

Appendix B

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Appendix B1: DEA Meeting Minutes

Appendix B2: Landowner Agreements

Appendix B3: Written Notification

Appendix B4: Proof of Mailing

Appendix B5: Comments and Responses

Working for Wetlands: Western Cape Public Participation Report



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1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed interventions for wetland rehabilitation require the Working for Wetlands Programme to apply for environmental authorisation in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice (GN) Regulation (R) 982) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended. To ensure that the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) can make an informed decision, based on a transparent and meaningful process, this Basic Assessment (BA) process must undergo a Public Participation Process (PPP).

This PPP must be undertaken in accordance with regulations 39-44 of the EIA Regulations. Additional guidance has also been incorporated from the Western Cape¹ Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) Guideline Document on Public Participation (March 2013).

This Public Participation Report (PPR) has therefore been compiled to collectively represent the consultation process that has been undertaken through the PPP. The following sections include:

- Section 2 A database of interested and affected parties (I&APs) has been created and updated over the last 10 planning years. This database will be updated and maintained throughout the BA process.
- Section 3 The consultation that was undertaken during the pre-application phase of the project has been described. Proof of advertisements and site notices are included in the report, and proof of delivery is attached as Appendix 4 to this PPR (i.e. Appendix B4).
- Section 4 The consultation that was undertaken during the BA phase has been described. Proof of notification has been included in Appendix B4.
- Section 5 Comments received during the PPP and responses provided will be summarised into a table in this section. All original comments and responses will be attached in Appendix B5.
- Section 6 The way forward has been identified in this section.

2 I&AP DATABASE

A register of I&APs has been recorded for WfWetlands over the previous planning years undertaken by Aurecon. The existing national and provincial database has been updated with information from new I&APs responding to the advertisements and site notices throughout the application process. Proactive identification of I&APs, municipal representatives, organs of state, competent authorities and surrounding landowners was also undertaken to update the database specific to the new planning year.

Table 1 on the following page provides a summary of the I&AP database for the Western Cape Province. Please note that contact details have been omitted for privacy reasons.

¹ These guidelines have been considered as best practice even though the project may be located outside of the province.

Table 1: I&AP Database

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
State authority - national	Mr Mark Anderson	BirdLife South Africa
	Ms Mpume Ntlokwana	Department of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF): Deputy Director
	Ms Wilma Lutsch	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA): Biodiversity Conservation
	Mr Danie Smit	DEA: Sensitive Environments
	Dr Guy Preston	DEA: Natural Resource Management (NRM)
	Mr Michael Braack	DEA: NRM, Planning
	Mr Christo Marais	DEA: NRM
	Ms Naomi Fourie	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
	Dr Paul Meulenbeld	DWS
	Dr Wietshe Roets	DWS: Instream Water Use
	Ms Jackie Jay	DWS: Integrated Planning Section
	Ms Barabara Weston	DWS: Surface Water Reserve Determinations
	Mr Kelvin Legge	DWS: Integrated Environmental Engineering
	Mr Bongani Madikizela	Water Research Commission: Research Manager
	Ms Olga Jacobs	SANParks: Biodiversity and Social Projects
	Ms Helette Dunne	SANParks: Implementation Manager
	Mr Steven Segang	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
	Mr Ahmed Kahn	DEA
	Mr Louwrens Ferreira	DEA
	Mr Werner Roux	DEA
	Ms Kerry Morrison	EWT
	Ms Tanya Smith	EWT
	Morgan Griffiths	WESSA
	Mr Umesh Bahadur	DEA: Working for Wetlands
	Dr Farai Tererai	DEA: Working for Wetlands: Manager: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Dr Piet-Louis Grundling	DEA: Working for Wetlands: Manager: Implementation
	Mr Seoka Lekota	DEA: Biodiversity Conservation
	Mr Dumisani Mabona	DEA: Biodiversity Conservation
	Mr Ephron Maradwa	DEA: EIA admin

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
State authority – provincial	Ms Elkerine Rossouw	Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA): Water use specialist
	Mr Rhett Smart	CapeNature: Conservation Scientist: Land Use advice
	Ms Jeanne Gouws	CapeNature: Conservation Scientist: Freshwater
	Mr Pierre de Villiers	CapeNature: Programme Manager: Marine Protected Areas, Island and Estuaries
	Mr Andre Oosthuizen	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP): Control Environmental Officer (Development Facilitation)
	Ms Albert Ackhurst	DEA&DP: Biodiversity Management Sub - Directorate
	Mr Danie Swanepoel	DEA&DP: Head of Component: Directorate Development Management Region 3 (Eden & Central Karoo)
	Ms Christie Lourens	Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDA): LandCare Division
	Mr Hennis Germishuys	WCDA: District Manager LandCare Elsenburg : Overberg Region
	Mr Hans King	WCDA: Land Care Chief Engineer
	Mr John Roberts	DWS: Catchment Manager
	Mr Rassie Nieuwoudt	DWS: Chief Engineer-Water Resource Management - Olifants/Doom/Berg
	Mr Alvan Gabriel	DEA&DP: Head of Component: Directorate Development Management Region (City of Cape Town Districts and West Coast)
	Ms Mare-Liez Oosthuizen	DEA&DP: Head of Component: Directorate Development Management Region (Boland District)
	Mr Eldon van Boom	DEA&DP Head of Component: Directorate Development Management Region (City of Cape Town, West Coast District)
	Mr Bernard Niemand	DEA&DP: Control Environmental Officer: Biodiversity
	Mr Warren Dreyer	DWS; Environmental Officer
	Ms Shaddai Daniels	DWS: Water Scientist
	Ms Philippa Huntly	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA), Western Cape Branch
	Mr Philip Frenzel	Western Cape Wetland Forum Co-ordinator
Municipality	Mr Werner Wagener	Bergrivier Local Municipality (BLM)
	Mr Deon Wasserman	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality
	Ms Janet Bodenstein	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
	Mr Francois Kotze	Overberg District Municipality
	Mr Quinton Balie	Cape Winelands District Municipality
	Ms Michelle Klaasen	Witzenberg Local Municipality
	Mr H J Mathee	West Coast District Municipality
	Advocate Hanlie Linde	BLM

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
	Mr Alderman Evert Manuel	BLM
	Mr H F Prins	West Coast District Municipality (WCDM)
	Mr J H Cleophas	WCDM
	Mr Dean O'Neill	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality (CALM)
	Mr Paul John Swart	CALM
	Mr Walter Linnert	CALM
	Mr Achmat Ebrahim	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CoCTMM)
	Ms Patricia De Lille	CoCTMM
	Mr Clifford Dorse	CoCTMM
	Ms Suretha Dorse	CoCTMM
	Dr Patricia Holmes	CoCTMM
	Ms Natalie Newman	CoCTMM
	Ms Candice Haskins	CoCTMM
	Mr Dalton Gibbs	CoCTMM
	Mr Richard Burns	CoCTMM
	Mr David Beretti	Overberg District Municipality (ODM)
	Mr Andries (Franken) Erwee	ODM
	Ms Rulien Volschenk	ODM
	Ms Luzann Isaacs	City of Cape Town (CoCT): Conservation manager
	Mr Roelof Mare	CoCTMM
	Ms Zukiswa Tonisi	CALM
	Mr Paul Swart	CALM
Cllr R Skei	WCDM	
Cllr RW Strydom	WCDM	
Landowner	Mr Chad Cheney	South African National Parks (SANParks): Environmental Planner
	Ms Julia Wood	CoCT: Conservation manager
	B van Zyl	Breedevlei Ondernemings (Pty) Ltd: Director
	RP Visser	Tehila Investments
	Morris Floris	Groot Winterhoek Nature Reserve and Wilderness Area: Area Manager
	Mr Johan Taljaard	Agulhas National Park
	Mr Marius Wheeler	Watervals & Fonteintjiesberg Nature Reserves
General I&APs	Ms Janice Albertyn	Bredasdorp Farmers Ass.
	Mr Pieter Albertyn	Bredasdorp Farmers Ass.
	Mr Rory Allardice	Nuwejaars Wetlands Special Management Area

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
	Mr Roger Bailey	Flower Valley Cons Trust (ABI)
	Ms Sharon Brink	Botanical Society of South Africa
	Ms Cilla Bromley	GEESE
	Ms Terry Calmeyer	ILISO Consulting Environmental: Director (Certified EAP)
	Mr Tertius Carinus	SANParks
	Ms Meg Coper-Lewis	Environmental Alliance
	Ms Bianca Currie	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
	Mr Mick D'Alton	Nuwejaars SMA
	Prof Dennis Davey	Friends of Die Oog
	Mr Dirk de Jongh	Struisbaai community
	Mr Giel De Kock	SANParks
	Mr Patrick Dowling	WESSA
	Ms Lana du Toit	Project Manager: Working for Wetlands, Ecosystems and Water, Biodiversity Social Projects: Agulhas @ Bontebok National Park: Boscheuwel Precinct
	Ms Barbara Eyles	Southern Birding Club
	Mr Rodney February	World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Implementation Manager
	Ms Saskia Fourie	WWF
	Mr Hennis Germishuys	LandCare Department of Agriculture Western Cape Overberg Region
	Mr Vernon Gibbs Halls	Eden District Municipality
	Ms Anne Gray	Cape Bird Club
	Ms Nancy Job	Private
	J.A. Joubert	SB Smallholdings
	Mr Johan Keuler	Mariene & Hengel Conservation Soc.
	Luit-Kol.E Kotze	Airforce
	Mr Zirk Kruger	Struisbaai community
	Ms Rita Krynauw	Suidpunt Conservation Soc..
	Warrant Officer Kuhn	SAPolice Force
	Ms Ora Laubser	Shipwreck Museum
	Mr Gavin Lawson	Zandvlei Trust
	Mr Willem Louw	SANParks
	Phindile Mangwana	WESSA
	Mr Jannie Marais	2Oseane
	Mr Patrick Marsh	SANParks
	Ms Lumka Mavuma	MTI Trading cc.
	Ms Angela Millar	CATourism

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
	Ms Mandy Noffke	WESSA
	Mr Graham Pienaar	Overberg Honorary Rangers
	Ms Jennifer Pienaar-Fabing	City of Cape Town – City Parks
	Mr Tyhila Qwele	CSQ (Pty) Ltd
	Masindi Raselabe	SANParks
	Ms Lesley Richardson	Flower Valley Cons Trust (ABI)
	Mr Emile Richter	Elim Tourism
	Mr Evanne Rothwell	Raverine Rovers
	Dr Ian Russell	SANParks
	Mr Jacobus Smit	Krom Antonies Water User Association
	Ms Sanet Stemmet	CATourism
	Mr Wessel Steyn	Suiderstrand Community
	Ms Felicity Strange	Verlorenvlei Estuary Management Forum: Chair
	Mr Paul Swart	Elim Opsienersraad
	Mr Koos Swart	Overberg Honorary Rangers
	Mr Malcolm Temmer	Private
	Mr Aubrey Thompson	MTO Forestry (Pty) Ltd
	Mr Richard Timms	Hout Bay & Llandudno Environment Conservation Group (ECG)
	Ms Natasha van der Merwe	BOCMA
	Ms Lara Van Niekerk	CSIR: Estuarine ecologist
	Ms Odette Weir	Shipwreck Museum
	Mr Louis Willemse	AfriTracks
	Mr Jacobus Swart	Krom Antonies Water Use Association
	Me Sam Schroder	Birdlife
	Mr Lee Saul	Regional Ecologist CapeNature
	Me Leonie Erasmus	CapeNature
	Mr Rhett Hiseman	CapeNature
	Dr Annelise Schutte - Vlok	CapeNature - Regional Ecologist
	Mr Ben van Staden	CapeNature - NRM programme manager
	Mr Bongani Zungu	CapeNature
	Elbie Cloete	CapeNature
	Gail Cleaver	CapeNature
	Mr Morris Floris	CapeNature
	Mr Ben van Staden	CapeNature
	Mr Dean Impson	CapeNature

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
	Antoinette Veldtman	CapeNature
	Mr Marius Wheeler	CapeNature
	Mr Johan Burger	CapeNature
	Michael Lewis	CapeNature
	Natalie Hayward	CapeNature
	Mr Dumisane Jula	CapeNature
	Mr Hannes Muller	Land Care (Hessequa)
	Dr George Davis	SANBI
	Mr Wim Filmater	Land Care
	Mr Jack Hulme	Private Landowner
	Mr Andre Thomas	Group X3 (Saldanha Construction and Civil)
	Mr Mark Rountree	Fluvius Environmental Consultants CC
	Mr Adi Kumar	Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC)
	Ms Penny Brown	Private
	Mr Justin Oriain	Private
	Ms Alvinia Brand	Private
	Mr Dieter Schalnge	Private
	Mr Daniel Splaingard	CORC
	Ms Thandeka Tshabalala	CORC
	Mr Mike Denison	WESSA: Western Cape
	Mr Alliston Appel	SANParks: Agulhas National Park
	Mr Lindsay Lewis	SANParks: Agulhas National Park
	Ms Ruth-Mary Fisher	SANParks: Agulhas National Park
	Mr Tertius Carinus	SANParks: Agulhas National Park
	Ms Carley Cowl	SANParks: Regional Ecologist
	Mr Thys Ahrends	SANParks: Agulhas National Park
		Cape Bird Club
	Ms Sharon McCallum	Zandvlei Trust Chairman
	Ms Muriel Darke	Zandvlei Trust Secretary
		Friends of Zeekoevlei
	Victoria Day	False Bay Nature Reserve
	Dale Wright	Birlife South Africa
	Andrew Purnell	NCC Environmental Services
	Sean Altern	NCC Environmental Services
	John Faure	Vergenoegd Wine Estate
	Mr Van Zyl Joubert	Private

Stakeholder	Contact	Organisation
	Mr James Rawlings	Friends of Constantia Valley Greenbelts
	Amukelani Nkuna	CapeNature: Catchment Manager
	Marius Wheeler	CNe: Ecological Coordinator
	Ms Karen Engelbrecht	SANParks: Table Mountain National Park
	Mr Sandiso Nomsobo	Kayelitsha Canoe Club
	Mr Siyanda Sopangisa	Kayelitsha Canoe Club (Chairperson)
	Ms Kari Pentikainer	Private
	Ms Suzette Smit	Private
	Mr P Hong	Private
	Elinor & Alan Lipschitz	Private
	Bev & Keith Witter	Private
	Mr Mike Slayen	SANParks: Table Mountain National Park
	Ms Louise Stafford	CoCT
	Ms Natalie Hayward	CapeNature

3 PRE-APPLICATION PHASE CONSULTATION

Prior to the circulation of the draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and submission of the application form to DEA, the following measures are undertaken to ensure that the legislated 30-day public comment period will reach the relevant parties.

3.1 Pre-application meeting with DEA

A pre-application meeting was held between Aurecon, Working for Wetlands, and DEA on 30 October 2017 at Environment House. The meeting minutes are included in Appendix B1.

3.2 Landowner consultation

Landowner consultation is a vital component of the Working for Wetlands Programme Standard Operating Procedures. Landowners are consulted with during the planned Phase 1 and Phase 2 site visits, and Landowner Agreements must be signed prior to any construction commencing. Although it can be difficult to access landowner agreements for the full wetland system (some wetlands have more than 30 properties intersecting the wetland), landowner agreements will be obtained for work where targeted rehabilitation interventions are planned for the following implementation cycles. Landowner Agreements are included in Appendix B2.

3.3 Advertisements

Advertisements were placed in the national newspapers the *Sunday Times* (in English) and *Die Rapport* (in Afrikaans) to allow the public the opportunity to register their interest in the project. The advertisement in *Die Rapport* was published on 5 November 2017, and the advertisement in the *Sunday Times* will be published on 12 November 2017.

The English text has been included below in Figure 1 to ensure the text is legible. Proof of the page on which the advertisement in *Die Rapport* was published, is included in Figure 2. Please note that the original page size

is A2, and the advertisement is therefore clearly legible. Following the 30-day public comment period, the proof of advertisement in the *Sunday Times* will be included in this document.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: WORKING FOR WETLANDS PROGRAMME

Proposal: The Working for Wetlands (WfWetlands) Programme intends to rehabilitate a number of degraded wetlands within South Africa. Wetland rehabilitation involves the construction of a variety of interventions that could include, for example, gabion and concrete structures, as well as soft options such as re-vegetation and/ or alien plant removal. The number, type, scale and location of each of these interventions vary according to the nature and magnitude of the problem and the state of the wetland (i.e. the receiving environment).

Legal Framework: Authorisation is required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, as described below:

A. National Environment Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as amended: Rehabilitation proposals trigger the requirement for Basic Assessment (BA) approval in terms of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice Regulation (GN R) 982, as amended) pursuant to NEMA. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the BA processes and separate provincial applications will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as the competent authority. The Listed Activities that are relevant to each application in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations are GN R 983 (as amended): 12 and 48 (Listing Notice 1) and GN R 985 (as amended): 14 and 23 (Listing Notice 3).

B. National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 (NWA): In terms of Section 39 of the NWA, a General authorisation (GA) has been granted for certain activities that are listed under the Act that usually require a Water Use Licence; as long as these activities are undertaken for wetland rehabilitation and the primary purpose of the rehabilitation is for conservation purposes (i.e. GN R 1198 of 18 December 2009).

Opportunity to Participate: Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014) and the NWA (1998). Draft BA Reports for the seven affected provinces, and Rehabilitation Plans for each of the associated wetland projects, are available to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for a public comment period of 30 days from **10 November – 12 December 2017**. Notification will be sent to all identified and registered I&APs prior to the start date of this comment period. Digital copies of the reports will be available for download from Aurecon's website (<http://aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>).

Province	Reports		Nearest City / Town(s)
	BAR	Rehabilitation Plan	
Eastern Cape	Yes	Gatberg, Qunu	Maclear, Umthatha
Free State	Yes	Seekoeivlei, Upper Wilge, Maluti and Golden Gate	Memel, Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba
Gauteng	Yes	Gauteng North	Pretoria
KwaZulu-Natal	Yes	KZN Midlands, KZN North and Maputaland	Hluhluwe, Vryheid and Howick
*Limpopo	Yes	Sekhukhune, Waterberg and Mahumani	Mogaladi, Lephalale and Baleni / Giyani
*Mpumalanga	Yes	Lowveld Botanical Gardens and Draaikraal	Nelspruit and Dullstroom
*Western Cape	Yes	Agulhas, Table Mountain National Park, West Coast and Peninsula	Bredasdorp, Worcester, Porterville and Cape Town

* Registered I&APs will be informed of the availability of the BAR and/or Rehabilitation Plans for public comment as soon as they are available.

I&APs should refer to the relevant province and wetland project, and provide their comments together with their name, contact details and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which they have in the applications to the contact person indicated below.

Contact: Franci Gresse / Simamkele Ntsengwane (of Aurecon) by **12 December 2017**

E-mail: franci.gresse@aurecongroup.com / Simamkele.Ntsengwane@aurecongroup.com

Tel: 021 526 9560, **Fax:** 021 526 9500, or **Post:** P.O. Box 494, Cape Town, 8000



Figure 1: Advertisement for the Working for Wetlands Programme 2017/2018 Planning Cycle

nobare Rapport

Jou gids tot die arbeids-mark

PROSES VAN OPENBARE DEELNAME-WERK-VAN VLAANDERPROESEM

Beleids- en Ontwikkelingsdepartement van 'n oorsig op die proses van openbare deelname... (Detailed text about the process of public participation, including dates and contact information for the Department of Planning and Infrastructure, Cape Town.)

HOER TEGNIESE SKOOL MIDDELBURG

POSVLAK 1
FISIETSE WETENSAP GR. 8 - 12

Posbeskrywing: Bestuursligging om tydlok van permanent departement... (Details about the position and requirements for a Physical Education teacher.)

Verste:

- Vetskild in BSc of BEd in Fisiese Wetenskap
- Ondersigting van Gr. 8 - 12
- SAOC (SACE) registrasie
- Yngeding: Oktober 2018

Swartgadering van dokke: CV's moet voor of op Vrydag 10 November 2017 by 16:00 na ooskoms@middeburg.gov.za gestuur word.

WORD DEEL VAN 'N DINAMIESE TOEPRETTENDE SKOOL!

Indien u nie vroeër op 24 November 2017 van die skool hoër hui, danvoor dan dandit as u oorsiek ongeklik onskielik word.

THEMBISILE HANI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Only those who do the following positions will be advertised... (Detailed advertisement for various Social Development Services positions, including Manager, Deputy Director, and various officers. Includes application procedures and contact information.)

ERRATUM

Please note the following positions advertised in the publication dated 29 October 2017... (Correction of an advertisement for Business Unit Assistant Management positions.)

BOLAND COLLEGE VACANCIES

Boland College Kollie is a committed and innovative leader in continued education and training in the Boland area... (Advertisement for various vacancies at Boland College Kollie.)

ERRATA

Boland College hereby withdraws the post no. 2, with reference number: MM/HQ/10/17 (Assistant Director: Manager: Marketing and Corporate Communication) as advertised in The City Press on 29 October 2017.

ERRATUM

Boland College ontrek hiermee die pos no. 2 met verwysingsnommer MM/HQ/10/17 (Assistent Direkteur: Bestuurder: Marketing en Korporatiewe Kommunikasie) soos geadverteer in Die Rapport op 29 Oktober 2017.

POETA Public Service Sector Education & Training Authority

VACANCY

LEGAL SERVICES SPECIALIST

Salary R 530 462.80 per annum. All inclusive Package Not Negotiable... (Detailed advertisement for a Legal Services Specialist position.)

HOËRSKOOL SUID-NATAL
Port Shepstone, KZN Suidkust

Hoërskool Suid-Natal benodig 'n geskikte kandidaat om die pos van Adjunkthoof te vul.

Die kandidaat moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- 'n Keurde kwalifikasie wat onder wysenswetenskap RQWV 14 inluit.
- Registreer by SAOC as professionele onderwyser.
- Geverdeerde kennis van onderwys soos per professionele kwalifikasie.
- Goeie bestuur- en leierskapsvaardighede.
- Goeie ekstra- en assesseringvaardighede.
- Goeie persoonlikebestuursvaardighede.
- Goeie administratiewe vaardighede.
- Goeie kommunikasievaardighede.
- Minstens 5 jaar bestuurserfaring.

Hoërskool Suid-Natal is 'n Afrikaansmediumskool. Die skool is 50 jaar oud en het 'n tertse tradisie. Die netjiese skoolterrein sluit ook koshuise en personeelbehuising in.

Die vakature is reeds in die amptelike departementale buletin geadverteer.

Vervels na HRM CIRCULAR NO 39 OF 2017.

Central University of Technology, Free State

Carere opportunities for forward-thinkers

The Central University of Technology, Free State (CUT) is one of the foremost higher education institutions in the Republic of South Africa... (Advertisement for career opportunities for research professor/senior researchers.)

• Energy (Faculty of Engineering & Information Technology) (Ref. 1263)

• Education Management (Faculty of Humanities) (Ref. 1258)

• Science Education (Faculty of Humanities) (Ref. 1259)

• Enterprise Studies (Faculty of Management Sciences) (Ref. 1831)

More information on the specific requirements in terms of qualification and experience is available on CUT's careers webpage (http://www.cut.ac.za/career/)

Closing date for applications: 17 November 2017.

INVITATION FOR NOMINATIONS OF PERSONS TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF THE AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA (ACSA)

The Minister of Transport hereby calls for nominations for members to serve on the Board of the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA)... (Detailed advertisement for nominations to the Board of the Airports Company South Africa.)

The Minister of Transport hereby calls for nominations for members to serve on the Board of the Air Traffic & Navigation Services Company SOC Limited (ATNS). The Air Traffic & Navigation Services Company SOC Limited (ATNS), is a State-Owned Company established in 1993 in terms of the ATNS Company Act (Act 45 of 1993), to provide air traffic management solutions and associated services on behalf of the State.

The Government is the sole holder of the Shares in the Company and the rights attaching to those shares shall be exercised by the Minister.

The Minister of Transport intends to appoint Non-Executive members to fill the current vacancies on the ATNS Board. Nominations are invited from persons with qualifications, skills, expertise or experience in Financial Management (preferably CA's), Human Resources Management/ Corporate Governance, Aerospace Navigation Specialist as well as Transport Engineering specialising in Aviation. The Board serves for a period of three (3) years and is accountable to the Minister of Transport.

Members of the public are hereby invited to nominate persons who have the required knowledge, skills, understanding of the mandate of the company and experience to serve on the ATNS Board. Nominations must contain the full names and address of the person making the nomination, a signed acceptance of the nomination by the nominee, ID copy and Curriculum Vitae of the nominee providing, amongst others, the nominee's:

- Full name and gender
- Contact details, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address
- Previous experience and relevant expertise, quoting dates and organisations concerned
- Academic qualifications.
- Other Board membership(s)

Interviews and security screening will be conducted for nominees who are shortlisted.

The nomination must be forwarded to: The Director-General, Department of Transport, Private Bag 1193, Pretoria, 0001 For attention: Mr. Simon Maluleka, fax (012) 309 3134, E-mail: malulekas@dot.gov.za

Nominations received after the closing date will not be considered

The closing date for the nominations: Monday, 20 November 2017

INVITATION FOR NOMINATIONS OF PERSONS TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF THE AIR TRAFFIC NAVIGATION SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED (ATNS)

The Minister of Transport hereby calls for nominations for members to serve on the Board of the Air Traffic & Navigation Services Company SOC Limited (ATNS). The Air Traffic & Navigation Services Company SOC Limited (ATNS), is a State-Owned Company established in 1993 in terms of the ATNS Company Act (Act 45 of 1993), to provide air traffic management solutions and associated services on behalf of the State.

The Government is the sole holder of the Shares in the Company and the rights attaching to those shares shall be exercised by the Minister.

The Minister of Transport intends to appoint Non-Executive members to fill the current vacancies on the ATNS Board. Nominations are invited from persons with qualifications, skills, expertise or experience in Financial Management (preferably CA's), Human Resources Management/ Corporate Governance, Aerospace Navigation Specialist as well as Transport Engineering specialising in Aviation. The Board serves for a period of three (3) years and is accountable to the Minister of Transport.

Members of the public are hereby invited to nominate persons who have the required knowledge, skills, understanding of the mandate of the company and experience to serve on the ATNS Board. Nominations must contain the full names and address of the person making the nomination, a signed acceptance of the nomination by the nominee, ID copy and Curriculum Vitae of the nominee providing, amongst others, the nominee's:

- Full name and gender
- Contact details, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address
- Previous experience and relevant expertise, quoting dates and organisations concerned
- Academic qualifications.
- Other Board membership(s)

Interviews and security screening will be conducted for nominees who are shortlisted.

The nomination must be forwarded to: The Director-General, Department of Transport, Private Bag 1193, Pretoria, 0001 For attention: Mr. Simon Maluleka, fax (012) 309 3134, E-mail: malulekas@dot.gov.za

Nominations received after the closing date will not be considered

The closing date for the nominations: Monday, 20 November 2017

Overberg District Municipality

The Overberg District Municipality, with its Head Office in Bredaersdorp, is located in the Overberg region of the Western Cape, seeks a competent and visionary leader to head the Department of Community Services. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with innovative and strategic thinking ability, strong communication skills and a quality and results-driven attitude.

DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES

A competitive remuneration package commensurate with experience and proven competence from R113 935 - R114 061 per annum is on offer

As the Head of the Directorate Community Services, the incumbent will assume overall responsibility for the strategic direction and leadership of the Department.

Requirements: • Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences/ Public Administration Law or equivalent + 5 years' experience at middle management level • Proven successful institutional transformation within public or private sector • Attaining the MFMA minimum competency training in the applicable unit standards within 18 months • Registration with a recognised relevant professional body will be an added advantage • Well-developed competence in the use of: • People management • Programme and project management • Financial management • Change leadership • Sound knowledge of local Government policies and legislation, institutional governance systems, audit, risk and performance management processes • Excellent communication and facilitation skills in at least two of the three official languages of the Western Cape.

Core functions: Understanding of council operations and delegation of powers, as well as knowledge to manage Municipal Health Services, Environmental Management, Social Development, Emergency Services, Roads Services, EMPW and LED, Tourism and Resorts.

Terms of appointment: A fixed-term contract of employment to be negotiated, including signing of an employment contract, performance agreement and declaration of financial interest.

The position is subject to: Provision of contactance references and agreement to the Municipality conducting personal credential verification, competency assessment, security vetting and reference checks.

Closing date: 20 November 2017

The prescribed application form (found on www.odm.gov.za), together with a CV and certified copies of qualifications and a completed application form, should be submitted to: Mr DP Beetsel at Private Bag 232, Bredaersdorp 7280, fax: (028) 445-0114, or e-mail: dbeetsel@odm.gov.za For any enquiries in regard your telephone Mr DP Beetsel, tel: (028) 445-1167

Overberg District Municipality is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Candidates from designated groups, including those with disabilities, are encouraged to apply. If no notification is received within 10 days of the closing date, please regard your application as unsuccessful. The right not to make an appointment or to re-advise is reserved.

www.facebook.com/OverbergDM?ref=uf

POETA Public Service Sector Education & Training Authority

VACANCY

LEARNING PROGRAMMES MANAGER

Salary R 619 400.00 per annum. All inclusive Package Not Negotiable... (Detailed advertisement for a Learning Programmes Manager position.)

transport

Department of Transport, Republic of South Africa

Members of the public are hereby invited to nominate persons who have the required knowledge, skills, understanding of the mandate of the company and experience to serve on the ATNS Board. Nominations must contain the full names and address of the person making the nomination, a signed acceptance of the nomination by the nominee, ID copy and Curriculum Vitae of the nominee providing, amongst others, the nominee's:

- Full name and gender
- Contact details, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address
- Previous experience and relevant expertise, quoting dates and organisations concerned
- Academic qualifications.
- Other Board membership(s)

Interviews and security screening will be conducted for nominees who are shortlisted.

The nomination must be forwarded to: The Director-General, Department of Transport, Private Bag 1193, Pretoria, 0001 For attention: Mr. Simon Maluleka, fax (012) 309 3134, E-mail: malulekas@dot.gov.za

Nominations received after the closing date will not be considered

The closing date for the nominations: Monday, 20 November 2017

transport

Department of Transport, Republic of South Africa

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Nominations received after the closing date will not be considered

The closing date for the nominations: Monday, 20 November 2017

Figure 2: Proof of advertisement in Die Rapport (5 November 2017)

3.4 Site notices

Site notices were fixed on the farm boundaries of the affected wetland systems. The text of the site notice in English is included in Figure 3, and is followed by proof of placement of the site notices in the sub-section thereafter. The site notice was of a size and content required by the relevant guidelines.

Please note that the proof of placement in Section 3.4.1 includes only the posters displayed for Agulhas. The additional project posters will be included in the PPR updated for the Final Basic Assessment Report.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: WORKING FOR WETLANDS PROGRAMME

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Proposal: The Working for Wetlands (WfWetlands) Programme intends to rehabilitate a number of degraded wetlands within South Africa. Wetland rehabilitation involves the construction of a variety of interventions that could include, for example, gabion and concrete structures, as well as soft options such as re-vegetation and/ or alien removal. The number, type, scale and location of each of these interventions vary according to the nature and magnitude of the problem and the state of the wetland (i.e. the receiving environment). Each Province has been considered separately and includes a number of Wetland Projects within which specific wetlands have been identified for rehabilitation. The following wetland rehabilitation projects are proposed in the **Western Cape** Province for the 2017/2018 planning cycle:

PROJECT	WETLAND SYSTEM	NEAREST TOWN	LATITUDE (DDMMSS)	LONGITUDE (DDMMSS)
Agulhas	Voëlvlei	Bredasdorp	34°40'03.36"S	19°52'35.40"E
	Upper Ratelrivier		34°40'24.24"S	19°39'24.84"E
	Bergplaas		34°43'38.28"S	19°51'50.04"E
	Springfield		34°43'18.12"S	19°52'08.76"E
	Upper Pietersielieskloof		34°33'35.64"S	19°48'52.92"E
	Klein Pietersielieskloof		34°33'07.20"S	19°48'32.40"E
	Breedevlei		34°29'24.72"S	19°45'27.36"E
Peninsula	Kuils River	Cape Town	33°51'00.36"S	18°40'05.52"E
	Haasendal		33°54'54.72"S	18°42'31.07"E
	Khayelitsha Wetland		34°02'20.76"S	18°41'20.40"E
	Edith Stevens Wetland		34°00'14.04" S	18°33'19.08"E
	Zandvlei Promenade		34°05'48.12"S	18°28'03.00"E
West Coast	Waterval	Porterville	33°20'53.59"S	19°07'14.80"E
	Fontejntjiesberg	Worcester	33°33'29.94"S	19°20'19.93"E
	Grootwinterhoek	Wolseley	33°03'15.84"S	19°04'11.64"E
Table Mountain National Park	Orangekloof	Cape Town	34°00'31.32"S	18°23'24.72"E
	Roodeberg		34°08'22.56"S	18°23'03.48"E
	Silvermine		34°04'32.88"S	8°24'01.08"E

Legal Framework: Authorisations are required in terms of the National Environment Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as amended, as described below:

A. National Environment Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as amended: Rehabilitation proposals trigger the requirement for a Basic Assessment (BA) in terms of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice Regulations (GN R) 982) pursuant to NEMA. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the BA processes to authorise wetland systems within the applicable provinces, as well as rehabilitation plans for each wetland project identified. These rehabilitation plans will have detailed information on the proposed interventions and will be used on site during implementation. Both the Basic Assessment Report and Rehabilitation Plans will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as the competent authority. The Listed Activities that are relevant to each application in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations are GN R 983: 12 and 48 (Listing Notice 1) and GN R 985: 14 and 23 (Listing Notice 3).

B. National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 (NWA): In terms of Section 39 of the NWA, a General Authorisation (GA) has been granted for certain activities that are listed under the Act that usually require a Water Use Licence; as long as these activities are undertaken for wetland rehabilitation and the primary purpose of the rehabilitation is for conservation purposes (i.e. GN R1198 of 18 December 2009).

Opportunity to Participate: Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014) and the NWA (1998). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register their interest for future correspondence to the people mentioned below and to submit comments on the above mentioned reports between **10 November – 12 December 2017**. I&APs should please refer to the province, and where possible the project, and provide any comments with their name, contact details and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal or other interests which they have in the applications. I&APs also have 30 days to comment on the proposed exemptions from the public participation process.

More information can be found in a 'context document' available for download from Aurecon's website (<http://aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>).

Contact: Franci Gresse / Simamkele Ntsengwane (of Aurecon) by **12 December, 2017**

E-mail: franci.gresse@aurecongroup.com / Simamkele.Ntsengwane@aurecongroup.com

Tel: 021 526 9560, **Fax:** 021 526 9500, or **Post:** P.O. Box 494, Cape Town, 8000



Figure 3: Example of text included in the Western Cape site notice

3.4.1 Proof of placement

Project:	Agulhas	
Wetlands:	Bergplaas	
Notice site:	Poster displayed at entrance to Bergplaas (Agulhas National Park). The fence where it is displayed is as you enter the Bergplaas road from the Struisbaai / Elim road.	
Coordinates:	-34.6750	19.8974



Project:	Agulhas	
Wetlands:	Breedevlei	
Notice site:	Poster displayed at entrance to Breedevlei (Private Land; system forming part of greater Nuwejaars). The fence where it is displayed is as you enter Breedevlei farm entrance just off the Elim / Napier road.	
Coordinates:	-34.4874	19.7463



Project:	Agulhas	
Wetlands:	Klein Pietersielieskloof	
Notice site:	Poster displayed at entrance to Pietersielieskloof (Private Land; system forming part of greater Nuwejaars). The fence where it is displayed is as you enter the Pietersielieskloof farm entrance just off the Elim / Boskloof road.	
Coordinates:	-34.5559	19.8075



Project:	Agulhas	
Wetlands:	Upper Pietersielieskloof	
Notice site:	Poster displayed at entrance to Upper Pietersielieskloof (Private Land; system forming part of greater Nuwejaars). The fence where it is displayed is as you enter the Pietersielieskloof farm entrance on the Boskloof road.	
Coordinates:	-34.54209	19.81815



4 BASIC ASSESSMENT PHASE CONSULTATION

The Basic Assessment Report (BAR) for the Western Cape was made available for a 30-day public comment period from 10 November to 12 December 2017. Registered I&APs identified in the pre-application phase were notified of this comment period via letters delivered by courier, post or email. The written notification provided to the I&APs is included in Appendix B2.

Hardcopies and electronic copies on CD were made available to selected organs of state and municipalities based on their internal requirements. Electronic copies were made available to I&APs receiving email via Dropbox, and the full report was uploaded to the Aurecon website: <http://www.aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>. The proof of delivery and notification is included in Appendix B3.

5 COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Following the 30-day public comment period, Table 2 will be updated with a summary of the comments received and responses provided by Aurecon, the applicant, or the wetland specialist (where appropriate). The original comments and responses will be included in Appendix B4.

Table 2: I&AP Comments and Responses

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialist
1			
2			
3			
4			

6 WAY FORWARD

This PPR was compiled for the draft BAR and will be updated following the 30-day public comment period (10 November – 12 December 2017). This document forms an annexure to the draft BAR for Working for Wetlands Programme for the Western Cape which will be submitted to the DEA for review and decision making in December 2017.

This document should be seen as a live document which will be updated and circulated upon finalisation of the BAR.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 | DEA Meeting Minutes

Appendix 2 | Landowner Agreement(s)

Appendix 3 | Written Notification

Appendix 4 | Proof of Delivery

Appendix 5 | Comments and Responses

Appendix B1

DEA PRE-APPLICATION MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Record

Project number	113223	Meeting date	30 October 2017
Project name	Working for Wetlands	Recorded by	ZP
Meeting/subject	Pre-application meeting with DEA	Total pages	7

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Contact details
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr Danie Smit (DS)	DEA: IEA	012 399 9394 dsmit@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr Vincent Chauke (VC)	DEA: Protected Areas	012 399 9399 vchauke@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr Coenraad Agenbach (CA)	DEA: SID	012 399 9403 cagenbach@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms Zamalanga Langa (ZL)	DEA: Protected Areas	012 399 9389 zlanga@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms Nyiko Nkosi (NN)	DEA: Protected Areas	012 399 9392 nnkosi@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms Dakato Notsholombo (DN)	DEA: SID	012 399 8877 dnotsholombo@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mrs Olivia Letlalo (OL)	DEA: SID	012 399 8815 oletlalo@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms Samkelisiwe Dlamini (SD)	DEA: IEA	012 399 9379 sdlamini@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr Farai Tererai (FT)	NRM: WfWetlands	012 399 8970 ftererai@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ms Franci Gresse (FG)	Aurecon	021 526 6022 franci.gresse@aurecongroup.com
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms Zoë Palmer (ZP)	Aurecon	021 526 6069 zoe.palmer@aurecongroup.com

Item	Topic	Recommended action
1	<p>Welcome and introductions</p> <p>NN welcomed everyone to the meeting. She highlighted that the 2017 environmental authorisation (EA) processes for Working for Wetlands (WfWetlands) would be assessed by all directorates within the Chief Directorate of Integrated Environmental Authorisations, the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) directorate, Public Sector, Directorate of Integrated Permitting System as well as the Protected Areas (PA) directorate as part of the work-sharing initiative within DEA.</p> <p>NN requested that each attendee introduce themselves and indicate their department.</p>	
2	<p>FG began the presentation thanking DEA for the opportunity to meet. She highlighted that Aurecon have been involved in the project since 2010, and VC and ZL since 2014. Between the parties, the project has a wealth of shared experiences on the process.</p>	
3	<p>FG provided an outline of the agenda for the meeting and key definitions that would be used through the process.</p>	
4	<p>FG provided an overview of the WfWetlands Process by explaining the three phases according to which wetlands are identified, prioritised and rehabilitated.</p>	

Item	Topic	Recommended action
	<p>Phase 1: Areas for potential rehabilitation are identified by the Wetland Specialist and Provincial Coordinator (PC)¹ that should be taken forward as priority areas. This process is guided by a desktop assessment, the developed knowledge from previous planning cycles, as well as engagement with key stakeholders such as the local wetland forum, conservation bodies, etc. A ground-truthing exercise is undertaken to validate the findings, and get a better understanding of the drivers of the wetland problems, etc. Landowner engagement is an important part of this phase.</p> <p>Phase 2: The priority areas from Phase 1 are then visited by a multi-disciplinary team for each province consisting of an Engineer, a Wetland Specialist, an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) and the PC to plan specific interventions to rehabilitate the identified wetland problems. In some cases, other stakeholders (such as Implementing Entities, conservation bodies, park managers, etc.) join for the planning visit to share their local knowledge of the systems and areas.</p> <p>During the planning process² the wetland specialist typically explains the wetland problem and what objective should be realised by the intervention. The engineer provides rehabilitation intervention options that could be considered which is then debated by the team to select the most appropriate intervention for the specific site. The EAP further ensures that the planning is undertaken in line with the necessary permitting and licensing procedures, and provides mitigation measures to be considered for implementation.</p> <p>Key deliverables in this phase include the following, more detail for which can be found below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowner Agreements • Provincial Basic Assessment Report (BAR) (Item 8) • National Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) (Item 6) • Project Specific Wetland Status Quo Report • Project Specific Rehabilitation Plan <p>Phase 3: Following the receipt of the necessary approvals, the interventions are then implemented (usually the year after the planning site visit, but sometimes a few years later). To get to implementation, Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) are compiled and approved which identify the specific interventions that will be used, and costed for. Final construction drawings will be drafted and signed off by the Engineer, and the interventions will be set out with the Implementing Entities. Following this, construction activities will commence, and will be audited by WfWetlands. Completed works are signed off by the Engineer.</p>	
5	<p>During the above discussion, FG highlighted that WfWetlands is not a development project. The purpose of the programme is to rehabilitate damaged wetlands. As such, the planning is aimed to be a supporting and efficient process so that as much funds as possible can be spent on the actual labour and materials for the interventions.</p>	
6	<p>EMPr The construction environmental management plan (CEMP) was first written in 2006 when the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations were promulgated and has been updated regularly since then. This year the EMPr is undergoing significant improvement to make the document more user-friendly.</p> <p>General environmental management measures are included in this document, which are shaped by the mitigation hierarchy. Furthermore, key roles and responsibilities are fully detailed. The purpose is to use this document in addition to the Rehabilitation Plan which will provide any site-specific mitigation measures worth implementing.</p>	

¹ The PC is an Assistant Director for Wetland Projects from the DEA, who is responsible for the management of the WfWetlands Programme within a specific province.

² Please note that this description is highly simplified for the purpose of these minutes. Kindly refer to the Context Document in Appendix 1 which provides more detail.

Item	Topic	Recommended action
7	<p>Legislation</p> <p>FG highlighted that the WfWetlands Programme triggers the following legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMA (submission of application for EA and BAR) • NWA (registration of interventions for GA under Section 21) • NHRA (SAHRA included as a commenting authority, only some projects require heritage processes and where necessary a heritage consultant will be appointed to undertake an HIA). 	
8	<p>NEMA – BAR and Rehab Plans</p> <p>Prior to 2014, each proposed intervention (up to 800 per year) was included in the BAR application. However, the nature of the WfWetlands Programme made this very cumbersome. The wetland systems in which the interventions are proposed are dynamic and the receiving environment can often change rapidly between planning and implementation which may require an intervention to be moved a few metres (making the authorised coordinate irrelevant) or may need to be changed entirely. To amend the EA, would add months delaying the implementation thereof.</p> <p>Since 2014, WfWetlands has requested the DEA to authorise wetland systems³ under the BAR process using high-level information, with the condition that a Rehabilitation Plan must be approved by the DEA before implementation commences.</p> <p>Question (Q) (NN): Will the EMPr be included in the BAR?</p> <p>Answer (A) (FG): Yes. We try to provide as much information as possible to help the Department make an informed decision. However, this EMPr will be general and site-specific measures will only be included in the applicable rehabilitation plan.</p> <p>Q (NN): Will the rehabilitation plans then come after the BAR?</p> <p>A (FG): Yes. Often due to time constraints, we will submit them at the same time. But if a wetland system is authorised in year one, then we submit a rehabilitation plan for a wetland (also referred to as a hydro-geomorphic unit (HGM unit)) within that system for year one, two, three etc. to the Department for approval (as a condition of the Environmental Authorisation).</p> <p>Comment (CA): For the last 15 years, there have been examples on other projects where IEM provided classes/ categories of interventions so you don't have to reinvent the wheel every time.</p> <p>Q (CA): How do you assess alternatives?</p> <p>A (FG): We don't explicitly assess the impact of alternatives because of the iterative process that is undertaken to ensure the selected intervention is the best suited intervention for the site.</p> <p>Comment (CA): Rather than keeping quiet about alternatives, please acknowledge that you've addressed it through your process. That way people who are not familiar with the project won't make assumptions (i.e. that the information hasn't been considered).</p>	
9	<p>FG displayed the new BAR template on the screen and circulated a hard copy for the attendees' perusal.</p> <p>FG highlighted that a table is provided in the front of the report to serve as a checklist that meets the requirements of Appendix 1 of the EIA regulations. This enables the reader to locate the necessary information in the report.</p> <p>A BAR is written at a provincial level, which will include one to four projects that will be further detailed in the applicable rehabilitation plans.</p>	

³ A wetland system consists of various hydro-geomorphic (HGM) units which are interlinked with each other. These HGM-units are defined based on their "geomorphic setting (e.g. hillslope or valley-bottom; whether drainage is open or closed), water source (surface water dominated or sub-surface water dominated) and pattern of water flow through the wetland unit (diffusely or channelled)" (Source: WET-Health series). (Please refer to the end of this document for an illustration).

Item	Topic	Recommended action
	<p>The following list provides the outline of the proposed BAR for 2017. The column alongside highlights key suggestions to improve the template.</p> <p>1. Introduction and background Section 1 provides a description of the projects within the province, and highlights the current wetland systems included in the application for EA. Key wetland information such as name, central coordinate and property description is included here.</p> <p>Q (NN): Are the wetlands in the same area for the projects? A (FG): Yes. A project area is an envelope of some wetland systems in proximity to one another. During implementation, a contractor is appointed per project so the wetlands need to be close to one another to reduce unnecessary costs (such as travel).</p> <p>2. Legal and planning context A table (similar to what was included in the old BAR form) is included and provides an overview of the legal and policy frameworks that are considered for this project.</p> <p>The National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA) has provided legislation for WfWetlands that enables it to register each intervention for general authorisation (GA) rather than having to undertake a water use license process. The GA requirements are based on the contents of the rehabilitation plans and is therefore not available at the time of the BAR.</p> <p>With regard to the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA), the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is a registered interested and affected party (I&AP) and reports are uploaded on the SAHRIS for consideration, although comments are rarely received. In some projects, where heritage concerns arise, heritage specialists will be appointed to assist with assessment of potential impacts (e.g. MPU and WC).</p> <p>Listed activities are specific to the years' activities but are broad as the detailed work might not have yet been planned. Activities with exclusions for maintenance management plans are not included in the BAR, but are highlighted in the Rehab Plan. Expansion activities are included in case interventions need to be adjusted, e.g. if gabion baskets break, or something upstream affects the planned intervention.</p> <p>3. Methodology This section provides a description on the approach to the project, detailing the three phases mentioned above in Row 4.</p> <p>It describes the impact assessment methodology that is applied.</p> <p>The assumptions and limitations are also addressed. There are a few gaps in knowledge due to the planning process, but these are generally addressed during the Phase 2 planning process.</p> <p>4. Public participation WfWetlands builds on existing I&AP databases every year, and do not remove I&APs unless they specifically request to be</p>	<p>Include a more transparent introduction to the project and phases to assist readers that are unfamiliar with the Programme. For example, an infographic that guides the reader to the relevant sections.</p> <p>Highlight specialist input and acknowledge clearly why a specialist report does not accompany the BAR.</p> <p>(NN) Under Listing Notice 3, please address the sub-activities in your description. E.g. the x project is located within the xx Protected Area.</p>

Item	Topic	Recommended action
	<p>removed. We try to get all adjacent landowners, but for big systems it can be challenging. We do however also advertise in national newspapers and place site notices on wetland boundary fences.</p> <p>Most of the comments received on reports today include “Thank you for the good work”, “Is there a way that I can be involved” (collaboration or job seeker), and “I know of a wetland that needs rehabilitation”.</p> <p>To date, no appeals have been lodged against the Programme.</p> <p>In terms of circulating reports for public comment, CDs with electronic copies are circulated as far as possible to limit printing (costs can exceed R50,000 with limited comments received).</p> <p>5. Activity description This section provides an overview of the types of interventions that might be considered for Phase 2 planning. Illustrations of these are included in Appendix A (Engineering Booklet).</p> <p>The need and desirability and alternatives are also detailed in this section.</p> <p>6. Baseline description This section provides the baseline description of the wetland systems including the biophysical, cultural and heritage, and socio-economic environment.</p> <p>The biophysical description is currently very high level and more information is provided in detail in the rehabilitation plans. It does however provide information on the general problems occurring within the wetland system and the rehabilitation objectives WfWetlands would like to achieve.</p> <p>The cultural and heritage environment is described very generally, but is broadened with detail where more information is applicable (e.g. Mpumalanga and Western Cape).</p> <p>The socio-economic environment provides high-level baseline based on StatsSA statistics, and then highlights the potential benefits created by the programme.</p> <p>7. Impact assessment Construction and operational impacts are detailed in tables with impact descriptions, assessment of impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. Mitigation measures are included in EMPr which will accompany the BARs and rehabilitation plans. Each assessment includes the no-go alternative.</p> <p>8. Conclusion and way forward Concluding information and summary of assessment. Level of confidence etc.</p>	<p>The section headings should be updated as the biophysical description currently looks like it is missing.</p> <p>This must contain enough information that will enable the case officer to make an informed decision as a stand-alone report.</p>
10	<p>Q & A on report Q (NN): What type of specialist studies do you do for the project?</p> <p>A (FG): We get input into the BAR from the wetland specialist who undertakes the Phase 1 and 2 planning, but this report is only included in the Rehab Plan. If a wetland is located within a sensitive</p>	

Item	Topic	Recommended action
	<p>heritage environment, then a heritage specialist will be appointed to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).</p> <p>Comment (NN): Please ensure that this is properly explained in the report. Otherwise we may assume that the EAP is the only party providing input.</p> <p>Q (SD): As a new person to the project, the overview of the project is not clear. Could this be improved?</p> <p>A (FG): We could highlight more information in the introduction and provide a diagram that provides a better overview.</p> <p>Q (DN): How was the application previously assessed, as it might be different with new case-officers?</p> <p>Q (CA): What was in the authorisation? Can we discuss the authorisation conditions internally and set up a meeting to plan way forward?</p> <p>DEA representatives agreed to this approach.</p> <p>Comment (NN): Because this project is different, the reminders must occur upfront in the report describing the process undertaken.</p> <p>Q (NN): For a maintenance management plan (i.e. the rehabilitation plan) do you include the excluded listed activities there?</p> <p>A (FG): No, but we highlight the impacts from those sorts of activities, so that the information is provided. But they are not explicitly assessed in the rehabilitation plans.</p> <p>Q (CA): Essentially we need to have enough information to make an informed decision. Have there been any appeals?</p> <p>A (FG, VC, FT): No appeals since we started.</p> <p>Q (CA): Without specialist input into your BAR, how are you going to know about an endangered fish species, for example, in an aquatic ecosystem? How are you going to assess that impact?</p> <p>A (FG): Where information is available on the occurrence of endangered species, the relevant specialists are contacted and involved during the planning phase. This information is often also obtained during Phase 1 when the PCs present the Phase 1 information to Wetland Forums and/or other conservation bodies.</p> <p>We also recently had a situation in Agulhas with a newly described fish species (red fin) that was found on site by the Implementing Entity during the construction phase. CapeNature was contacted as soon as the fish were spotted to provide guidance, and mitigation measures were implemented.</p>	
11	<p>FG offered for the new case officers to join the planning team on the Phase 2 planning site visit for Nylsvley in the next few weeks. CA agreed that it would be good to see the implemented interventions and get an idea of the planning process. The invitation should be extended to the Chief Director and a range of case officers.</p> <p>FG added that a “mock” planning session could also be arranged at a wetland located closer, like Colbyn. This wetland also includes existing intervention structures that could be shown to the Department.</p>	
12	<p>Amendment process</p> <p>FG raised a concern with the current amendment process. The process is currently cumbersome and expensive, which directly removes money that could be spent on rehabilitating wetlands. This process also requires a 30-day public comment period which also has time implications.</p>	

Item	Topic	Recommended action
	<p>OL asked if this was something that could be addressed through Section 30 where interventions are changed due to an emergency? CA indicated that lives need to be at risk in an emergency for this section to be applicable.</p> <p>CA stated that legal requirements cannot be avoided. Aurecon could send a well-motivated email to the Department to enquire if there are other methods available. For example, another method could be to reconsider what boundaries/ parameters are authorised from the beginning of the process.</p> <p>Q (CA): Do you pay application fees for EIA processes?</p> <p>A (FG): No, WfWetlands is exempt as it is a government project.</p>	
13	NN closed the meeting shortly after 12h15.	

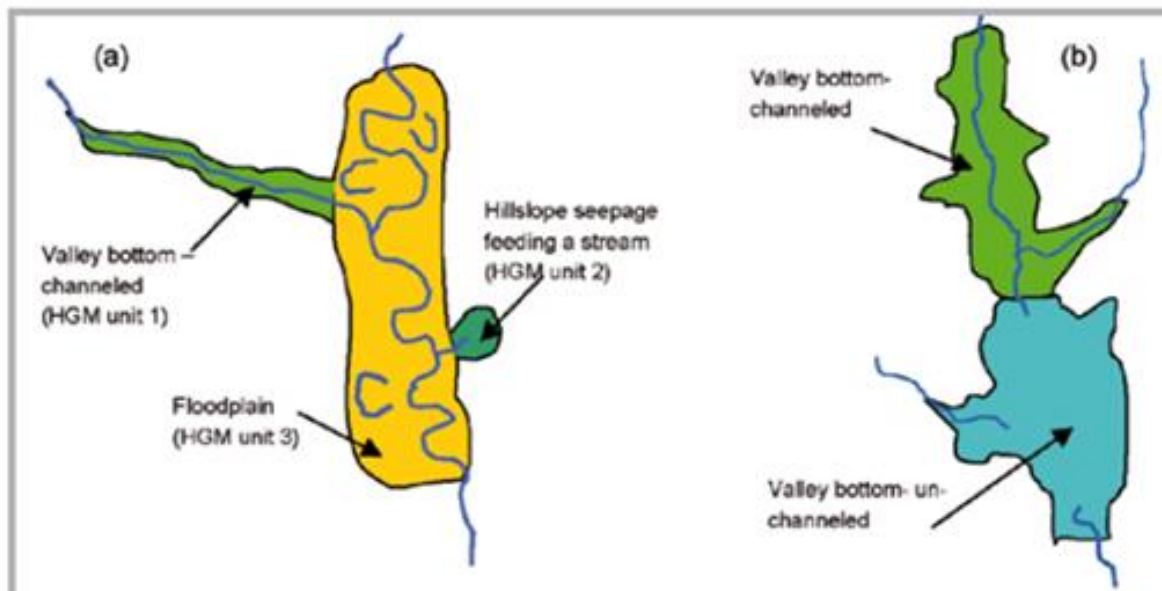


Figure 1.3: Two wetlands, the first comprising three different hydro-geomorphic units and the second comprising two units (see Table 1.2 for definitions of the HGM unit types)

Figure 1 | Illustration of two wetlands/ wetland systems comprising different HGM units (Source: WET-Health series)

WORKING FOR WETLANDS: CONTEXT DOCUMENT

1. Introduction

Working for Wetlands (WfWetlands) is a government programme managed by the Natural Resource Management Programme (NRMP) of the Department of Environmental Affairs, and is a joint initiative with the Departments of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). In this way the programme is an expression of the overlapping wetland-related mandates of the three parent departments, and besides giving effect to a range of policy objectives, it also honours South Africa's commitments under several international agreements, especially the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

The programme is mandated to protect pristine wetlands, promote their wise-use and rehabilitate those that are damaged throughout South Africa, with an emphasis on complying with the principles of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and using only local Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs). The EPWP seeks to draw significant numbers of unemployed people into the productive sector of the economy, gaining skills while they work and increasing their capacity to earn an income.

2. Wetlands and their importance

Once considered valueless wastelands that needed to be drained or converted to more useful land use purposes, wetlands are now seen in an entirely different light. Today wetlands are more commonly perceived as natural assets and natural infrastructure able to provide a range of products, functions and services free of charge.

That which actually constitutes a wetland is often not fully understood. Common misconceptions have been that wetlands must be wet, must have a river running through them, or must always be situated in low-lying areas. The definition of a wetland is much broader and more textured: they are characterised more by soil properties and flora than by an abundance of water.

The National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 defines a wetland as:

“land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil”.

The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

“areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m” (Article 1, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. 1971).

Wetlands can therefore be seasonal and may experience regular dry spells (sometimes even staying dry for up to several years), or they can be frequently or permanently wet. Wetlands can occur in a variety of locations across the landscape (**Plate A**), and may even occur at the top of a hill, nowhere near a river. A pan, for example, is a wetland which forms in a depression. Wetlands also come in many sizes; they can be as small as a few square metres (e.g. at a low point along the side of a road) or cover a significant portion of a country (e.g. the Okavango Delta).



Plate A: A large, seasonal wetland identifiable by the characteristic flora. This wetland contained no surface water at the time of the photograph

Wetland ecosystems provide a range of ecological and social services which benefit people, society and the economy at large:

- Improving the ecological health of an ecosystem by performing many functions that include flood control, water purification, sediment and nutrient retention and export, recharge of groundwater, as well as acting as vital habitats for diverse plant and animal species.
- Providing ecological infrastructure replacing the need for municipal infrastructure by providing the same or better benefit at a fraction of the cost, for example:
 - The movement of water in the landscape is slowed down by wetlands, which offers the dual benefit of flood control as well as a means of purification.
 - The slow movement of water allows heavier impurities to settle and phreatic vegetation and micro-bacteria the opportunity to remove pollutants and nutrients.
- Functioning as valuable open spaces and create recreational opportunities for people that include hiking along wetlands, fishing, boating, and bird-watching.
- Having cultural and spiritual significance for the communities living nearby. Commercially, products such as reeds and peat are also harvested from wetlands (**Plate B**).



Plate B: Commercial products made by locals from reeds harvested from wetlands

Wetlands are thus considered to be critically important ecosystems as they provide both direct and indirect benefits to the environment and society.

3. Wetland degradation

It has been estimated that originally over 10% of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) was covered by wetlands. However, this figure decreases significantly every year owing to unsustainable land-use practices. It is estimated that more than 50% of South Africa's wetlands have been destroyed through drainage of wetlands for crops and pastures, poorly managed burning regimes, overgrazing, disturbances to wetland soils, vegetation clearing as well as industrial and urban development (including mining activities).

Although wetlands are high-value ecosystems that make up only a small fraction of the country, they rank among the most threatened ecosystems in South Africa. According to a recent Council of Scientific Research (CSIR) study (Nel and Driver, 2012), South Africa's remaining wetlands were identified as the most threatened of all South Africa's ecosystems, with 48% of wetland ecosystem types being critically endangered, 12% endangered and 5% vulnerable. Only 11% of wetland ecosystem types are well protected, with 71% not protected at all.

The remaining wetland systems suffer from severe erosion and sedimentation, undesirable plant species and aquatic fauna infestations, unsustainable exploitation, artificial drainage and damming, and pollution. The continued degradation of wetlands will impact on biodiversity, ecological function, and the provision of ecosystem services with subsequent impacts on livelihoods and economic activity, as well as health and wellbeing of communities. In the absence of functional wetlands, the carbon cycle, the nutrient cycle and the water cycle would be significantly altered, mostly detrimentally.

Wetland conservation and rehabilitation should be at the heart of water management. It is necessary to prioritise South Africa's remaining wetlands such that those that offer valuable ecosystem services and are least impacted by current pressures or threats are offered immediate attention to avoid further loss, conversion or degradation.

4. The Working for Wetlands Programme

South Africa is a dry country, but is endowed with exceptionally rich biodiversity. The nation has a pressing reason to value the water-related services that wetlands provide. It is estimated that by 2025, South Africa will be one of fourteen African countries classified as "*subject to water scarcity*" (UNESCO, 2000). The conservation of wetlands is fundamental to the sustainable management of water quality and quantity, and wetland rehabilitation is therefore essential to conserving water resources in South Africa.

The guiding principles of the National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998, recognise the need to protect water resources. In responding to the challenge of stemming the loss of wetlands and maintaining and enhancing the benefits they provide, government has recognised that, in order to be truly effective, strategies for wetland conservation need to include a combination of proactive measures for maintaining healthy wetlands, together with interventions for rehabilitating those that have been degraded. These objectives are currently being expressed in a coordinated and innovative way through the WfWetlands Programme.

Working for Wetlands pursues its mandate of wetland protection, wise use and rehabilitation in a manner that maximises employment creation, supports small emerging businesses, and transfers skills amongst vulnerable and marginalised groups. In the 13 years since 2004, the WfWetlands Programme has invested just under R1 billion in wetland rehabilitation and has been involved in over 1,300 wetlands, thereby improving or securing the health of over 70 000 hectares of wetland environment. The WfWetlands Programme has a current budget of just over R 130 million, of which approximately 35% is allocated directly to paying wages. Being part of the EPWP, the WfWetlands Programme has created more than 27 000 jobs and over 3 million person-days of paid work. The local teams are made up of a minimum of 55% women, 55% youth and 2% disabled persons.

Wetlands are not easy ecosystems to map at a broad scale as they are numerous, often small and difficult to recognise and delineate on remotely sensed imagery such as satellite photos. The WfWetlands Programme houses the National Wetlands Inventory Project (NWI) which aims to provide clarity on the extent, distribution and condition of South Africa's wetlands. The project clarifies how many and which rivers and wetlands have to be maintained in a natural condition to sustain economic and social development, while still conserving South Africa's freshwater biodiversity.

The National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) has used the NWI data to produce the most comprehensive national wetland map to date, called the NFEPA Atlas. This atlas enables the planning of wetland rehabilitation on a catchment scale.

Other activities that form part of the WfWetlands Programme include:

- Raising awareness of wetlands among workers, landowners and the general public; and
- Providing adult basic education and training, and technical skills transfer (in line with the emphasis of the EPWP on training, the WfWetlands Programme has provided 250,000 days of training in vocation and life skills).

5. Rehabilitation interventions

The successful rehabilitation of a wetland requires that the cause of damage or degradation is addressed, and that the natural flow patterns of the wetland system are re-established (flow is encouraged to disperse rather than to concentrate). Approximately 800 interventions are implemented every year in the WfWetlands Programme. The key purposes of implementing interventions include:

- Restoration of hydrological integrity (e.g. raising the general water table or redistributing the water across the wetland area);
- Recreation of wetland habitat towards the conservation of biodiversity; and
- Job creation and social upliftment.

Typical activities undertaken within the projects include:

- Plugging artificial drainage channels created by development or historical agricultural practices to drain wetland areas for other land use purposes;

- Constructing structures (gabions, berms, weirs) to divert or redistribute water to more natural flow paths, or to prevent erosion by unnatural flow rates that have resulted from unsustainable land use practices or development; and
- Removing invasive alien or undesirable plant species from wetlands and their immediate catchments (in conjunction with the Working for Water initiative).

Methods of wetland rehabilitation may include hard engineering interventions such as:

- Earth berms or gabion systems to block artificial channels that drain water from or divert polluted water to the wetland;
- Concrete and gabion weirs to act as settling ponds, to reduce flow velocity or to re-disperse water across former wetland areas thereby re-establishing natural flow paths;
- Earth or gabion structure plugs to raise channel floors and reduce water velocity;
- Concrete or gabion structures to stabilise head-cut or other erosion and prevent gullies;
- Concrete and/or reno mattress strips as road crossings to address channels and erosion in wetlands from vehicles; and
- Gabion structures (mattresses, blankets or baskets) to provide a platform for the growth of desired wetland vegetation.

Soft engineering interventions also offer successful rehabilitation methods, and the following are often used together with the hard engineering interventions:

- The use of biodegradable or natural soil retention systems such as eco-logs, Macmat-R plant plugs, grass or hay bales, and brush-packing techniques;
- The re-vegetation of stabilised areas with appropriate wetland and riparian plant species;
- Alien invasive plant clearing, which is an important part of wetland rehabilitation (this is supported by the Working for Water Programme).
- The fencing off of sensitive areas within the wetland to keep grazers out and to allow for the re-establishment of vegetation;
- In some instances, the use of appropriate fire management and burning regimes. The removal of undesirable plant and animal species; and
- In some wetlands, it may be possible to involve the community to develop a management plan for wise use within a wetland. This can involve capacity building through educating and training the community members who would monitor the progress. A plan could involve measures such as rotational grazing with long term benefits for rangeland quality.

6. Programme, projects and phases

In order to manage the **WfWetlands Programme**, wetlands have been grouped into “projects”, and each **Wetland Project** encompasses several smaller wetland systems which are each divided into smaller, more manageable and homogenous wetland units. A Wetland Project may be located within one or more quaternary catchments within a Province. The WfWetlands Programme is currently managing 37 Wetland Projects countrywide, and rehabilitation activities range from stabilising degradation to the more ambitious restoration of wetlands to their original conditions.

Each Wetland Project is managed in three phases (as shown in the flow diagram in **Plate C**) over a two-year cycle. The first two phases straddle the first year of the cycle and involve planning, identification, design and authorisation of interventions. The third phase is implementation, which takes place during the second year.

In order to undertake these three phases, a collaborative team has been established as follows. The **Programme Team** currently comprises two subdirectories: a) Implementation and After Care and b) Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Assistant Directors for Wetlands Programmes (ASDs)¹ report to the Implementation and After Care Deputy Director and are responsible for the identification and implementation of projects in their regions. The Programme Team is further supported by a small team that fulfil various roles such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and training. Independent Design Engineers and Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) are appointed to undertake the

¹ Previously referred to as Provincial Coordinators (PCs).

planning, design and authorisation components of the project. The project team is assisted by a number of wetland specialists who provide scientific insight into the operation of wetlands and bring expert and often local knowledge to the project teams. They are also assisted by the landowners and implementers who have valuable local knowledge of these wetlands.

The first phase is the identification of suitable wetlands which require intervention. The purpose of Phase 1 and the associated reporting is to identify:

- Priority catchments and associated wetlands/ sites within which rehabilitation work needs to be undertaken; and
- Key stakeholders who will provide meaningful input into the planning phases and wetland selection processes, and who will review and comment on the rehabilitation proposals.

Phase 1 commences with a catchment and wetland prioritisation process for every province. The Wetland Specialist responsible for a particular province undertakes a desktop study to determine the most suitable wetlands for the WfWetlands rehabilitation efforts. The involvement of Provincial Wetland Forums and other key stakeholders is a critical component of the wetland identification processes since these stakeholders are representative of diverse groups with shared interests (e.g. from government institutions to amateur ecological enthusiasts). This phase also involves initial communication with local land-owners and other Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to gauge the social benefits of the work. Aerial surveys of the areas in question may be undertaken, as well as limited fieldwork investigations or site visits to confirm the inclusion of certain wetland projects or units. Once wetlands have been prioritised and agreed on by the various parties, specific rehabilitation objectives are determined for each wetland following a rapid wetland assessment undertaken by the Wetland Specialist.

Phase 2 requires site visits attended by the fieldwork team comprising a Wetland Specialist, a Design Engineer, an EAP, and an ASD. Other interested stakeholders or authorities, landowners and in some instances the Implementing Agents (IAs) may also attend the site visits. This allows for a highly collaborative approach, as options are discussed by experts from different scientific disciplines, as well as local inhabitants with deep anecdotal knowledge. While on site, rehabilitation opportunities are investigated. The details of the proposed interventions are discussed, some survey work is undertaken by the engineers, and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates and digital photographs are taken for record purposes. Furthermore, appropriate dimensions of the locations are recorded in order to design and calculate quantities for the interventions. At the end of the site visit the rehabilitation objectives together with the location layout of the proposed interventions are agreed upon by the project team.

During Phase 2, monitoring systems are put in place to support the continuous evaluation of the interventions. The systems monitor both the environmental and social benefits of the interventions. As part of the Phase 2 site visit, a maintenance inventory of any existing interventions that are damaged and/or failing and thus requiring maintenance is compiled by the ASD, in consultation with the Design Engineer.

Based on certain criteria and data measurements (water volumes, flow rates, and soil types); the availability of materials such as rock; labour intensive targets; maintenance requirements etc., the interventions are then designed. Bills of quantity are calculated for the designs and cost estimates made. Maintenance requirements for existing interventions in the assessed wetlands are similarly detailed and the costs calculated. The Design Engineer also reviews and, if necessary, adjusts any previously planned interventions that are included into the historical Rehabilitation Plans.

Phase 2 also comprises a reporting component where Rehabilitation Plans are prepared for each Wetland Project. The Rehabilitation Plans include details of each intervention to be implemented, preliminary construction drawings and all necessary documentation required by applicable legislation. The Rehabilitation Plans are reviewed by various government departments, stakeholders and the general public before a specific subset of interventions are selected for implementation.

Landowner consent is an important component of each phase in each Wetland Project. The flow diagram, **Plate C**, demonstrates the point at which various consent forms must be approved via signature from the directly affected landowner. The ASDs are responsible for undertaking the necessary landowner engagement and for ensuring that the requisite landowner consent forms required as part of Phase 1 and 2 of this project are signed.

These include:

- WW(0): Standard operating procedure,
- WW(1): Wetland survey and Inspection consent,
- WW(2): Terms and Conditions for carrying out wetland rehabilitation,
- WW(3): Wetland Rehabilitation Activities Consent,
- WW(4): Property Inspection Prior to Wetland Rehabilitation, and
- WW(5): Notification of Completion of Rehabilitation.

Without these signed consent forms the WfWetlands Programme will not be able to implement rehabilitation interventions on the affected property.

Phase 3 requires that certain Environmental Authorisations are obtained before work can commence in the wetlands (please see subsequent sections of this document for detail on Environmental Authorisations). Upon approval of the wetland Rehabilitation Plans by DEA, the work detailed for the project will be implemented within a year with on-going monitoring being undertaken thereafter. The Rehabilitation Plans are considered to be the primary working document for the implementation of the project via the construction/ undertaking of interventions² listed in the Plan.

It is typically at this point in the process when the final construction drawings are issued to the IAs. IAs are currently employed in the WfWetlands Programme and are responsible for employing contractors and their teams (workers) to construct the interventions detailed in each of the Rehabilitation Plans. For all interventions that are based on engineering designs (typically hard engineered interventions), the Design Engineer is required to visit the site before construction commences to ensure that the original design is still appropriate in the dynamic and ever-changing wetland system. The Design Engineer will assist the IAs in pegging and setting-out interventions. The setting-out activities often coincide with the Phase 1 activities for the next planning cycle. Phase 3 concludes with the construction of the interventions, but there is an on-going monitoring and auditing process that ensures the quality of interventions, the rectification of any problems, and the feedback to the design team regarding lessons learnt.

² This could include soft options such as alien clearing or eco-logs, as well as hard structures for example weirs.

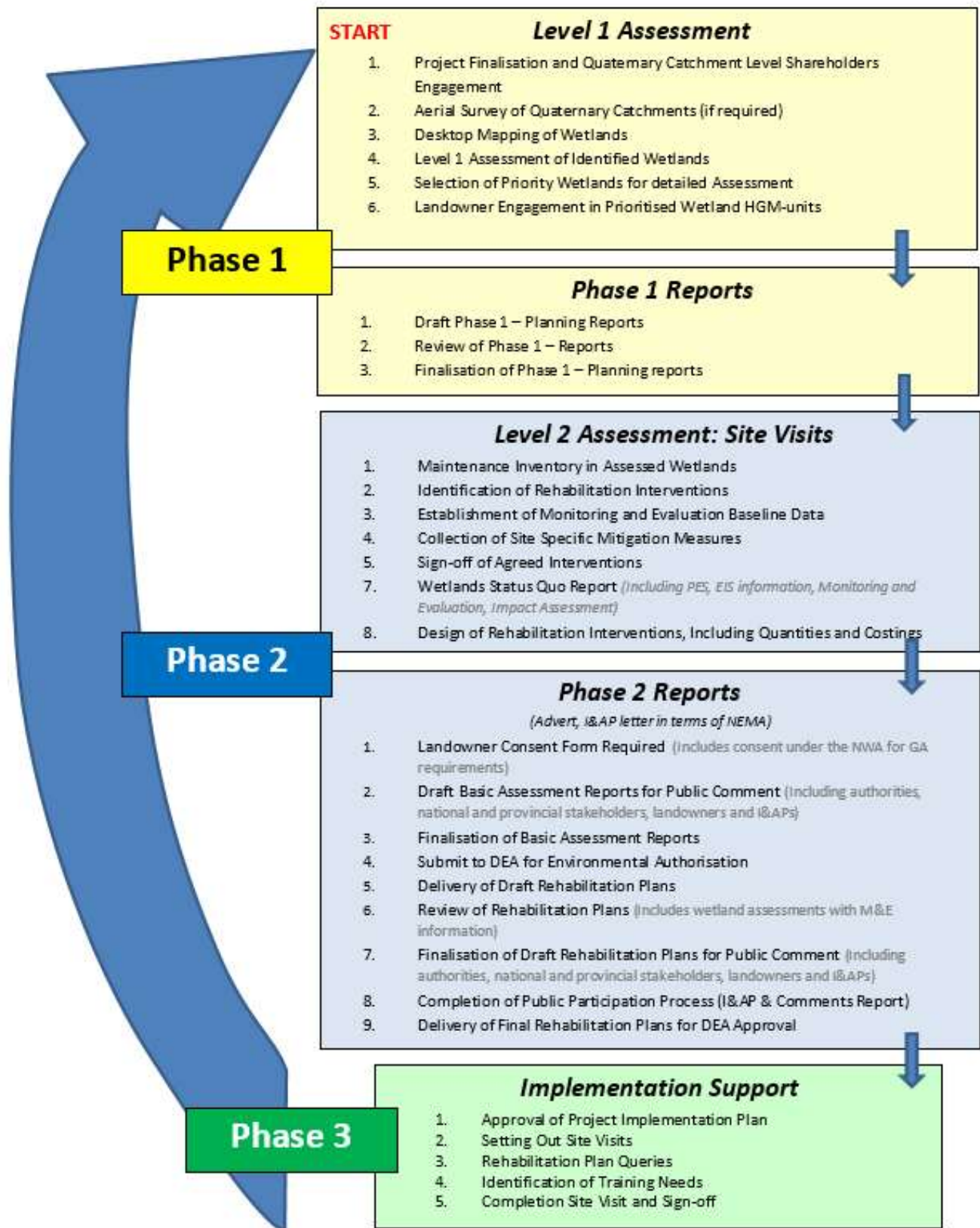


Plate C: The Working for Wetlands planning process (Phase 1 to Phase 3)

Rehabilitation work within floodplain systems

Based on lessons learnt and project team discussions held during the National Prioritisation workshop in November 2010 the WfWetlands Programme took an in-principle decision regarding work within floodplain systems.

Recognising the ecosystem services provided by floodplain wetlands and the extent to which they have been transformed, WfWetlands do not intend to stop undertaking rehabilitation work in floodplains entirely. Instead, WfWetlands propose to adopt an approach to the rehabilitation of floodplain areas that takes into account the following guiding principles:

- a) As a general rule, avoid constructing hard interventions within an active floodplain channel; and rather
- b) Explore rehabilitation opportunities on the floodplain surface using smaller (possibly more) softer engineering options outside of the main channel.

When rehabilitation within a floodplain setting is being contemplated, it will be necessary to allocate additional planning resources, including the necessary specialist expertise towards ensuring an adequate understanding of the system and appropriate design of the interventions.

7. Environmental legislation

One of the core purposes of the WfWetlands Programme is the preservation of South Africa's valuable wetland systems through rehabilitation and restoration.

South Africa has rigorous and comprehensive environmental legislation aimed at preventing degradation of the environment, including damage to wetland systems. The following legislation is of relevance:

- The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as amended
- The National Water Act, No.36 of 1998 (NWA)
- The National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA)

Development proposals within or near any wetland system are subject to thorough bio-physical and socio-economic assessment as mandatory processes of related legislation. These processes are required to prevent degradation of the environment and to ensure sustainable and environmentally conscientious development.

The WfWetlands Programme requires that both hard and soft interventions are implemented in the wetland system, and it is the activities associated with the construction of these interventions that triggers requirements for various authorisations, licenses or permits. However, it is important to note that the very objective of the WfWetlands Programme is to improve both environmental and social circumstances. The WfWetlands Programme gives effect to a range of policy objectives of environmental legislation, and also honours South Africa's commitments under several international agreements, especially the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Memorandum of Understanding for Working for Wetlands Programme

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into between DEA, DAFF and DWS for the WfWetlands Programme. Through co-operative governance and partnerships, this MoU aims to streamline the authorisation processes required by the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), and the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) to facilitate efficient processing of applications for authorisation of wetland rehabilitation activities.

Table A: List of applicable legislation

Title of legislation, policy or guideline	Administering authority	Date
The Constitution of South Africa, Act No.108 of 1996	National Government	1996
National Environmental Management Act, No.107 of 1998	Department of Environmental Affairs	1998
The National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998	Department of Water and Sanitation	1998
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983	Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	1983
National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999	National Heritage Resources Agency	1999
World Heritage Conventions Act, No. 49 of 1999	Department of Environmental Affairs	1999
The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004	Department of Environmental Affairs	2004
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003	Department of Environmental Affairs	2003
The Mountain Catchments Areas Act, No. 63 of 1970	Department of Water and Sanitation	1970
EIA Guideline Series, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline 5 – Companion to the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2010 (DEA, October 2012) Guideline 7 – Public Participation in the EIA process, 2012 (DEA, October 2012) Guideline 9 - Guideline on Need and Desirability, 2010 (DEA, October 2014) DEA&DP. 2013. Guideline on Public Participation (DEA&DP, March 2013). DEA&DP. 2013. Guideline on Alternatives (DEA&DP, March 2013). 	Department of Environmental Affairs	2012 - 2014
International Conventions, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ramsar Convention Convention on Biological Diversity United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 	International Conventions	N/A

Of particular relevance in **Table A** is the following legislation and the WfWetlands Programme has put systems in place to achieve compliance:

- The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as amended
 - In terms of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations pursuant to the NEMA, certain activities that may have a detrimental impact on the environment (termed Listed Activities) require an Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the DEA. The implementation of interventions will trigger NEMA Listing Notices 1 and 3 (G.N. R983 and G.N R985 as amended by R327 and R324 respectively). In order to meet the requirements of these Regulations, it is necessary to undertake a Basic Assessment (BA) Process and apply for an EA. This was previously undertaken on an annual basis per Province for each individual wetland unit. However as of 2014, applications were submitted (per Province) for wetland systems, allowing WfWetlands to undertake planning in subsequent years within these wetlands without having to undertake a BA process. The rehabilitation plans still however require approval from the competent authority (i.e. DEA).
 - **Basic Assessment Reports** (BARs) will be prepared for each Province where work is proposed by the WfWetlands Programme. These BARs will present all Wetland Projects that are proposed in a particular province, together with information regarding the quaternary catchments and the wetlands that have been prioritised for the next few planning cycles (anywhere from one to three planning cycles depending

on the information gained through the Catchment Prioritisation Process). The EA's will be inclusive of all Listed Activities that may be triggered and will essentially authorise any typical wetland rehabilitation activities required during the WfWetlands Programme implementation phase. Note that certain Listed Activities have been excluded from the Basic Assessment as they fall under the ambit of a 'maintenance management plan' in the form of the Rehabilitation Plan for each project and are therefore subject to exclusion. The impacts thereof have however been considered within the respective Rehabilitation Plans.

- A condition of the EAs is that **Rehabilitation Plans** will be prepared every year after sufficient field work has been undertaken in the wetlands that have an EA. These Rehabilitation Plans will be made available to registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) before being submitted to DEA for approval. The Rehabilitation Plans will describe the combination and number of interventions selected to meet the rehabilitation objectives for each Wetland Project, as well as an indication of the approximate location and approximate dimensions (including footprint) of each intervention.
- The National Water Act, No.36 of 1998 (NWA)
 - In terms of Section 39 of the NWA, a General authorisation³ (GA) has been granted for certain activities that are listed under the NWA that usually require a Water Use License; as long as these activities are undertaken for wetland rehabilitation. These activities include '*impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse*⁴' and '*altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse*⁵' where they are specifically undertaken for the purposes of rehabilitating⁶ a wetland for conservation purposes. The WfWetlands Programme is required to register the 'water use' in terms of the GA.
- The National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA)
 - In terms of Section 38 of the NHRA; any person who intends to undertake a development as categorised in the NHRA must at the very earliest stages of initiating the development notify the responsible heritage resources authority, namely the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or the relevant provincial heritage agency. These agencies would in turn indicate whether or not a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) would need to be undertaken. Should a permit be required for the damaging or removal of specific heritage resources, a separate application will be submitted to SAHRA or the relevant provincial heritage agency for the approval of such an activity. WfWetlands has engaged with SAHRA regarding the wetland planning process and has committed to achieving full compliance with the heritage act over the next few years.

³Government Notice No. 1198, 18 December 2009

⁴Section 21(c) of the NWA, No. 36 of 1998

⁵Section 21(i) of the NWA, No. 36 of 1998

⁶Defined in the NWA as "*the process of reinstating natural ecological driving forces within part of the whole of a degraded watercourse to recover former or desired ecosystem structure, function, biotic composition and associated ecosystem services*".



Working for Wetlands Programme

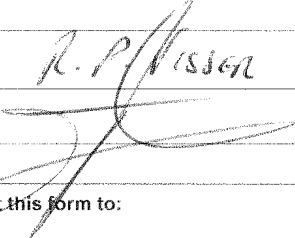
Wetlands Rehabilitation Activities Consent

Property Details	
Property Type:	FARM
Registration Division:	BREDAASDORP
Farm Number:	RE/202 + 10/202
Portion Number:	
Farm Name:	KERSGAT
Surveyor-General Key:	
Province:	WESTERN CAPE
Unique Wetland Number:	

Owner Details	
Owner Name: (Full Names/Full Registered Name)	TEHILA INVESTMENTS
Person Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company <input type="checkbox"/> Close corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Natural person
Registration/Identity Number:	2002 / 028155 / 07 <small>(Where applicable. For a trust, attach a copy of the latest letters of trusteeship issued by the Master of the High Court.)</small>
Owner's chosen address for delivery of notices and documents:	Postal Address : PO BOX 510 BREDAASDORP 7280
	Telephone Number: 0284242677
	Physical Address : Email Address:

Project Name: _____

I/We hereby consent to the Working for Wetlands Programme and its appointed implementers undertaking the wetland rehabilitation activities listed in annexure "WFW 003A" attached hereto, for the project referred to above, subject to my/our approval of the relative Wetland Rehabilitation Plan, on the property described above of which I am the owner.

Name	<i>R. P. Visser</i>	Position	<i>OWNER</i>
Signature		Date	<i>24/07/2017</i>

Please fax or post this form to:	With a copy to: The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager Working for Wetlands Programme, Private Bag X101, PRETORIA, 0001 Telefax (012) 8435165
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Comment [FG1]: Heidi, not sure who this should be?

Appendix B2

LANDOWNER AGREEMENTS



SOUTH AFRICAN
national
biodiversity
institute

S A N B I

South African National Biodiversity Institute Working for Wetlands Programme

Wetlands Rehabilitation Activities Consent

Property Details	
Property Type:	Provincial Nature Reserve and Wilderness Area
Registration Division:	Piketberg RD
Farm Number:	193/1; 193/2; 193/0; 189/6
Portion Number:	See above
Farm Name:	Grootwinterhoek Nature Reserve and Wilderness Area (PAARDEN VALLEI ; PAARDEN VALLEI; PAARDEN VALLEI ; ZUUR VLAKTE)
Surveyor-General Key:	C05800000000019300001 ; C05800000000019300002 ; C05800000000019300000 ; C05800000000018900006
Province:	Western Cape
Unique Wetland Number:	

Owner Details				
Owner Name: (Full Names/Full Registered Name)	Republic of South Africa			
Person Type:	Company	Close corporation	Trust	Natural person
Registration/Identity Number:	(Where applicable. For a trust, attach a copy of the latest letters of trusteeship issued by the Master of the High Court.)			
Owner's chosen address for delivery of notices and documents:	Postal Address : CapeNature PO Box 26 Porterville 6810	Physical Address : CapeNature 72 Voortrekker Street Porterville 6810		

Project Name:	Working for Wetlands West Coast
----------------------	---------------------------------

I/We hereby consent to the Working for Wetlands Programme of the SA National Biodiversity Institute and its appointed implementers undertaking the wetland rehabilitation activities listed in annexure "WFW 003A" attached hereto, for the project referred to above, subject to my/our approval of the relative Wetland Rehabilitation Plan, on the property described above of which I am the owner.

Name	MORRIS TOKI	Position	Area Manager
Signature		Date	04 June 2014

Please fax or post this form to:	With a copy to:
_____	The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager
_____	Working for Wetlands, SA National Biodiversity Institute
	Private Bag X101, PRETORIA, 0001Telefax (012) 8435165

WAB

Wetland rehabilitation activities to be carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA)

[Note: To be added to/amended as appropriate]

Listed activity as described in GN. R.544, 545 and 546

GN. R.544, Item 11:

The construction of: (i) canals; (ii) channels; (iii) bridges; (iv) dams; (v) weirs; (vi) bulk storm water outlet structures; (vii) marinas; (viii) jetties exceeding 50m²; (ix) slipways exceeding 50m² in size; (x) buildings exceeding 50m² in size; or (xi) infrastructure or structures covering 50m² or more where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.

GN. R.544, Item 18:

The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5m³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 5m³ from: (i) a watercourse; (ii) the sea; (iii) the seashore; (iv) the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100m inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater - but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving; (a) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a management plan agreed to by the relevant environmental authority; or (b) occurs behind the development setback line.

GN. R.546, Item 12:

The clearance of an area of 300 m² or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetation cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.

(a) Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;

(b) within critically biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;

(c) Within the littoral active zone or 100 m inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line or even in urban areas.

GN. R.546, Item 13:

The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation...

(a) Critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority.

(b) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas.

*(c) In Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and **Western Cape:***

(i) In an estuary; (ii) Outside urban areas, in: (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (ff) Areas within 10km from national parks or world heritage sites or 5km from any other protected area

Listed activity as described in GN. R.544, 545 and 546

identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (gg) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1km from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.

GN. R.546, Item 16:

The construction of: (i) jetties exceeding 10m² in size; (ii) slipways exceeding 10 m² in size; (iii) buildings with a footprint exceeding 10 m² in size; or (iv) infrastructure covering 10 m² or more where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.

(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:

(i) In an estuary; (ii) Outside urban areas, in: (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) World Heritage Sites; (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (hh) Areas within 10km from national parks or world heritage sites or 5km from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1km from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.

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(d) In Western Cape:

(i) In an estuary; (ii) Outside urban areas, in: (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) World Heritage Sites; (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined. (iii) Inside urban areas: (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; (cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres of the high water mark where no setback line.



Working for Wetlands Programme

Wetlands Rehabilitation Activities Consent

Property Details	
Property Type:	Farm.
Registration Division:	
Farm Number:	Breedevlei 134
Portion Number:	
Farm Name:	Breedevlei
Surveyor-General Key:	
Province:	Western Cape.
Unique Wetland Number:	

Owner Details	
Owner Name: (Full Names/Full Registered Name)	Breedevlei Ondernemings (PTY) LTD
Person Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company <input type="checkbox"/> Close corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Natural person
Registration/Identity Number:	2014/104658/07 <small>(Where applicable. For a trust, attach a copy of the latest letters of trusteeship issued by the Master of the High Court.)</small>
Owner's chosen address for delivery of notices and documents:	Postal Address : P.O. Box 152 Napier 7270
	Physical Address : 94 Sarel Cilliers Napier 7270
	Telephone Number: 082788 1232
	Email Address: eenbudboerdery@gmail.com

Project Name: | AGULHAS WORKING FOR WETLANDS

I/We hereby consent to the Working for Wetlands Programme and its appointed implementers undertaking the wetland rehabilitation activities listed in annexure "WFW 003A" attached hereto, for the project referred to above, subject to my/our approval of the relative Wetland Rehabilitation Plan, on the property described above of which I am the owner.

Name	<u>C. van Zyl</u>	Position	<u>Director</u>
Signature	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date	<u>2017/07/21</u>

Please fax or post this form to:	With a copy to:
	The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager
	Working for Wetlands Programme,
	Private Bag X101, PRETORIA, 0001
	Telefax (012) 8435165

Appendix B3

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION



9 November 2017

Dear Sir / Madam,

**WORKING FOR WETLANDS REHABILITATION PROJECT
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS:
AVAILABILITY OF BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS AND REHABILITATION PLANS FOR COMMENT**

This letter is available in any of the official languages on written request.

This letter serves to inform you of the Working for Wetlands Programme's (WfWetlands) proposal to rehabilitate a number of wetlands in South Africa. We would also like to notify you of your opportunity to comment on the Basic Assessment Reports (BARs) in terms of the regulations pursuant to the National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (as amended) (NEMA).

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WfWetlands is a government programme managed by the Natural Resource Management (NRM) directorate of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), and is a joint initiative with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). The programme is mandated to rehabilitate damaged wetlands and to protect pristine wetlands throughout South Africa. Emphasis is placed on complying with the principles of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) which seeks to draw significant numbers of unemployed people into the productive sector of the economy, gaining skills while they work and increase their ability to earn an income.

Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the project activities and associated reporting requirements by WfWetlands. The Aurecon team comprises of Design Engineers and Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) who undertake the planning, design and authorisation components of the project. The Aurecon team is assisted by an external team of Wetland Specialists who provide scientific insight into the operation of wetlands and bring expert and often local knowledge of the wetlands. The project team is also complimented by the WfWetlands Programme's provincial coordinators (PCs) who are responsible for provincial planning and implementation.

2. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, NO. 107 OF 1998 (AS AMENDED) (NEMA)

2.1 Basic Assessment

In terms of the environmental management principles of NEMA certain activities that may have a detrimental impact on the environment (termed Listed Activities) require Environmental Authorisation (EA) from DEA. Many of the activities associated with the rehabilitation of the wetland are listed Activities in terms of Government Notice Regulation (GN R) 983 Listing Notice 1 and GN R985 Listing Notice 3 of NEMA:

- **Listing Notice 1:** Activities 12, and 48
- **Listing Notice 3:** Activities 14 and 23

In terms of GN R982, activities identified in Listing Notices 1 and 3 require a Basic Assessment (BA) process to be undertaken during which potential biophysical and socio-economic impacts are identified and assessed. Aurecon has undertaken this process on behalf of WfWetlands, and separate BA applications for each province will be submitted to the DEA for consideration. Please note that a BA process is being undertaken for the following provinces:

Province	Project	Nearest Town (s):
Eastern Cape	Gatberg, Qunu	Maclear, Umthatha
Free State	Seekoeivlei, Upper Wilge, Maluti and Golden Gate	Memel, Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba
Gauteng	Gauteng North	Pretoria
KwaZulu-Natal	KZN Midlands, KZN North and Maputaland	Hluhluwe, Vryheid and Howick
Western Cape	Agulhas, Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area, Table Mountain National Park, West Coast and Peninsula	Bredasdorp, Worcester, Porterville and Cape Town

The provincial level Basic Assessment Reports (BARs) provide the findings of the associated investigations and are available for public comment. The BARs describe the wetland systems that were identified as priorities for this planning cycle, together with the baseline information on the quaternary catchment. Please note that a BA process is being undertaken for seven provinces, i.e. Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Western Cape. *The rehabilitation plans for these provinces will be made available for public comment in early 2018 to all registered I&APs for a 30-day comment period. Registered I&APs will be informed of the availability of the rehabilitation plans and commencement of the commenting period via email or mail.*

Note: *A condition of the EAs will be that annual Rehabilitation Plans must be submitted to DEA for approval after sufficient field work has been undertaken for the authorised Wetland Projects. These Rehabilitation Plans include specialist reports prepared by the Wetland Specialist (which provide a site description, detailed baseline information, and the wetland context within the greater catchment). The Rehabilitation Plans also include the proposed interventions, objectives, their design details and specification, and proposed locations.*

3. THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, NO. 36 OF 1998 (NWA)

Activities associated with the rehabilitation of wetlands may constitute “water use” in terms of the NWA, and may therefore require general authorisation or licenses from DWS. In general, a water use must be licensed unless:

- a) It is listed in Schedule one (1) of the NWA,
- b) It is existing lawful use ,
- c) It is permissible under a General Authorisation (GA), and
- d) If a responsibility authority waives the need for a licence.

In terms of Section 39 of the NWA, a GA has been granted for certain activities that are listed that usually require a Water Use License. Such a GA (i.e. GN R1198 of 18 December 2009) exists for wetland rehabilitation as long as the activities are for conservation purposes. As some of the rehabilitation activities entail ‘impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse’ and/ or ‘altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse’, a number of GAs for water uses will be registered with the DWS for structures that would ordinarily require a Water Use License.

4. OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

Public Participation procedures are specified as a minimum requirement of the BA Process and must ensure that all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) (including State Departments) have an opportunity to participate. The requisite PPP (in terms of Section 41 of GN R982) has commenced and to date included the publication of national

advertisements in *Die Rapport* on **05 November 2017** and *The Sunday Times* on **12 November 2017** and the placement of site notices at the wetland site boundaries. The BARs will be made available for a 30 day comment period from **10 November to 12 December 2017**.

Kindly find enclosed an electronic copy of the reports for your perusal. The reports are also available for download from the Aurecon Website: <http://aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>. Please be aware that you will be required to register on the website and then again on the project to access the documents. Should you have any trouble accessing the documents, please do not hesitate to contact Mr Simamkele Ntsengwane (details below).

Please submit your comments by **12 December 2017** to the EAPs listed below.

Contact Person:	Miss Franci Gresse	Mr Simamkele Ntsengwane
Tel:	(021) 526 6022	(021) 526 9560
Email:	Franci.Gresse@aurecongroup.com	Simamkele.Ntsengwane@aurecongroup.com
Fax:	(021) 526 9500	
Mail:	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	

5. WAY FORWARD

Following the 30 day public comment period, the BARs will be updated by incorporating any I&AP comments received on the reports (where relevant). All comments will be recorded and responded to in a Comments and Response Report which will be circulated to all who have provided comment. The updated BARs will then be submitted to DEA for their decision. Once DEA has made their decision on the proposed projects, all registered I&APs will be notified of the outcome of the decision within fourteen (14) calendar days of the decision and the right to appeal.

Yours sincerely
AURECON



FRANCI GRESSE

Senior Environmental Consultant:
Environment and Planning

Appendix B4

PROOF OF MAILING

Proof of mailing will be included with the Final Basic Assessment Report submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Appendix B5

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Any comments received and responses sent during the 30-day public comment period will be included with the Final Basic Assessment Report submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs.