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## REPORT ON SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED INGULA BURIAL GROUNDS PROJECT.



Submitted to:

**ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD**

DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2010

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the Basic Assessment (BA) process has been undertaken for the proposed Ingula Burial Grounds project at Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme (IPSS), with specific focus on views about relocation of graves of the affected families belonging to the Sibeko and Hlongwane's as was agreed with Eskom. The assessment aimed at determining the social impacts (positive and negative) of the grave relocation undertaking on the current socio-cultural environment as well as proposing measures to mitigate, avoid or ameliorate negative socio-cultural impacts and enhance positive ones.

### **SCOPE OF WORK**

A Social Impact Assessment was conducted focused on the objectives listed below:

- To assess the potential socio-cultural impacts of the Ingula Burial Grounds project on affected families and identify measures to mitigate identified negative impacts and enhance positive ones.
- To provide opportunity to affected families to raise issues of concern that should be considered in the planning process of the Burial Grounds project; and
- To conduct a desktop review of available social data (including Statistics SA data, Quantec EasyData, documents provided by Zitholele and Integrated Development Plans prepared by both Thabo Mofutsanyane (2009/2010) and Phumelela Municipalities (2007/2008) respectively), and to use this data to compile a baseline socio-economic and socio-cultural profile in the study area. This baseline data has been attached hereto as Appendix A and is also cross - referenced in relevant sections of the report.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in this report includes the collection of primary data as well as a review of data and information from Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality 2009/2010 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), 2007 Community Survey (Quantec EasyData) as well as Phumelela Local Municipality IDP (2007/2008).

Quantitative and Qualitative techniques were used in order to capture the perceptions, preferences and concerns of affected families. Data was collected by means of observations during the site visits, general discussion during the meeting as well as the administration of an interview questionnaire to members / representatives of affected families.

## **BASELINE CONDITIONS**

When conceptualising a framework for the SIA, the proposed relocation of the graves of the affected families, the anticipated socio-cultural and environmental impacts are normally broad and not limited to one specific area or one specific group of people. For the component of the proposed project, affected families are located within the boundaries of Thabo Mofutsanyane District and Phumelela Local Municipalities in the Free State Province. The consideration of the district and local municipalities was done in order to contextualize the current socio – cultural characteristics of the affected families within these areas. The baseline information also provides background to enhance an understanding of affected families' views and concerns about the proposed Burial Grounds project. For example, the baseline indicates that 57% of the population in the municipality speaks isiZulu. The affected families informed the team that they were of isiZulu cultural background. This means that isiZulu cultural practices concerning graves relocation and reburial should be followed. For a thorough discussion of the baseline conditions, please refer to Appendix A of this report.

## **ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

The social impact assessment includes the process of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social impacts or consequences on the social environment (people). These impacts can either be positive or negative. Social assessments help to make decision makers understand the consequences of their decisions before any intervention (human activity or development) is implemented.

Social impacts not only need to be identified or measured, but also need to be managed in such a way that the positive externalities are enhanced and the negative ones minimized. In this project the anticipated social impacts are as follows:

## Positive impacts

The positive impacts identified during the SIA include the following:

The potential **institutional and empowerment impact** which relates to the ability of affected families to engage in the decision making processes. This engagement would enable them to have an impact on the way in which decisions that concern them are made. The institutional and empowerment impacts which were assessed are associated with the following:

- Removal of graves so that they are not flooded; and
- Understandable and open negotiation process.

**Table 1: Rating of identified positive social impacts associated with the proposed Burial Grounds project.**

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<i>Significance before enhancement</i>						
Positive	Removal of graves so that they are not flooded	HIGH	<sup>1</sup> Study area	<u>Short term</u>	It is going to happen	Definite
Positive	Understandable and open negotiation process	HIGH	Study area	<u>Short term</u>	It is going to happen	Definite
<i>Significance after enhancements</i>						
Positive	Identified positive social impacts	LOW	Proposed area	<u>Short term</u>	It is going to happen	Definite

## Negative impacts

Identified and assessed potential negative impacts embrace probable socio-cultural impacts which relate to changes or ways in which humans behave, interact and relate to each other and their environment and the belief and value systems which guide these interactions. The socio-cultural impacts that have been assessed include the following:

- Change in sense of place; and

<sup>1</sup> The impact will affect the study area not exceeding the boundary of the existing burial site.

- Exhumation and re-burial of remains.

**Table 2: Rating of identified negative social impacts associated with the proposed Burial Grounds project.**

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<b><i>Significance before mitigation</i></b>						
Negative	Change in sense of place	MODERATE	<i>Study area</i>	<u>Long term</u>	It's going to happen	Definite
Negative	Exhumation and re-burial of remains	HIGH	<i>Study area</i>	<u>Short term</u>	Could happen	Possible
Negative	Revival of sad funeral emotions.	MODERATE	<i>Study area</i>	<u>Short term</u>	It's going to happen	Definite
<b><i>Significance after mitigation</i></b>						
Positive	Identified negative social impacts	LOW	<i>Proposed area</i>	<u>Short term</u>	Could happen	Possible

## **FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS**

The key findings are that, there will be a number of significant social impacts to the families in the primary affected area. The most notable negative impacts are those associated with sense of place and the process of exhumation and re-burial of remains of the family members of the affected families which is associated with the revival of sad funeral emotions. On the other hand the positive impacts identified are the removal of graves so that they are not flooded and that the negotiation process for the grave exhumation and reburial is open and agreed by all.

The nature of the identified social impacts is that they are not complicated or impossible to mitigate against, as they are based on the individual perceptions or interpretations of the socio – cultural environment. It is therefore possible to identify viable mitigations for the negative impacts that have been identified in this SIA. One of the most effective forms of mitigation will therefore be to ensure that, as far as possible, cultural sensitivities around exhumation and re-burial of remains are considered. This will be achieved if open and sincere negotiation process which has been initiated by Eskom is completed swiftly and amicable consensus is achieved with the affected families.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of the SIA for the Burial Grounds project, the identified negative impacts associated with this project can be effectively mitigated and the following recommendations are put forward for consideration:

- That the negotiation process with affected families continues as initiated, be finalized and that the process is fair and transparent so that all parties negotiate in good faith for the benefit of the Burial Grounds project.
- That the negotiation process should consider cultural sensitivities in dealing with exhumation and re-burial of remains of the affected families.
- That Eskom should use Zulu speaking resources for interpretation during negotiations of the grave relocation process to prevent possible misunderstandings. (Eskom already uses skilled personnel to eliminate language barriers during negotiations)
- That Eskom should carry financial requirements for exhumation and re-burial of the remains and this should include appointment of credible and appropriate companies for grave relocation as per the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) requirements.
- That the views of affected families, mitigation and enhancement measures included in this report be considered to reduce the effect of negative impacts on affected families and maximize the effect of positive impacts on them and on the project in general.

## **REQUEST FROM RELATIVES**

The relatives of the deceased have indicated their preference for Site Alternative 2 as their preferred site as it reminds them of the current location of the graves (sense of place) and it is also the easiest to access. Their second preference is Site Alternative 3 followed by Site Alternative 1.

## **CONCLUSION**

The proposed Burial Grounds project, poses several potential positive and negative social impacts. However, in weighing both impacts, it can be concluded that the grave relocation process in general, has no fatal flaws. This is however, based on the condition that recommendations and proposed mitigating factors that have been identified and discussed in this document, are considered.

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- Appendix B Socio – cultural characteristics of affected families
- Appendix C Questionnaire: Socio– economic characteristics of the affected families
- Appendix D Questionnaire: Grave survey

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the Basic Assessment (BA) process was undertaken for the proposed Ingula Burial Grounds project, with specific focus on the views about relocation of graves belonging to the Sibeko and Hlongwane families. The proposed Burial Grounds project falls within ward 5 of the Phumelela Local Municipality. The assessment aimed at determining the socio-cultural impacts of the grave relocation process in relation to the current cultural environment. The assessment also identified areas in which the existing body of data does not provide adequate information on current socio-cultural conditions.

The SIA will further identify and propose measures to mitigate avoid or ameliorate negative socio-cultural impacts and enhance positive ones.

## **2 SCOPE OF WORK**

The scope of work for the SIA is as follows:

- To assess the potential socio-cultural impacts of the Ingula Burial Grounds project on affected families and identify measures to mitigate identified negative impacts and enhance positive ones; and
- To provide opportunity to affected families to raise issues of concern that should be considered in the planning process of the Burial Grounds project;
- To identify the most preferred site alternative; and
- To conduct a desktop review of available baseline socio-economic conditions of the district and local municipalities in order to contextualize the current socio – cultural characteristics of the affected families within these areas. The baseline information also provides an understanding of affected families' views and concerns about the proposed Burial Grounds project. conditions data

## **3 MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY**

The assessment will be used to capture the views of affected families and the extent of the impacts of the Burial Grounds project on their social well-being with respect to the

graves. The assessment will further present the affected families with the opportunity to suggest and propose mitigations for negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts associated with the removal of graves and re-burial process of the remains of their family members.

The assessment will additionally provide anticipated changes in the current social status of the affected families that will result from the proposed grave relocation undertaking. Equally important, the assessment will present an opportunity to consider values regarding cultural procedures (with specific reference to the Zulu culture) to be considered into the decision-making process and execution of the grave relocation exercise..

Finally, the assessment of the baseline (Appendix A) and social characteristics of the affected families (Appendix B) will form the basis for or inform the analysis of the views and the evaluation of impacts for the proposed Burial Grounds project on the affected families' social status from a social perspective.

#### **4 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in this report includes the collection of primary data as well as a review of data from Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality 2009/2010 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), 2007 Community Survey (Quantec EasyData) and the Phumelela Local Municipality IDP (2007/2008). The methodology was based on quantitative and qualitative techniques, to capture the perceptions, preferences and concerns of the affected families, as well as to collect data on the current socio-economic and socio-cultural profile in the surrounding areas where the affected families are located.

The approach included the collection of primary data as well as a review of data and information from other sources to gather secondary data. Data was collected by means of observations during the site visits, general discussions during the meeting as well as the administration of the interview questionnaires to the members / representatives of the affected families.

The components of the methodology included:

- Site visits and observation;
- Telephonic communication with affected families;
- One-on-one – discussion with affected families members;
- General open meeting with the affected families;
- Completion of interview questionnaires by the head of family or representative; and
- Reviewing other documentation e.g. Thabo Mofutsanyane Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plan and other documents provided by Zitholele.

#### **4.1 Site visits and observation**

Site visits and observations were undertaken as follows:

- 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010 – a site visit with Eskom officials and other technical specialists working on the project. The site visit was aimed to achieve the following:
  - familiarize specialists with proposed Eskom sites identified as possible burial grounds for the re-burial of remains of the deceased members of the affected families; and
  - to provide specialists with a brief background of the project.
- 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2010 – to survey the graves that must ultimately be relocated and undertake a short meeting with affected families as well as administer questionnaires to them.
- 02<sup>nd</sup> May 2010 – another visit with an Eskom official, Ms Patience Selepe to provide affected families with information on the three identified burial sites by Eskom as well as administer burial sites survey questionnaire.
- 9<sup>th</sup> May 2010 – the final site visit with Eskom officials and other EIA specialist to take all the members of the affected families, including the family representatives to the identified and assessed burial sites so that they could make their final choice of the most preferred burial site. Furthermore, through the visit, the SIA team aimed to administer the last part of the burial sites survey questionnaire to the affected family. It is important to note that the affected families requested that all members who were available during the meeting of 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2010 also be invited to view the sites in order to avoid any potential misunderstandings regarding the choice of the preferred burial sites.

## **4.2 Telephonic communication with affected families**

The aim of the telephonic interviews was to gain an understanding of the affected families' awareness regarding the proposed Burial Grounds project and to gauge the significance of potential socio - cultural impacts. Furthermore, the interviews were aimed at setting a meeting with all affected families members.

The telephonic interviews were conducted with the following family members:

- Mr. Hlongwane (Head of Hlongwane family) - (Interview date 13<sup>th</sup> March 2010);
- Mrs. Shabalala (Daughter of Mrs. Sibeko) - (Interview date 13<sup>th</sup> March 2010);
- Mrs. Sibeko (Head of Sibeko family) - (Interview date 13<sup>th</sup> March 2010).

## **4.3 Meeting with affected family members**

The meeting was held on 22 March 2010 where the graves are currently located. The meeting provided the affected family members with the purpose of the assessment, as well as mention to them the sites identified by Eskom as potential burial sites that were being assessed for the relocation of the graves of the remains of their family members. It was further geared towards surveying the graves and gaining insight into families' perspectives on potential socio- cultural impacts of the proposed Burial Grounds project. Finally, the meeting sought to understand their opinions and their cultural processes regarding exhumation and re-burial of the remains of their deceased family members. The meeting was attended by eleven people constituted as follows:

- five members representing Sibeko family;
- five members representing Hlongwane family; and
- one member representing Shabalala family.



**Figure 1: Members of the three families at the meeting.**

The family heads or representatives took part in the assessment survey by providing responses for the completion of the survey questionnaires.

#### **4.4 Interview questionnaire for affected families**

The socio – cultural survey questionnaires comprising of closed and open ended questions specific for the project were prepared, administered and responses were provided by the identified heads or representatives of affected families on 22<sup>nd</sup> March and 02<sup>nd</sup> May 2010, respectively. The last part of the second questionnaire was completed on the 9<sup>th</sup> May 2010 after the site visit by the members of the affected families. The questionnaires (Appendices C & D) aimed to achieve the following:

- Assess the families' socio – cultural characteristics;
- Obtain first-hand information on their cultural processes, proposals and views regarding the proposed Burial Ground's project (relocation of the graves and reburial of the remains);
- Obtain their views on the most preferred burial site from those identified by Eskom and assessed through the basic assessment (BA) for the reburial of their family members; and

- Receive any other relevant comments that may assist the study.

#### 4.5 Data collection

The data analysed in this report was collected as follows:

- 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2010: A survey of the graves and semi structured interviews of the affected families about their views regarding the grave relocation process. During the interviews, photographs of family members were taken.



**Figure 2: Head of the Sibeko family being assisted by the SIA team member to respond to the questionnaire (22 March 2010)**

- 02<sup>nd</sup> May 2010: A second round of interviews on the views of affected families on the preferred burial sites identified by Eskom, on the basis of the relevant sections of the BA report.
- 09<sup>th</sup> May 2010: Completion of the second round of interviews of the affected families, which was based on the responses after the site visit which was undertaken to the proposed burial sites.





**Figure 3: Affected family members taking part in the completion of the grave survey questionnaire. (9 May 2010)**

This data collection exercise was intended to supplement information that was already obtained from the secondary sources considered for the project, etc. Copies of the affected family interview questionnaires are attached as **Appendices C and D** respectively in this report.

#### **4.5.1 Data analysis**

Data collected during the survey was subjected to analysis to compile descriptive qualitative and quantitative data. The results of the analysis are summarized in the sections below.

#### **4.6 Review of other documents**

Other documents that were reviewed to obtain baseline information on the study area and to assess potential socio-cultural impacts included:

- Census 2001 population statistics (obtained from the website of the Municipal Demarcation Board): [www.demarcation.org.za](http://www.demarcation.org.za)
- Quantec EasyData ( for updated Municipal statistics: [www.quantec.co.za](http://www.quantec.co.za)):

- Statistics South Africa. (2007). *Community Survey 2007: Municipal Data on Family Services*. Retrieved August 17, 2009, from <http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/Report-03-01-21/Report-03-01-212007.pdf>;
- Thabo Mofutsanyane Draft Integrated Development Plan: 2008/2009; and
- Phumelela Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan: 2007/2008.

#### **4.7 Projection of impacts**

After acquiring a preliminary understanding of the proposed Burial Grounds project and baseline conditions, the potential impacts of the project were identified by means of professional judgement, assessment matrix provided by Zitholele and prior experience from similar projects. Impacts identified were assessed as being either *positive* or *negative*.

#### **4.8 Rating of impacts**

Potential social impacts have been identified by superimposing the description of the project activities on the baseline socio-cultural outline compiled during the qualitative process of the study. Each identified impact has been rated according to the significance with which it is likely to occur. The impact assessment methodology made provision for the assessment of impacts against the following criteria:

- Overall significance;
- Spatial scale;
- Temporal scale;
- Probability; and
- Degree of certainty.

##### **4.8.1 Qualitative descriptors**

The combined qualitative and quantitative methodology of assessment has been used to describe impacts of each of the assessment identified criteria.

To allow for impacts to be described in a quantitative manner in addition to the qualitative description provided, a rating scale of between 1 and 5 was used for each of

the assessment criteria. Therefore, the total value of the impact risk has been calculated to express the sum of significance, spatial and temporal scales, multiplied by the probability.

The tables below show a summary of each of the qualitative descriptors along the equivalent qualitative rating scale for each of the criteria. In the quantitative assessment, the ranking matrix below has been used to qualify and rank anticipated impacts and their significance from the criteria considered for socio – cultural aspects.

**Table 3: Quantitative rating and equivalent descriptors for the impact assessment criteria**

Rating	Significance	Extent scale	Temporal scale
1	VERY LOW	<i>Isolated area/ proposed area</i>	<u>Incidental</u>
2	LOW	<i>Study site</i>	<u>Short – term</u>
3	MODERATE	<i>Local</i>	<u>Medium – term</u>
4	HIGH	<i>Regional / provincial</i>	<u>Long – term</u>
5	VERY HIGH	<i>Global / national</i>	<u>Permanent</u>

**Table 4: Description of the significance rating scale**

Rating	Description
5 VERY HIGH	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur. In the case of adverse impacts: there is no possible mitigation and/or remedial activity which could offset the impact. In the case of beneficial impacts, there is no real alternative to achieving this benefit.
4 HIGH	Impact is of substantial order within the bounds of impacts, which could occur. In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and/or remedial activity is feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are feasible but they are more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.

3	MODERATE	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts, which might take effect within the bounds of those which could occur. In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and/or remedial activity are both feasible and fairly easily possible. In the case of beneficial impacts: other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost, effort, etc.
2	LOW	Impact is of a low order and therefore likely to have little real effect. In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and/or remedial activity is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. In the case of beneficial impacts, alternative means for achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time consuming, or some combination of these.
1	VERY LOW	Impact is negligible within the bounds of impacts which could occur. In the case of adverse impacts, almost no mitigation and/or remedial activity is needed, and any minor steps which might be needed are easy, cheap, and simple. In the case of beneficial impacts, alternative means are almost all likely to be better, in one or a number of ways, than this means of achieving the benefit. Three additional categories must also be used where relevant. They are in addition to the category represented on the scale, and if used, will replace the scale.
0	NO IMPACT	There is no impact at all – not even a very low impact on a party or system.

**Table 5: Description of the spatial rating scale**

Rating		Description
5	Global / National	The maximum extent of any impact
4	Regional / Provincial	The spatial scale is moderate within the bounds of impacts possible, and will be felt at a regional scale (District Municipality to Provincial level)
3	Local	The impact will affect an area up to 5 km from the proposed burial site.
2	Study area	The impact will affect the area not exceeding the

		boundary of the proposed burial site.
1	Isolated sites / proposed sites	The impact will affect an area no bigger than the site.

**Table 6: Description of the temporal rating scale**

Rating		Description
1	Incidental	The impact will; be limited to isolated incidences that are expected to occur very sporadically.
2	Short – term	The social impact identified will operate for the duration of the construction phase or a period of less than 5 years whichever is the greater.
3	Medium – term	The social impact identified will operate for the duration of life of the graves.
4	Long – term	The social impact identified will operate beyond the life of the grave relocation.
5	Permanent	The social impact will be permanent.

**Table 7: Description of the degree of probability of an impact accruing**

Rating	Description
1	Practically impossible
2	Unlikely
3	Could happen
4	Very likely
5	It's going to happen / has occurred

**Table 8: Description of the degree of certainty rating scale**

Rating	Description
Definite	More than 90% sure of a particular fact.
Probable	Between 70 and 90% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
Possible	Between 40 and 70 % sure of the particular fact, or of that likelihood of an

	impact occurring.
Unsure	Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring.
Can't know	It is believed that an assessment is not possible even with additional research.

The impact risk is classified according to 5 classes as illustrated in the table below:

**Table 9: Impact Risk Classes.**

Rating	Impact Class	Description
0.1 – 1.0	1	Very low
1.1 – 2.0	2	Low
2.1 – 3.0	3	Moderate
3.1 – 4.0	4	High
4.1 – 5.0	5	Very high

#### **4.9 Identifying mitigations and enhancement measures**

This component of the study involved the development of recommendations regarding mitigations (in the case of negative impacts) or enhancement (in the case of positive impacts) measures. These measures are aimed at reducing adverse social impacts, either by modifying the planned process of re-burial, or else by implementing measures to buffer or compensate for impacts, or to enhance the effect of beneficial social impacts by implementing measures to supplement or streamline the impact.

#### **4.10 Assumptions and limitations**

The study is subject to the following limitations:

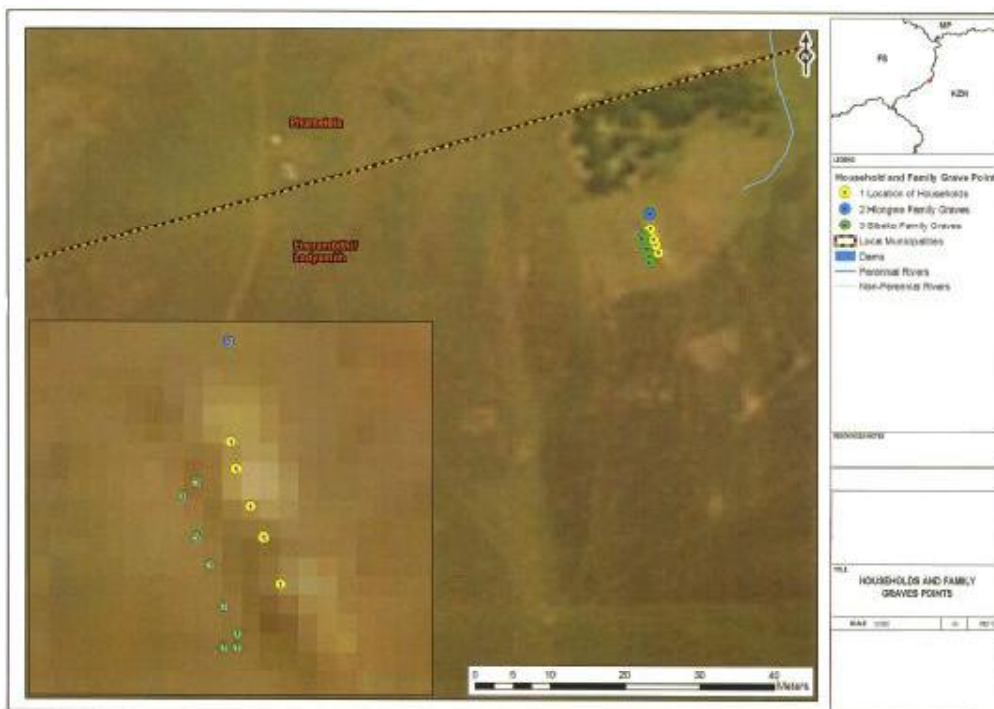
- The primary assumption underpinning this study is that all information received from Zitholele and regarding other specialist studies, was correct and valid at the time of the study. In this regard, the SIA team is confident that the social and socio-cultural environment has been adequately assessed and that the findings presented in this report provide an accurate reflection of the *status quo* and future projections of the

potential social impacts associated with the proposed Burial Grounds on the cultural environment.

- Social profile of the study area is based partly on data collected during the 2001 Census, 2007 Community survey as well as Quantec EasyData. In some instances, the social characteristics of an area might have changed significantly. The figures presented in the social profile should therefore be regarded as indicative rather than a completely accurate reflection of current conditions.
- The survey reported herein was based on directly affected families in terms of Burial Grounds project (relocation of graves and reburial of the remains of the deceased members of the Sibeko and Hlongwane families) only as per the terms of reference and their contact details (details as provided by the Eskom official (Ms Patience Selepe)). Nthalepa will not be held responsible for new and/or different information that may come to light about additional graves should such be the case.

## 5 DIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES

**Chart 1: Map representing location of graves to be relocated belonging to Hlongwane and Sibeko families in relation to the Shabalala's house.**



The above chart 1 provides a location of the graves of the Hlongwane and Sibeko families in relation to Shabalala's house. Shabalala is only mentioned in this instance because the three graves belonging to the Sibeko family are underneath his house (meaning that the house was build on top of the graves) and eight graves are behind his house. Hlongwane's graves are on the left side near Shabala's house.

The social characteristics of the affected families were obtained (refer to Appendix B) so as to consider them against the backdrop of the baseline in order to understand their views and proposals. It should be noted that an understanding of the affected families' views enhances the social impact assessment.

#### **5.1 SUMMARY OF THE VIEWS OF THE DIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES AND THE SOCIO - CULTURAL IMPACTS**

Assessing socio-cultural impacts requires both quantitative and qualitative measurements of the impact of a proposed Burial Grounds project. Also of importance, are the views and proposals of affected families presented in this report for consideration during the decision making process by Eskom. Assessing affected families' views and perceptions about the proposed grave relocation project requires the use of methods capable of revealing often complex and unpredictable affected families' values.

The section provides a summary of assessment of the socio- cultural characteristics of the affected families, namely the Sibekos and Hlongwanes, as well as their views and proposals about the proposed Burial Grounds project. Furthermore, the section looks at the process as understood and required by families for exhumation and re-burial of the remains of their deceased family members.



### 5.1.1 Hlongwane Family



**Figure 4: The Hlongwane family members standing in front of the graves of their deceased family members.**

The Hlongwane family indicated that they were of Zulu culture and Christians from 12<sup>th</sup> Apostolic church. The family comprises of the mother, Mrs Agnes Hlongwane, who is the head of the family and five sons and one daughter. They are currently residing at Zaaifontein farm. They have three family graves next to Shabalala's house and they were not aware of any other graves nearby except for those belonging to the Sibeko family nearby. The graves belong to the following family members:

- Michael Hlongwane, born 1957, buried 1967;
- Dokotela Hlongwane, born 1957, died 1967,
- Nombuso Hlongwane, born 1972, died 1977,

The Hlongwane family further indicated that they visited the graves once a month to clean them, talk to their ancestors, communicate problems and to ask for healing from ancestors. They also pointed out that they did not have problems with the process of relocating the graves of their family members. However, they indicated that the re-burial would be an emotional process as a result of sadness associated with funerals and that

the peace of the ancestors will be disturbed and hence they indicated that the cultural rituals for grave relocation should be completed in full, otherwise the ancestors would not rest in peace.

From the survey undertaken, **with respect to the three identified burial sites by Eskom**, the Hlongwane family chose none of the burial sites but, instead indicated that they preferred Zaaifontein (which was not among the identified Eskom farms for relocating the graves to). The reasons for their choice were that they currently resided at Zaaifontein and that there was enough burial space to re-bury the remains of the three family members and other family members when they die. To this end the Hlongwane family indicated that their deceased would not be buried at the cemetery.

With regards to **cultural requirements for exhumation and re-burial of the remains**, they provided the following information:

- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person - to announce relocation of the remains to the ancestors;
- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person – to be used as a ritual to welcome the remains at their new burial site;
- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person – to be used for re-burial ceremony (funeral service); and
- 1 goat per deceased person – to be used for cleansing purpose after the re-burial ceremony.

Thus, the Hlongwane family requested a total of 9 cows and 12 goats for the exhumation and reburial process – which is calculated on the three (3) deceased people.

Other finer details of the cultural requirements including traditional items required for the coffins, tents, chairs, traditional beer and groceries, will be captured on a list to be submitted by the representative of the family to Eskom.

In relation to **concerns and problems foreseen regarding re-burial process**, the Hlongwane family indicated that the road conditions to their preferred burial site at Zaaifontein was bad and as such undertakers and mourners could find it difficult to access the site. Secondly, they did not have people to dig the graves and lastly they did not have access to fresh drinking water and toilet facilities.

With regards to solutions to their identified problems and concerns raised above, they indicated that Eskom should provide the following:

- Special earth moving equipment and operators to repair the roads and dig the graves;
- Jojo water tanks and portable toilets to be used for the reburial ceremony.

With regards to **identification of new graves**, they requested tombstones to be erected per grave for all the three graves that are to be relocated.



**Figure 5: Fence surrounding graves of the three deceased Hlongwane family members.**

The Hlongwane family finally indicated that they believe that Eskom would carry all the costs for the relocation and reburial process of their family remains. They further added that once all negotiations are finalised, Eskom should present them with all their cultural requirements at one go (they do not expect to be presented with the listed requirements in piecemeal) and the date for the relocation so that they can have this process finalised and closed successfully.

### 5.1.2 Sibeko family



**Figure 6: Sibeko family members standing in front of their graveyard.**

The Sibeko family indicated that they were of Zulu culture and that they were Christians of the Presbyterian Church. The parents have passed away leaving behind five daughters and three sons. Six members are currently residing around Ladysmith: Peacetown and Redkier, about 7 km towards Colenso. One family member resides at Matiwanoskop and the other member in Johannesburg. They have eleven family graves that must be relocated. The following eight family graves are behind Shabalala's house:

- Khisimuse Sibeko - died 1985,

- Evelynna Sibeko - died 1972,
- Babilone Sibeko - died 1990,
- Abram Mdela - died 1975,
- Thembi Sibeko – Birth 8/4/1977, died 5/2/1978,
- John Chitha – Birth 5/2/1937, died 7/9/1996,
- Busisiwe Selina Sibeko – Born 15/5/1977, died 20/12/1977,
- Fikile Sibeko – Born 1980, died 1980,



**Figure 7: Graveyard where eight Sibeko family members have been buried.**



**Figure 8: Some of the graves of the deceased Sibeko family members.**



**Figure 9: More of the graves of the Sibeko family members.**

The following three family graves are underneath Shabalala's house:

- Girly Sibeko – Birth 11/6/1973, died 11/6/1973,
- Belina Sibeko – Born 2/10/1975, died 2/10/1975,
- Thabang Sibeko - Bom 23/6/2003, died 23/8/2003,



**Figure 10: Shabalala's house, under which three of the Sibeko's family members are buried**

From the survey undertaken, Ms Alexinah Sibeko indicated that she wanted her daughter, Fikile Sibeko (one of the eleven deceased) to be buried at Matiwanoskop, where she currently resides and where her husband, the father to Fikile is buried.

In relation to the most preferred burial site, the Sibeko family indicated that from those burial sites identified by Eskom, their **most preferred burial site (first choice) for re-burial of the remains of family members was site 2 – Bronsbury**, south west of site 1.

The description of Site 2: Bronsbury is as follows:

This site is located on an old grazed field that was part of a commercial cattle farm. The grassland is in good condition. There is an existing provincial dirt (gravel) road that provides access to the site. The site is relatively flat with good conditions for the establishment of a burial ground. There is also no existing infrastructure or settlements that will be impacted by the burial ground in this area. There is a couple of blue gum to the north of the site.

The motivation for this preference was informed by the following reasons:

- Their most preferred burial site is near to the provincial road and as such they would be able to access the graves very easily; and

- The site had similar biophysical characteristics as the existing burial site and as such they could easily relate to the site (it would assist in retaining memories of the previous burial site).

Their next preferred burial (second choice) site was site 6. The description of site 6 is that it is located on the eastern edge of the farm Wilge River 319, immediately adjacent to the provincial road. The terrain is slightly sloping towards the unnamed stream to the north of the site. This site is suitable for use as a burial ground as the soils are deep enough and not rocky.

The motivation for this preference was informed by the following reasons:

- The preferred burial site is near to the provincial road and as such they would be able to access the graves very easily;



**Figure 11: The discussions by family members during the burial site selection site visit.**

The family would provide a list of cultural requirements and groceries to the Eskom officials. The other requirements provided included the following items:

- 2 goats (a male and a female) to be used during announcement or talking to all the 11 deceased Sibeko family members about the relocation of their graves to the new burial site.



- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person - to be used as a ritual for the actual exhumation of the graves;
- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person – to be used for the re-burial ceremony;
- 1 cow and 1 goat per deceased person – to be used the unveiling of the graves at the new burial site.

The total number of animals requested by the Sibeko family (cows and goats) will add up to 33 cows and 35 goats – due to the 11 deceased members.

In addition, the Sibeko family requested that one Sibeko family member be allowed to live near the burial site in order to guard the graves. They indicated that they had a similar practice where Shabalala had a house near the current graves. To this effect they request a house be put up for the family member who will be guarding the graves at Eskom's cost. They also requested that the burial site must be fenced off and must have a gate and a key. They proposed that a family living the grave site or near the area must be given one key and the other be kept at Eskom's offices to ease the process of access to the graves, as access has to be controlled.

It was also requested that Eskom officials should be accessible to provide the key to family members when they visit the graves. However, the family members will inform Eskom timeously of the intended visit to the graves or alternatively if by some reason they cannot reach Eskom offices by telephone (e.g. no responses to their calls) for pre-arrangements, they wish that they be allowed to report to the office and proceed to the graves – to this end the families asked for a specific and accessible office to be responsible for these arrangements.

In relation, the identification of the new graves, the family requested that Eskom erect tombstones for each of the deceased. The tombstone should have name of the deceased, date of birth, date of death and date of burial.

The family would like to be given the date of the reburial process well in advance so that they can prepare themselves accordingly. They further added that they would like the reburial process is done quietly and the ceremony would be conducted thereafter at the place of their choice.

## **6 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS (NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE), PROPOSED MITIGATION AS WELL AS IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION**

A social impact assessment (SIA), as defined by the International Association for Impact Assessors (2003), is the process followed to assess the social impacts of planned developments and to develop strategies for monitoring and managing those impacts. The goal of SIAs is to bring about a more ecologically, socio-culturally and economically sustainable and equitable environment. Thus, by identifying impacts in advance:

- Better decisions can be made about which developments should proceed and how they should be implemented.
- Mitigation measures can be identified to minimise negative impacts and maximise benefits associated with the development.

The following section discusses the various probable impacts (both negative and positive) that could be expected with regards to the Burial Grounds Project. The identified socio – cultural impacts were assessed as follows:

- Determined significance of the impact before mitigation;
- Determined significance of the impact after mitigation;
- Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures; and
- Proposed recommendations.

The assessment and evaluation of the negative and positive impacts and risks, as well as potential mitigation where possible, is summarized below.

### **6.1 Potential positive impacts**

The identified positive impacts have been classified under institutional and empowerment category. This category relates to the ability of affected families to engage in the decision making processes to such an extent that they have an impact on the way

in which decisions are made that would concern them. The institutional and empowerment impacts which were assessed are associated with the following:

- Removal of graves so that they are not flooded; and
- Understandable and open negotiation process as initiated and to be completed by Eskom.

### 6.1.1 Removal of graves so that they are not flooded

The social resettlement assessment<sup>2</sup> undertaken for this project identified amongst others, graves in the footprint of the upper dam that were likely to be affected by flooding. Eskom has since purchased 8000 ha of land in order to expedite the removal of graves of the affected families. To this end, the grave relocation process is anticipated to benefit affected families to a great deal in evading flooding to their graves which may demolish them. Furthermore, through the grave relocation process Eskom also sought to prevent any possible damage to cultural connection that affected families may have with the graves. Lastly, affected families were given the opportunity to choose their preferred site for re-burial of the remains of their deceased family members from the burial sites identified by Eskom.

As per table 10 below, the impact has a high significance to the entire project before enhancement, is definite, will be long term and will be confined to the study area. However, the significance of the impact will be low, if the affected families' preferred choice of sites, related views and proposals, as well as the cultural practices that are associated with grave relocation and re-burial are considered in the decision making process to implement this project.

Figure 12: Removal of graves.

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<i>Significance before enhancement</i>						
Positive	Removal of graves	HIGH	Study area	Short term	It is going to happen	Definite
<i>Significance after enhancement</i>						
Positive	Removal of graves	LOW	Proposed area	Long term	It is going to happen	Definite

<sup>2</sup> Accessed from Background Information Document (BID) prepared by Zitholele Consulting for public information: March 2010

### 6.1.2. Understandable and open negotiation process

A proper negotiation process is important for the success of the grave relocation process. This process has been initiated by Eskom, is ongoing and should be completed. This impact is positive because Eskom initiated the negotiation process leading to the affected families showing willingness to engage with regards to relocation of graves as well as given an opportunity to choose the preferred burial site from those identified by Eskom. This is evident as the affected families agreed in principle to the process of exhumation of their family members' remains. The negotiation process is anticipated to continue, taking into consideration factors such as cultural rituals, traditional beliefs, as well as views of and proposals of the affected families.

As per table 11 below, the significance of the impact is high because it is upon the negotiation process that the success of the project will be based. However, after enhancement, the significance will be low because the negotiation process would have led to the accomplishment of the project goals. The scale will be long term as affected families (except for the families who preferred other sites not identified by Eskom) will still be required to have contact with Eskom officials when visiting the graves.

In order to enhance the project, it is anticipated that the negotiation will be fair, inclusive and conducted in a transparent manner. A breakdown in negotiation process could delay the delivery of the proposed relocation of graves.

Figure 13: Negotiation process.

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<b><i>Significance before mitigation</i></b>						
Positive	Negotiation process	HIGH	<i>Study area</i>	<u>Long term</u>	It is going to happen	Definite
<b><i>Significance after mitigation</i></b>						
Positive	Negotiation process	LOW	<i>Proposed area</i>	<u>Long term</u>	It is going to happen	Possible

## 6.2 Potential negative socio-cultural impacts

Identified and assessed potential **negative impacts** embrace probable socio-cultural impacts which relate to changes or ways in which humans behave, interact and relate to each other and their environment and the belief and value systems which guide these interactions. The socio-cultural impacts that have been assessed include the following:

- Change in sense of place; and
- Exhumation and re-burial of remains.

### 6.2.1 Change in sense of place (relocation of graves from current to the proposed site)

A change in sense of place is regarded as a component of 'cultural identity' and is also viewed as an intensely personal response to the environment, social and natural, which the individual experiences in daily life, and at a broader level it can be the individual's perception of the whole area.

The essential character and spirit of an area is normally associated with the feelings, emotions, visual character of the surrounds and attachments to a locality which may be articulated in histories, or may become part of their memory. The affected families are no exception to this norm. The attachment to the current burial site exists and will be there for a while as the affected families will be going through a process of moving from the known to the unknown, which is always associated with fear.

Figure 14: Rating of change in sense of place

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<i>Significance before mitigation</i>						
Negative	Change in sense of place	MODERATE	<i>Study area</i>	<u>Long term</u>	It's going to happen	Definite
<i>Significance after mitigation</i>						
Positive	Change in sense of place	LOW	<i>Proposed area</i>	<u>Long term</u>	It's going to happen	Possible

As per table 12 above, the change in a sense of place is interpreted as negative, with a moderate significance, because some of the conditions that the affected families valued most may change. It is definite, has a long term effect and real but not substantial in relation to other impacts. This is because the family must now learn how to adapt to the new burial site and such adaptation to change might take longer.

However, after mitigation, the impact is rated positive and the significance is low. This is because once graves have been relocated and affected families continue to have access to the grave, the level of attachment to the past place will diminish thus bringing the affection to the new place, especially if the new burial site is their most preferred choice.

#### **Mitigation associated with impacts to sense of place**

The grave relocation process has to be seamless in order to circumvent conflicts that may arise and lead to unhappiness to the affected families. These conflicts may create negative attitude and make affected families to have negative views towards the new proposed grave sites. The affected families have been given the opportunity to visit the three farms identified by the project and the three sites identified by the EIA consultants. This is anticipated to enhance the visual impact as affected families obtain the opportunity to see and assess the proposed burial sites and decide on their most preferred site.

#### **6.2.2 Exhumation and re-burial of remains.**

The process of exhumation and re-burial of remains is negative in an emotional sense and normally not a pleasant process for affected families. In most cases, family members who insist on observing the exhumation activity end up relieving those moments during when the funeral was undertaken. The sight of the remains tends to disturb them irrespective on the age of the grave. Culturally, as indicated by the families during the survey, this process disturbs the peace of the ancestors hence the request for animals to perform certain appropriate rituals.

The impact is negative, has a high significance, it is definite and it is going to happen. However, the scale is short term as this is anticipated to be a 'once off' process as indicated in Table 13 below.

However, after the mitigation, the impact is rated positive and significance low with the anticipation that the mitigations proposed below will be considered.

Figure 15: Rating of exhumation and re-burial of remains.

Type of impact	Description of impact	Significance	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Degree of probability	Degree of certainty
<i>Significance before mitigation</i>						
Negative	Exhumation and re-burial of remains	HIGH	Study area	Short term	It's going to happen	Definite
<i>Significance after mitigation</i>						
Positive	Exhumation and re-burial of remains	LOW	Proposed area	Short term	It's going to happen	Definite

#### Mitigation associated with exhumation and re-burial of remains

The following mitigations are proposed:

- Consideration of traditional rituals as requested by affected families with grave relocation process;
- Continued and finalization of negotiation in an amicable open, fair and transparent way; and in a manner where all parties are able to express their thoughts without apprehension.

## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the SIA for the Burial Grounds project, the identified potential negative impacts associated with the proposed burial grounds project can be effectively mitigated and the following recommendations are put forward for consideration:

- Negotiation process with affected families will continue and be finalized successfully considering cultural sensitivities;
- Eskom will consider a zulu speaking resources for interpretation during meetings as well as grave relocation process in its entirety.

- Eskom will carry financial requirements for exhumation and re-burial of the remains and this will include appointment of credible and appropriate companies for grave relocation as per the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) requirements.
- That the mitigation and enhancement measures included in this report be considered to decrease the effect of negative impacts on affected families and maximize the effect of positive impacts on them and on the project in general.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

The proposed Burial Grounds project, poses several potential positive and negative social impacts. However, in weighing both impacts, it can be concluded that the grave relocation process in general, has no fatal flaws. This is however, based on the condition that recommendations and proposed mitigating factors that have been identified and discussed in this document, are considered.

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LT/Review /TM 2010/05/11- Final SIA Report.

**APPENDIX A: PARTS A &B**

**INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE BASED ON SOCIO – ECONOMIC  
BASELINE OF THE REGION (PART A) AND THE SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AFFECTED FAMILYS  
WITH REGARDS TO THE GRAVE RELOCATION PROCESS  
(PART B)**

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## BASELINE SOCIO - ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE REGION - ESKOM'S PROPOSED BURIAL GROUNDS PROJECT.

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# 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE REGION

The study area is located in The Free State Province and the site falls within ward 5 of Phumelela Local Municipality, one of the six municipalities of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality. The geographical area of ward 5 is 3031.227 square kilometres. The aim of this section is to contextualize the study by developing a socio-demographic profile that captures the relevant characteristics of the municipality as well as those of Municipal Ward 5 - within which the project will be located. It also presents the results of the socio – economic survey that was undertaken as part of the assessment.

## 1.1 Regional profile

This section focuses on the socio-demographic characteristics of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality, Phumelela Local Municipality as a whole, while the subsequent section focuses specifically on Ward 5.

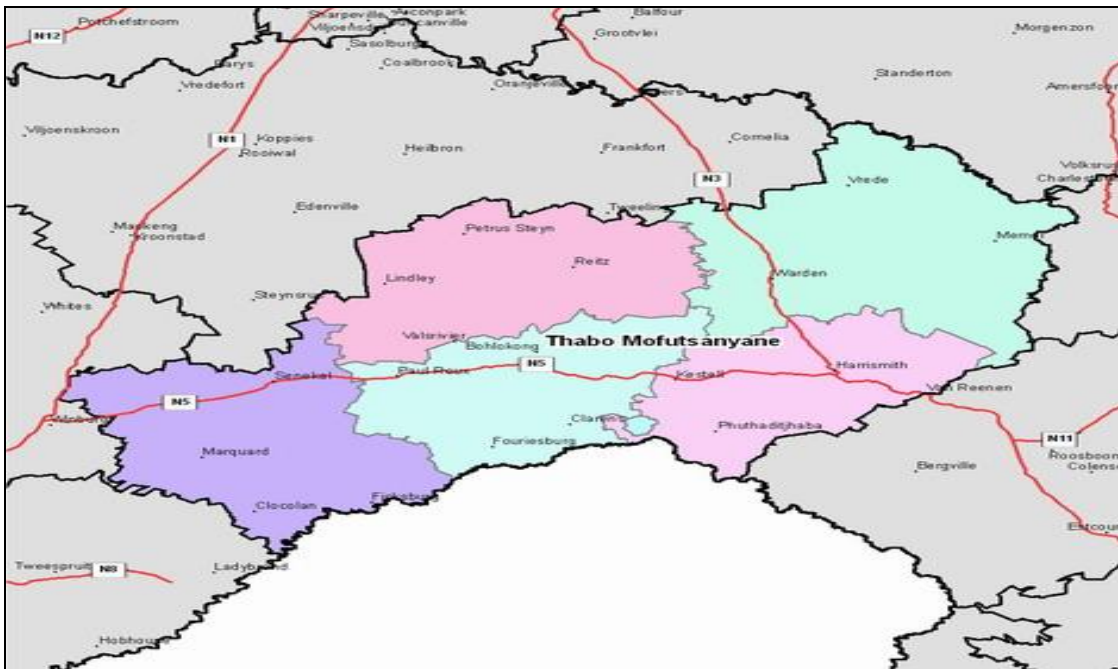


Figure 1: Location of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Retrieved March 24, 2010 from <http://www.demarcation.org.za>

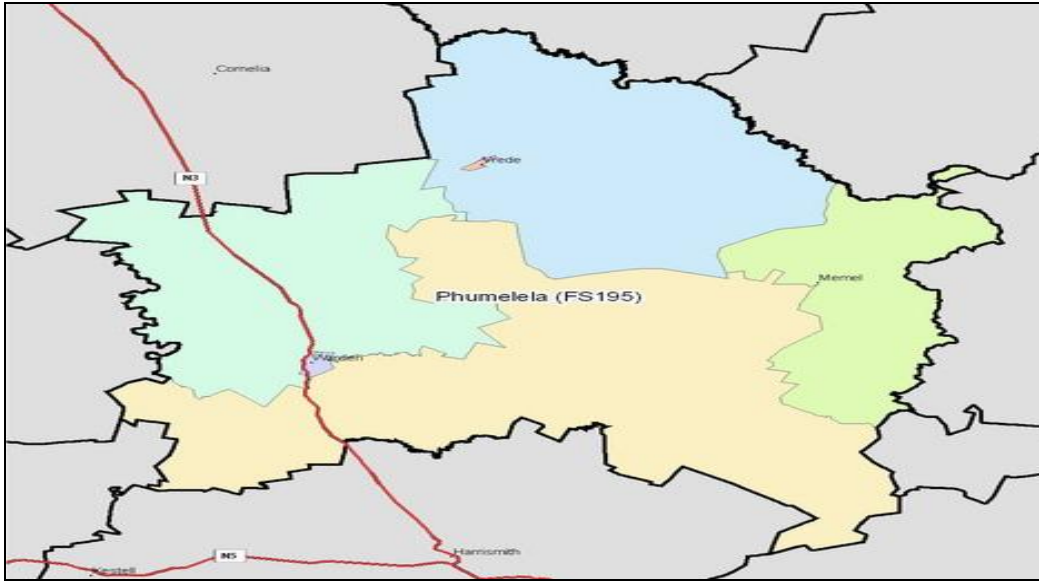


Figure 2: Location of Phumelela Local Municipality<sup>2</sup>.

### 1.1.1 Population and household profile in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality.

In this section the population of the study area is discussed with specific reference to the population characteristics, household size, languages spoken, and the types of housing.

Table 1: Estimated population and households in Census 2001 and CS 2007

Municipality	Persons		Households	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Setsoto Local Municipality	123 194	102 826	32 746	29 828
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	128 929	108 449	33 027	31 836
Nketoana Local Municipality	61 951	62 367	14 904	16 748
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	360 787	385 413	90 390	97 172
Phumelela Local Municipality	50 906	35 090	11 934	11 531

Table 12 provides the estimated population and households in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality in Census 2001 and CS 2007. The figures reflect the changes that have occurred since 2001. In Phumelela municipality there has been a decrease in both persons and households as per census 2001 and CS 2007 respectively. This is mainly

<sup>2</sup> Retrieved March 24, 2010 from <http://www.demarcation.org.za>



attributed to migration of people to big cities such as Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and Bloemfontein.

### 1.1.2 Population group in Phumelela Municipality

**Table 2: Population group in Phumelela municipality.**

Persons	2001	1996
African	47435	41950
Coloured	101	87
Indian	24	7
White	3346	3147
Total Population	50906	45284

At the time when <sup>3</sup>Census 2001 was conducted, there were 50 906 people represented by 11 932 households residing in the Phumelela Municipal area (Table 16). Compared to the 1996 Census which reflected 45 284 people in area. As per <sup>4</sup>Community Survey 2007, the latest (2007) population estimate for the municipality is about 35 090 people comprising of 11 531 households.

### 1.1.3 Type of dwelling in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indicators of a person's standard of living and of his or her place in society.

**Table 3: Percentage of households living in formal and informal dwellings in Thabo Mofutsanyane Municipality.**

Municipality	Formal		Informal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Setsotho Local Municipality	46,8	58,5	40,8	31,7
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	63,3	80,7	24,5	11,5
Nketoana Local Municipality	57,6	60,6	26,1	31,9
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	65,2	73,6	13,2	7,9

<sup>3</sup> Census 2001

<sup>4</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2007). *Community Survey 2007: Municipal Data on Household Services*. Retrieved March 23, 2010, from <http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/Report-03-01-21/Report-03-01-212007.pdf>

Phumelela Local Municipality	56,8	67,8	20,4	14,4
------------------------------	------	------	------	------

Table 16 highlights the results pertaining to distribution of households by type of main dwelling in Thabo Mofutsanyane Municipality. For Phumelela local municipality, as per CS 2007, there has been an increase in formal housing and a decrease in informal housing. This is perceived to be the results of appropriate and successful housing programme that Free State province has embarked upon during the past few years.

#### 1.1.4 Household Size in Phumelela Municipality

The Phumelela Local Municipality consists of just over 11 531 households with an average household size of 2.2 persons per household that is almost similar to the Provincial household size (refer to Table 18).

**Table 4: Average household size in the municipality in Phumelela Municipality**

Municipal Areas	Household Size
Free State Province	2.3
Phumelela Local Municipality	2.2

#### 1.1.5 Language distribution in Phumelela Municipality

**Table 5: Language distribution in Phumelela Municipality.**

Persons	2001	1996
Afrikaans	3446	3152
English	188	129
IsiNdebele	27	11
IsiXhosa	300	226
IsiZulu	26787	23983
Sepedi	73	28
Sesotho	19885	17559
Setswana	52	17
SiSwati	123	28
Tshivenda	4	3
Xitsonga	9	3

Other	13	28
-------	----	----

The language distribution in the study area strongly confirms the racial profile of the area. This is indicated in Table 16 which gives an overview of the spoken languages in the area with the most common spoken language in households being IsiZulu (57%) and Sesotho (32%). This is followed by Afrikaans (7%), IsiXhosa (4%) and English (2,5%) respectively. Tshivenda (0,9%) is the less common spoken languages in the Municipality.

## 1.2 Type of energy for heating, cooking and lighting in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality: Census 2001 and CS 2007.

This section highlights the results pertaining to use of electricity, with specific reference to lighting, cooking and heating in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality, (Table 17).

**Table 6: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating in the District municipality: Census 2001 and CS 2007.**

Municipality	Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Setsoto Local Municipality	72,6	88,6	32,4	60,4	22,9	30,3
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	66,8	85,5	41,3	70,1	34,9	51,0
Nketoana Local Municipality	76,2	71,7	35,1	54,9	28,4	30,3
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	56,6	78,9	33,9	66,7	27,0	41,9
Phumelela Local Municipality	64,6	78,1	24,6	55,5	23,3	45,4

As per table 17, approximately 78% of households use electricity for lighting, about 56% for cooking and 45% for heating. The percentages reflect the rural nature of the municipality. Furthermore, the table indicates an increase in electricity usage for lighting in the District. There is however, still need to intensify provision of suitable electricity to greater households in the municipality.

### 1.3 Type of toilet facility in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality: Census 2001 and CS 2007.

Table 7: Percentage of households using pit latrine, bucket and no toilet facility in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality.

Municipality	Pit latrine		Bucket toilet		No toilet	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Setsoto Local Municipality	11,0	21,7	52,0	37,5	13,2	6,5
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	10,1	9,4	16,0	9,6	16,8	3,2
Nketoana Local Municipality	17,7	24,0	54,6	41,7	14,4	5,4
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	70,1	65,2	2,1	0,2	3,4	1,8
Phumelela Local Municipality	20,9	21,3	27,1	21,2	19,3	11,2

The purpose of table 21 is to highlight the prevalence of the use of pit latrines, the bucket system, and also no toilet facilities by households in Thabo Mofutsanyane District municipalities. It shows that the percentage of households using the bucket system declined in all the municipalities. Nketoana Local Municipality had the highest percentage (41,7%) of households still using this system.

### 1.4 Type of refuse disposal in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality: Census 2001 and CS 2007

Table 8: Percentage of household by type of refuse disposal in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality.

Municipality	Removed by local authority/private company		No refuse disposal	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Setsoto Local Municipality	64,0	67,7	10,4	12,0
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	64,8	81,9	11,9	4,6
Nketoana Local Municipality	65,2	64,8	10,4	10,3
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	22,9	28,3	16,4	11,5
Phumelela Local Municipality	62,4	70,9	10,9	14,9

Table 22 highlights the availability of refuse removal services in municipalities, whether it is removed by local authority or private company. From the table it could be deduced that there was an increase in Phumelela municipality in the percentage of households whose refuse was removed by local authority or private company (from 62,4% in 2001 to 70,9% in 2007). The percentage of households with no refuse removal for the same municipality has increased from 10,9% in 2001 to 14,9% in 2007.

### 1.5 Type of Water Source in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality; Census 2001 and CS 2007

**Table 9: Percentage of households with access to piped water in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality.**

Municipality	Census 2001					CS 2007			
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance > 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside the dwelling	Piped water inside the yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
Setsoto Local Municipality	13,0	34,9	29,5	17,8	95,2	29,2	62,9	3,4	95,5
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	25,0	48,7	11,7	8,7	94,0	58,8	31,4	3,4	93,7
Nketoana Local Municipality	13,9	63,8	10,6	9,0	97,3	44,5	33,6	15,9	94,0
Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality	16,9	39,2	21,9	15,0	92,9	28,0	50,7	20,1	98,8
Phumelela Local Municipality	13,9	59,4	7,0	11,3	91,6	48,2	35,9	5,6	89,7

Table 23 highlights results pertaining to access to piped water by households in the district municipality. In general, increased access to piped water results in improved health outcomes in the form of reduced cases of water-borne diseases – hence a healthy population. The table also shows the percentage of households which had access to piped water in 2001 and 2007 at District Municipality level. The results

indicate an decrease in Phumelela Municipality in the percentage (91,6 in 2001 and 89,7 in 2007) of households which had access to piped water since 2001.

## 1.6 Labour force statistics in Phumelela Municipality

**Table 10: Labour force in Phumelela Municipality**

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1996</b>
Employed	10584	10505
Unemployed	5540	3556
Not Economically Active	14285	-
Total Labour Force	16124	-

The labour force, as per table 20 is represented by approximately 65,5% of employed person and followed by 34,3% of unemployed persons in Phumelela municipality. About 88,5% of the labour force is not economically active.

## 1.7 Labour force by industry in Phumelela Municipality

**Table 11: Labour force by industry in Phumelela Municipality**

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1996</b>
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	4337	3863
Community/Social/Personal	1163	1045
Construction	224	445
Electricity/Gas/Water	25	65
Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business	215	123
Manufacturing	158	279
Mining/Quarrying	10	15
Other	0	-
Private Households	2840	2605
Transport/Storage/Communication	224	568
Undetermined	670	978
Wholesale/Retail	722	595

Table 21 above indicates the labour force according to the major types of industry in Phumelela Municipality. As per the table, Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing as well as private households represents the biggest percentage.

### 1.8 Profile of Ward 5 – Phumelela Local Municipality

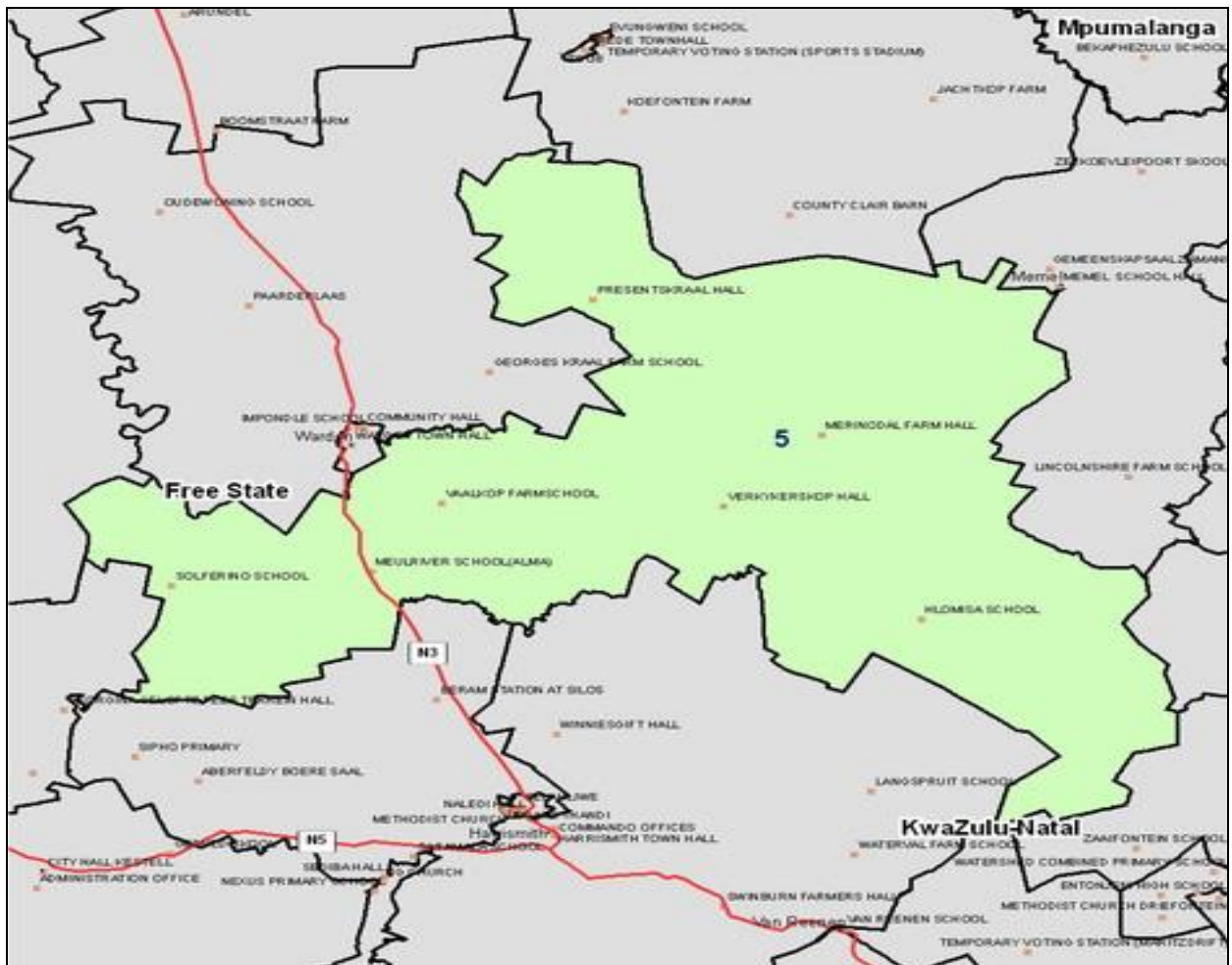


Figure 3: Location of Ward 5<sup>5</sup> of the Phumelela Local Municipality.

The social profile presented below focuses on the Phumelela Local Municipality Ward 5- the ward within which the affected households are located. The geographical area of the ward is 3031.227 square kilometres. This analysis is based on information sourced from 2001 survey and may have changed considerably to date.

<sup>5</sup> Retrieved March 24, 2010 from <http://www.demarcation.org.za>

### 1.8.1 Population grouped

**Table 12: Population grouped in the ward.**

Description	2001
Black African	47435
Coloured	101
Indian or Asian	23
White	3346

The table above represents the total population grouped in ward 5. Black African represents approximately 93% of the entire population grouped in the ward.

### 1.8.2 Household gender

**Table 13: Household gender in the ward.**

Description	2001	%
Male	25657	51%
Female	22967	45%

Table 15 establishes that there are almost 51% males and 45% females in the municipality. The other 4% of the population cannot be accounted for.

### 1.8.3 Work status

From the 2001 survey, as indicated in Table 16, approximately 61% of the households in the ward represent paid employees. Approximately 4% of the economically active people in the ward are self employed.



**Table 14: Work status in the ward**

Description	2001
Paid employee	9846
Paid family worker	80
Self-employed	666
Employer	187
Unpaid worker	30
Not applicable	40094

#### 1.8.4 Occupation

**Table 15: Occupation in the ward**

Description	2001
Senior Officials	11
Professionals	3
Tech/Assoc Prof	28
Clerks	6
Service workers	15
Skilled agric work	639
Other	45
Elementary occup	923
Occupations NEC	226
Plant Operators	559

From the 2001 survey, as reflected in table 17, just over 32% of people in occupations, are employed as plant operators. Approximately 41% of the employed trade their skills within elementary occupation sector. This represents the biggest percentage of those with occupation in the ward.

### 1.8.5 Educational Institutions

**Table 16: Educational Institutions in the ward**

Description	2001
None	1324
Pre - school	26
School	2293
College	0
Technikon	3
University	0
Adult education	0
Other	0

From table 18, schools represent 72% of educational institutions in the ward and those could signal high levels of education in the ward, provided that those in schools are able to complete their schooling and do not drop-out.

### 1.8.6 Personal income in the ward

**Table 17: Personal income in the ward.**

Description	2001
No income	5166
R1 - R400	1976
R401 - R800	894
R801 - R1 600	45
R1 601 - R3 200	46
R3 201 - R6 400	43
R6 401 - R12 800	15
R12 801 - R25 600	7
R25 601 - R51 200	3
R51 201 - R102 400	0
R102401-R204800	0
R204 801 or more	3

Approximately 19% of economically active people in the ward do not have any personal income, as per table 31. Another 12,2% of the economically active earn between R1 and R400 and about 5% earn between R401 and R800.

**APPENDIX B**

**BASELINE SOCIO – ECONOMIC REPORT**

**Table 1: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIBEKO AND HLONGWANE FAMILIES.**

<b>SIBEKO FAMILY</b>	<b>HLONGWANE FAMILY</b>
Parents have passed away leaving behind five (5) daughters and three (3) sons	Mother still alive and there are five (5) sons and one(1) daughter
<b>Level of education</b>	
One member of the family has passed standard 8 (Grade 10)	The family head did not attend any school but one member of the family has passed standard five (Grade 7)
<b>Employment</b>	
1 – Formal employment 3 – Informal employment 2- Unemployed	2 – Formal employment 4 - Unemployed
<b>Employment by sector</b>	
1 – Mining 1 – Financial 1 – Security 1 - Domestic	2 – Construction 1 - Pensioner
<b>Personal Income</b>	
3 – R801 – R1600 1 – R1601 – R3200 1 – R210 (Child support grant)	1 – R401 – R800 1 – R801 – R1600 (Pensioner) 1 – R3201 – R6400
<b>Family services</b>	
	<b>Source of water</b>
Obtain water from spring	Obtain water from borehole
	<b>Energy for lighting</b>
Candles and wood	Paraffin and candles
	<b>Energy for heating</b>
Wood	Wood and paraffin
	<b>Energy for cooking</b>
Wood	Paraffin and wood
	<b>Sanitation</b>
Bush	Pit latrine
	<b>Refuse disposal</b>
Dig a hole	Dig a hole Burn
<b>Housing</b>	
Traditional dwelling – 9 rooms	Informal dwelling – Zink Traditional dwelling – mud 03 rooms
<b>Livestock</b>	
10 cattle More than 10 chickens	17 cattle 6 sheep 14 goats 10 chickens

<b>Source of income for the family</b>	
Contribution by working members	Social security Livestock
<b>Farming activities (subsistence)</b>	
Vegetables	Cattle Sheep Chickens
<b>Other economic activities</b>	
None	None
<b>Graves</b>	
11 family members buried (three below Shabalala's house) Visit graves once in three months To clean graves and do rituals	03 family members buried Visit graves once a month Clean graves Talk to ancestors and communicate problems Ask for healing
<b>Views about exhumation of remains</b>	
Remains not to be taken far where it will be impossible for family members to visit graves. Remains to be buried where Khoza's grave are located, over the hill.	Proper consultation must take place before any graves could be exhumed. Want the remains to be re-buried near where the family currently resides.
<b>Procedure for relocation of graves</b>	
Tradition and culture to be followed to the latter. 3 cattle and 3 goats for each exhumed remains to be slaughtered. Groceries and traditional beer for each exhumed remains. Special wood, traditional mats and blanket for each coffin. Flowers and tents. Ceremony during exhumation and re-burial. Bus / transportation for family members.	Same as Sibeko family
<b>Where to relocate graves</b>	
Over the hill accessible from Roosblom farm, near Khoza's family graves.	To Zaaifontein, at the farm of Mr Hlongwane.
<b>How should the graves be identified after relocation</b>	
Entire graveyard to be fenced. Individual graves with names on tombstones.	No one tombstone and no mass graves. Individual graves, each with a tombstone.

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**APPENDIX C**  
**Questionnaire on social characteristics of families**

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## AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT (BA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED BURIAL GROUNDS PROJECT

Eskom intends to undertake a Burial Grounds Project for the relocation of the graves of the affected households. To this effect Nthalepa Management cc has been appointed to undertake the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as a component of the BA process.

As affected households, this is the opportunity for you to provide your inputs on how the proposed project may impact on **YOU** and your daily life. Please answer the questions below:

**Please note: These surveys are anonymous and will be treated confidentially and will not be divulged to any third party.**

**About the structure of this questionnaire:** This questionnaire will be used to obtain information for the assessment of the socio-economic characteristics of the region (baseline) (Part A) as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the affected households with regard to the grave relocation process (Part B). Headings will be referenced as either Part A or B or combination thereof.

#### 1. DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION (PART A & B)

1.1. Municipality	
1.2. Date of interview	
1.3. Name and surname of HH head	

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<b>1.4. Name of person interviewed</b>	
<b>1.5. Number of HH members</b>	
<b>1.6. Number of tenants, if any</b>	
<b>1.7. Where are you originally from (HH)</b>	
<b>1.8. What is the name of your chief / Inkosi</b>	
<b>1.9. Do you still visit your place of origin?</b>	
<b>1.10. How did you find yourself on this farm?</b>	
<b>1.11. Did you know about Eskom's proposed scheme before this survey?</b>	
<b>1.12. What do you know about it?</b>	
<b>1.13. How did you know about it?</b>	
<b>1.14. What two things do people like most about living in this neighbourhood / why do they choose to live here?</b>	

1.15. What two things do people dislike about living in this neighborhood?

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**2. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (PART A &B)**

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Member 7	Member 8	Member 9
2.1. Name of the HH member									
2.2 Sex of HH member (M/F)									
2.3 Age of HH member									
2.4 Relationship with head of HH									
<b>2.5 Highest Education Level</b>									
Primary									
Grade 12/Std 10									
Diploma/Certificate									
Degree									
No schooling									
Below school age									
<b>2.6 Employment</b>									
Formal employment									
Informal employment									
Unemployed									

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Member 7	Member 8	Member 9
Not economically active									
Below employment age									
Self employed									
<b>2.7 Industry Sector</b>									
Agriculture									
Mining & quarrying									
Manufacturing									
Electricity/ gas/ water supply									
Construction									
Wholesale & retail									
Transportation /storage /communication									
Financial									
Community									
Other									
N/A									
<b>2.8 Place of work (In which area is your job located)</b>									

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Member 7	Member 8	Member 9
<b>2.9. Indicate each household member's income per month</b>									
No income									
R1 – R400									
R401 – R800									
R801 – R1600									
R1601 – R3200									

R3201 – R6400									
R6401 – R12800									
R12801 – R25600									
R25601 and more									
<b>2.10 Please provide an estimate of the household expenditure (R per month):</b>									

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6	Member 7	Member 8	Member 9
<b>2.10 Social security</b>									
<b>Please tick the appropriate box to reflect people receiving social security.</b>									
Old age pension									
Child support grant									
Disability grant									
Foster care grant									
Other, please specify									

<b>2.11 Skills assessment</b>									
<b>What type of skills do you have? Head of HH</b>									
Technical skills (e.g. mechanical, engineering, electrical)		Administrative skills		Skilled labour (e.g. mine operators, etc)		Portable skills		Unskilled labour	

**3. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES (PART A)**

<b>3.1 Water supply</b>							
<b>Where does the household get most of their water from?</b>							
Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Borehole/ rain water/ tank/ well	Dam/ river / stream/ spring	Water carrier/ Water vendor	Other	Unspecified

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3.2 Energy for lighting					
What is the main source of lighting in the house?					
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other

3.3 Energy for heating					
When you heat your home, what is the main type of energy used?					
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Other

3.4 Energy for cooking					
When preparing food, what is the main source of energy used?					
Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Other

3.5 Sanitation			
Please indicate the type of sanitation system that the household has.			
Flush / Chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Other

3.6 Refuse disposal							
How does your household mainly dispose of refuse?							
Removed by local authority at least once weekly	Removed by local authority less than once weekly	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Burn	Dig a hole	Other

**4. HOUSING (PART A)**

**What type of housing is this household?**

Type of dwelling	Material used to build structure & roof	Number of rooms	Estimated value of dwelling
Formal dwelling			
Traditional dwelling			
Informal dwelling / shack			
Other			

**5. LIVESTOCK (PART A)**

**Which of the following do you have and how are they used?**

Type	Please tick	Number	M/F	Usage
Cattle				
Sheep				
Goats				
Chickens				
Ducks				
Other				

**6. SYSTEMS OF LIVELIHOOD (PART A & B)**

**a. What is the source of income for the household?**


Source	Please tick	Amount R'
Social security		
Contribution by working members		
Agricultural produce		

Livestock		
Other		

**b. Farming activity**

**Please indicate type of farming activity on your land, if any.**

<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Chickens</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Other</b>

**c. Other economic activities**

**Do you have any other economic activity besides farming on your land? (Y/N)**

If yes, please indicate the type of activity	Cafe	
	Liquor store	
	Spaza shop	
	Other	
Number of employees		
Annual expenditure on inputs		
Average annual wage bill		
Average annual income		
Effect of proposed Eskom's scheme on activities?		

**7. GRAVES (PART B)**

**7.1. Do you have family graves on the farm?**

Yes	No	
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Total No. of Graves at this site buried more than 6 months ago	Number of graves in which people were buried in the past six months	Names of people buried.	GPS readings of graves Note where graves are close to one another i.e. side by side then a single reading is sufficient Where they are far apart then multiple readings are required																							
			S . . . . . E . . . . . °																							
			S . . . . . E . . . . . °																							
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			S . . . . . E . . . . . °																							
			S . . . . . E . . . . . °																							
TOTAL No.	TOTAL No.																									

Do you visit the graves?	Y		N	
7.2. How often	Once a week	Once a month	Once a year	Other
7.3 What is the purpose of the visit?	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....			
7.4. How would you feel if Eskom exhumed the	..... .....			





<p><b>graves?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>7.5. What should Eskom consider before or after exhumation of graves? (Once a decision to exhume has been agreed upon)</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>7.6. What positive things do you expect from moving the graves?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

<b>7.7. What negative things do you expect from moving the graves?</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>7.8. Where would you want the graves be moved?</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>7.9. How should the re-burial of the moved graves be conducted?</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

<p><b>7.10. How would you want to visit the graves after being moved?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>7.11. How would you want to identify the graves after being moved?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

**8. NEEDS ANALYSIS (PART A)**

**What are the key needs for the people in this area?**

	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Encircle if yes.</b>
1	Employment problems	1
2	Primary health care	2
3	Education/ schools	3
4	Vandalism and crime	4
5	Illegal land uses	5
6	Roads-bad	6
7	Problems with Sewer/drains	7
8	Water for drinking – availability	8
9	Water for drinking – quality	9
10	Flooding during rainy seasons	10
11	Problems with refuse/rubbish removal	11
12	Electricity	12
13	Housing	13
16	Recreational facilities	14

	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Encircle if yes.</b>
17	Access to business centres/ shops	15
18	Access to markets for goods	16
19	Hunger/ nutrition	17
20	Transport problems	18
21	Alcohol abuse	19
22	Other (specify)	

**9. YOUR VIEWS ABOUT THE PROPOSED ESKOM’S BURIAL GROUNDS PROJECT**

This section relate to your views concerning the proposed Eskom’s Burial Grounds project. Please answer the question below:

**10. POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND BENEFITS**

What **positive impacts** or benefits (social, economic, and environmental) are likely to result for the **affected households** from Eskom’s proposed Burial Grounds project?

.....

.....

.....

**11. POTENTIAL NEGATIVES AND CONSTRAINTS**

What **negative impacts** or constraints (social, economic and environmental) are likely to result for the **affected households** from Eskom’s proposed Burial Grounds project?

.....

.....

.....

**13. YOUR CONCERNS AND INTERESTS**

What are the specific **concerns and interests** that **YOU** would like to have taken into account regarding Eskom’s proposed Burial Grounds project?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**14. CONTACT DETAILS**

Name and Surname of head of household:.....

Address:.....

Tel: .....

Cell:..... Fax:.....

**Thank you for your participation**

DRAFT

**APPENDIX D**  
**Questionnaire on site selection**

# NTHALEPA MANAGEMENT

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## AFFECTED FAMILIES GRAVE SURVEY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED ESKOM BURIAL GROUNDS PROJECT.

The Basic Assessment (BA) process is to be conducted for the Eskom's proposed Burial Grounds Project at the upper reservoir area of the Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme. Nthalepa Management cc has been appointed to undertake the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as part of the BA process for the proposed project **with specific focus on the views about relocation of graves belonging to the Sibeko and Hlongwane families, who are the directly affected parties.**

As affected family, this is the opportunity to provide your inputs on the proposed Burial Grounds project. Please answer the questions below as honestly as possible:

**Please note: These surveys are anonymous and will be treated confidentially and will not be divulged to any third party.**

Name of the interviewee: .....

Date: .....

### PART 1: DETAILS OF THE DECEASED OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS TO BE RELOCATED TO THE NEW BURIAL GROUND

Farm Name:		Portion Number:	
1.Grave Number:	Surname of the Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:	
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
2.Grave Number:	Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:	
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
3.Grave Number:	Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:	

Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
4.Grave Number:			
Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:		
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
5.Grave Number:			
Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:		
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
6.Grave Number:			
Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:		
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
7.Grave Number:			
Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:		
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased: :	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	
8.Grave Number:			
Surname of Deceased:	First Name(s) of Deceased:		
Age of Grave:	Next of kin to the Deceased:	Date of Birth:	Date of Death:
Date buried:	Nationality:	Religion:	



**PART 2: VIEWS OF THE AFFECTED FAMILIES ON THE PREFERRED BURIAL SITE**

The Basic Assessment conducted has identified the three feasible sites that should be considered for the grave relocation and reburial of the Deceased of the affected family members: These sites are located on the farms belonging to Eskom. These are:

**Site 1: Bronsbury** (the topographical map and photos are provided separately)

This site is located on an old grazed field that was part of a commercial cattle farm. The grassland is in good condition. There is an existing farm road that provides access to the site, but this will have to be upgraded to allow access for vehicles that are not 4x4 types. The site is relatively flat with good conditions for the establishment of a burial ground. There is also no existing infrastructure or settlements that will be impacted by a burial ground in this area. There is an existing blue gum tree to the north site, but not within the site.

NB: This site is approximately 10km from the current graves (Shabalala’s house)

**Site 2: Bronsbury**- south west of site 1: (the topographical map and photos are provided separately)

This site is located on an old grazed field that was part of a commercial cattle farm. The grassland is in good condition. There is an existing provincial dirt (gravel) road that provides access to the site. The site is relatively flat with good conditions for the establishment of a burial ground. There is also no existing infrastructure or settlements that will be impacted by a burial ground in this area. There is a couple of blue gum to the north of the site.

NB: This site is approximately 9km from the current graves (Shabalala’s house)

**Site 6: Wilge River:** (the topographical map and photos are provided separately)

The site is located on the eastern edge of the Farm Wilge Rivier 319, immediately adjacent to the provincial road. The terrain is slightly sloping towards the unnamed stream to the north of the site. There is no other noticeable infrastructure close to the site other than the provincial road. This site is suitable for use as a burial ground as the soils are deep enough and not rocky.

NB: This site is approximately 7km from the current graves (Shabalala’s house)

<b>2.1 From the three proposed burial sites, please choose your preference? Tick one option per site</b> Most preferred -1 <sup>st</sup> choice Least preferred – 2 <sup>nd</sup> choice Not preferred	Site 1	Site 2	Site 6
	Most preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred
	Least preferred	Least preferred	Least preferred
	Not preferred	Not preferred	Not preferred
<b>2.2 Why do you prefer the site you selected/ticked in 2.1 above?</b> (Note: reasons for choice are required for most and least preferred sites)	..... ..... ..... ..... .....		

<p><b>2.3. Are there any necessary cultural requirements that you want to see at the most preferred burial site you have chosen above &amp; in relation to the reburial process?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2.4 What are the possible problems or concerns do you foresee or anticipate in relation to the preferred site you have chosen above?</b></p> <p><b>(Note: responses required for most and least preferred sites)</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2.5 What solutions do you propose for the problems you listed for the preferred site you have chosen above?</b></p> <p><b>(Note: responses required for most and least preferred sites)</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2.6. How would you want to identify the graves after being moved to the preferred site you have chosen above?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2.7 Are you aware of any unknown / unidentified graves near your family graves?</b></p>	<p>If yes, do you know who could be contacted regarding those graves?.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2.8 Are there any other requirements or concerns that you wish Eskom should consider about the site you have chosen and relocation of the graves of your families' remains?</b></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

**1. CONTACT DETAILS**

Name and Surname of head of the family:.....

ID Number: .....

Address:.....

Tel: .....

Cell:.....

Fax:.....

Signature of the Family

Representative:.....

**Thank you for your participation**