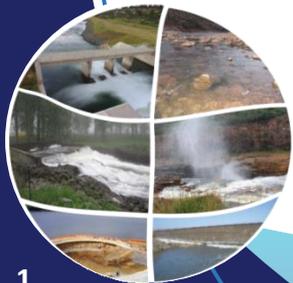


# Social Management in Water Infrastructure Projects

SARWA Educational Conference

March 2020



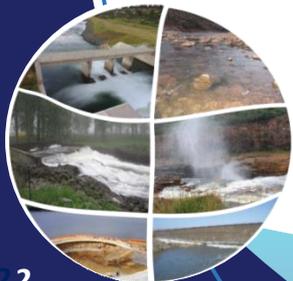
*30 Years Unqualified*



# Presentation content

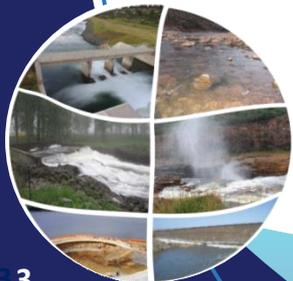
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- Background
- TCTA's Projects Social Impacts
- Dealing with Social problems (Case study 1 & 2)
- Intervention tools
- Outcomes
- Lessons learnt
- Conclusion



# Background

- Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) is a state-owned entity under the Department of Human Settlement and Water and Sanitation
- It implements a variety of water infrastructure projects such as:
  - Augmentation schemes
  - Water Transfer Schemes (Pipelines)
  - Water Purification Treatment Plants
- Due to the nature, scale and location of these projects, there is a potential for significant positive and negative social impacts on host communities



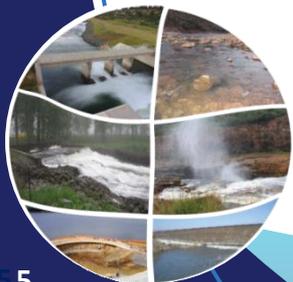
# Background



# Projects Social impacts

## Positive impacts to the local communities

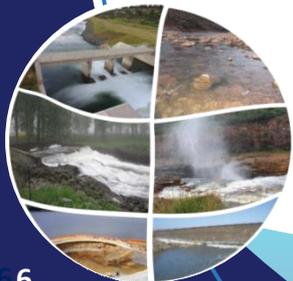
- Employment and job opportunities
- Skills transfer and training
- Infrastructure development e,g access roads, power supply etc
- Improved access to basic services such as water
- Socio-economic development
  - Community upliftment through Corporate Social Responsibility (legacy projects)



# Projects Social impacts

## Negative impacts to the local communities

- Displacement of the directly impacted people due to land acquisition
- Damage to properties
- Environmental impacts
- Inconvenience on people's daily activities
- Local community members' limited relevant skills for employment

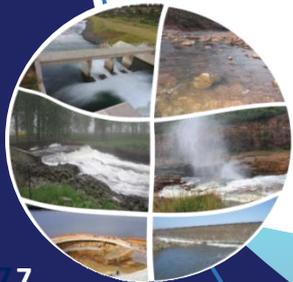


# Dealing with social problems (Case study 1)

## Olifants Water Project in Limpopo

### Areas affected by the project:

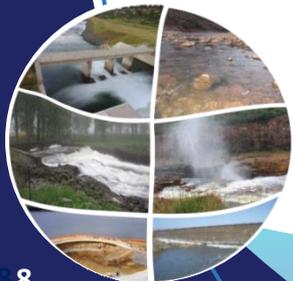
- Mostly communal land under traditional leadership
- Minimum land occupied by private land owners
- Pipeline transected through communities



# (Case study 1 Conti..)

## Project dynamics

- Volatile community resulting in continuous protests
- Community's high expectations from the implemented project(s)
- Government's insufficient delivery of basic services
- Historically, there are unfulfilled promises by local businesses (e.g mining houses) to the communities – mounting anger



# Dealing with social problems (Case study 2)

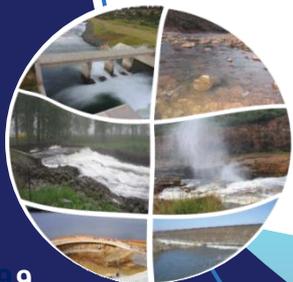
## Spring Grove Dam in Mooi River, Pietermaritzburg

### Affected people:

- Farm owners
- Farm workers residing at the farms

### Project challenges

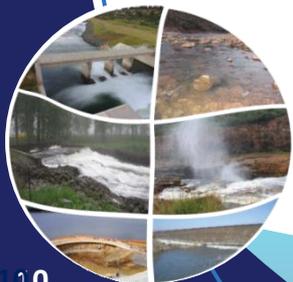
- Land Acquisition from farmers
- Relocation and resettlement of farm workers
- Loss of employment by some farm workers
- Exhumation and reburial of graves



# Interventions tools

## Stakeholder Engagements

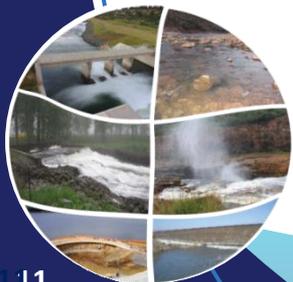
- Project stakeholders identified and profiled – database developed
- New and existing structures utilised for engagements
  - Traditional leadership forum
  - Political forum
  - Graves Committee/ Resettlement Working Groups (RWG)
  - People Liaison Committee
- Regular updates and/or consultation done timeously to the structures and TCTA management



# Interventions tools

## Social Monitoring – Construction phase

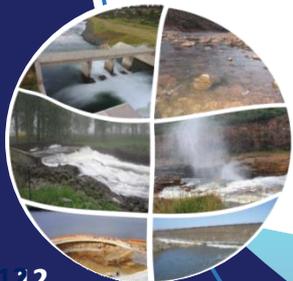
- Social team established – composition: TCTA, Consultant & Contractor representatives
- Consistent key messages communicated by the team – one communication point adopted
- Complaints register developed and issues addressed timeously
- Protests arose from issues related to: **job opportunities, properties damage, compensation related to land acquisition, cultural & religious beliefs**



# Intervention tools

## Relocation and Resettlement

- RWG facilitated consultation and compensation of the affected people
- Local authority and traditional leadership were involved
- Ten (10) families resettled at Olifants Project
- Thirty six (36) families resettled at Mooi River
- Hundred and Seven (107) graves were exhumed and reburied at Mooi River
- Thirty four (34) unfound graves were compensated monetary



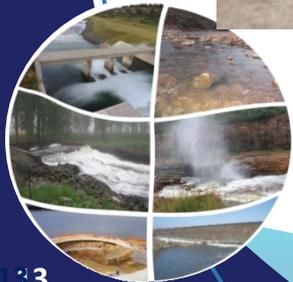
# Intervention tools

## Resettlement Houses

Before



After



# Intervention tools

## Community benefits

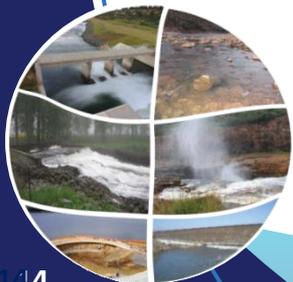
### A) Direct benefit

- Employment of local people and job opportunities creation
- Skills development and training
- Preferential procurement

### B) Extended benefits

Community development projects implemented:

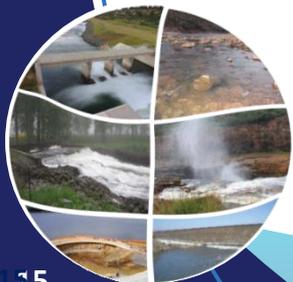
- Boreholes Project: alleviated water crisis within area
- Youth empowerment
  - Passport-to-Future Programme
  - Career Exhibition Programme



# Intervention tools

## “Passport to Future Programme”

- Aim to capacitate youth job-seekers with skills to improve their chances of finding work;
- 300 learners participate & 75% were women;
- Programme raised awareness for skills need;
- Attracted interest among potential employers ;
- Serves as a basis for further development of the youth.
- At the completion of the programme, 94 of the trained participants secured permanent jobs and 20 enrolled for learnerships

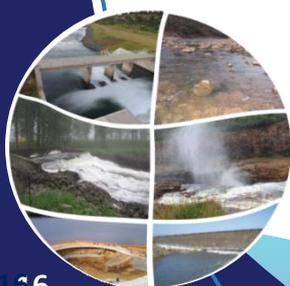


# Intervention tools

## Launching Passport to Future Programme



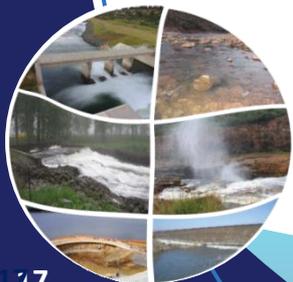
## Learners in classroom



# Intervention tools

## Career Exhibition Programme

- Grade 11 and 12 learners exposure to field of Science, Engineering and Environment Management
- Partnership with Dept. of Education, SAICE and Sci-Bono
- 2000 learners participated
- Awareness and interest to career opportunities for disadvantaged communities was created



# Intervention tools

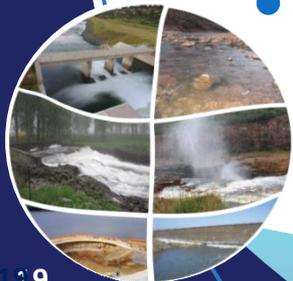
## Career Exhibition Programme



# Outcomes

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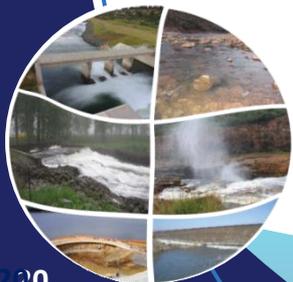
- Improved relationship with the community
- Good project reception
- Job opportunities in the water sector and other sectors
- Skills capacitation among local community members
- Reaching an amicable agreements towards compensation
- Reduced work stoppages
- Good progress on projects progress
- Organisational's good reputation



# Lessons Learned

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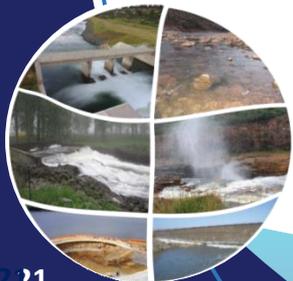
- Engage at all levels – understand the ground dynamics
- Building relationship and trust with the locals is paramount for the success of any project
- Understanding different cultures and customs is essential
- Consideration of socio economic development of local communities is key to sustainable development



# Conclusion

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Understanding community interests, needs and challenges enabled TCTA to overcome some hindrances to projects implementation and enabled the successful sustainable development.



# Thank you

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*Questions*

**Dr Thato Shale**  
**Social Specialist**  
[tshale@tcta.co.za](mailto:tshale@tcta.co.za)

