

# Nuclear-1 EIA

Key Stakeholder Workshop

Presentation

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

May 2010

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## Study Approach

A mixed quantitative and qualitative methodological approach including:

- A desk-top study
- Telephonic, focus groups and individual consultation with stakeholders. A first round of consultation was conducted during May 2009 – August 2009 followed up by a additional process of consultation from September 2009 to November 2009
- Information from other specialist studies

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## Experience

- 25 Years involved in social development
- Team members include:
  - Willie Oosthuizen from Jeffrey's Bay
  - Maretha Jordaan
- Special support from Dr Neville Bews

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## Positive Social Impacts

- Creation of employment opportunities
- Business opportunities.

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## Negative Social Impacts

- Accommodation of staff and construction workers;
- Influx of job seekers;
- Impact on criminal activities;
- Risk of STDs, HIV and AIDS;
- Municipal services;
- Impact on social infrastructure and facilities;
- Future land use planning;
- Impact on sense of place;

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## Negative Social Impacts

- Visual impacts;
- Traffic impacts;
- Noise and dust impact;
- Loss of employment after construction;
- Perceived risks associated with nuclear incidents

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## Optimisation Measures

- Open tender processes and registering local service providers on Eskom's procurement database;
- Provide information regarding the types of business opportunities and economic spin-offs;
- Clear targets for BEE & local procurement;
- Basic business and entrepreneurial skills as part of a skills development component;

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## Optimisation Measures

- The appointment of local labour should be a priority issue, with clear targets during the pre-construction phase;
- An employment/skills registration agency or 'labour desk' should be established;
- A labour skills, grading and assessment centre should be established.

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## Key Mitigation Measures

- A proactive, broad-based information campaign;
- Make use of local labour and local suppliers of material as far as possible;
- Ensure that all discarded construction material that can be utilised to build informal structures, is properly disposed of after construction;

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## Key Mitigation Measures

- Provision of sufficient accommodation;
- Cooperate with local authorities to ensure that all legislation preventing illegal settlement, is enforced at all times;
- Establish a Community Monitoring Committee;
- Design and implement an STD, HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention campaign

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## Key Mitigation Measures


- Ensure sufficient services such as water, sanitation, roads, waste and refuse removal;
- Optimise vehicular movement during the construction phase and minimize traffic congestion problems in the area;
- Introduce training initiatives aimed at up-skilling, particularly unskilled and semi-skilled workers

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## Key Mitigation Measures

Ensure sufficient –

- Medical facilities for growth in population;
- Law enforcement services for growth in population;
- School facilities for growth in learner population;
- Adequate sport facilities.

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## Key Mitigation Measures

- Follow a transparent public participation process with role-players and interested and affected parties regarding future planning and land use needs;
- Ensure that communities receive correct and reliable information regarding the real and perceived risks of nuclear power.

