016). The youth (between ages 15 and 34) comprise 40.73% and 44.47% of NDM and ELM respectively, whilst 4.30% and 3.13% of the population for NDM and ELM are 65 years or older (*ibid.*). The data suggests a youthful population, which is both an advantage (in terms of having a significant labour force), as well as a challenge if employment cannot be provided (GoSA, 2019).

Table 5-2: Population age categories for NDM and ELM (% of people)

AGE CATEGORIES	NDM	ELM
0-4	11,01	9,39
5 - 10	12,28	8,65
11- 14	5,64	5,77

AGE CATEGORIES	NDM	ELM
15 - 19	10,51	8,67
20 - 24	9,48	11,72
25 - 29	12,42	13,33
30- 34	8,33	10,74
35 - 39	6,14	8,17
40 -44	5,37	5,30
45- 49	5,41	4,13
50 - 54	4,09	4,96
55- 59	3,15	3,64
60 - 64	1,86	2,38
65- 69	1,90	1,35
70- 74	1,02	0,96
75-80	0,73	0,50
81+	0,65	0,33
TOAL	100	100

Source: StatsSA, 2016

The 2011 data in **Table 5-3** illustrates that more people in Ward 34 are within the working-age bracket of between 15 and 65 years (73.57%), as compared to ELM (70.47%) and NDM (62.84) (StatsSA, 2011). The youth (between 15 and 34) comprise 42.97% of the ward's population, comparing favourably to this figure for ELM and NDM (48.43% and 42.76% respectively); 10.48% of Ward 34's population are 65 years or older. This is higher than for ELM (6.30%) and NDM (7.84%) **(ibid.)*.

Table 5-3: Population age categories for NDM, ELM and Ward 34 (% of people)

AGE CATEGORIES	NDM	ELM	WARD 34
0 - 4	12,71	11,34	7,91
5 - 10	12,83	10,53	7,59
11 - 14	6,32	3,62	4,75
15 - 19	7,10	9,22	5,29
20 - 24	10,10	12,71	8,22
25 - 29	9,83	11,08	11,16
30 - 34	7,70	8,30	9,69
35 - 39	8,03	7,13	8,61
40 - 44	4,34	7,22	7,90
45 - 49	6,28	5,43	6,47
50 - 54	3,40	4,57	6,25

AGE CATEGORIES	NDM	ELM	WARD 34
55 - 59	3,51	2,56	5,66
60 - 64	2,55	2,26	4,30
65 - 69	1,75	1,58	2,53
70 - 74	1,35	1,14	1,77
75 - 80	1,07	0,71	1,05
81+	1,12	0,62	0,81
TOAL	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: StatsSA, 2011

5.3.3. Towns and settlements

The district comprises a dispersed spatial nature with 165 towns and villages. According to the NDM's IDP (2019-2020), these can be categorised as towns, rural villages (mainly residential) and settlements which are often associated with the mining or electricity sectors (GoSA, 2019). The dispersed spatial nature of the district can be attributed to, amongst others, the former homeland areas to the north which are under the control of traditional authorities. Apart from being disbursed, the district's second-highest concentration of people is in its informal settlements, which are largely on the periphery of towns. Most noticeably are the informal settlements around Witbank and Emalahleni. The population densities in these areas remain very high, combined with poor service delivery and community facilities.

Considering towns, NDM largely comprises Emalahleni, Kwa-Quqa, Ga-Nala and Ogies (GoSA, 2021). Closer to the project area, ELM comprises the following main towns and settlements, which have been ranked according to population:

- Emalahleni Complex (where the project is located);
- Ogies and Phola;
- Ga-Nala and Thubelihle;
- Rietspruit;
- Van Dyksdrift; and
- Wilge.

According to the ELM's IDP (2021-2022), ELM has the largest number of spatially distributed informal settlements in the province. The total is 71 spatially distributed informal settlements, which fuels continuous illegal land invasions (GoSA, 2021). For this reason, the municipality is earmarking areas for housing development, formalising informal settlements, or developing townships that are incomplete. Closer to the project site, the doorstep communities listed below are most likely to be directly affected by construction activities (**Figure 5-1**).

- Tswelopele Junction Township;
- Del Judor;
- Ben Fluer;

- Fransville;
- Hoëveldpark;
- Marelden;
- Blancheville;
- Jackaroo Park; and
- Tasbet Park.

Due to the nature of the medical services to be offered by the hospital, the PACs will most likely reach much further than only Tswelopele Junction Township within Ward 34, and even beyond the town of Emalahleni.

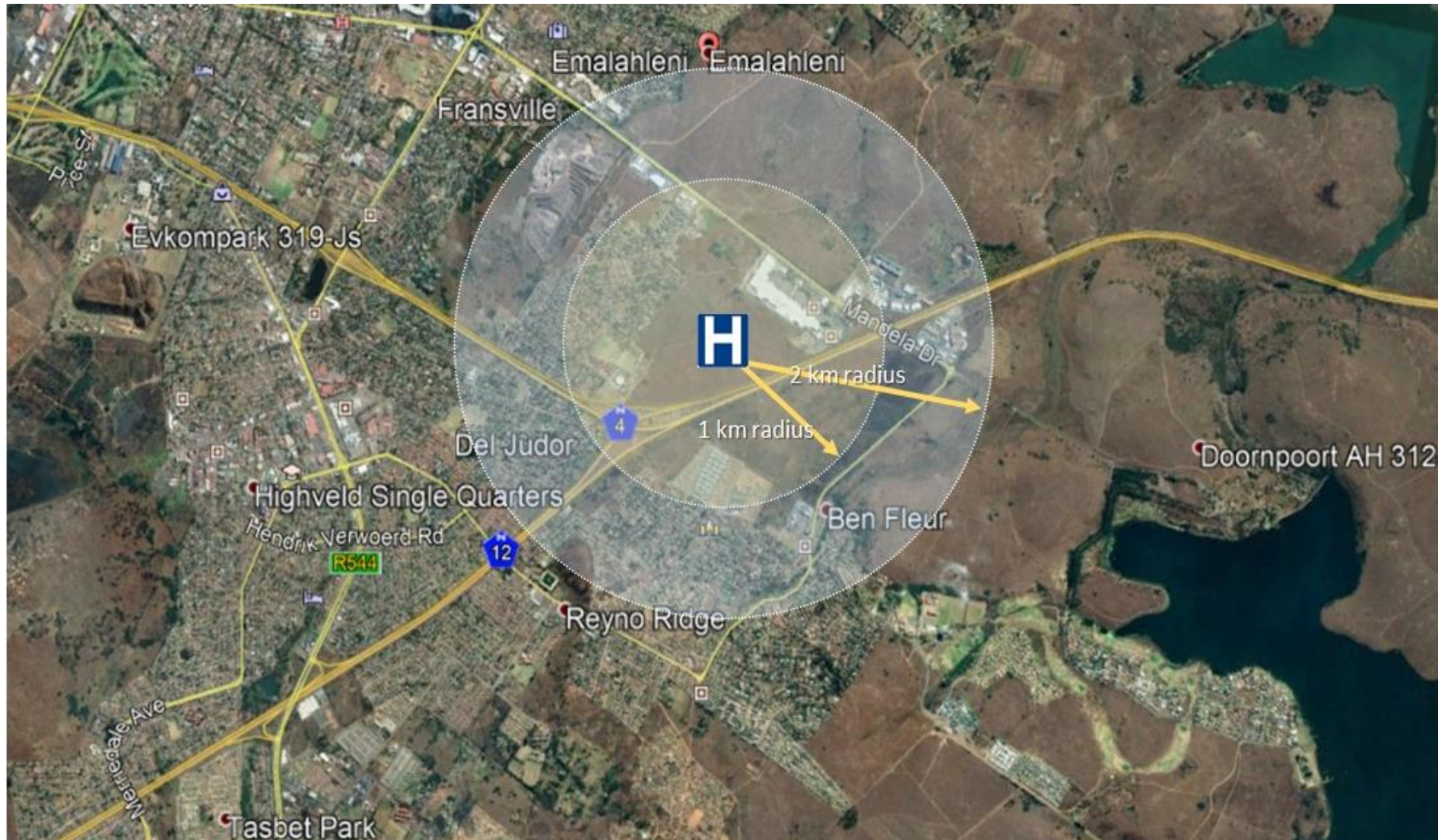


Figure 5-1: Doorstep communities

Source: Google Maps (July 2021)

5.3.4. Land usage, tenure status and dwellings

For Ward 34, the most reliable data for land usage, tenure status and dwellings is from the 2011 Census. In terms of land usage, the entire Ward 34 was classified in 2011 as an urban residential area, whilst no tribal- or farmland was recorded in ELM (StatsSA, 2011). Urban land comprises 59.79% of the NDM landscape, tribal land accounts for 34.44% in NDM, followed by farmland (5.77%).

DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

Most of the land in Ward 34 is urban land, with a sizeable percentage of households in Ward 34 who live in informal shacks. This is from the 2011 Census, and due to South Africa's struggling economy and the Corona Virus, one may assume that informal settlements have increased. The ward and municipal's population has been steadily increasing, alongside the number of households, although the household sizes have decreased. There seems to be a fair amount of in-migration, which makes sense as the area is dominated by industrial activities, and hence people migrate to the area in search of work. The ward's population has a significant youth group, as well as a sizeable working-age population; both groups have been increasing. These findings imply that more social services are required for a growing population, whilst employment provision has become essential to sustain a growing working-age and youthful population, many of whom migrate to the area from other provinces. The client is encouraged to provide local employment opportunities, as well as opportunities for the potential workforce to upskill themselves to become employable in other sectors, such as in construction, building maintenance or healthcare.

5.4. Access to basic social infrastructure

5.4.1. Electricity, water, and sanitation

Most people have access to in-house prepaid meters in NDM and ELM (75.80% and 73.89%), whilst more people in ELM have no electricity, as compared to people in NDM (17.09%, compared to 9.47%) (StatsSA, 2011).

Meetings with the community members however revealed that service delivery is a challenge in Emalahleni. According to Ward 34 councillor electricity and water are a major concern as there are constant electricity and water cuts. Doornkop substation (one of the stations earmarked to supply the hospital with power) reduced its power output causing a lot of power outages in the area. There are constant power outages and the current grid cannot support any new development. Model Park substation (the second station earmarked as a possible source) is not ideal because it is small and serves a lot of areas. One resident had this to say *"Electricity supply has over the years not been very reliable in this area and Eskom's problems leading to regular load shedding events has made it worse. This will not improve in the very distant future and has come to stay and probably will get even worse! (No comment on the current municipal status) So, I propose that all the buildings/structures be designed in such a way (North facing roofs, rooms that will be dedicated for the equipment, batteries, etc.) that the maximum utilisation of Solar energy*

(electricity & water heating) can and will be installed on all North facing roofs, carports, etc. Adequate energy storage in terms of batteries will be essential, based on my personal experience regarding a Solar installation. A Coal fired boiler, or such, will be strictly forbidden – LPG and /or electric/Solar? To be mandatory.”

5.4.2. Healthcare

Table 5-4 shows the number of healthcare infrastructures within the NDM.

Table 5-4: Healthcare facilities in NDM

SUB-DISTRICT	HOSPITALS	CHCS	CLINICS	FUNCTIONAL MOBILES	NON-FUNCTIONAL MOBILES	TOTAL MOBILE POINTS
Dr JS Moroka	1	10	21	1	1	15
Thembisile Hani	1	7	14	2	2	12
eMalahleni	3	5	10	6	3	118
Victor Khanye	1	0	3	3	0	68
Steve Tshewete	1	0	13	4	3	100
eMakhazeni	2	0	7	2	2	84
TOTAL	9	22	68	18	11	396

Source: GoSA, 2019

The need for improved health infrastructure is stated in many municipal documents and plans, as well as the State of the Province Address, as per the NDM IDP (2019-2020). In the latest address, the local government highlighted social and health infrastructure. In particular, the local government focused on gender-based violence, and improving healthcare services to ensure an increase in life expectancy and mitigate the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS and other opportunistic diseases (GoSA, 2019). It is believed that the provision and improvement of such infrastructure can create employment opportunities, especially in the construction, operation, and maintenance sectors.

Of relevance to this section is the district's KPA 5 on Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development (GoSA, 2019). Under this, health is discussed under Issue 6, which refers to healthcare challenges, including the need for hospitals and clinics to be revitalised. The following statement in the NDM IDP (2019-2020) bears high relevance to this section, as it highlights some of the healthcare challenges faced by the district:

“[...] the government must expand on the progress made in upgrading facilities in many public hospitals and clinics as part of a physical infrastructure programme. The government is determined to end the huge inequalities that exist in the public and private sectors by making sure that these sectors work together” (GoSA, 2019: p. 122). The same IDP

document refers to a broad range of healthcare services-related challenges which are important to refer to in this SEIA:

- “Delays in the referral system;
- Ineffective complaints systems;
- Lack of cleanliness is a problem;
- Insufficient communication between the public and the Department of Health;
- Inconsistent compliance with the National Health Act;
- Space in clinics, but also the opening hours of some clinics is of concern;
- Inability to attract certain categories of qualified health workers;
- The need to ensure that the deaf (sign language) people can be assisted at the health facilities;
- Lack of treatment and aftercare for the mental health care users;
- Inconsistent drug supply to the health care facilities and insufficient pharmacy assistants within the district; and
- Insufficient patient transport and ambulances (GoSA, 2019: pp. 122-123).

As part of providing more healthcare facilities and improving existing ones, the following is a list of completed health facilities by the DoH (NDM IDP 2019-2020):

- Allemansdrif Clinic completed;
- Watervall Clinic completed;
- KwaMhlanga Hospital nurses’ residence;
- Marapyane Community Health Clinic (CHC) completed;
- Thembalethu CHC completed;
- Middelburg Hospital Ward 15A;
- Nasaret and Extension 8 Clinic;
- Kwazamokuhle CHC; and
- Siyathuthuka Clinic (GoSA, 2019).

The following healthcare facilities were upgraded in 2017/2018:

- Mmametlhake Hospital;
- Pankop CHC;
- New Emalahleni Hospital;
- Lefiso Clinic;
- Rockdale CHC;
- KwaMhlanga Hospital; and
- DoH Nkangala District Office.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In summary, the data in this section implies a poor level of service delivery, largely as Ward 34 has a sizeable informal settlement population who either seem to have some basic social services or nothing at all. Development in this ward needs to focus on improving access to services delivery. Water, electricity and sanitation are the residents' biggest concerns. Alternative solutions should strongly be considered to mitigate the problems.

5.5. Socio-economic profile

5.5.1. Economy

Using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic growth, NDM experienced an increase in its GDP between 2006 and 2016 (from R45.5 billion to R121 billion) (GoSA, 2019). According to the NDM IDP (2019-2020), NDM contributed 36.76% to the province's GDP of R328 billion in 2016, whilst this contribution is 2.78% to the South African GDP (*ibid.*). ELM had the lowest annual average growth rate in its GDP (1.35%) between 2006 and 2016 (*ibid.*). This is important to understand, as ELM's GDP is the highest in the district.

5.5.2. Municipal challenges and opportunities

Some of the most important challenges and weaknesses of NDM, which relate to the focus of this SEIA, are listed below:

- Significant backlogs in infrastructure and the deterioration of rural infrastructure (especially roads);
- Poor funding of LED and capacity building;
- A lack of functioning SMMEs;
- Cooperatives policy which excludes the informal economy;
- Undiversified economic base (a high dependency on mining);
- Civil unrests;
- Rapid urbanisation;
- Poor business management skills by local cooperatives and SMMEs;
- High crime rate and substance abuse; and
- High unemployment, coupled with low economic growth (GoSA, 2019).

The development of the economy and improvement of socio-economic living conditions are both stressed in many, if not most, district and municipality plans and frameworks. The NDM's political commitment for the next five years, as outlined in its IDP (2019-2020) includes the following, which is relevant to socio-economic development and healthcare:

Local economy and job creation

- "Ensuring the continuation and intensification of the Emerging Contractor Development Programme;

- Strengthening structures of Local Economic Development;
- Upscaling cooperatives to mainstream economic development;
- Ensuring that the district develops special programmes targeting youth cooperatives and enterprises;
- Promoting local procurement of goods and services to increase local production; and
- Encouraging the growth of SMMEs, cooperatives and informal traders through centralized procurement” (GoSA, 2019: p. 33).

Community health

- “Promoting health, preventing diseases, and strengthening the delivery of primary healthcare;
- Ensuring the functionality of HIV/AIDS Councils in the district;
- Ensuring the effectiveness of campaigns on HIV and AIDS, TB, and other chronic illnesses in the district;
- Ensuring improvement of water quality in the district;
- Ensuring the establishment of functional clinic committees and hospital boards” (GoSA, 2019: p. 34).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE: SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

ELM in recent years showed a slow economic recovery after displaying negative economic growth. Ward 34 has the lowest unemployment rate compared to the district and local municipality. This could indicate a high dependence on the mining industry. ELM and NDM have high unemployment, implying that work is needed for a large working-age population. ELM and NDM face several challenges related to economic performance and employment, key being poor service delivery, high unemployment, and crime; many of which can be addressed by jobs, especially in the construction industry. The section also stressed the need for improving the region’s healthcare services, which feeds into the region’s need for a new tertiary hospital.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Overview

This chapter presents an assessment of the potential impacts associated with the project, during its construction and operational phase; based on the project details made available for the SIA. The chapter also outlines the mitigation and optimization measures applicable for each impact

6.2. Possible socio-economic impacts

To give structure to this impact section, the specialist used an impact assessment framework which was developed by Vanclay in 2003. According to his framework, a project creates social change processes or drivers which are either discrete, observable, or describable. A social society is not static, and functions within a world of constant change and motion. Such social change drivers, added together, inherently change particular characteristics of a society.

The following types of social change processes are described by Vanclay (2003):

- Demographic (numbers, age, gender, social structure, and values of a population);
- Socio-cultural (beliefs, ideas, values, customs, conventions, and institutions);
- Emancipatory and empowerment (capacity building, development of assets and capabilities);
- Geographic (spatial availability and access to natural resources);
- Economic (the means of production and distribution in a society); and
- Institutional and legal (governing structures and enforcement capabilities).

For each phase of a project, a resulting socio-economic change process occurs. This is where an impact assessment features, to determine when the process will occur, as well as to predict the potential positive and negative impacts of a project on such change processes, or vice versa. It is important to understand what a social impact is, and what drives such impacts. For example, an impact must be an experience (either real or perceived) of an individual, family or household or a community or society at large. Resettlement is a point in case, as the process of resettlement is not a social impact, but causes other social impacts. These could include anxiety, stress, disruption to daily living, as well as impacts such as homelessness.

Impacts also do not happen in a vacuum and are either caused directly or indirectly by an activity. Furthermore, the society or individual's experience of an impact often causes other processes to take place, which then causes second-order impacts (Vanclay, 2003). As a result of people's dependency on the biophysical environment, changes to such environments can create social impacts. Transversely, social processes, which are the direct

result of a project, or the result of the experience of a social impact, can also cause changes to the biophysical environment (*ibid.*).

The resulting impacts which are experienced either by society, community or individual, for a particular project, often depend on a myriad of factors. Such factors are influenced, for example, by the baseline data (presented in Section 5), the public participation process of the EIA, regional politics, or government institutions (such as an election).

To appreciate the fact that impacts are caused by particular project-induced “triggers”, and that such impacts are not only felt by society but also individuals, the Social Framework for Projects of Vanclay and Smyth (2017) has been adopted in this SEIA. The framework is depicted in **Figure 6-1**. It is highly applicable to use in the South African socio-economic context, as it focuses on people’s well-being and how they are impacted by the project. The framework is individual-centred, as it acknowledges considerable inequality within households and communities. Reviewing impacts through individual perspectives draws attention to vulnerability, but also co-dependence. Under this framework, Vanclay and Smyth relate impacts to local, national, and even international levels. At the core of Vanclay and Smyth’s new framework is a consideration for space, time, and value dimensions.

Rather than occurring in a vacuum, social impacts occur within the context of human behaviour (which is often unpredictable) as well as varieties of cultures, traditions, political and religious beliefs. These social, cultural, political, economic, and historic contexts are influenced by various perceptions. Similarly, the mitigation measures proposed for the anticipated social impacts can also not be considered in isolation from one another. Where the anticipated social impact is regarded as a direct consequence of the development, and the applicant can mitigate it, it would be recommended in such as such.

As indicated in **Figure 6-1**, a common impact, particularly with the construction phase of a project as part of the “living environment” theme, is changing place attachments or “sense of place”. Related to the same these are also visual impacts. Also, under the theme of “culture and religion”, development often affects cultural heritage, especially if graves or sacred areas are affected.

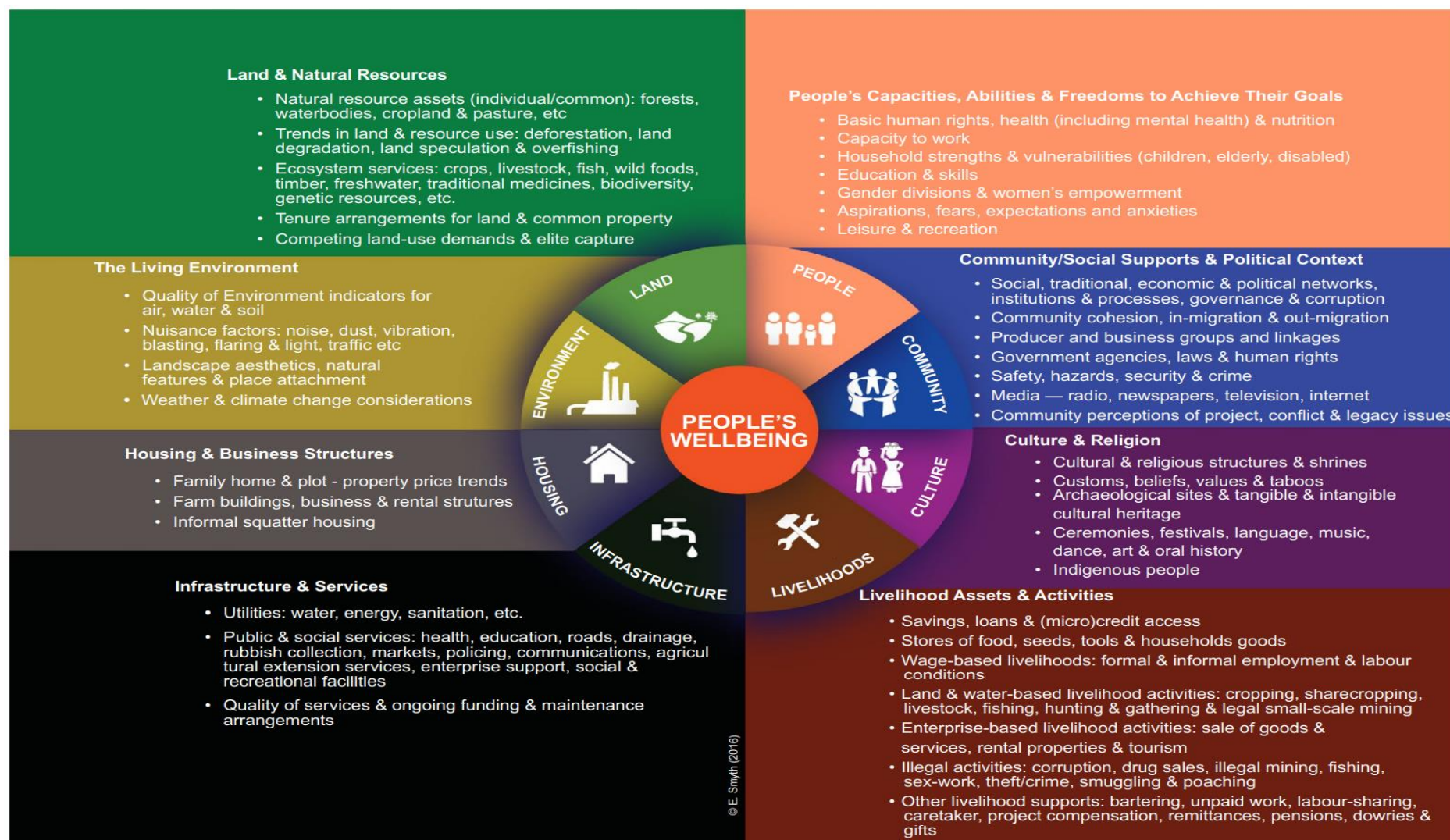


Figure 6-1: Social framework for projects

Source: Vanclay and Smyth, 2017: p. 74.

Important site-specific considerations include, for example:

- The current land usage of the project site;
- The project site's location concerning settlements, houses, social infrastructure, or natural resources;
- Whether there are any potential social heritage sites or graves on the project site. Related to this could be any other significant structures that are either being used or not; and
- The health implications of the construction, but also operational phase. For a medical facility, this would require a meeting with the DoH and relevant stakeholders to determine what types of social impacts (many of which would undoubtedly include nuisance or health risk impacts) can be expected.

The following eight themes from **Figure 6-1**: could be significant and are listed in **Table 6-1**, together with a corresponding trigger and impact. For example, a trigger under the theme "livelihood assets and activities" could be the provision of employment opportunities. This trigger could increase household income and living conditions. In some cases, an impact has its resulting impact, and can thus be considered a trigger also. An example would be an influx of job-seekers. Due to employment opportunities (as the trigger), people might be migrating into the area in search of work (impact). However, this same impact (influx of job-seekers) might be the trigger for another impact that is associated with this, such as an increase in crime and substance abuse.

Table 6-1: Possible socio-economic impacts

THEME	TRIGGER	POSSIBLE IMPACT
1: The living environment	Construction of the hospital and infrastructure	Increased nuisance exposure (noise, dust, traffic) to environmental hazards and risks during the construction
		Affecting people's place attachment
		Reduced common property
	Construction-related waste (soil and water)	Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life
	Operational-related waste (soil and water)	Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life
	Unrestricted access of construction vehicles/workers onto land and adjacent/surrounding areas	Increase in crime
		Affecting common property
	Hospital operation (operational phases)	Reduced nuisance exposure to environmental hazards and risks
2: Land and natural resources	Removal of vegetation or grazing land	Loss of ecosystem services
		Loss of tenure arrangements
3: People's capacities, abilities, and freedoms to achieve their goals	Skills training and further training opportunities	Higher employability
	Employment opportunities	Increased aspirations and ambitions

4: Community/social supports and political context	Employment opportunities	Influx of job-seekers
	Influx of job-seekers	Potential increase in crime, substance abuse or illegal activities
	Security mitigation measures at the site (construction and operational phases)	The tension between security workers and residents
5: Culture and religion	Removal of tangible or intangible cultural heritage	Loss of culture and tradition
6: Livelihood assets and activities	Employment opportunities	Increase household income and living conditions
		Contribution to the local and regional economy
	Updates SLP and other LED initiatives from the development	Skills and further training opportunities
7: Infrastructure and services	New operational hospital	Improved healthcare
	New infrastructure (sidewalks, additional services, improved roads, etc.)	Improved access to social infrastructure
8: Housing and business structures	Increase in informal settlements and population density	Reduced living conditions and crowded living environment
		Increase pressure on access to basic social infrastructure

6.3. Socio-economic aspects and associated impacts

The socio-economic Aspects below describe issues resulting from the establishment and operation of the proposed ETH. The impact rating scale used is described in **Appendix A** of this report.

6.3.1. ASPECT 1: Construction of the hospital and infrastructure (construction and operation)

6.3.1.1. *Impact 1.1: Increased human exposure to nuisance (noise, dust, traffic etc) and other environmental hazards and risks during the construction*

Cause and comment

The uncontrolled use of construction materials like vehicles and heavy, earth moving equipment can cause exposure to nuisance dust. The movement of traffic in and around the construction site can cause traffic hazards and risks to the nearby roads. The noise generated by the construction vehicles and other equipment is also an issue that affected the surrounding areas.

Mitigation measures

Appropriate control measures should be employed all the time to minimize the effects of nuisance exposure. Use of water sprinklers to minimize the effects of dust. Use of traffic controllers to show the construction site and to use the latest equipment that has the least noise.

Significance statement

Nuisance impacts associated with the construction of the hospital and infrastructure will occur during the construction phase only and are limited to the study area. Without mitigation, the impacts should probably be regarded as moderate, but with mitigation, the impacts should be reduced to slight. The overall significance of the impact without mitigation would be **MODERATE** but with mitigation would be **LOW**.

Impact 1.1: Increased nuisance exposure (noise, dust, traffic) to environmental hazards and risks during the construction					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	May occur	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.1.2. Impact 1.2: Affecting people's place attachment

Cause and comment

Place attachment refers to a personal identification with a place on an emotional level as an individual or as a member of a community. It is a bond that one has to a certain location due to a variety of issues. There are three aspects of place attachment that are considered, namely:

- Attachment from a personal or group perspective (community land, land memory, knowledge and values);
- Psychological process (villagers' feelings of the land, their experience on the land or the sense of pride, love or memories associated with the land); and
- Physical place attraction (the area's beauty, social and physical attraction, or it is potential).

The area where the hospital will be built is a farm owned by the municipality. The local people use this area as a recreational facility for jogging and cycling. The area, therefore, has some attachment with the local community. The people's place attachment may be impacted indirectly by the construction of the hospital as well as indirectly through an influx of people from various backgrounds and due to the changes associated with economic growth and other external influences.

Mitigation Measures

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Grievance Mechanism must be developed to allow community members the opportunity to inform the project developers of any activities in the project area.

- Through the SEP, continued and transparent community engagements should be held regularly to address any feedback, concerns, issues and/or grievances. Minutes need to be kept of such meetings, all of which should be distributed to and signed by the proponent and relevant local authorities.

Significance statement

Construction of the hospital will change how the area looks hence the way people relate to the area will also be impacted. People's attachment to this area is however not expected to be high as this is a municipal farm not regularly used by the people jogging. The loss of place attachment will be permanent, only affecting the area, of moderate severity and probable, resulting in a significance of **MODERATE**. If the mitigation measures are implemented, the significance will be reduced to **LOW**.

Impact 1.2: Affecting people's place attachment					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.1.3. Impact 1.3: Reduced common property

Cause and comment

Since the hospital will be built on municipal property, there is not much reduced common property as the hospital will still serve the same communities.

Mitigation Measures

- The mitigation and enhancement measures recommended under Impact 1.2 above remain applicable to maintain the common property.

Significance statement

Reduced common property due to the construction of the hospital will be permanent and only be restricted to the project site. The municipality and the local community will still have a sense of rights and benefits from the project making the impact **MODERATE**

With proper mitigation measures, the impact can be reduced to **LOW** as there might be other groups against the construction of the hospital.

Impact 1.3: Reduced common property					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of		

			Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.2. ASPECT 2: Construction-related waste (soil and water) (construction).

6.3.2.1. Impact 2.1 Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life

Cause and comment

Inappropriate management of HCW and other hazardous waste may result in the contamination of land and water resources, either directly or through contaminated storm water causing adverse impact on biodiversity. As a result of rainfall events, leachate may be formed as water percolates through the solid waste, and this leachate may contain nutrients causing eutrophication in water bodies, the release of a variety of toxic compounds including heavy metals, endocrine-disrupting chemicals, and pathogens.

Mitigation measures

- All wastes must be managed according to the requirements of the South African legislation (NEM: WA, GNR 634 of 2013, GNR 926 of 2013, GNR.463 of 2018, GNR.375 of 2014 and GNR.625 of 2012) and the requirements of the IFC General EHS Guidelines (2007).
- As far as practicable, the philosophy of the waste management hierarchy should be applied to the management of all waste streams,
- During site establishment, local communities should be provided with an opportunity to collect cleared vegetation for their use. The remaining vegetation should be chipped or allowed to decompose in situ. Burning of vegetation should be the least favoured disposal option and should be discouraged.
- All general wastes that cannot be reused or recycled must be stored temporarily in a dedicated area and then transported regularly to the proposed off-site for disposal by a licensed waste service provider.
- Landfilling of waste should be the least favoured option.
- All bins for the temporary storage of waste that are located outdoors must be covered to prevent ingress of water and access by animals.
- A comprehensive Integrated Waste Management Plan must be developed for the site, and it should include Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) against which the management of wastes can be audited.
- All employees, contractors and visitors to the site must be informed of correct waste management procedures, including separation of general and hazardous waste at source.

- Waste storage and disposal areas must be located at least 100m from water resources including drainage lines and the storm water system.

Significance statement

Pathogenic microorganisms are commonly found in untreated HCW and their release onto land and water bodies used for agriculture, drinking, recreation or fishing can result in the spread of disease and the spread of endocrine-disrupting chemicals. The environmental and social impacts associated with the release of HCW are potentially long-term and may affect the *district*. Without mitigation the associated health impacts would probably be *very severe* and of **VERY HIGH** significance. However, with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the impacts would be of *slight* severity and **LOW** significance.

Impact 2.1: Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	District	Very Severe	Definite	VERY HIGH -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.3. ASPECT 3: Unrestricted access of construction vehicles/workers onto land and adjacent/surrounding areas. (Construction)

6.3.3.1. Impact 3.1 Increase in crime

Cause and comment

Uncontrolled access of the people and vehicles onto the project area and the surrounding areas pose a threat and could increase different types of crime. Improved roads and road systems may be a risk to other road users.

Mitigation measures

- Access roads should be well constructed and have necessary road marking to avoid accidents.
- A speed limit should be introduced and strictly adhered to along the improved road and existing roads, particularly when driving close to where pedestrians cross.
- The use of company vehicles and other vehicles associated with the proposed project must be tracked or monitored closely, including:
 - A tracker on the vehicles to determine the distance and speed.
 - A log book to record all vehicle use (date, time, mileage etc.).

- A Grievance Mechanism must be used to allow community members to voice their concerns regarding community or road safety issues.
- Any incidents must be reported and assessed by the project developer, who will implement the appropriate measures.
- A road safety awareness campaign should be conducted.

Significance statement

The impacts of improved roads on increased safety risks will be short-term, limited to the study area, severe and will probably occur, resulting in a **MODERATE** significance. The implementation of mitigation measures will reduce the significance to **LOW**.

Impact 3.1: Increase in crime					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.4. ASPECT 4: Removal of vegetation or grazing land (construction).

6.3.4.1. Impact 4.1: Loss of ecosystem services.

Cause and comment

According to Science ABC (2021), “Ecosystem services are all the processes and outputs that nature provides us with. These include provisioning services (food, water), regulating services (waste water treatment, pollution control), supporting services (shelter), and cultural services (recreation and tourism)”.

The construction of the hospital will have an impact on the ecosystem. Contamination of the soil and water may potentially harm the plants and other organisms that use it for survival.

Mitigation measures

Refer to mitigation measures for Impact 2.1 above

Significance statement

The impact of the loss of ecosystem will be long term as the vegetation and biodiversity will be permanently affected from that specific site. The impacts might be taken for granted however, to achieve Millennium Development Goals, it is essential to protect the ecosystem at all levels. Without mitigation, loss of ecosystem services can be of slight impact with a **HIGH** significance. With mitigation, the impacts can be short term and only affect the local area giving it a **LOW** significance.

Impact 4.1: Loss of ecosystem services					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slight	Probable	HIGH -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.4.2. Impact 4.2 Loss of tenure arrangements

Cause and comment

The acquisition of land may trigger economic displacement and reduced access to potential agricultural land and the possible need for relocation of existing farmers or land users. The project area is not currently used by anyone for farming or grazing of animals. The construction of the hospital will therefore not directly affect tenure arrangements unless in future some people might want to put their animals for grazing.

Mitigation measures

Refer to mitigation measures for Impact 1.2 above.

Significance statement

If loss of tenure arrangements results in the reduction of access to agricultural land and therefore subsistence and income generation could result in moderate effects, experienced over the long-term, within the study area that may occur, resulting in a significance of **MODERATE**.

If the recommended mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented, the impact will be reduced to **LOW** significance. The communities will find alternative places where they can take their animals.

Impact 4.2: Loss of tenure arrangements					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	slight	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.5. ASPECT 5: Skills training and further training opportunities (construction and operation).

6.3.5.1. Impact 5.1 Higher employability

Cause and comment

It has been estimated that the construction phase will have approximately 243 workers which will rise significantly to 2288 during the operational phase. The tertiary hospital will have a positive impact in providing the necessary training which will help with on-the-job training as well as training for the medical students.

Mitigation measures

Training the local community members especially during the construction phase for semi-skilled jobs will help in negating possible conflicts. Job adverts must be made public to all and first preference be given to the local populace.

Significance statement

Provision of training opportunities and skills development leading to higher employability will be **HIGH** in the construction and operational phase. The impact will be long-term, reaching a national scale, be very beneficial and will occur. If mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented, the impact will increase to **HIGH POSITIVE**.

Impact 5.1: Higher employability					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	severe	Definite	HIGH +
With Mitigation	Permanent	National	Very severe	Definite	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.6. ASPECT 6: Employment opportunities (construction and operation)

6.3.6.1. Impact 6.1: Increased aspirations and ambitions

Cause and comment

Employment opportunities that will come with the project both during construction and operation will increase people's hopes and aspirations. People will believe that they will now get help in terms of services and jobs. Increased aspirations may also lead to an influx of people into the area.

Mitigation measure

The mitigation measures recommended include:

- Developing a Labour, Recruitment and Influx Management Procedure following the following guidelines:
 - **Information dissemination:** Employment opportunities should be advertised and made available to the local public through regular briefings.
 - **Recruitment and supply chain transparency:** Recruitment and procurement processes should be transparent and accessible to the public.
 - **Influx management and security arrangements:** Any security measures associated with the project should restrict the uncontrolled influx of job-seekers while allowing free and safe access and mobility for local communities.
 - Regular engagement with local communities and security personnel, such as workshops and/or meetings, could be undertaken to gain an understanding of communities' needs and the safety and security measures required for the project.
- The following International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions must be adhered to in this plan:
 - ILO Convention 87 on freedom of association and protection of the right to organise;
 - ILO Convention 98 on the right to organise and collective bargaining;
 - ILO Convention 29 on forced labour;
 - ILO Convention 105 on the abolition of forced labour;
 - ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age of employment;
 - ILO Convention 182 on child labour;
 - ILO Convention 100 on equal remuneration; and
 - ILO Convention 111 on discrimination.
- An employment committee should be established to ensure that recruitment is fair and transparent and job opportunities are maximized.
- A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and the human resource manager should be responsible for continued interaction with the employment committee and the surrounding communities. The possibility of appointing labour brokers may be investigated to avoid the tensions surrounding employment opportunities.
- Scholarships and work apprenticeships can be offered to the local population, particularly the youth.
- Direct PACs should be provided priority in job opportunities and training, before indirect PACs.
- Attention must be provided to employment opportunities for vulnerable persons (women-headed households and disabled persons).
- A plan for the gradual replacement of expatriates and outsiders by local people can be developed and implemented over the course of the project's lifespan.
- These planning efforts should incorporate collaborative management strategies for in-migration, ensuring fair access to community benefits from the project as well as transparent and effective communication with local stakeholders.

Significance statement

The impact of increased aspirations and ambitions will be medium-term and will only be limited to the study area without mitigation. The severity will be slight and it may likely occur and the benefits will be **LOW**. The implementation of mitigation measures maximising people's aspirations will result in a more permanent term impacting even the whole region with a severe impact that will probably occur leading to a **HIGH** significance.

Impact 6.1: Increased aspirations and ambitions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Medium-term	Study area	slight	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	Severe	Probable	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.6.2. Impact 6.2: Contribution to the local and regional economy**Cause and comment**

The construction of the hospital will contribute to the local and regional economy. Coupled with different economic opportunities that will result from the construction and operation, the infrastructural development of the area will have a positive economic impact.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

Refer to mitigation measure for impact 6.1 above.

Significance statement

The contribution to the local and regional economy will be **LOW** in the construction and operational phase. The impact will be long-term, reach a regional scale, be slightly beneficial and may occur. If mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented, the impact will increase from slightly beneficial to beneficial and from probable to definite, therefore increasing the significance to **MODERATE**.

Impact 6.2 Contribution to the local and regional economy					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slightly beneficial	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Regional	beneficial	Definite	MODERATE+
No-Go	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

Option					
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6.3.6.3. Impact 6.3: Increase in household income and living conditions

Cause and comment

The development of a hospital will give local people jobs meaning the household income will increase. The living conditions of people will also increase as economic opportunities will be boosted.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

Local labour must be used as much as possible. Having a system of training workers from the local community will help in uplifting the community thereby improving the living conditions of the people. In addition, the Department is encouraged to develop a Community Development Plan (CDP) or a Social Development Plan (SDP) as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that outline the commitments to community programmes, inclusive of specific targets.

Significance statement

The increase in household income and living conditions will be long-term, restricted to the study area, of moderate severity and probable in the construction and operational phase, resulting in a significance of **MODERATE**. The implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures will increase the severity of the impact to beneficial and the likelihood to positive, therefore resulting in **HIGH** impact significance.

Impact 6.3 Increase in household income and living conditions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Moderate	Probable	MODERATE+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Beneficial	Definite	HIGH+
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.6.4. Impact 6.4: Influx of job seekers

Cause and comment

The influx of people may have positive impacts such as cultural diversity and increased demand for local goods and services resulting in increased economic opportunities.

Mitigation and enhancement measures

Development of proper management plans like an influx management plan, SEP, HR policy and Labour Recruitment Plan may help mitigate the negative impacts of influx.

Significance statement

The impacts associated with an influx of job-seekers will be short-term, limited to the study area, moderate and definite, resulting in a **MODERATE** significance. The implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures will result in a reduction in the impact severity from moderate to slight and the likelihood from definite to probable, resulting in a reduction in the significance to **LOW**.

Impact 6.4 Influx of job seekers					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Moderate	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Slight	Probable	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.7. ASPECT 7: Influx of job seekers (construction and operation)

6.3.7.1. Impact 7.1: Potential increase in crime substance abuse or illegal activities.

Cause and comment

The influx of people into the area may cause increased crime in the area, posing a risk to safety and security in the local communities. Other issues associated with this project would be illegal activities like dealing drugs because of different people coming into the area.

Mitigation measures

Security personnel and the police should be on alert to deal with any threats of crimes and illegal activities

Significance statement

The impact of the potential increase in crime, substance abuse or illegal activities will be long term, limited to the study area, very severe and probable, resulting in an impact significance of **HIGH**. The implementation of mitigation or enhancement measures will reduce the impact significance to **MODERATE** as the severity will be reduced from very severe to severe.

Impact 7.1: Potential increase in crime substance abuse or illegal activities.					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Very severe	Probable	HIGH-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

6.3.8. ASPECT 8: Increase in informal settlements and population density

6.3.8.1. Impact 8.1 Increase pressure on access to basic social services and infrastructure

Cause and comment

The increase in population density because of in-migration will result in a strain on basic social services and infrastructure. The need for accommodation, healthcare and other basic social services may be impacted. As pointed out by the Ward 34 councillor, the current services in Emalahleni can not sustain the already available populations. Any additional pressure will see a total collapse of the system.

Mitigation measures

Employing from the local community will mean there is no increase in the population density. This however can have a small bearing as having people coming from outside will be inevitable. Alternative solutions for electricity and water should strongly be considered to try and avert the likely hoods of this impact.

Significance statement

The increased pressure on access to basic social services will be medium-term, limited to the study area and can be severe with a probable likelihood resulting in a **MODERATE** significance. With mitigation, this impact will be short term and slightly severe resulting in a **LOW** significance

Impact 8.1 Increase pressure on access to basic social services and infrastructure					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Medium-term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Short-term	Study area	Slight	Probable	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

7. SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN

The preceding chapter provided an impact rating scale and mitigation measures, which will require a series of separate management plans, strategies, policies and training programmes. Table 7-1 presented in this section provides a social mitigation table that summarises the proposed mitigation and/or enhancement measures proposed in the previous chapter.

Table 7-1: Social mitigation plan

Mitigation/enhancement	Detail
Influx Management Plan or Procedure	The IFC guidelines on project-induced in-migration suggest that influx can threaten “project security” and that it should be managed as a project threat. According to these IFC guidelines (IFC, 2009), a project’s security objectives are to (i) protect the workforce, (ii) safeguard the physical assets, (iii) sustain business continuity, and (iv) preserve the reputation of the project and company. As such if influx related impacts are treated as threats to the project, and managed accordingly, the proponent will increase the likelihood of mitigating the in-migration of large numbers of economic migrants and job seekers to villages neighbouring the mine lease area. This must include procedures for disseminating employment-related information, recruitment and supply chain procedures, as well as influx management and security arrangements.
HR Policy and a Labour Recruitment Plan	A Labour Recruitment Plan should be developed to mitigate any negative effects regarding labour issues and, most importantly, the unavoidable use of expats. For guidelines, refer to the Labour and Working Condition under the IFC PS 2, as well as the ILO. The plan needs to include procedures for disseminating employment-related information, recruitment and supply chain procedures, as well as influx management and security arrangements.
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	A SEP defines communication processes and involvement with surrounding communities. A SEP must outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to manage the expectations of local communities. Stakeholder engagement is a platform by which key environmental and social issues can be established and understood to improve decision-making, determine solutions to issues of concern.
Grievance Mechanism	A Grievance Mechanism also needs to be established as a communication mechanism for employment/labour issues.
Labour and Desktop Committee	Establish a Labour and Desktop Commitment as part of a Grievance Mechanism for labour issues. This committee should also be tasked with establishing and implementing an Employment Enhancement Plan / Procedure.
Community Development Plan/ Procedure (CDP)	Develop a Community Development Plan / Procedure (CDP) that outlines procedures for effective community engagement and the development of local capacities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarships and bursaries (especially for the youth and women) to enable the local youth to become skilled for future employment.

Community Health and Safety Plan	A Community Health and Safety Plan that includes identification and evaluation of risks and impacts of project activities on health, safety and security of local communities and the provision of procedures to prevent and avoid negative impacts and enhance any positive impacts to community health, safety and security. This may include the provision of adequate health-related information and prevention measures through community engagement
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8. SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING PROGRAMME

8.1. Overview

For the SIA cycle to succeed monitoring for mitigation and management should take place. This process requires a collection of information that focuses on the real effects that will take place. Furthermore, applying the information for mitigation purposes to firstly minimize the negative effects and maximize the positive effects whilst managing changes as a whole (Becker and Vanclay, 2003:22).

Constant supervision and monitoring, including efficient community engagement, and clear communication will aid in avoiding prospective conflict or tensions involving matters such as an influx of job seekers, transport operations, and small, medium, and micro enterprises and maintaining relations during the life of the project.

8.2. Establishing a grievance mechanism.

One method for direct involvement in the establishment of one or more working groups. Such groups need to formalize the system of affected members to jointly resolve issues and issues related to the project and receive regular feedback on the project from the project developers. In addition, project I&APs need to act as a forum for expressing and communicating concerns about key project-related issues that directly affect them.

Issues related to future employment opportunities at the hospital, routes for public transport operators, vending spaces for small businesses, etc, need to be communicated regularly to the local communities to avoid conflicts. The establishment of working groups is to serve as a continuous communication channel for the project throughout its lifetime. Services of a specialist should be employed by the hospital to assist in the designing of the mechanism and all I &/APs should be represented.

The monitoring plan should be a dynamic, working document, and should be reviewed often to regulate the relevance of all the indicators. This helps to see if the mitigation measures are still valid or if new advanced methods are needed. Stakeholder participation is vital for the monitoring plan to be executed successfully and for it to have validity with stakeholders. (Vanclay, 2015;61)

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Overview

This Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) has been conducted as a component of the EIA for the ETH project. Primary data collection methods employed in the development of this SEIA included consultation meetings with Ward 34 Councillor, local community members of Ward 34 as well as different stakeholders. Secondary data collection methods include, but are not limited to, StatsSA, South African census and South African community surveys of 2016.

Although the local community is happy and looking forward to the development of the hospital, several concerns were highlighted during the meetings. Generally, service delivery seems to be a huge issue in Emalahleni prompting the fears that any new development will further strain an already overloaded system. As evidenced in the meeting minutes provided in Appendix B, the ward councillor also aired her concerns. The technical team has however provided solutions and alternatives to all the aspects that may be a hindrance to the development of ETH. Concerns regarding, electricity, water and sanitation were also mentioned and addressed. Appendix C details the concerns laid out by one resident and the responses provided by the technical team. Subsequently, Appendix E further points out meeting resolutions made with the ELM on the 18th of March 2022.

Impact assessment indicated that the loss of land and land-related activities will have a LOW impact when mitigation and enhancement measures are employed. The economic impacts of building the hospital will be HIGH as job opportunities and small businesses opportunities are realized. Table 9-1 below summarizes the identified aspects and the associated impacts.

Table 9-1: Summary of the Socio-Economic impacts for the proposed Emalahleni Tertiary Hospital

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
ASPECT 1: Construction of the hospital and infrastructure (Construction and operation)					
Impact 1.1 Increased nuisance exposure (noise, dust, traffic) to environmental hazards and risks during the construction					
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	May occur	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 1.2 Affecting people’s sense of place					
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Impact 1.3: Reduced common property					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	May occur	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
Aspect 2: Construction-related waste (soil and water) (construction).					
Impact 2.1: Increased health risks and lowering the quality of life					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	District	Very Severe	Definite	VERY HIGH -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Localised	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect:3 Unrestricted access of construction vehicles/workers onto land and adjacent/surrounding areas. (Construction)					
Impact 3.1: Increase in crime					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 4: Removal of vegetation or grazing land(construction)					
Impact 4.1: Loss of ecosystem services					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slight	Probable	HIGH -
With Mitigation	Short term	Localised	Slight	Probable	LOW -
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 4.2: Loss of tenure arrangements					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	slight	Probable	MODERATE -
With Mitigation	Permanent	Study area	Slight	Unlikely	LOW -

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 5: Skills training and further training opportunities (construction and operation)					
Impact 5.1: Higher employability					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	severe	Definite	HIGH +
With Mitigation	Permanent	National	Very severe	Definite	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 6: Employment opportunities (construction and operation)					
Impact 6.1: Increased aspirations and ambitions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Medium-term	Study area	slight	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Permanent	Regional	Severe	Probable	HIGH +
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.2 Contribution to the local and regional economy					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Regional	Slightly beneficial	May occur	LOW+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Regional	beneficial	Definite	MODERATE+
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.3 Increase in household income and living conditions					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Moderate	Probable	MODERATE+
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Beneficial	Definite	HIGH+
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Impact 6.4 Influx of job seekers					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Short term	Study area	Moderate	Definite	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Slight	Probable	LOW-
No-Go	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Option					
Aspect 7: Influx of job seekers (construction and operation)					
Impact 7.1: Potential increase in crime substance abuse or illegal activities.					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Long term	Study area	Very severe	Probable	HIGH-
With Mitigation	Long-term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur
Aspect 8: Increase in informal settlements and population density					
Impact 8.1 Increase pressure on access to basic social services and infrastructure					
Impact	Effect			Likelihood	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale	Spatial Scale	Severity of Impact		
Without Mitigation	Medium-term	Study area	Severe	Probable	MODERATE-
With Mitigation	Short-term	Study area	Slight	Probable	LOW-
No-Go Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	The impact will not occur

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Impact rating Methodology

ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

It is necessary to determine the significance, or seriousness, of any impacts on the natural or social environment. It is common practice in the SEIA Phase to use a significance rating scale that determines the spatial and temporal extent, and the severity and certainty of any impact occurring, including impacts relating to any project alternatives. This allows the overall significance of an impact or benefits to be determined.

The overall intent of undertaking a significance assessment is to provide the competent authority with information on the potential environmental and social impacts and benefits, thus allowing them to make an informed, balanced, and fair decision.

In line with the above-mentioned legislative requirement, this chapter of the EIR details the approach to the SEIA phase of the proposed project with a particular focus on the methodology that was used when determining the significance of potential environmental impacts.

Assessment Methodology

Evaluating the significance of impacts

To ensure a direct comparison between various specialist studies, a standard rating scale has been defined and will be used to assess and quantify the identified impacts. This is necessary since impacts have several parameters that need to be assessed. Four factors need to be considered when assessing the significance of impacts, namely:

Relationship of the impact to temporal scales - the temporal scale defines the significance of the impact at various time scales, as an indication of the duration of the impact.

Relationship of the impact to spatial scales - the spatial scale defines the physical extent of the impact.

The severity of the impact - the severity/beneficial scale is used to scientifically evaluate how severe negative impacts would be, or how beneficial positive impacts would be on a particular affected system (for ecological impacts) or a particular affected party. The severity of impacts can be evaluated with and without mitigation to demonstrate how serious the impact is when nothing is done about it. The word 'mitigation' means not just compensation, but also the ideas of containment and remedy. For beneficial impacts, optimization means anything that can enhance the benefits. However, mitigation or optimization must be practical, technically feasible and economically viable.

The likelihood of the impact occurring - the likelihood of impacts taking place because of project actions differs between potential impacts. There is no doubt that some impacts would occur (e.g., loss of vegetation), but other impacts are not as likely to occur (e.g., vehicle accident) and may or may not result from the proposed development. Although

some impacts may have a severe effect, the likelihood of them occurring may affect their overall significance.

Each criterion is ranked with scores assigned as presented in Table 1 to determine the overall significance of the activity. The criterion is then considered in two categories, viz. effect of the activity and the likelihood of the impact. The total scores recorded for the effect and likelihood are then read off the matrix presented in Table 2, to determine the overall significance of the impact (Table 3). The overall significance is either negative or positive. The environmental significance scale is an attempt to evaluate the importance of a particular impact. This evaluation needs to be undertaken in the relevant context, as an impact can either be ecological or social or both. The evaluation of the significance of an impact relies heavily on the values of the person making the judgment. For this reason, impacts of especially a social nature need to reflect the values of the affected society.

Negative impacts that are ranked as being of “**VERY HIGH**” and “**HIGH**” significance will be investigated further to determine how the impact can be minimised or what alternative activities or mitigation measures can be implemented. These impacts may also assist decision-makers i.e., lots of HIGH negative impacts may bring about a negative decision.

For impacts identified as having a negative impact of “**MODERATE**” significance, it is standard practice to investigate alternate activities and/or mitigation measures. The most effective and practical mitigations measures will then be proposed.

For impacts ranked “**LOW**” significance, no investigations or alternatives will be considered. Possible management measures will be investigated to ensure that the impacts remain of low significance.

The significance scale is an attempt to evaluate the importance of a particular impact. This evaluation needs to be undertaken in the relevant context, as an impact can either be ecological or social or both. The evaluation of the significance of an impact relies heavily on the values of the person making the judgment. For this reason, impacts of a social nature need to reflect the values of the affected society.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative Impacts affect the significance ranking of an impact because it considers the impact in terms of both on-site and off-site sources. For example, pollution making its way into a river from development may be within acceptable national standards. Activities in the surrounding area may also create pollution which does not exceed these standards. However, if both on-site and off-site activities take place simultaneously, the total pollution level may exceed the standards. For this reason, it is important to consider impacts in terms of their cumulative nature.

Seasonality

Although seasonality is not considered in the ranking of the significance it may influence the evaluation during various times of the year. As seasonality will only influence certain impacts, it will only be considered for these, with management measures being imposed accordingly (i.e., dust suppression measures being implemented during the dry season).

Table A-1: Social-economic impact rating table

EFFECT	Temporal Scale		Score	
	Short-term	Less than 5 years	1	
	Medium-term	Between 5-20 years	2	
	Long-term	Between 20 and 40 years (a generation) and from a human perspective also permanent	3	
	Permanent	Over 40 years and resulting in a permanent and lasting change that will always be there	4	
	Spatial Scale			
	Localised	At a localised scale and a few hectares in extent	1	
	Study Area	The proposed site and its immediate environs	2	
	Regional	District and Provincial level	3	
	National	Country	3	
	International	Internationally	4	
	Severity	Severity*	Benefit	
	Slight	Slight impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies)	Slightly beneficial to the affected system(s) and party(ies)	1
	Moderate	Moderate impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies)	Moderately beneficial to the affected system(s) and party(ies)	2
	Severe/ Beneficial	Severe impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies)	A substantial benefit to the affected system(s) and party(ies)	4
	Very Severe/ Beneficial	Very severe change to the affected system(s) or party(ies)	A very substantial benefit to the affected system(s) and party(ies)	8
LIKELIHOOD	Likelihood			
	Unlikely	The likelihood of these impacts occurring is slight	1	
	May Occur	The likelihood of these impacts occurring is possible	2	
	Probable	The likelihood of these impacts occurring is probable	3	
	Definite	The likelihood is that this impact will occur	4	

Table A-2: The matrix that will be used for the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence

* In certain cases, it may		Effect														
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Table 3: Description of socio-economic significance ratings and associated range of scores*

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
Low	An acceptable impact for which mitigation is desirable but not essential. The impact by itself is insufficient even in combination with other low impacts to prevent the development from being approved. These impacts will result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment.	4-8
Moderate	An important impact that requires mitigation. The impact is insufficient by itself to prevent the implementation of the project, but in conjunction with other impacts may prevent its implementation. These impacts will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment.	9-12
High	A serious impact, which if not mitigated, may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural &/or social) environment and result in severe effects or beneficial effects.	13-16
Very High	A very serious impact, if negative, may be sufficient by itself to prevent the implementation of the project. The impact may result in permanent change. Very often these impacts are unmitigable and usually result in very severe effects, or very beneficial effects.	17-20

15

Example of a socio-economic significance statement

Impact 1:

Cause and Comment

Significance of Impact

Impact	Effect						Risk or Likelihood		Total Score	Overall Significance
	Temporal Scale		Spatial Scale		Severity of Impact					
Without Mitigation	Short term	1	Study Area	2	Moderate	2	Definite	4	9	MODERATE
With Mitigation	Short term	1	Localised	1	Slight	1	Unlikely	1	4	LOW BENEFICIAL

Mitigation and Management

APPENDIX B: Stakeholder engagement meeting**EMALAHLENI TERTIARY HOSPITAL – EMALAHLENI TERTIARY HOSPITAL
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.**

Client: Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport – eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital Project: eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital	Project Reference: LEM-A0424-01-2021 eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital EA and WULA
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Venue: eMalahleni – Highveld Mall Purpose of the meeting: consultation meeting with the ward councillor	Date: 20 January 2022 Time: 08:00
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N o.	NAME & SURNAME	REPRESENTING	Tel/CELL	E-Mail
01	Zibani Ndebele	A T S	0735184040	zibani@assuredts.co.za
02	Lizelle Steyn	Cllr Ward 34	082 744 4511	Lizelle2602@gmail.com
03	Gavin Gates	Cllr Ward 24	074 164 9364	Gavin.gates963@gmail.com
04	Siyanda Mongwe	Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd	013 692 0212 / 076 490 1415	Siyanda.mongwe@licebo.co.za
05	Bongani Motha	Licebo Environmental & Mining (Pt	013 692 0212 / 073 325 6839	Bongani.motha@licebo.co.za
	Apologies			

MEETING DETAILS

Item No.	Discussion by	Comment / Issues	Action was taken by	By When
1.	INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW			
1.1	Bongani Motha (BM)	<p>Bongani Motha for Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd coordinated meeting. He thanked the Councilor for making time having this meeting. He also gave introductory note by introducing the LEM team and highlighted the purpose of the meeting. He indicated that the Mpumalanga Province Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (DPWRT) is intending to construct a 400 beds (200 tertiary beds and 200 regional beds) Tertiary Hospital and approximately 70 beds for the future proposed psychiatric ward on Erf 1 of Tswelopele Junction Township, located in Ward 34 of eMalahleni Local Municipality (ELM).</p> <p>This hospital is known as the eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital. The proposed project will be constructed on 35 hectares of a portion of the Remainder of Portion 121 of the farm Zeekoewater 311 JS. The project will be undertaken within the larger 87,99 ha of property which is registered to the ELM.</p> <p>Activities to be undertaken will include construction of Medical Wards, Surgical Theatres, Radiology Department, Pathology Lab, Paediatrics Ward, Maternity Wards, Surgical Wards, Medical laboratory, High Care Wards, Emergency or Casualty Unit and Short Stay Ward, Stormwater</p>	No Action Required	

Item No.	Discussion by	Comment / Issues	Action was taken by	By When
		<p>Management System and Temporary Waste Storage Facilities. Supporting infrastructure to be constructed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Offices • Doctors' suites and medical personnel offices • Waste management storage yard • Furnaces and Boilers • Incinerator • Security guardhouse • Parking space • Sport facilities including soccer fields • Stormwater management infrastructure • Internal road infrastructure • Pump station for sewer reticulation (To connect to the existing municipal sewer reticulation system) <p>The power supply for the hospital will be from the Doornpoort substation, an overhead 22kV power line will be constructed from Doornpoort substation to New Tertiary Hospital. The Modelpark substation will be used as a backup supply power, an overhead 22kV power line shall be constructed from Modelpark substation to New Tertiary Hospital.</p> <p>Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd (herein as referred to as "LEM") has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner by Mpumalanga Province Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (hereafter referred to as 'MDPWRT') to undertake Environmental Authorisation (EA) process involving the Scoping & Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) and Environmental Management</p>		

Item No.	Discussion by	Comment / Issues	Action was taken by	By When
		Programme report (EMPr), and Water Use Licence application for the eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital		
2.	DISCUSSIONS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION			
2.1	Lizelle Steyn (LS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lizelle Steyn indicated that the proposed development is welcomed however the system (Electrical and water supply systems) are currently under strains. She indicated that utilizing the Model Park Station is not recommended. 2. She further indicated that the ward 34 community will not agree to any access to the hospital through the suburb of Del Judor Ext 4. She noted that the traffic though Nita Street is currently high as result of Cambridge School and Highveld View Estate. 3. LS enquired if there will be hawkers' area for selling in the hospital? 4. Have you considered the traffic on the Mandela Drive? 5. Will there be a taxi rank constructed? She suggested that we consult with the taxi association to limit in fighting between different associations. 6. LS suggested a meeting with the Model Park and Del Judor Ext 4 community. The meeting is planned for the 29th of January 2022 at 11am. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You input is highly appreciated and the concern raised about the Model Park Station is noted and will be communicated with the project team. 2. The Del Judor Ext 4 roads will be used as secondary roads, the main road to the hospital is the road adjacent to the mall. 3. Based on the draft conceptual design no area has been designated for hawkers', we will raise this with the project team and consider it during final conceptual design phase. 4. A traffic assessment study has been undertake as part of the proposed development. The 	

Item No.	Discussion by	Comment / Issues	Action was taken by	By When
			<p>project will not result to developing of the Mandela Road. It is anticipated the eMalahleni Local Municipality will undertake the upgrading of the road.</p> <p>5. A taxi rank is planned with in the hospital premises, your input is noted and a meeting with the taxi association will be arranged during the Draft Environmental Impact Report phase.</p>	
3.	CLOSURE OF MEETING			
5.1	<p>BM thanked all the attendee and indicated that their contribution is highly appreciated and looking forward to further engagement with the stakeholders.</p> <p>The meeting ended at 09:00</p>			
	<p><u>APPROVAL OF MINUTES</u></p> <p>Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd.....</p> <p>Date.....</p> <p>Ward councilor of ward 34</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Date.....</p>			



ATTENDANCE REGIS^T

Venue: eMalahleni
 Date: 20 January
 Time: 08:00 am

No.	Name & Surname	Representing	Tel/Cell	Fax	E-mail	Signature
01	Siyanda Mongwe	Licebo Environmental Engineering & Mining	076 490 1415		siyanda.mongwe@licebo.co.za	
02	Lizelle Steyn	Cllr Ward 34	082 7444 511	—	lizelle2002@gmail.com	
03	Gavin Gates	Cllr Ward 34	079 164 9366		gavin.gates@1963@gmail.com	
04	Zibani Ndabale	ATIS	073 518 4040		zibani@assuredts.co.za	
05	Bongani Mthunzi	Licebo Environmental Engineering & Mining	073 325 6834		bongani.mthunzi@licebo.co.za	

PROJECT: Emalahleni Tertiary Hospital.
SUBJECT: Consultation meeting with Ward

APPENDIX C: Comments received from Mr CJ Visser and the responses

Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd
Company Reg. Number: 2009/022180/07; VAT Number: 4170262838
Physical Address: 49 Centaury Avenue, Ben Fleur, eMalahleni, 1034
Postal Address: PO Box 20519, Del Judor Extension 4, eMalahleni, 1044
Contact Details: 013 692 0212 / 083 257 8869
E-mail Address: ralph.repinga@licebo.co.za



Our Ref No.: LEM-A0424-01-2020 eMalahleni Tertiary Hospital EA and WULA Application

EA REFERENCE NO.: 1/3/1/16/1N-308

07 February 2022

Attention: Mr. JC Visser

Dear: Mr. JC Visser

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM MR. JC VISSER ON THE 07TH OF DECEMBER 2021 IN RESPECT TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION (EA) LODGED BY THE MPUMALANGA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT (DPWRT) IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, ACT 107 OF 1998 AS AMENDED IN RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED NEW WITBANK TERTIARY HOSPITAL (PREVIOUSLY INDICATED AS EMALAHLENI TERTIARY HOSPITAL) ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 121 OF THE FARM ZEEKOEWATER 311 JS.

Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd (Hereafter referred as 'LEM') has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (DPWRT) to undertake the environmental regulatory approval processes in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 as amended ('NEMA') and Water Use Licence Application in terms of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998 ('NWA') associated with the proposed construction of the New Witbank Tertiary Hospital (Initially referred as Emalahleni Tertiary Hospital) in Mpumalanga Province.

LEM hereby acknowledge receiving your comments on the 07th of December 2021. This response letter serves to address the comments raised via email in respect of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) that was out for public review from the 26th of November 2021 until the 17th of January 2022.

The below indicates the comments that LEM received from you and the related responses on each of the concerns raised in respect of this projects.

a) Comment:

I walk the area on a daily basis (since 2000 with the odd exception) as a means of exercise and enjoys the Fauna & Flora as well as the "fresh" air of nature. There are a variety of plants and animals that I come across on a daily basis, which I will miss when the area gets developed. I realise that this had been a privilege on not a right. So, in line with progress and utilisation of an "unused" piece of land, I do not think that my personal experience will make

any difference to the future of the proposed development. (I, however am not the only person that makes use of the area – other walkers and cyclists randomly makes use of this area as well).

Response:

Ecologists have been appointed to undertake the detailed faunal and floral impact assessment relating to this project's the study area. The results of the specialist study will be shared with you for your consideration as part of the draft Environmental Impact Assessment phase. The assessment will identify the faunal and floral species that are occurring within the study area and also propose mitigation measures that will need to be implemented and adhered to in order to minimise further impacts that will be caused by this project on the environment. It must be emphasised that the area that is planned to be disturbed will be limited to the indicated 35 ha where the hospital will be developed as per the draft Scoping Report layout plan.

b) Comment:

Electricity supply has over the years not being very reliable in this area and Eskom's problems leading to regular load shedding events has made it worse. This will not improve in the very distant future and has come to stay and probably will get even worse! (No comment on the current municipal status) So, I propose that all the buildings/structures be designed in such a way (North facing roofs, rooms that will be dedicated for the equipment, batteries, etc) that the maximum utilisation of Solar energy (electricity & water heating) can and will be installed on all North facing roofs, carports, etc. Adequate energy storage in terms of batteries will be essential, based on my personal experience regarding a Solar installation. A Coal fired boiler, or such, will be strictly forbidden – LPG and /or electric/Solar? To be mandatory.

Response:

Emalahleni Local Municipality (ELM) Technical Services: Electrical Department has confirmed that the required electricity supply for the hospital will be made available from the Doornpoort Substation located about 3.5km from the identified New Witbank Tertiary Hospital site. The Doornpoort Substation feeder line shall be used as the dedicated main primary supply power line. An overhead 22kV power line shall be constructed from Doornpoort substation to New Tertiary Hospital; however, Emalahleni Municipality will have to apply for an increase in Notified Maximum Demand (NMD) from Eskom to cater for the additional required estimated power load for the New Witbank Tertiary Hospital.

Emalahleni Electrical Department has confirmed that additional electrical power capacity is available from the Modelpark Substation located about 2.13km from the identified New Witbank Tertiary Hospital site. The Modelpark Substation feeder line shall be used as the dedicated backup supply power line. The supply for the Hospital switch gear will be from the Die Heuwel substation incomer that is supplying Modelpark substation. An overhead 22kV power line shall be constructed from Modelpark substation to New Tertiary Hospital.

Furthermore, the architectural design of the hospital has taken into consideration the site slopes, which is general from South to North and the other direction from Southeast to Northwest and also the climatic conditions of this area. Most of the buildings will be designed to be north and northeast facing in order to benefit from the natural. Refer to the below response on item (c) in terms of the proposed energy sources for the hospital.

c) Comment:

Surely you may have to allow for stand-by generators as well. Here I suggest that use will be made of petroleum gas (LPG) powered generators instead of the more common Diesel-powered generators. This is a cleaner option in terms of green energy with many other benefits. (But with sufficient battery kWh storage capacity a generator will not be required at all!)

Response:

Your suggestion has been noted, the proposed alternative energy sources or energy mixes that are currently planned for the hospital includes electricity, diesel, petrol, solar system and LPG. The diesel and petrol will predominately be used for the mobile equipment. The other energy sources will be used to power the hospital building infrastructure. The details in terms of where the different energy mixes will be used will form part of the EIR Phase. The details of the capacities and areas of where these will be used will be shared with you as soon as the information has been made available by the engineering consultants as part of the EIR phase.

d) Comment:

Water supply is also not very reliable in this area and I suggest that a Tower Reservoir be part of your scope of work – this could also benefit the adjacent Highveld Mall/Casino complex.

Response:

Your input is highly appreciated, a water requirement assessment will be undertaken, which will be based on the proposed building units and the number of beds, for the hospital to determine the water demand to ensure that the requirements of the hospital are met. A water reservoir is planned to be constructed as a secondary water storage facility for the hospital to mitigate the impacts of water shortages within the municipality.

e) Comment:

Sewerage – last, but probably the most important issue that has to be properly designed/upgraded. I think the current installation in terms of piping and most importantly the pumping station. There must be zero discharge into the stream, or any other watercourse at all times.

Response:

The project will be designed and constructed to ensure that there is zero discharge of effluent into the watercourses. The current bulk sewer system will be upgraded to ensure that capacity of the hospital is catered. There are three (3) WWTW in Emalahleni in close proximity to the project development. The nearest wastewater works is Riverview Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) which is approximately 8km north of the development. Del Judor Ext 27 sewer flow is treated at this WWTW. The treatment plant has the capacity of treating 11M//day.

This WWTW has been earmarked to cater for the effluent flows from the hospital development. Riverview WWTW is currently operating above capacity; however, it is being upgraded by the ELM to allow for additional flows from the hospital.

f) Comment:

Access Roads – With the proposed link bridge over the N4 Highway through traffic will increase drastically, also because the other bridge is at times overutilized. Linette Str is currently becoming a mess, because it was not designed/built with the intension of the current traffic load in mind. Currently it has been patched hundreds of times (mostly by the community) and with an increase in traffic demand it will just get worse. This section, as well as the Nita Str section that joins Nelson Mandela Str will have to be totally rebuilt to accommodate the new demand for the many years to come! This does not exclude Ina Str, Engela Str and the link road to DJ Proper.

Response:

The project has considered several options in order to minimise traffic. A detailed traffic impact assessment study will be undertaken to ensure that the impact of traffic is assessed, quantified and managed. The proposed options included the bridge flyover the N4, access from Mandela Street, Linette Street and Ina Avenue.

Take note that some of these options will be developed and constructed as part of the municipality infrastructure development.

Should you require any additional information, or have comments about the details of this request and application please contact: Ralph Repinga from Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd at:

Tel: 013 692 0212	PO Box 20519, Del Judor Extension 4, Witbank, 1044
Fax: 086 667 1169	49 Centaury Avenue, Ben Fleur, eMalahleni, 1034
Mobile: 083 257 8869	E-mail: ralph.repinga@licebo.co.za

Yours faithfully



MR Repinga (Pr.Nat.Sci.)

MSc (Environmental Sciences) – Wits

For Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX D: Title Deed

Deeds Office Property
TSWELOPELE JUNCTION, 1, 0, MPUMALANGA

Lexis® WinDeed



This report is compiled exclusively from the very latest data directly supplied to WinDeed by the Deeds Office.

Any personal information obtained from this search will only be used as per the Terms and Conditions agreed to and in accordance with applicable data protection laws including the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (POPI), and shall not be used for marketing purposes.

**** ASTERISKS INDICATE THE INFORMATION IS ENRICHED FROM THE WINDEED DATABASE.**

SEARCH CRITERIA

Search Date	2022/04/13 09:57	Erf Number	1
Reference	-	Portion Number	-
Report Print Date	2022/04/13 09:58	Township Remaining Extent	NO
Township	TSWELOPELE JUNCTION	Search Source	Deeds Office
Deeds Office	Mpumalanga		

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Type	ERF	Diagram Deed Number	DU1000/800
Township	TSWELOPELE JUNCTION	Local Authority	EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Erf Number	1	Province	MPUMALANGA
Portion Number	0(REMAINING EXTENT)	Remaining Extent	YES
Registration Division	JS	Extent	35.1693H
Previous Description	-	LPI Code	T0JS01270000000100000
Suburb / Town**	-	Co-ordinates (Lat/Long)**	-

OWNER INFORMATION (1)

EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		Owner 1 of 1	
Company Type**	LOCAL AUTHORITY	Document	T14063/2021
Registration Number	-	Microfilm / Scanned Date	-
Name	EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Purchase Price (R)	T/T
Multiple Owners**	NO	Purchase Date	-
Multiple Properties**	NO	Registration Date	2021/12/10
Share (%)	-		

ENDORSEMENTS (1)

#	Document	Institution	Amount (R)	Microfilm / Scanned Date
1	I-858/2021C	-	-	-

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HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

No historic documents to display

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APPENDIX E: eMalahleni Local Municipality meeting resolutions

Information Required Schedule

Client: Department of Public Works Roads and Transport (DPWRT)

Project: New Witbank Tertiary Hospital

Date: 18 March 2022

Summary Notes: Resolution of Meeting (Meeting with eMalahleni Local Municipality)



No.	Status	Information Requested	Date Raised	Due Date	Date Closed	Originator	Action Required By	Additional Notes
1. Project Team / Consultants (18 March 2022)								
1.1a	O	Clinical Brief	07-Sep-21	07-Sep-21	Open	DPWRT	DoH / DPWRT	Approval of the Clinical Brief imminent. Documentation in th final stahes of being reviewed/assessed by National DoH
1.1b	C	Land Parcel (Erf 01 of Tswelopele Junction)	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Closed	DPWRT	Emalahleni Local Municipality	ELM has confirmed donation of land parcel to DPWRT
1.1c	O	Registration of Land Parcel (Erf 01 of Tswelopele Junction)	25-Feb-22	25-Feb-22	Open	Gap Developers / Nala Consulting	Emalahleni Local Municipality	ELM to issue all documentation on file relating to the registration of Tswelopele Junction. All processess confirmed in place as per ELM communication
1.2a	O	Concept Design	18-Mar-22		Open	Nala Consulting	DPWRT	Preliminary Concept Design at an advanced stage. Information will be issued to ELM inclusive of the SDP post approval of the Clinical Brief. The team will also commence engagements with the Building Control Officer to confirm processes to be followed in submitting and ultimate approval of buildign plans
1.2b	O	Concept Design	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Nala Consulting	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Bulk Water connection point for the project confirmed in the meeting. Sewer connection points to be confirmed post meeting. A formal response to follow post meeting.
1.2c	O	Concept Design	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Nala Consulting	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Traffic studies specifically undertaken for the project have been issued to ELM. Information to form part of the larger scheme for the various projects that will be implemented in the vicinity. SML Projects to also further engage with ELM regardign the studies undertaken
1.2d	O	Concept Design	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Nala Consulting	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Electrical concept design including routes to be utilised issued to ELM. ELM approved the concept in-principle and formal response to follow
1.3a	O	Bulk Infrastructure	18-Mar-22		Open	Nala Consulting / DPWRT	Emalahleni Local Municipality	ELM currently undertaking projects to augment the bulk capacity. ELM has considered the Witbank Tertiary Hospital milestone daets to ensure bulk capacity is in place prior to implementation of the project
1.3b	O	Bulk Infrastructure	18-Mar-22		Open	Nala Consulting / DPWRT	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Main issue is the treatment works and ELM is in the process of seekign solutions. ELM considering sewage package plant.
1.3c	O	Bulk Infrastructure	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Nala Consulting / DPWRT	Emalahleni Local Municipality	ELM in the process of redirecting Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding to ensure bulk capacity for the Witbank Tertiary Hospital due to the urgency of the project. Milestone dates issued by Nala Consulting has been considered by ELM. The implementation dates are also dependent on the approval of the Clinical Brief
1.3d	O	Bulk Infrastructure	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Licebo EM	Emalahleni Local Municipality	ELM to update communication on availability of bulk infrastructure. Information to form part of EIA submission.

Information Required Schedule

Client: Department of Public Works Roads and Transport (DPWRT)

Project: New Witbank Tertiary Hospital

Date: 18 March 2022

Summary Notes: Resolution of Meeting (Meeting with eMalahleni Local Municipality)



No.	Status	Information Requested	Date Raised	Due Date	Date Closed	Originator	Action Required By	Additional Notes
1.4	O	eMalahleni Local Municipality Planning	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Nala Consulting	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Infrastructure Development Planning (IDP) in the process of being finalised. All 3 Projects that formed part of the meeting to form part of the IDP (Witbank Tertiary Hospital / Psychiatric Hospital / School for the Blind).
1.5	O	Psychiatric Hospital	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	Open	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Eyethu Engineers	Bulk services report to be re-issued to ELM, even though ELM has previously perused the report. Formal response from ELM to follow
1.6	O	Project Communication	18-May-21	18-May-21	Open	Emalahleni Local Municipality	All	ELM to be kept informed of all meetings/engagements with the Community. Confirmation of meetings to be via the Local Economic Development Department (LED) of ELM.
1.7	O	Project Coordination	18-Mar-22		Open	Nala Consulting / DPWRT	All	Subsequent meetings to be project specific. All projects to meet with ELM individually.

