

operational phase. Staff will be required to obtain own accommodation within existing towns. Transport facilities will be provided.

4.3 PROJECT TIMEFRAMES

The commencement of construction is expected to be in 2016 and will be undertaken over a six month period. It should however be noted that commencement is subject to regulatory approval of the mining right and environmental authorisations and funding considerations. The life of mine is expected to be 20 years.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 STUDY AREA

The study area for the SIA is indicated in

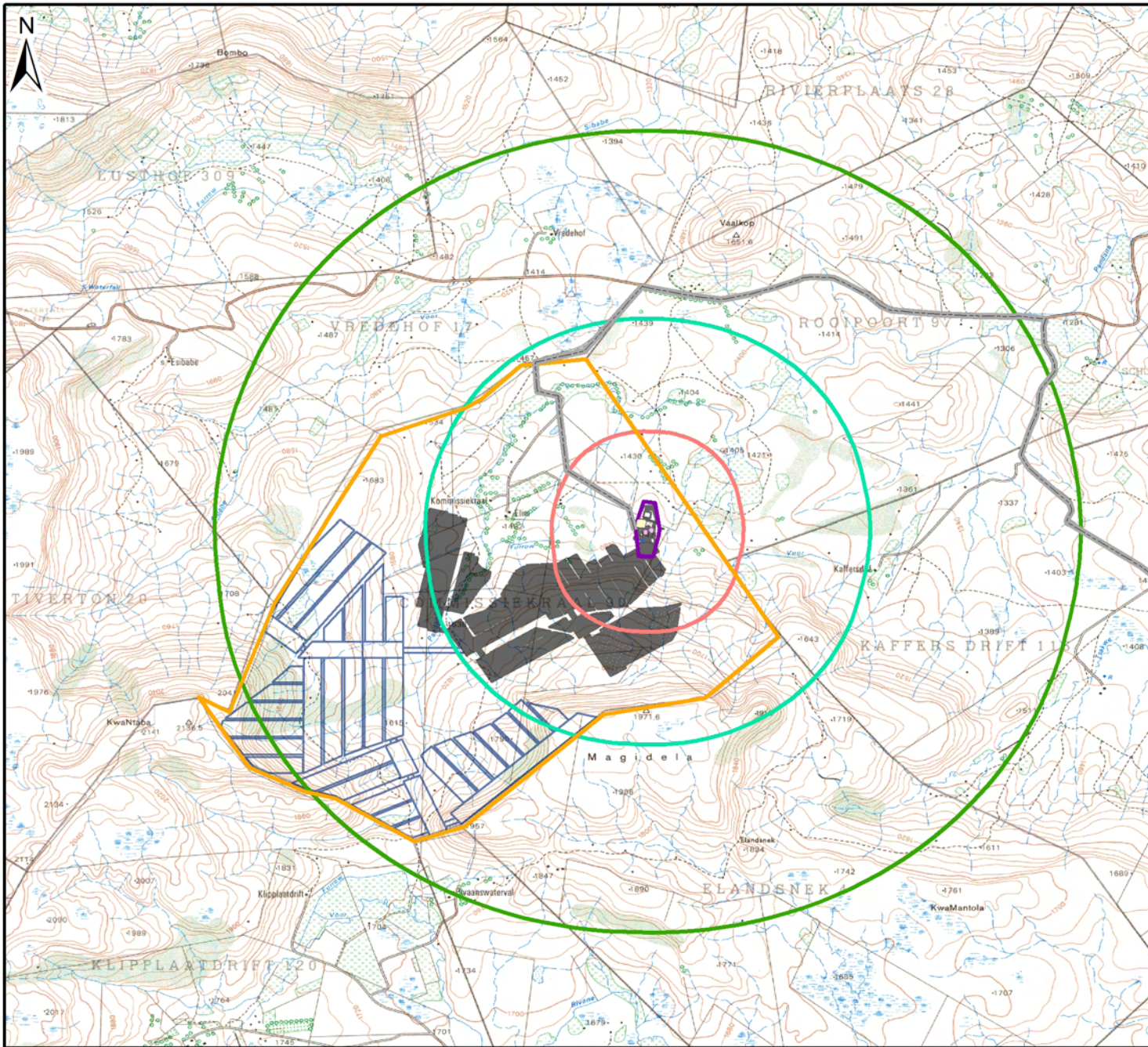
Figure 5-1. The study area comprises of a 5 km radius of the mine site. The proposed Commissiekraal Coal Mine will be located on Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT in an area referred to by the local people as Commissiekraal/Lithulunye area near Mabaso and Nzima villages.

5.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

For the purpose of this assessment, baseline data is given for the area most likely to experience the bulk of the social impacts, namely the proposed footprint area (including transportation routes) and the immediate surrounds.

As indicated, the proposed mine will be established on Farm Commissiekraal 90HT located in the Emadlangeni Local Municipality under the Amajuba District Municipality. The Amajuba District is one of 11 districts of KwaZulu Natal. It comprises of three local municipalities namely Newcastle, Dannhauser and Emadlangeni (formerly known as Utrecht). The district is largely rural in nature with the Newcastle Local Municipality area being the most urbanised. The Emadlangeni Local Municipality has the largest area under its control but the smallest population. Newcastle Local Municipality is the largest contributor to the district economy with manufacturing as the predominant economic sector. Newcastle is connected via road and rail to Johannesburg and the port cities of Richard's Bay and Durban. Dannhauser's economy is largely dependent on small scale mining and manufacturing. Emadlangeni has a predominantly agricultural economy. The town of Utrecht is located within the Balele Game Park which comprises 2 500 ha out of the 353 900 ha of the municipal area.

Emadlangeni Local Municipality comprises of four wards and has two main towns namely Utrecht and Grootvlei. The proposed mine is located in ward 1 which is rural in nature with communities reliant on the natural environment for livelihoods. The area is sparsely populated with a population density of 9 people per km². This is much lower than the district average of 67.7 people per km². Paragraphs below provide detailed information on the social baseline at four levels namely, district municipality (where applicable), local municipality and ward level and host community.



Legend

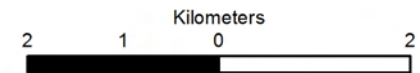
Mine Layout

- Mine Plan 10 yrs
- Mine Plan 20 yrs
- Commissiekraal Access Route

Surface Infrastructure

Surface Infrastructure Concentric Rings (m)

- 1000
- 2500
- 5000



Scale: 1:79 105 @ A4
Projection: Transverse Mercator
WGS84

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSIEKRAAL COAL MINE

Figure 5-1:

Social Assessment Study for the Commissiekraal



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 1596, Cramerville, 2060, South Africa
Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

5.3 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

The proposed mine falls under ward 1 of Emadlangeni Local Municipality and the transport route falls under ward 1 of eDumbe Local Municipality. The political and traditional leaders for both wards are given in Table 5-1 below.

TABLE 5-1: TRADITIONAL AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Ward Number	Traditional Leader	Political Leader
Ward 1 (Emadlangeni Local Municipality)	Chief Mabaso (Ngundeni Traditional Council)	Councillor Phenyane
	Chief Nzima (Ndlamlenze Traditional Council)	

The mentioned chiefs for ward 1 in Emadlangeni Local Municipality do not have legal authority over the Commissiekraal farm as it is privately owned. However, they are recognised by the community of Commissiekraal as traditional leadership authorities. According to Mphahlele Wessels and Associates's tenants report (2013), the two traditional leaders are not politically elected or appointed, it is however known that Inkosi Mabaso is affiliated to the ANC and Inkosi Nzima to the IFP. Although the two leaders are from two opposition parties, they preside over the same community and co-exist in harmony.

The ward Councillor is an ANC Councillor and chairs the predominantly IFP ward committee. According to the 2015 Emadlangeni Integrated Development Plan, there is a fairly good working relationship between the municipalities and the chiefs.

During the social scan, some community members indicated that they rely more on government authority as opposed to traditional council as the municipality is largely responsible for service delivery.

5.4 LANDOWNERSHIP AND OCCUPIERS

Portions 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Farm Commissiekraal 90HT are owned by Mr Clement Lens, Portion 2 is owned by Van Vos Lens Property Developers and Portions 3 and 8 are owned by Mr Nicolaas Lens (deceased) which is currently being administered by his daughter and brother.

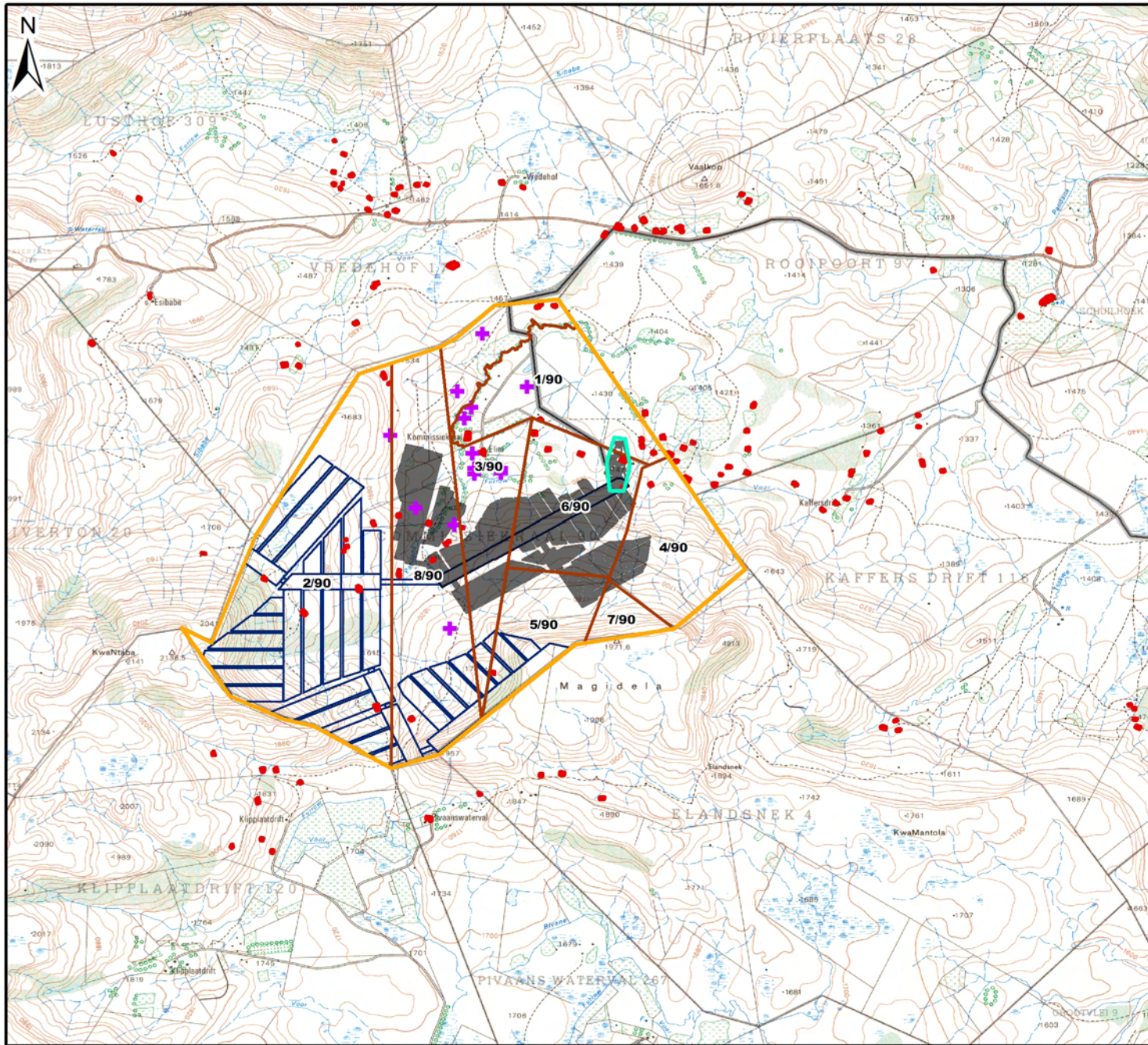
None of the farm owners currently reside on Farm Commissiekraal however, Mr Nicolaas Lens use to reside on the farm. Portions 1,2,3,8 and 6 are currently occupied by current or former farm workers and their families. Figure 5-2 indicates the homesteads on Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT.

Consultation with occupiers was undertaken by CopperLeaf in 2011 and Mphahlele Wessels & Associates in 2013. During consultation with the occupiers it was observed that a total of 26 families reside on the farm with a population of approximately 197 people.

During SLR's informal discussion with the community it was observed that there is no strong sense of social cohesion or formal social structures. Lack of strong social cohesion might be influenced by the following community characteristics:

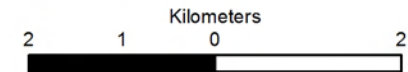
- Most persons residing in the area came as farm workers and are largely affiliated with the farm owner rather than the community as whole.
- The community has two chiefs that have jurisdiction over the community. Households therefore align themselves to different chiefs. Although this is the case, there is no sense of in-fighting between different households due to their affiliation.
- The physical distance between households also prevents frequent interactions between neighbours.

Although the sense of social cohesion is not strong, the community is aware of their neighbours.



Legend

- + Graves
- Homesteads
- Commissiekraal Tholie (PR Area)
- Commissiekraal Portions
- Mine Layout**
- Mine Plan 10 yrs
- Mine Plan 20 yrs
- Commissiekraal Access Route
- Surface Infrastructure



Scale: 1:79 105 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 WGS84

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSIEKRAAL COAL MINE

Figure 5-2:

Homesteads of Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT and Farm Portions



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerville, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

5.4.1 LAND USE

5.4.1.1 Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT

On Farm Commissiekraal there are residential structures which include Mr Nicolaas Lens' main homestead which is currently unoccupied and farm workers homesteads and graves sites that are associated with the homesteads (see Figure 5-2). The main economic land use on the farm is farming which can be observed in close proximity of houses. Landowners practise commercial farming and the occupiers practise subsistence farming. Commercial farming primarily includes cattle farming and subsistence farming includes livestock (cattle, goat and chicken) and minor dryland crops mostly maize. There are also remnants of small scale forest (previously conducted by the deceased Mr Lens) within the farm Commissiekraal 90 HT and its surrounds.

5.4.1.2 Surrounding Land Use

Land uses surrounding the Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT are similar to those occurring on Farm Commissiekraal. There are homesteads surrounding Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT and along the proposed transport route. There are also privately owned plantations along the route, some of these plantations are owned by Mondi.

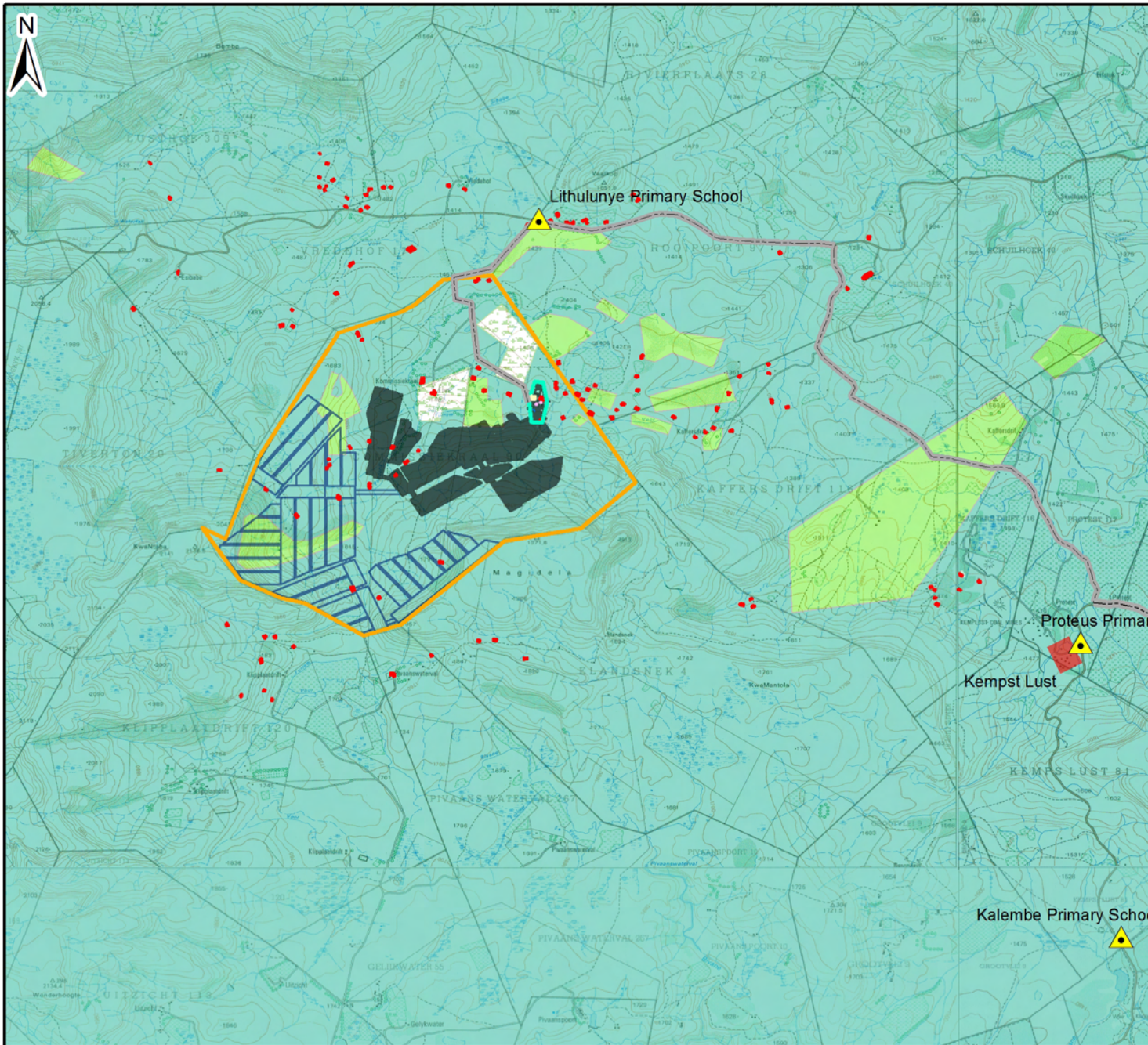
Approximately 7.5 km south east of Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT is the old Kemps Lust Mine Village. This village is currently used as a retirement village.

Several schools occur within 25 km of Farm Commissiekraal 90HT and along the transport route (see Figure 5-5). There are children pedestrian movements associated with trips to these schools, from residential areas which are remote and spread throughout the area. There is no pedestrian provision on any of the roads within the study area, and pedestrians often walk in the road.

Further afield (within 30 km) there are other mining operations at various stages of operation. These are discussed further below:

- the decommissioned Welgedacht Colliery (Utrecht and Umgala Sections), now known as Kangra
- Coal Properties Ltd
- Geluk Mine (Mashala Resources)
- the closed Kemps Lust Mine (Xstrata Plc).

Some of the land uses mentioned above are illustrated in Figure 5-3 below.



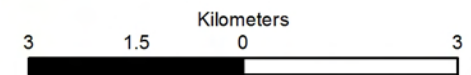
Legend

Land Use

-  Schools
-  Human Settlement
-  Cultivation
-  Privately Owned Plantations
-  Grazing

Mine Layout

-  Mine Plan 10 yrs
-  Mine Plan 20 yrs
-  Commissiekraal Access Route
-  Surface Infrastructure
-  Commissiekraal Tholie (PR Area)



Scale: 1:79 105 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 WGS84

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSIEKRAAL COAL MINE

Figure 5-3:

Land Uses Surrounding Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerville, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

5.5 POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 5-4 below shows that both the Amajuba and Emadlangeni District Municipality areas have a young population with 46% of the population under the age of 20. There are more females (52%) than males (48%) at a district level and slightly more males (51%) than females (49%) at the local municipality level. Black Africans make up the majority of the population at district and local levels at 93%. The primary language spoken is isiZulu.

According to Amajuba and Emadlangeni’s Integrated Development Plan, there has been a low population growth at the district and local municipalities between the year 2001 and 2011. The population growth rate for both was 6.7%. The low population growth has been attributed to the closure of mines in Utrecht during 2001-2011 which saw some people relocating out of the municipal area.

Emadlangeni Local Municipality has predicted a low population growth rate from year 2015 to year 2020 which translates to an estimated 37 113, the majority of this growth is attributed to new births. The total population of Emadlangeni in 2011 was 34 442 people from 6 252 households.

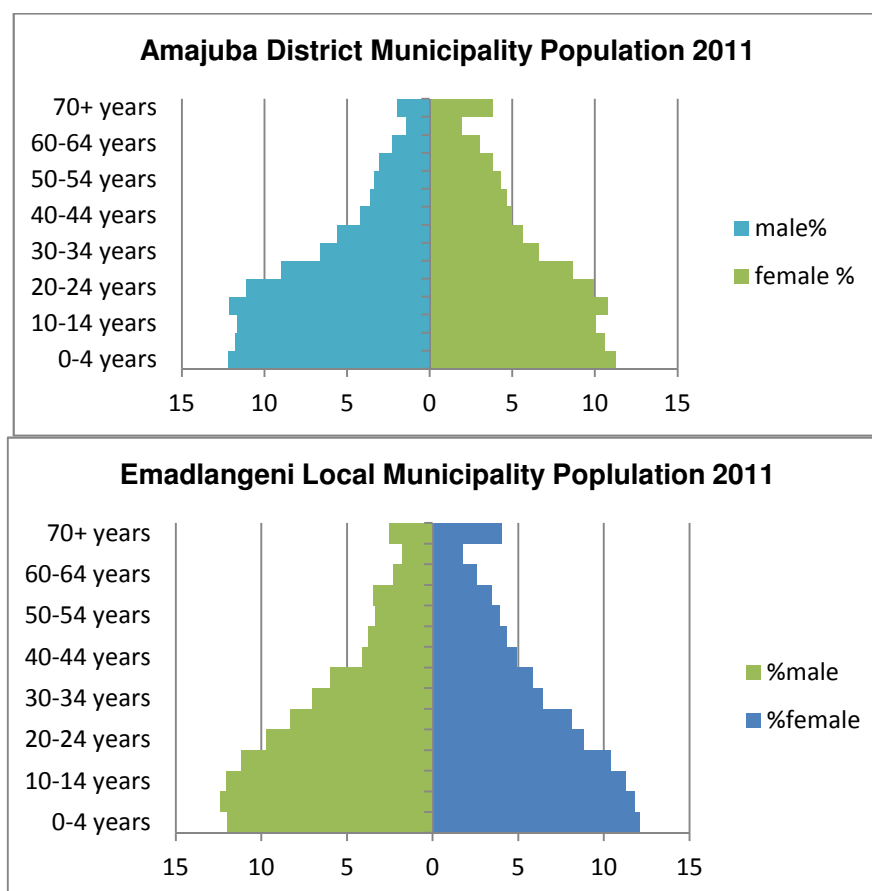


FIGURE 5-4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR AMAJUBA DISTRICT MUNICIPLITY AND EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

5.6 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

5.6.1 WATER

Amajuba District Municipality is the service authority for the Emadlangeni Local Municipality with Uthukela Water as the Water Service Provider. Table 5-2 below indicates household access to water at district, local and ward level. At a district level, most households have yard connections with Newcastle Local Municipality having the most connections. Emadlangeni Local Municipality has the least yard connections of the three local municipalities under the jurisdiction of Amajuba District's. Within Emadlangeni Local Municipality, ward 1 has the least connections to piped water with 70% of households relying on rivers and springs. During a survey undertaken by Copper Leaf in 2011, it was confirmed that all households residing on Farm Commissiekraal are reliant on the nearby stream for their domestic and agricultural water needs.

Emadlangeni Local Municipality is however planning to improve the municipality's access to piped water through the construction of the Emadlangeni Bulk Water Pipeline which will also service the Commissiekraal area.

TABLE 5-2: ACCESS TO WATER

Type of Access	Amajuba District Municipality	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	Ward 1
Yard Connections	84220	2410	288
Communal Connection	18202	1261	228
No access to piped water	8540	2581	1191

Source: Amajuba IDA and Emadlangeni IDP (data from census 2011)

5.6.2 SANITATION

The district municipality is responsible for service delivery in terms of sanitation. Table 5-3 shows household access to sanitation facilities. The use of pit latrines by households is still common at district and local level with 39% at district and 34% at local level. . Of concern is that households approximately 34% within ward 1 do not have access to sanitation facilities. During SLR's site visit in July 2015, community members interviewed indicated that they make use of either pit latrines or nearby veld area.

TABLE 5-3: ACCESS TO SANITATION

Type of Access	Amajuba District Municipality	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	Ward 1
Waterborne/chemical	60304	2831	506
Pit latrine	43138	2151	454
Bucket Latrine	757	36	25

Type of Access	Amajuba District Municipality	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	Ward 1
None	3874	956	588
Other	2409	277	134

Source: Amajuba IDA and Emadlangeni IDP (data from census 2011)

5.6.3 ENERGY

At a district level, electricity is the main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating with approximately 60% of households with access. At a local level approximately 48% of households have access and within ward 1 only 10% of the households have access (see Table 5-4). Majority of households within ward 1 (~85%) are reliant on wood for heating and cooking and candles for lighting. Wood is sourced from nearby abandoned plantations; the main area for the Commissiekraal community is on Portion 1 of Farm Vredehof 17 HT.

In order to reduce reliance on wood as an energy source, the municipality is also currently exploring the route of solar energy.

TABLE 5-4: DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY USAGE

Electricity Use	Amajuba District Municipality	Emadlangeni Local Municipality	Ward 1
Cooking	82959	2515	135
Heating	67574	2003	101
Lighting	92971	3032	171

Source: Amajuba IDA and Emadlangeni IDP (data from census 2011)

5.6.4 HOUSING

In line with the rural nature of the municipal area, a high percentage for Emadlangeni residents live in traditional dwellings or structures which comprise of mud walls with thatch roofing. Plate 5-1 below shows a typical house structure found around the project area. Communities are largely responsible for building their own residential areas in the ward.



PLATE 5-1: TYPICAL HOUSEHOLD AT THE COMMISSIEKRAAL AREA

5.7 HEALTH

5.7.1 AVAILABLE HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Available healthcare facilities and service provided are indicated in Table 5-5 below.

TABLE 5-5: AVAILABLE HEALTHCARE FACILITIES (DISTRICT AND LOCAL LEVEL)

Healthcare Facilities	Service Provided
2 regional hospitals, both located in Newcastle LM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family medicine • Medical • Surgical & Anaesthetics • Ophthalmology • Orthopaedic • Urology • Neurology • Paediatric

Healthcare Facilities	Service Provided
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstetrics & Gynaecology
1 district hospital in Emadlangeni LM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everything offered at regional except family medicine
24 fixed clinics including gate clinics (12 Newcastle LM, 10 Dannhauser LM, 2 Emadlangeni LM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal services • MC (Maternal child) & WH (Woman's Health) • Rehabilitation & Disability • Mental health & Substance abuse • Child Health Services • STI, HIV / AIDS and TB management (Communicable Disease Control) • Chronic Care & Eye Care • Pharmaceutical and other Logistical services • Nutrition • School Health services • Health promotion • Laboratory services • Occupational Health • Oral Health • Environmental Health • Community Health Work • District Surgeon service • CBO's e.g. Home-based Care organizations • Crisis care centres • Emergency Medical Retrieval Service
7 mobile clinics (5 Newcastle LM and 2 Emadlangeni LM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic healthcare including HIV/AIDS treatment

Source: www.kznhealth.gov.za

The responsibility of healthcare at district and local level is administered by the Amajuba Health District. Mobile clinics provide 8 hour services on weekdays. Most fixed clinics operate for 10 or 24 hours with gate clinics providing 8 hour service Mon-Sun. Permanent healthcare facilities within Emadlangeni LM are based in Utrecht.

At community level, access to healthcare facilities is limited as the area is serviced by two mobile clinics that come to the area twice a month on Thursdays.

According to Amajuba IDP 2014/2015, the district municipality is limited by a lack of funds to build new health facilities. In order to improve access to health facilities however they have plans to strengthen and expand the availability of mobile clinics. Mobile service clinic's expansion will include increasing the frequency of mobile stopping point visits.

5.7.2 HIV AND AIDS

According to a study conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) in 2012, KwaZulu-Natal has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in the country. Information taken from Amajuba District IDP indicates that at a district level, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS has decreased from 46% in 2006 to 35.3% in 2011. This is has been attributed to ongoing HIV/AIDS prevention interventions at the district level.

There has been an increase in the number of people accessing the Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment within the district municipality area. This has also been due to the implementation of ARV distribution programme at all clinics in Amajuba District including mobile clinics.

5.8 EDUCATION

5.8.1 EDUCATION FACILITIES

There are 256 schools at district level with 49 of these schools falling under the Emadlangeni municipal area. There are more primary schools than secondary schools at both district (175) and local (29) level. Schools around the Commissiekraal area are shown in Figure 5-5 below. Lithulunye Primary School is the closest school to the project area and caters for Grades R to 9. There is only one secondary school which services ward 1 and it is located 25 km east of the proposed project site. There is a shortage of teachers in most of the schools in the area including Lithulunye Primary. Teachers at Lithulunye Primary use a multi-grade system of teaching which involves a teacher teaching more than one grade in a class at a time.

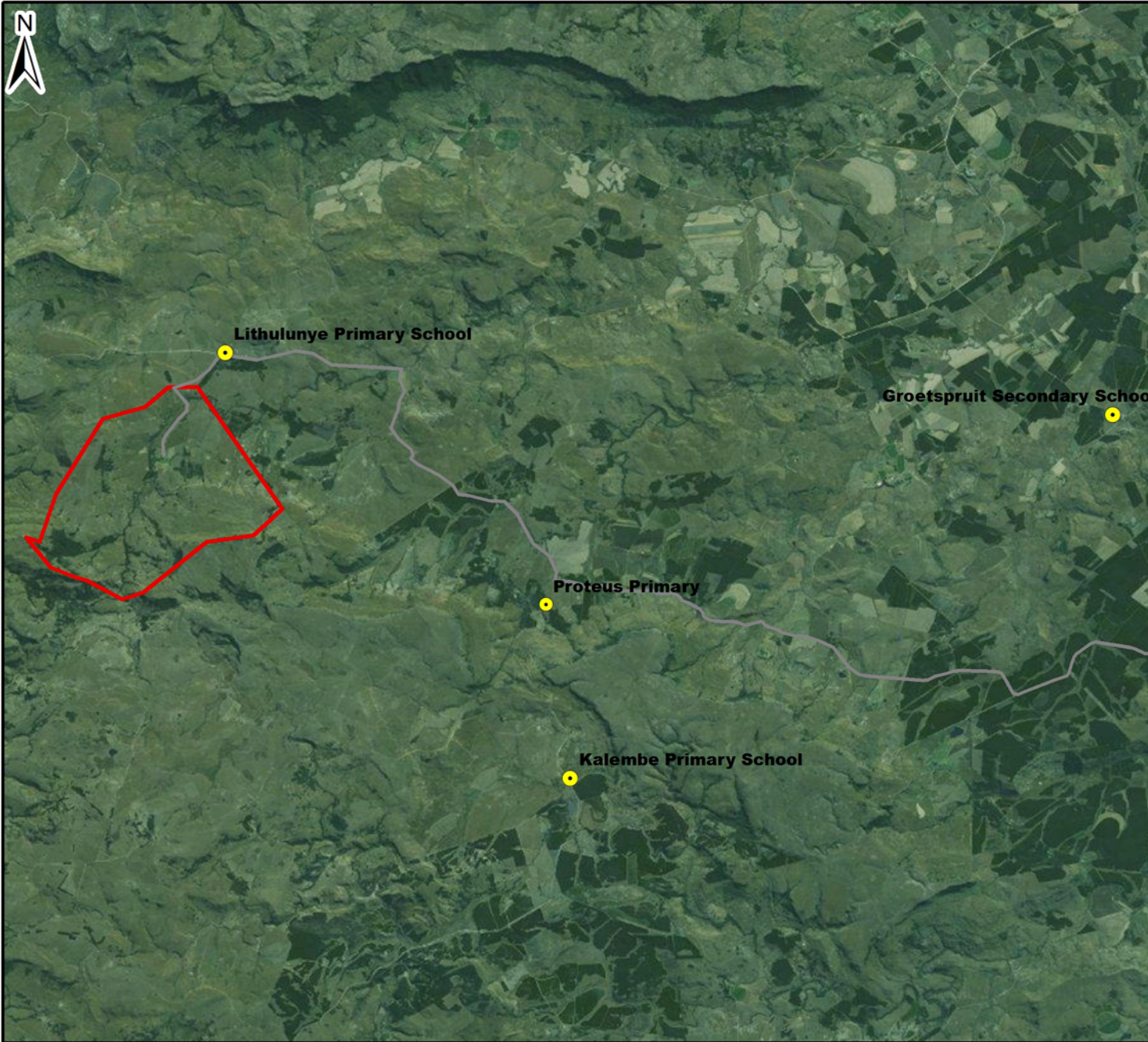
5.8.2 EDUCATION LEVELS

According to 2011 census data, there are more people without any schooling at local municipal level (14.3%) when compared to the district level (5.8%). The majority of the local (41.6%) and district (35.4%) population do not have any secondary education. Only 13.0% at local and 20.8% at district level have Grade 12. When consulting with the local community during the social scan, it was indicated that the community has a similar trend to that of the district and local level with less than 10 youth that wrote the 2014 exam for Grade 12. These statistics indicate that the education levels are quite low with the majority of the population only having primary school level of education.

TABLE 5-6: EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AT DISTRICT AND LOCAL LEVELS

Education Level	Amajuba District Municipality	Emadlangeni Local Municipality
No schooling	5.8%	14.3
Primary schooling	35.4	41.6
Secondary schooling	32.0	28.0
Grade 12	20.8	13.0
FET Colleges	0.2	0.2
Tertiary Education	5.7	2.9

Source: Emadlangeni Local Municipality IDP (taken from Census 2011)



Legend

- Education Facilities
- Commissiekraal Tholie (PR Area)



Scale: 1:178 462 @ A4

Projection: Transverse Mercator
WGS84

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSIEKRAAL COAL MINE

Figure 5-5:

Location of Education Facilities



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

5.9 EMPLOYMENT

Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7 show the employment status at district and local level. From the pie chart it can be seen that 25.8% (at district) and 28.6% (at local level) of the labour force is employed. The unemployed persons are 16.6% at district and 17.23 at local level. Discouraged workers are those that stopped looking for work and they comprise 8.1 % (district) and 10.69% (local level). The chart shows that there is high unemployment for the district and the local level. Limited education levels contribute to high unemployment rates. The majority of the population at district and local level is not economically active. This group is classified as persons who were neither employed nor unemployed and it comprises of full-time students, retired persons and homemakers who did not want to work.

Between 2001 and 2011 there was a 24% decrease in employment figures. According to the Emadlangeni IDP (2014/2015) the municipality attributes decrease in employment to the global credit crunch and mechanization. There were also a number of mines that closed during that period.

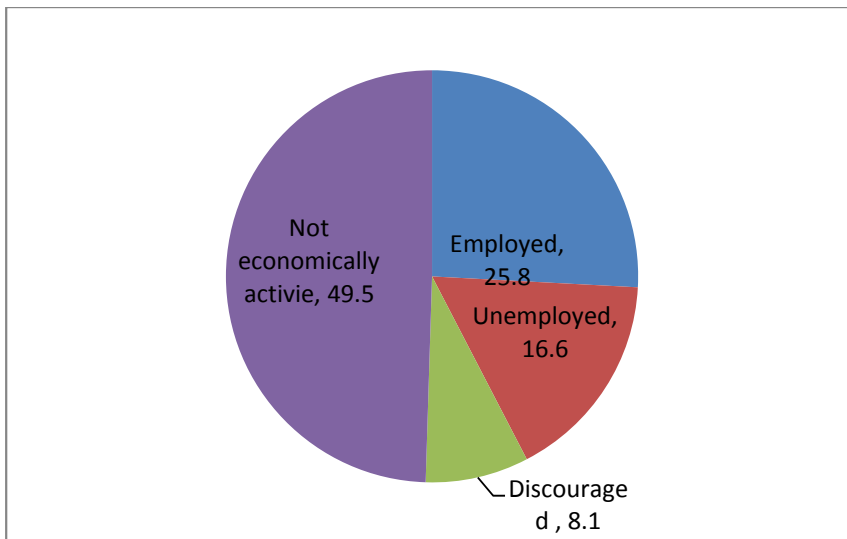


FIGURE 5-6: AMAJUBA DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Source: Statistics South Africa, census 2011

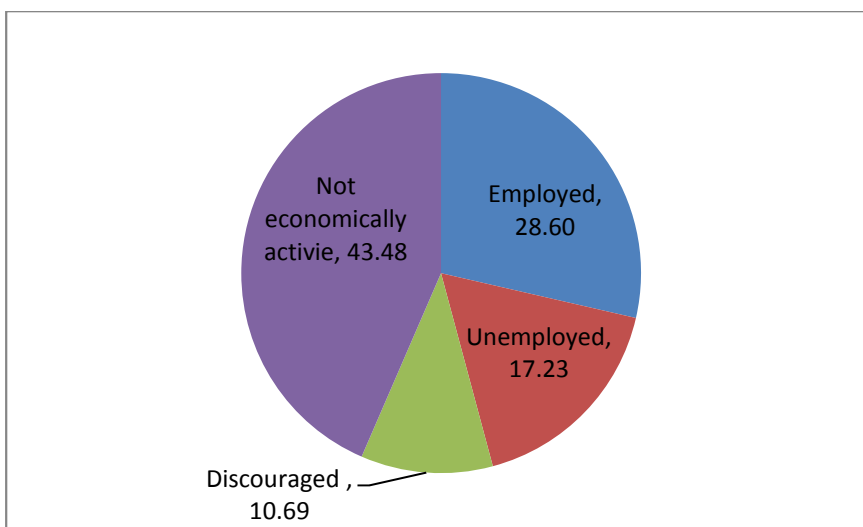


FIGURE 5-7: EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Source: Statistics South Africa, census 2011

5.9.1 EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

District and local employment sectors are given in Table 5-7 and Table 5-8 below. The main employment sector at the district level is wholesale and trade industry with the community, social and personal service industry being the main sector at a local level. Within the Commissiekraal community area, the main sector for employment has been indicated as being the agricultural sector (working for Mr Lens and local plantations) and the Community Work Programme (CWP). The CWP is designed as an employment safety net. The purpose is to supplement people's existing livelihood strategies by offering a basic level of income security through work. Within the Commissiekraal community, CPW activities include cleaning services along the municipal roads. According to the IDP, a total of 650 jobs were created through the Community Work Programme in 2012/13.

TABLE 5-7: EMPLOYMENT SECTORS AMAJUBA DISTRICT

Employment sector	Number of persons employed
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16 576
General Government	15 541
Community, social and personal service	14 796
Manufacturing	14 339
Business services	8 738
Construction	3 926
Transport and storage	3 791
Agriculture	2 044
Catering and accommodation	1 292
Finance and insurance	1 671
Mining and quarrying	810
Communication	372
Electricity and water supply	314

Source: Statistics South Africa, census 2011

TABLE 5-8: EMPLOYMENT SECTOR EMADLANGENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Employment sector	Number of persons employed
Wholesale and Retail Trade	520
Community, social and personal	700

Employment sector	Number of persons employed
service	
Manufacturing	474
Construction	269
Transport and storage	426
Agriculture	385
Finance and insurance	346
Mining and quarrying	55
Electricity and water supply	36

Source: Statistics South Africa, census 2011

5.9.2 INCOME LEVELS

Income level data was sourced from the district and local municipality's 2014/2015 IDP reports. The tables below indicate monthly household income figures for the Amajuba District and Emadlangeni Local Municipality. At district level in 2011 about 70% of the population earned below R3 200 per month. Emadlangeni Local Municipality income levels are lower than the district level with 20.8% of the population earning less than R1 600 a month. According to the IDP report a total of 13 760 people (40% of the local municipality's population) receive a government grant. The majority of the population in Emadlangeni Local Municipality is classified as indigent.

TABLE 5-9: INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY INCOME (DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY)

Income Categories	Amajuba District Municipality Area: % of population	Emadlangeni Local % of population
No Income	17.3	11.6
R0- R400	5.0	3.6
R401-R800	9.1	10.1
R801- R1 600	20	20.8
R1 601- R3 200	19.9	25.0
R3 201- R6 400	11.4	14
R6 401- R12 800	7.7	7.6
R12 801- R25 600	5.4	4.1
R25 601- R51 200	2.8	2.5
R51 201- R102 400	0.8	0.3
R102 401 – R204 800	0.4	0.3
R204 801 or more	0.4	0.1

Source: Amajuba and Emadlangeni Local Municipality IDP (taken from Census 2011)

5.10 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Economic data was obtained from the district and local municipality's IDP reports and from 2011 statistics.

The Amajuba District Municipality has the fourth highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amongst District Municipalities in the province. The dominant economic activities for the district municipality are concentrated within the Newcastle Municipal Area. Although the mentioned municipality is performing well within the province of KwaZulu-Natal, a comparative assessment of Amajuba in relation to other districts' economies that surrounds it demonstrates that it is significantly small. The size of the Amajuba District is relatively small in the provincial context and only contributes 3.5% of the province's Gross Value Added (GVA). This is due to its relatively small population. The district has the fourth highest (GVA) capital in the province. The Gross Value Added has been compared to that of the provincial economy, in order to identify the sectoral advantages of a given district:

- Manufacturing and Mining have a greater level of importance for the district than they do for the province
- Agriculture; Finance, Construction and Transport are relatively less important as compared to the province.

The other key sectors in terms of GVA contribution are the general government sector, wholesale and retail, finance and business services sector. GVA generated through general government services is

in the order of approximately R1,8 billion, which contributes 17.6% to total GVA in 2010. This sector has experienced an average annual real growth of 2.6% per annum. Just over 17% of GVA can be attributed to finance (6.9%) and business services (10.2%).

At a local level, the primary economic activities are agriculture, mining and tourism. According to the Local Economic Development Plan, Emadlangeni does not have a pull factor in terms of economic activities. The Municipality is planning to stimulate the economy internally by focusing on the following project areas:

- Organic Vegetables;
- Tourism;
- Dairy Farming;
- Coal Mining; and
- Infrastructure Development

The main economic activity in and around the Commissiekraal community is agriculture (farming of sheep and cattle), seed planting (soy and mealies) and plantations especially along the trucking route.

6 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SENSITIVITIES

Based on the baseline information in Section 5, the following baseline sensitivities exist:

- The project area is located in an area that is rural in nature with a low population density of 9 people /km².
- The Commissiekraal Coal Mine will be the first within the 5 km radius of the proposed Commissiekraal Mine Area.
- The communities of the local municipality are reliant on natural resources such as rivers, wood for livelihood strategies
- The project area is under the jurisdiction of two chiefs from opposing political parties. The two chiefs do not have legal authority over farm Commissiekraal 90 HT as it is privately owned. The two chiefs are indicated to co-exist peacefully. In addition to the traditional leadership is the political leadership in the form of a ward councillor. Political and traditional leadership are indicated to have a good working relationship.
- The local and district municipalities have a young population under the age of 20 years (approx. 46%) and there is a high unemployment rate
- The majority of the population does not have secondary education with only 13 % at local and 20.8 % at district level with secondary education. Access to secondary schooling at the community level is limited with only one secondary school located approximately 25 km east of the mine site. In addition to the long distance, access to transport services is limited. Taxis only operate once a week and children rely on hitch hiking and arranged transport by parents.
- There are no permanent healthcare facilities and communities are therefore reliant on mobile clinics that come twice a month. Other alternative healthcare facilities are in Utrecht.
- The main economic activity is agriculture and this is the source of employment at community level. There are also government programmes such as the CPW, which provides employment as well.
- Individual income levels are at R1 600 a month and sources of income include employment by private farmers, CPW programmes and government grants.
- Farming undertaken by communities is for subsistence purposes

7 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 PROJECT LINK TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

7.1.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Table 7-1 below indicates a link between construction activities and social aspects.

TABLE 7-1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

SOCIAL ASPECT	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY								Accommodation of staff
	Stripping and stockpiling of soil	Site Clearance and grubbing (earth moving activities)	Setting up of contractors facilities	Establishing access roads	Establishment of the operation platform	Development of the box cut and decline shaft from surface	Development of surface infrastructure	Delivery of materials and general building/construction activities	
Physical and Economic displacement	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Population migration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pressure of shared resources (water)			X						
Pressure on shared resources (wood)		X		X					
Development of informal settlements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Noise	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Dust	X	X		X		X		X	
Spread of communicable disease									X
Increase in social Ills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SOCIAL ASPECT	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY								Accommodation of staff
	Stripping and stockpiling of soil	Site Clearance and grubbing (earth moving activities)	Setting up of contractors facilities	Establishing access roads	Establishment of the operation platform	Development of the box cut and decline shaft from surface	Development of surface infrastructure	Delivery of materials and general building/construction activities	
Change in social cohesion									X
Employment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Contribution to Local Economic Development									

TABLE 7-2: OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

SOCIAL ASPECT	OPERATIONAL ACIVITY				
	Mining	Crushing and Screening	Ore Transportation	Supply of water	Supply of Energy
Physical and Economic displacement	X	X			
Population migration	X	X	X		
Pressure of shared resources (water)				X	
Pressure on shared resources (wood)				X	
Development of informal settlements	X	X	X	X	X
Community safety	X	X	X	X	X
Noise	X	X	X		
Dust	X	X	X		
Spread of communicable disease	X	X	X	X	X
Increase in social Ills	X	X	X	X	X
Change in social cohesion	X	X	X	X	X
Employment	X	X	X		
Contribution to Local Economic Development	X	X	X		

7.2 DESCRIPTION SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.2.1 IN-MIGRATION

Tholie Logistics intends to employ the construction work force of approximately 160 people and during operation approximately 200 jobs will be created. During the construction phase, it is expected that 16% of these opportunities will be for unskilled labour and 84% will be for semi-skilled and skilled labour. During the operation phase, it is expected that 22% will be unskilled and 78% will be semi-skilled and skilled labour. It is expected that unskilled labour will be sourced from the surrounding communities. Due to lack of skills at the community level and local municipality, it can be expected that a large percentage of the skilled and semi-skilled labour will be sourced from other municipalities or provinces. With this in mind, it can therefore be expected that a larger percentage of Tholie Logistics's labour force will be immigrating into the area. This work force forms part of the planned in-migration into the area.

In addition to this planned in-migration, there is the unplanned influx of persons in search of employment or economic opportunities. This in-migration is known to be associated with the development of new mines. The in-migration of persons in the area (planned or un-planned) has both positive and negative

impacts. The following potential social impacts associated with immigration exist for the project:

- Change in social cohesion
- Potential pressure on shared community resources and services
- Development of squatter/informal settlements
- Development of social Ills (crime and prostitution)

These impacts are discussed in detail below:

7.2.1.1 Change in Social Cohesion

As indicated in Section 5.4 a strong sense of social cohesion does not exist at a local level (Community of Commissiekraal). Although the sense of cohesion is low, during the public consultation process for the EIA, the community has however indicated a concern with immigrants residing in the area and the creation of squatter settlements. This in-migration may cause tensions within the community due to belief that there is added competition for jobs and resources. Based on this, there is a potential that the immigration of persons into the community area may result in tensions in the community. Social cohesion may be affected as persons may not all agree with discrimination against immigrants.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- In order to manage employment expectations, Tholie Logistics is to consult with the community to discuss labour requirements prior to commencing with the recruitment program.
- The communication is to provide accurate information on labour requirements; this includes the type of skills required etc.
- The community is to be made aware of the potential spin offs to having immigrants residing in the area in a controlled manner such as boost in the rental economy.

7.2.1.2 Potential Pressure on shared community resources

New people coming to reside within Emadlangeni Local Municipality and Commissiekraal community will need access to community resources and services. For the planned in-migration, Tholie logistics will make the necessary provision for services but for the unplanned in-migration, there may be tension due to access to resources.

Municipal service delivery at the local and community level is a challenge due to the mountainous terrain and dispersed households within the local municipality. The communities are therefore reliant on natural resources for access to water, energy and building materials housing.

7.2.1.3 Potential Pressure on Water Resources

In terms of water resources, at the local and community level, the majority of households obtain access from nearby streams. The introduction of new persons in the area has a potential to add pressure on nearby streams. One option for water supply for the mine is from the nearby streams. Depending on potential water pollution, this resource can be further strained.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are suggested for this impact:

- The impact on pressure on water services is currently unknown, as the current water use is unknown to determine whether there will be resource crowding. Tholie Logistics will therefore be required to investigate community concerns arising as a result on competition for water resource. Corrective measures are to be implanted where the mine has resulted in water crowding.
- Tholie logistics is to investigate alternative water source for mine supply that will not clash with community sources of water.
- Tholie Logistics is to investigate drilling community boreholes as part of the CSI projects in order to improve community water supply. This will in turn mitigate the direct impact that may be caused by the mine's work force residing within local communities.

7.2.1.4 Pressure on Energy Sources

As indicated in Section 5.6.3, electricity is the main source at district level but at local and community level, access to electricity is minimal with only 10% having access at ward level and much less at

community level. The majority of households at the local and community level use nearby plantations to access firewood for heating and cooking and candles for lighting. New persons coming in the area will require resource for energy and will likely use the current community resources (this includes both planned and unplanned in-migration). In addition to this, depending on the alignment of the access point, site clearance activities on Farm Rooipoort 97 will result in the loss of wood supply.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Tholie Logistics is to ensure that labourers have access to resources for heating in order to minimise use of community woodlands by its labourers.
- Access to wood from site clearance activities must be given to the community.

7.2.1.5 Development of squatter/informal settlements

The unplanned immigrations of persons into the project area will possibly result in the creation of squatter/informal settlements. It can be expected that person's in search of economic opportunities that have financial resources will be able to rent accommodation within the area. The community does currently allow rental space for some immigrants (largely teachers).

Those persons without financial resources are likely to struggle with obtaining accommodation and therefore resort to developing temporary accommodation structures which may proliferate into a squatter settlement. Due to the demand for these persons to be close to the source of economic opportunity, it is likely that this squatter settlement will develop close to the new mine. The area is mountainous and communities are dispersed and therefore new persons can build temporary shelters and only be noticed after a while.

Management of settlers in the community is currently the responsibility of the landowner as the chief resides in Utrecht. In the event the mine purchases the Commissiekraal farm, the settling of persons within properties owned by the mine will be the responsibility of the mine. With areas outside of the mining property, there is a potential of development of informal settlements.

Mitigation measures: in order to reduce the significance of the development of squatter settlement, the following mitigation measures are suggested:

- For areas directly controlled by the mine, Tholie Logistics is to implement a monitoring plan. Where establishment of squatter's is monitored on a weekly basis during the construction and initial operational phase. Squatter are be moved as soon as they have been observed.
- Improve capacity of traditional authorities to monitor and manage influx of persons within surrounding properties. Access to land is currently managed by the landowners and the chiefs of the village, the uncontrolled immigration of people into villages within the community

area may pose as a challenge to the chiefs. Some of the capacity building initiatives can include:

- Appointment of a person (this can be the environmental manager) to monitor establishment of squatters within the surrounding communities and communicate this information to the traditional leaders.
- Ensuring that the company's recruitment strategy and employment numbers and skills required are communicated appropriately to the surrounding communities to minimise influx of potential job seekers.
- Tholie Logistics should ensure that all workers employed (even by contractors) should provide proof of accommodation upon employment and review this on a yearly basis.
- Set up a community consultation forum to disseminate information to the community. This forum should also discuss issue of employment and potential CSI initiatives to minimise expectations that may lead to influx of persons.

7.2.2 COMPROMISE TO COMMUNITY SAFETY

Commissiekraal is a largely rural community with agriculture as the main economic activity. There has not been any mining activities undertaken within the community but there are historical mines within 30 km from the community. Mining within the community will introduce foreign activities to the community. Mining has some safety concerns which the community might not be aware of; this includes trucks driving on community roads, increased vehicles on public roads, blasting activities (limited) and the transporting of heavy equipment during the construction phase. Lack of community awareness on mining and its associated activities adds a safety risk for the community as a whole. Concerns with community safety will be along ore transport routes and areas within the immediate vicinity of the mine.

The following daily activities undertaken by the community puts them at risk when mine vehicles use community roads during construction and operational phase:

- Scholars travelling to and from school using community roads (especially the road that will be used by ore trucks)
- CPW program which involves cleaning along community roads by some members of the community
- General use by all members of the community to access their destinations.

The use of community roads by coal trucks from Commissiekraal Mine will therefore pose a safety risk for communities.

Mining is associated with blasting activities, transporting of heavy equipment and use of heavy equipment. Although most of the risk factors occur within the mine boundary, the community will still be a risk due to lack of awareness of mining and its associated activities.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- A community awareness programme will need to be institute by the mine to educate the public on risks associated with mining
- Tholie Logistics is to liaise with the municipality on the creation of a pedestrian walking lane along the road that will be used by ore trucks

7.2.3 RESETTLEMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

There are two households within the mine's fenced of area that will require relocation for safety concerns. The relocation of persons within the mining area will result in the permanent loss of immovable assets such as building structures and agricultural fields. In addition to the loss of assets, access to community facilities such as water points, wood collection areas and schools will be compromised. The relocation process will therefore need to be managed properly to ensure that affected households are not left worst off due to impacts associated with relocation.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Resettlement requirements need to be communicated clearly to avoid any misunderstandings and possible expectations from unaffected households.
- A resettlement plan should be prepared in line with best practice
- Ensure accurate capturing of asset inventories of the affected persons
- Ensure transparency with each project affected person on the valuation of assets and the compensation framework
- Ensure that host areas can promote the establishment of livelihoods.
- Where host areas are inadequate to support livelihood restoration, other income generation avenues are to be investigated.
- An appropriate livelihood restoration plan is to be developed prior to relocation of persons.
- Affected households are to be compensated fully for their loss this includes relocation assistance to host areas.
- Tholie Logistics is to avoid cash compensations where possible and rather promote like for like compensations. This is especially applicable for the immovable structures such as buildings and agricultural fields.
- Access to community infrastructure such as schools, water, healthcare facilities should be guaranteed.
- No persons are to be resettled without signing relocation agreement and before the host site is ready for occupation.

- Resettlement activities are to be monitored during resettlement and after resettlement.

7.2.4 SPREAD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (HIV/AIDS AND TB)

The mine project activities will have an indirect impact on the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and Tuberculosis (TB) due to the in migration of people. The prevalence of HIV has increased over the years in Emadlangeni Local Municipality. The increase in wealth and subsequent potential increase in alcohol consumption may result in the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases due to risky behavior. This impact is far reaching to transportation routes and labour sending areas as infected labourers can spread the infection to the partners back home. This will further exacerbate the current baseline statistics on HIV/AIDS.

The increase number of persons due to in migration can also result in the easy spread of communicable diseases such as TB. The potential risk of contracting HIV/AIDS within the study area as discussed above puts an additional risk of contracting and spreading TB within the mining area. As indicated there are no permanent healthcare facilities within the project area. There are two mobile clinics that come twice a month, these facilities may be strained with the increase in the number of persons seeking treatment or people may be afraid to go and get treatment. This impact will need to be managed appropriately to prevent both an unhealthy community and work force.

Mitigation measures: The following mitigation measures are suggested for this impact:

- Providing condoms for mine employees and at the key community areas and mobile clinics
- Provide HIV/AIDS information pamphlets to mine employees to send back to their areas of permanent residence.
- Invest in capacity building at the local mobile clinics to ensure awareness and treatment HIV/AIDS.
- Develop a workplace HIV/AIDS policy that encourages testing and awareness on HIV/AIDS.
- Create a workplace awareness campaign so workers are able to identify symptoms of TB and be aware of management preventative measures.
- Develop a community awareness campaign for HIV/AIDS in collaboration with the Amajuba Health Disitric.
- Prepare a community awareness and training program on the spread and management of TB.
- Consider providing capacity at the mobile clinics for the diagnosing and treatment of TB.
- Provide TB treatment for the workers that may be infected with TB.

7.2.5 INCREASE IN SOCIAL ILLS

Creation of mining development in the area may result in the creation of social ills such as prostitution, increase alcohol consumption and theft due to the in migration of people. The community of Commissiekraal is very rural in nature with limited social ills. The introduction of these social ills will result in disturbances to the community and therefore need to be managed. These social ills are discussed in detail below:

7.2.5.1 Sophistication of crimes in the area

- The crimes in the area include theft of livestock and crops. The introduction of new persons in the area, especially the ones looking for economic opportunities but do not find any may result in these persons resorting to crime for income. These crimes may typically include mugging, household robberies and trespassing
 - Creation of Prostitution: Development of new mines has been associated with the development of the sex industry within the mine's host communities. This can be attributed to increase in income levels and large number of unaccompanied partners residing at host communities. There is a potential of this impact also occurring for the Commissiekraal Mine development and therefore management measures need to be put in place to minimise the impacts. The main impact is that children may be attracted into this industry due to lack of education facilities. The mine will need to manage the potential

Mitigation measure: the following mitigation measures are suggested:

- At the community level, Tholie Logistics is to assist with improving capacity
- Prostitution should not be allowed within properties controlled by the mine. A work policy is to be put in place to deter prostitution within the mine's property.
- Access to the construction camp must be controlled to allow for the screening of visitors to the camp.

7.2.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

7.2.6.1 Local Economic Development Project and Procurement

The mine is anticipated to engage in local economic development plans as part of their social and labour plans. At this stage in project planning, proposed LED projects have an agricultural and conservation focus. Tholie proposes to spend R5 000 000 towards LED. Although the details of the LED are unknown at this stage, it can be deduced that the spending of R5 000 000 for LED projects over the life of mine will result in positive impacts to the community. Based on the social baseline of the community, the following community needs exist which can be of beneficial to the community:

- Improved water supply

- Energy supply
- Learner transportation
- Secondary education facilities
- Teachers accommodation facilities
- Healthcare facilities
- Employment opportunities
- Skills development opportunities

7.2.6.2 Employment

As indicated in Section 5.8.2, it is anticipated that Tholie will have a construction work force of approximately 160 people and during operation approximately 200 jobs will be created. During the construction phase, 16% of these opportunities will be for unskilled labour and 84% will be for semi-skilled and skilled labour. During the operation phase, 22% will be unskilled and 78% will be semi-skilled and skilled labour. Due to the lack of skills in the area, it can be anticipated that the majority of the jobs will be directed to persons outside the community of Commissiekraal.

Mitigation measure: the following mitigation measure is suggested:

- A skills development training program is to be implemented prior to commencement with mining to ensure that the local workforce can be employed.

7.2.7 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIALLY MARGINALISED MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY:

The socially marginalised community members are:

- Women headed households
- Child headed households
- Households headed by the elderly
- Persons with disabilities

The abovementioned negative impacts are likely to be experienced more by the marginalised members and therefore care should be taken in understanding these members for the Commissiekraal Project.

8 CONCLUSION

The Commissiekraal area is largely rural in nature with a high reliance on natural resources for livelihoods. The development of the mine may result in stress on communities' reliance on natural resources and therefore suggested mitigation will need to be applied to manage impacts.

Although mining has been conducted within the broader area (within 30 km), the development of the coal mine on Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT will introduce foreign activities that may pose safety concerns for communities within 5 km radius of the proposed mine.

The resettlement of two households within the mine footprint is a high impact that will need to be managed. Tholie logistics is encouraged to start consultations with the affected communities to ensure proper planning for resettlement.

The proposed development is not considered to have high social impacts that would prevent the development of the mine. The suggested mitigation measures are considered adequate and achievable to address the currently predicted impacts. It should be noted that the social environment constantly changes and therefore Tholie logistics is encouraged to keep abreast of the social conditions of the project area and ensure that impacts are identified and managed effectively.

9 REFERENCES

Amajuba District Municipality 2014/2015 Integrated Development Plan

Amajuba Health District (Site last edited May 2015) www.kznhealth.gov.za/amajuba.htm (site last visited 23 September 2015)

Emadlangeni Local Municipality 2015/2016 Integrated Development Plan

CopperLeaf (2011), Landowner, Lawful occupier consultation for coal prospecting on Farm Commissiekraal 90 HT poertions 2,3 & 8 in the Utrecht region, KwaZulu –Natal.

ECM Consulting (2015): Mine Works Program for Commissiekraal Project.

Mphahlele Wessels & Associates (2013), Lawful Tenants, Interested and Affected Parties Consultation Report: Commissiekraal Coal Project.

SLR Consulting (2015): Scoping Report for Development of the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Mine including support services and associated infrastructure.

Statistics South Africa (2011 Statistics) www.statssa.gov.za (site last visited on 23 September 2015)

APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CV

Frameworks and Resettlement Action Plans. She has resettlement experience for mining developments in Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa.

Recent Project Experience

Key aspects of Zama's recent project experience are summarised below.

Project	Date	Zama's Role
Exxaro's Leeuwpan Mine Grave Relocation Project	Current	Project Manager, Negotiations with stakeholders for relocation
Alexander Concept Study, Mpumalanga	Current	Social Impact Assessment
Grootegeluk Mine Coke Construction Camp, Limpopo Province	Current	Social Impact Assessment
Manica Gold Project, Mozambique	Current	Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Policy Framework
Arcelor Mittal's Coza Iron Ore Project (green-fields) Northern Cape	Current	Project Manager, Public Participation, Social Impact Assessment, Water Use Licencing and EIA Report writing
Anglo American Inyosi Coal, Relocation to Phola Township, Mpumalanga	Current	Project Manager, Water Use Licence, BA and EMP
Aquila Resources (Pty) Ltd Gravenhage Manganese Project (green-fields), Northern Cape	Current	Project Manager, EIA & EMP report writing, Public Participation, Waste management licence, Atmospheric Emissions Licence
BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa's coal mine (Boschmanskrans Colliery), Mpumalanga	2012	Project Manager, Social Impact Assessment, Public Participation, EIA report writing
BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa's coal mine (Wolvekrans Colliery), Mpumalanga	2012	Rectification Application
Globe Metals & Mining Africa, Kanyika Niobium Project	2013	Public Participation , Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Policy Framework
Randfontein Local Municipality, Bulk Water Supply Project for Middelvlei and Droogeheuvel Townships	2012	Environmental Control Officer
Exxaro Resources Limited, Application for Atmospheric Emission Licence for Ferromanganese Smelter, Pretoria	2011	Project Manager, BA & EMP report writing, Public Participation, Public Participation, Atmospheric Emissions Licence
Magalies Water Pipeline Implementation, Northwest Province	2010	EMP Auditing, Stakeholder engagement

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

NAME: Liza van der Merwe (Elizabeth Catherina)

DATE OF BIRTH: 17 October 1964

CITIZENSHIP: South African

STATUS: Married

LANGUAGES: Afrikaans and English - highly proficient in both

RESIDENTIAL:
ADDRESS: 11 Cockburn Street;
Glencairn Heights;
Simon's Town;
7975.

MOBILE: +27 82 337 1123

EMAIL: sprinkievandermerwe1@gmail.com

2. QUALIFICATIONS

QUALIFICATIONS: 1987 BA Hon. Development Administration, University of Stellenbosch
1986 BA Development Administration, Sociology, Business Psychology,
University of Stellenbosch

3. AREAS OF SPECIALISATION AND COMPETENCE

- Displacement and resettlement assessment, planning and implementation.
- Management of legal risk relating to environmental and social processes, displacement and resettlement and rights in land
- Management of environmental and social risk assessment for large complex infrastructure development projects.
- Social process and compliance monitoring and evaluation during implementation of large complex infrastructure projects.
- Planning and implementation of land rights acquisition for projects with a large development footprint.
- Integration of social and bio-physical environmental issues and risks into the engineering and construction timeframe of large infrastructure projects.
- Preparation and presentation of project findings, scopes of services, requests for

- proposal, review and evaluation of technical documents.
- Preparation and presentation of proposals, strategies and plans for Board and Ministerial approval.

4. COURT EXPERIENCE

Expert testimony in Land Claims Court of South Africa

2008 – 2009 for the Legal Resources Centre and Louise du Plessis Attorneys - Pretoria

- Provide expert testimony in the Land Claims Court regarding best practice resettlement processes and procedures on the Baphiring Restoration Claim.

2005 – 2006 for the Legal Resources Centre - Pretoria

- Provide expert testimony regarding the Impact of Resettlement on Communities and Best Practice in Resettlement in the Baphiring Land Claims Case.

2003 – 2004 for the Legal Resources Centre - Pretoria

- Provide expert testimony regarding the Impact of Resettlement on Communities and Best Practice in Resettlement in the Baphiring Land Claims Case.
- Provide expert testimony regarding the Impact of Resettlement on Communities and Best Practice in Resettlement in the Maphela Land Claims Case.

5. WORK EXPERIENCE

- May 2015 to date: Independent Consultant – Technical specialist in social assessment, displacement; resettlement and livelihood restoration; and stakeholder engagement.
- 2013 to April 2015: Environmental Resources Management (ERM) – Principal Consultant
Technical specialist regarding resettlement, stakeholder engagement and social impact assessment
- 2008 to 2012: Land Acquisition Manager – TCTA (Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority)
Planned and managed implementation and administrative closure of land acquisition for large water infrastructure projects land acquisition and resettlement. This role included directly acquiring land and land rights and developing plans and budgets for land acquisition and resettlement. Managed land and asset valuation processes. Managed large team of specialised service providers such as legal counsel, professional valuers, land surveyors and social specialists.

- 2003 to 2008: Social Specialist – TCTA (Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority)
Prepared Social Strategies documents and input into Contract Specifications on social and labour matters for large water infrastructure projects. Prepared scopes of services and managed scope of social monitoring and labour desk consultants. Review and management of how social project issues are dealt with by project's Consulting Engineer and Contractor.
- 1999 to 2002: Specialist Social Development Consultant
Specialised in undertaking resettlement planning and implementation, stakeholder engagement and social impact assessment.
- 1988 to 1999: Senior Researcher - Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
Conducted qualitative action research and social consultancy, social development research, social impact assessment and resettlement planning and implementation.
- 1988: Junior Lecturer - University of South Africa (UNISA)
Lecturer in Development Studies.

6. COUNTRIES OF WORK EXPERIENCE

COUNTRIES OF WORK EXPERIENCE: South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Tunisia and Ghana.

7. SUMMARY OF PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- 1990** **Social Impact Assessment** for the proposed **Paris Dam**, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. **Position:** Team member of social impact assessment project team
Tasks and Responsibilities: Actively participating in the social impact study process through: identification and interviewing of interested and affected parties, analysis of data and contribution to SIA report.
- 1992 - 1993** **Social Impact Assessment and Relocation Action Plan** for the proposed **Driekoppies Dam**. Mpumalanga, South Africa. **Position:** Team member of social impact assessment project team
Tasks and Responsibilities: Actively participating in the social impact study process through identification and

- interviewing of interested and affected parties, conducting public meetings with the affected communities, design and implementation of a community participative structure, analysis of data and contribution to reports
- 1996** **Social Impact Assessment of the Olifants-Sand-Mogalakwena Catchment Area**, Limpopo, South Africa.
- Position:** Team member of social impact assessment project team
Tasks and Responsibilities: Actively participating in the social impact study process through identification and interviewing of interested and affected parties, conducting public meetings with the affected communities, design and implementation of a community participative structure, analysis of data and contribution to reports.
- 1996** **Social Impact Assessment of proposed Driekoppies Dam** in Swaziland.
- Position:** Task Leader of Environmental Impact Assessment project team
Tasks and Responsibilities: Planning, design and conducting of social component of the environmental impact assessment scoping process. Tasks include: identification and interviewing of interested and affected parties, co-ordination of public involvement process in the project area, running of scoping workshops, fieldwork, working as part of a multi-disciplinary project team; analysis of data, report writing, presentation of information at project progress meetings and co-ordination with Swaziland Environmental Authority.
- 1997** Report for the **Workshop on a Policy for the Relocation of People from future Dam Basins**, 18 – 19
- Position:** Resettlement Guideline Specialist
Tasks and Responsibilities: Writing up

	November 1997, South Africa.	of workshop proceedings and designing a resettlement and compensation process and guidelines for use by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry during construction of large water bodies. Tasks include writing up of workshop proceedings, co-ordination of other specialist input into the report, presentation of report to client, workshopping of report with client.
1997 and 1999/2000	Implementation of the Comprehensive Mitigation Plan for the Driekoppies Dam : Swaziland.	Position: Comprehensive Mitigation Plan Monitoring Agent Tasks and Responsibilities: Planning, design and implementation of a compliance monitoring system to evaluate the implementation of the Relocation Action Plan. Tasks include: co-ordination and tasking of project area field staff; design of monitoring instruments; co-ordination of data gathering process; analysis of monitoring data; report writing; strategic guidance to a multi-disciplinary project team; presentation of monitoring data at monthly project progress meetings, attendance and participation in negotiation meetings with affected community members as well as co-ordination with Swaziland Environmental Authority.
1993-2000	Implementation of the Relocation Action Plan for the Driekoppies Dam , Mpumalanga Province, South-Africa.	Position: Relocation Action Plan Monitoring Agent Tasks and Responsibilities: Planning, design and implementation of a compliance monitoring system to evaluate the implementation of the Relocation Action Plan. Tasks include: co-ordination and tasking of project area

field staff, design of monitoring instruments, co-ordination of data gathering process, analysis of monitoring data, report writing, strategic guidance to a multi-disciplinary project team, presentation of monitoring data at monthly project progress meetings as well as attendance and participation in negotiation meetings with affected community members.

- 1999** **Environmental Impact Assessment for the Upgrading of Road MR6 between Msahweni and Madlangemphisi, Kingdom of Swaziland**
- Position:** Social Environment EIA specialist
- Tasks and Responsibilities:** Planning, design and conducting of social component of the environmental impact assessment scoping process. Tasks include: identification and interviewing of interested and affected parties, co-ordination of public involvement process in the project area, running of scoping workshops, fieldwork, working as part of a multi-disciplinary project team; analysis of data, report writing, presentation of information at project progress meetings and co-ordination with Swaziland Environmental Authority.
- 2000 – 2001** Phase 1A and 1B of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project: **Socio-Economic Monitoring Programme for Phase 1A and Phase 1B of the Lesotho Highlands Water Programme**, Lesotho.
- Position:** Task Leader: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Study Component
- Tasks and Responsibilities:** Planning, design and implementation of a participatory monitoring system to evaluate the implementation of the LHDA compensation and resettlement programmes. Tasks included: co-ordination and tasking of project area

		field staff, training of project area field staff in Participatory Monitoring Techniques such as PRA, co-ordination of data gathering and training processes, analysis of monitoring data, report writing, presentation of project progress at monthly meetings, training of affected community members and elected community structures.
2001 – 2002	Twickenham/Hackney/Phashaskraal, Anglo Platinum Mine Development: Development of Resettlement and Integrated Development Action Plan.	Position: Specialist on Resettlement Policy Tasks and Responsibilities: Development of RIDAP Policy Document, negotiations on RIDAP implementation with affected community, data analysis and report writing regarding negotiation information to client.
2001 – 2002	Annesley Mine Development: Development of an Integrated Compensation and Development Plan, Burgersfort, Limpopo, South-Africa.	Position: Specialist on Resettlement Policy Tasks and Responsibilities: Development of ICDP Policy Document, negotiations on ICDP implementation with affected community, data analysis and report writing regarding negotiation information to client.
2002	Mphanama Water Supply and Cost Recovery Project, Limpopo Province, South-Africa.	Position: Social Development Trainer Tasks and Responsibilities: Training of Project Steering Committee, Report Writing; Attendance of Project Management Meeting
2002 - 2003	Environmental Management Plan for the Berg River Water Project, Franschhoek, Western Province, South-Africa.	Position: Social Assessment and Strategy Specialist Tasks and Responsibilities: Drafting of the Socio-Economic Strategy document to form part of the Environmental

		Management Plan as was required by the Record of Decision from the DEAT.
2003	Maboluka Water Supply Infrastructure Retrofit and Cost Recovery Programme: North-West Province, South-Africa.	Position: Social Development Trainer Tasks and Responsibilities: Training of Project Steering Committee
2003	Lebalelo Water Pipeline: Training of Project Steering Committee and Village Water Committees: Limpopo Province	Position: Project Manager and Trainer Tasks and Responsibilities: Training of Project Steering Committee and Water Committees from 96 rural villages, Report Writing; Attendance of Project Management Meetings
2003	Mabeskraal Upgrade of Water Systems: North-West Province, South-Africa	Position: Project Manager and Trainer Tasks and Responsibilities: Establishment and Training of Project Steering Committee, Hosting of Public Participation Meetings, Questionnaire design, training of field staff in data gathering techniques, Report Writing; Attendance of Project Management Meetings
2003-2008	Funding and Implementation of the Berg River Dam Project, Western-Cape, South Africa. (The Berg Water Project)	Positions: Social and Land Acquisition Specialist Tasks and Responsibilities: development of social strategy policy documents; development of project related terms of references; proposal and tender management, evaluation and administration; management of particular project components such as employment, procurement and training, archaeology and heritage; land and land rights acquisition processes by means of negotiation and expropriation for private land and transfer of rights for state land.

-
- 2005-2012** **Vaal River Pipeline Project**, Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces, South-Africa.
(The Vaal River Eastern Sub-system Augmentation Project)
- Positions:** Social and Land Acquisition Specialist / Land Acquisition Manager
- Tasks and Responsibilities:** development of social strategy policy documents; development of project related terms of references; proposal and tender management, evaluation and administration; management of particular project components such as archaeology and heritage; land and land rights acquisition processes by means of negotiation and expropriation of 90 landowners over 121km (privately owned commercial farm land suitable for cattle, maize and sunflower farming); including planning, management, development and implementation of permanent and temporary land and land rights acquisition policies and plans, land and asset valuation processes; development of scopes of services' for specialist consultants such as valuers, legal specialists, land surveyors and social specialists and management of their contracts; assess land owner claims for actual financial losses.
- 2007-2012** **Spring Grove Dam**, KwaZulu-Natal Province, South-Africa. (Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme Phase 2)
- Position:** Land Acquisition Manager
- Tasks and Responsibilities:** plan and manage the development and implementation of land and land rights acquisition and resettlement policies and plans, preparation of a land acquisition strategy, prepare documents for Board approval of land acquisition strategy implementation; land and asset valuation processes for 45 properties (privately owned commercial farm land used for dairy and horse stud farming,
-

as well as smallholding lifestyle properties) in the dam basin pertaining to temporary and permanent rights in land; development of scopes of services' for specialist consultants such as valuers, legal specialists and land surveyors; issuing of requests for proposal and tender management; daily management of specialist consultants to ensure land acquisition in time for construction.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 2008-2012 | Komati Pipeline Project,
Mpumalanga Province, South-Africa.
(Komati Water Supply Augmentation Project) | Position: Land Acquisition Manager
Tasks and Responsibilities: plan and manage the development and implementation of land and land rights acquisition and resettlement policies and plans, preparation of a land acquisition strategy, prepare documents for Board approval of land acquisition strategy implementation; land and asset valuation processes over 45km and 39 properties (mine owned and privately owned commercial farm land suitable for cattle, maize and sunflower farming in a mostly undermined area) along the pipeline route pertaining to temporary and permanent servitude rights in land; development of scopes of services' for specialist consultants such as valuers, legal specialists and land surveyors; issuing of requests for proposal and tender management; daily management of specialist consultants to ensure land acquisition in time for construction. |
| 2008-2012 | Mokolo Pipeline Project, Limpopo Province, South-Africa.
(Mokolo Crocodile Water Augmentation Project) | Position: Land Acquisition Manager
Tasks and Responsibilities: plan and manage the development and implementation of land and land rights |

acquisition and resettlement policies and plans, preparation of a land acquisition strategy, prepare documents for Board approval of land acquisition strategy implementation; land and asset valuation processes over 65km and 40 properties (privately owned commercial farm land used for game farming, commercial hunting and cattle farming) along the pipeline route pertaining to temporary and permanent servitude rights in land; development of scopes of services' for specialist consultants such as valuers, legal specialists and land surveyors; issuing of requests for proposal and tender management; daily management of specialist consultants to ensure land acquisition in time for construction.

2008-2012

Olifants River Pipeline Project,
Mpumalanga and Limpopo
Provinces, South-Africa.
(Olifants River Water Resources
Development Project – Phase 2 C)

Position: Land Acquisition Manager

Tasks and Responsibilities: plan and manage the development and implementation of land and land rights acquisition and resettlement policies and plans, preparation of a land acquisition strategy, prepare documents for Board approval of land acquisition strategy implementation; land and asset valuation processes over 10km (in communally owned land used for residential purposes and subsistence farming) along the pipeline route pertaining to temporary and permanent servitude rights in land; development of scopes of services' for specialist consultants such as valuers, legal specialists and land surveyors; issuing of requests for proposal and tender management; daily management of

		specialist consultants to ensure land acquisition in time for construction.
2013 - 2014	Marampa Mine Resettlement Action Plan , Port Loko District, Sierra Leone.	Position: Resettlement Lead Tasks and Responsibilities: Planning, management and technical oversight over the development of the Relocation Action Plan for expansion of the Marampa Mine.
2013	OK Energy Offshore Seismic Exploration ; Off-shore South Africa.	Position: Stakeholder Engagement Facilitator Tasks and Responsibilities: facilitate public meetings and draft public disclosure reports.
2013	Impact Africa/Exxon Mobil Offshore Seismic Exploration ; Off-shore, South Africa.	Position: Stakeholder Engagement Facilitator Tasks and Responsibilities: facilitate public meetings and draft public disclosure reports.
2013	Gamsberg Zink Mine Environment and Social Impact Assessment	Position: Stakeholder Engagement Facilitator Tasks and Responsibilities: facilitate public meetings and draft public disclosure reports.
2014	Displacement Strategy for the proposed Platreef Platinum Mine , Mokopane, Limpopo, South Africa.	Position: Resettlement Lead and Project Manager Tasks and Responsibilities: design and drafting of Displacement Strategy, progress reporting to <i>Ivanplats</i> (Client); and management of specialist sub-consultants.
2014	Initial Resettlement Plan for the proposed Coastal Road from Pemba to Mocimboa da Praia, Mozambique.	Position: Resettlement Lead Tasks and Responsibilities: design and drafting of Initial Resettlement Plan, progress reporting to <i>eni</i> (Client), management of specialist sub-

consultants.

2014	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for the Nawara Gas Pipeline Project, Gabes, Tunisia.	Position: Resettlement Specialist Tasks and Responsibilities: guidance to project manager on resettlement; review of written deliverables, design and preparation of social baseline questionnaire; and preparation of submissions to OMV (Client).
------	--	--

8. CONFERENCE PAPERS AND ARTICLES

VAN DER MERWE EC, 2007. *The Socio-Economic Aspects of Dam Design and Construction*. Paper presented at the Sancold Three Day Short Course on Dam Design with the Focus on Hydropower and Environmental Aspects. CSIR Conference Centre, Pretoria. 6 – 8 June.

SMIT BHJ & VISSER EC, 2005. *The Socio-Economic Aspects of Dam Design*. Paper presented at the Sancold Three Day Short Course. University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch. January.

CLANAHAN CRH & VISSER EC, 1996. *The Social Dynamics in Project Implementation between Funders, Developers and Consultants*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Aspects of Conflicts in Reservoir Development and Management. City University, London, United Kingdom. 3 - 5 September.

BARENDSE EG & VISSER EC, 1994. *Managing the relationship between national interest and local needs*. Project Appraisal. Volume 10, Number 3, September.

GIDDINGS SR & VISSER EC, 1994. *The application of the Integrated Environmental Management Procedure to Agricultural Development*. Paper presented at the IAIA-SA Chapter Conference at Dikhololo in September.

BARENDSE EG & VISSER EC, 1994. *Social Assessment*. Paper presented at the Institute of Landscape Architects monthly meeting at the University of Pretoria in September.

BARENDSE EG & VISSER EC, 1991. *The local and domestic spheres: social and household dynamics of African youth in one urban and one rural settlement*. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Association of Anthropologists in South Africa at the Rand Afrikaans University in September.

9. GUEST LECTURING

2008

- Guest Lecturer University of Johannesburg, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "SIA in developing countries with specific emphasis on the Southern African experience." March.

2007

- Guest Lecturer University of Johannesburg, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "SIA in developing countries with specific emphasis on the Southern African experience" and "Participatory Assessment Tools Beneficiary Assessment and SARAR". March.
- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: Impact Assessment of mass awareness Programmes. July.

2006

- Guest Lecturer University of Johannesburg, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "SIA in developing countries with specific emphasis on the Southern African experience" and "Case Study of SIA in Southern African rural areas" and "Project Institutional Frameworks": March.
- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: Social Assessment. July.

2005

- Guest Lecturer Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "SIA in developing countries with specific emphasis on the Southern African experience" and "Case Study of SIA in Southern African rural areas": March.
- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: Social Assessment. July.

2004

- Guest Lecturer Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "SIA in developing countries with specific emphasis on the Southern African experience" and "Case Study of SIA in Southern African rural areas": March.
- Guest Lecturer Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies for the Masters Certificate and the Masters Degree in Social Impact Assessment. "A Case Study in Public Participation and Institutional Development: Positives and Pitfalls. April.

2003

- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: One Module: Social Impact Assessment. May.
- Guest Lecturer at Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies: Two Lectures: One in Social Impact Assessment and Case Study for Social Impact Assessment; Training Course on Social Impact Assessment. February

2002

- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: Two modules: Module 1: Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology with specific reference to Participatory Rural Development and Module 2: Social Impact Assessment
- 2002. Guest Lecturer at Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies: One lecture in Social Impact Assessment for training course on Social Impact Assessment

2001

- Presentation of Training Course for Minerals and Energy Training Institute: One module: Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology with specific reference to Participatory Rural Development and Module
- Guest Lecturer at Rand Afrikaans University, Department of Development Studies: One lecture: A case study in Public Participation for training course on Public Participation

APPENDIX 2: RECORD OF INFORMAL DISCUSSION

INFORMATION FROM INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Name	Nozi Mathe (teacher at Lithulunye)
Date	27-Jul-15
Contact Number	(072) 184 4380
Location	Lithulunye Primary
Information obtained:	Lithulunye Primary was built in 1970 and upgraded in 2002
	The school has 230 learners
	Teaches from Grade R -9
	Teachers are largely from Pietretief, Newcastle and Vryheid
	There are 7 teachers
	No fees are paid
	50 students per class (multi grade system)
	shortage of teachers
	no accomodation for teachers, currently reside in the staff room or renatal from communities
	Water is sourced from a borehole
	prepaid electricity together with solar
	Pit latrine for sanitation
	Student travel by foot or taxi which only comes on Mondays, Wednesdays, Friday and Saturday)
	Main employment source for parents is from CWP

INFORMATION FROM INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Name	Eugene de Villiers
Date	27-Jul-15
Contact Number	
Location	Kemps Lust Village
Information obtained:	main economic activity for
	Crime is low. Mainly includes
	source of services include Eskom
	farmers children go to Lunerberg
	main towns include Utrech,

INFORMATION FROM INFORMAL DISCUSSION	
Name	Thembi
Date	27-Jul-15
Contact Nu	(073) 415 9349
Location	Household opposite Lithulunye
Informatio	family of 7
	Female headed household
	Mom unmeemployed: source of
	daughter employed at the CWP
	Property is owned by Mr Lens
	source of water is a nearby
	source of energy is the nearby
	fall under Nkosi Mzimba
	Nearest police station is in
	Low crime rates, just the stealing
	Daughter passed grade 12.
	there are 10 other students that

INFORMATION FROM INFORMAL DISCUSSION	
Name	Mr T W Tshabalala
Date	27-Jul-15
Contact Nu	(072) 743 7660
Location	Grootspruit Secondary School
Informatio	540 students with approximately they have 20 teachers who are currently renting from surrounding community
	teaches Maths, Life orientation,
	Have a 58 % pass rate. Due to
	alternative secondary school is
	main need is learner transport

RECORD OF REPORT DISTRIBUTION

Project Number:	7AY.02038.00006
Title:	Development of the Commissiekraal Coal Mine
Report Number:	2
Proponent:	Tholie Logistics (Pty) Ltd

Name	Entity	Copy No.	Date issued	Issuer
Alex Pfeiffer	SLR Consulting	1	14 October 2015	Zama Khumalo

COPYRIGHT

Copyright for these technical reports vests with SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd unless otherwise agreed to in writing. The reports may not be copied or transmitted in any form whatsoever to any person without the written permission of the Copyright Holder. This does not preclude the authorities' use of the report for consultation purposes or the applicant's use of the report for project-related purposes.



global environmental solutions

JOHANNESBURG

Fourways Office

P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060,
SOUTH AFRICA

Unit 7, Fourways Manor Office Park,
1 Macbeth Ave (On the corner with Roos
Street), Fourways, Johannesburg,
SOUTH AFRICA

T: +27 (0)11 467 0945



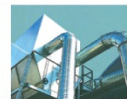
Energy



Waste
Management



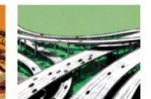
Planning &
Development



Industry



Mining
& Minerals



Infrastructure