



CAPE MORGAN NATURE RESERVE FEASIBILITY STUDY

PHASE 1

SITUATION ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 2011

Prepared by:



Wanklin, Naidoo & Naidu
Development Specialists

Physical Address
12 Elton Street
Southernwood
East London, 5200

Postal Address
Postnet Suite 98
Private Bag X9063
East London, 5200
Tel: +27 43 722 1198/6291/6990
Facsimile: +27 43 7438485
Email: tshani@iafrica.com
Website: www.tshani.co.za



CONTENTS

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| SECTION A: | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| A1. | PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT | 1 |
| A2. | BACKGROUND | 1 |
| SECTION B: | POLICY ANALYSIS | 3 |
| B1. | NATIONAL POLICY | 3 |
| B1.1 | Tourism White Paper on Development & Promotion of Tourism in SA 1996. | 3 |
| B1.2 | White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development (2000) | 4 |
| B1.3 | The Constitution | 5 |
| B1.4 | National Environmental Management Act NO. 107 of 1998 (NEMA)..... | 5 |
| B1.5 | National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (2009) | 7 |
| B1.6 | National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) | 8 |
| B1.7 | National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act (59 of 2008) | 8 |
| B1.8 | National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004) | 8 |
| B1.9 | National Water Act (36 of 1998) | 8 |
| B1.10 | National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) | 9 |
| B1.11 | National Forests Act (84 of 1998)..... | 9 |
| B1.12 | INSTITUTION GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION IN SOUTH AFRICA-1999 | 9 |
| B2. | PROVINCIAL POLICY..... | 9 |
| B2.1 | Eastern Cape PARKS BOARD – INTEGRATE RESERVE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) – FEBRUARY 2010 | 10 |
| B2.2 | Eastern Cape Tourism Master Plan 2009-2014..... | 10 |
| B2.3 | EASTERN CAPE Rural Development Strategy (ECrds)..... | 14 |
| B2.4 | Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2004-2014 (PGDP) | 15 |
| B2.5 | Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan, 2010 | 18 |
| B2.6 | Tourism Infrastructure Investment Framework 1999..... | 21 |
| B2.7 | Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP), 2007 | 21 |
| B2.8 | Coastal Environmental Management Framework(March 2010) | 26 |
| B3. | DISTRICT POLICY | 29 |
| B3.1 | Amathole District Municipality Tourism Master Plan 2007 | 29 |
| B3.2 | Amathole District Spatial Development Framework Review, 2009-2012..... | 31 |
| B3.3 | Amathole Integrated Development Plan Draft 2011/2012..... | 38 |
| B3.4 | Amathole Regional Economic Development Strategy (AREDS) | 39 |
| B3.5 | Amathole District Tourism Strategy | 40 |
| B3.6 | Amathole District Municipality Land Reform and Settlement Plan, 2005 | 41 |
| B4. | LOCAL POLICY | 43 |
| B4.1 | GREAT KEI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAFT 2010/2011 | 43 |
| B4.2 | GREAT KEI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK | 44 |

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| B4.3 | Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), 2005 | 48 |
| SECTION C: | SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS..... | 50 |
| C1. | CAPE MORGAN IN CONTEXT | 50 |
| C1.1 | Geographic Description..... | 50 |
| C1.2 | Land Tenure..... | 50 |
| C1.3 | Land Use Analysis | 52 |
| C1.4 | Environmental Analysis | 54 |
| C1.5 | INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS | 57 |
| C1.6 | Tourism Analysis..... | 60 |
| C1.7.1 | <i>National Overview</i> | 60 |
| C1.7.2 | <i>Regional Overview</i> | 61 |
| C1.7.3 | <i>Local Overview</i> | 62 |
| C1.7.4 | <i>Local Perspective</i> | 66 |
| SECTION D: | CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS..... | 68 |
| D1. | MEETINGS HELD | 68 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| APPENDIX 1: MEETINGS HELD..... | 68 |
|--------------------------------|----|

TABLES

| | | |
|---------------|--|----|
| TABLE NO. 1: | PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT | 4 |
| TABLE NO. 2: | CRITERIA USED TO MAP CBA'S AND OTHER CATEGORIES IN THE ECBCP ... | 22 |
| TABLE NO. 3: | GROUPING OF CBA INTO BLMC'S..... | 23 |
| TABLE NO. 4: | TERRESTRIAL BLM'S AND LAND USE OBJECTIVES | 24 |
| TABLE NO. 5: | RECOMMENDED PERMISSIBLE LAND USES FOR TERRESTRIAL BLMC'S | 25 |
| TABLE NO. 6: | LAND CATEGORIES FOUND ON CAPE MORGAN AREA | 27 |
| TABLE NO. 7: | DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE FOR EACH OF THE PROPOSED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS..... | 28 |
| TABLE NO. 8: | GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SPATIAL PLANNING..... | 48 |
| TABLE NO. 9: | CAPE MORGAN OWNERSHIP DETAILS..... | 52 |
| TABLE NO. 10: | MATRIX: ATTRACTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT MARKETS IN THE INDUSTRY | 61 |
| TABLE NO. 11: | MEETINGS HELD | 68 |

PLANS

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| PLAN NO. 1: | Locality of Great Kei Municipality within the Amathole District..... | 1 |
| PLAN NO. 2: | Locality of Cape Morgan within the Great Kei Municipal area | 2 |
| PLAN NO. 3: | Terrestrial BLMCs in the Cape Morgan area | 24 |
| PLAN NO. 4: | STEP Conservation Plan for Cape Morgan Area | 26 |
| PLAN NO. 5: | Plan from the Coastal EMF | 27 |
| PLAN NO. 6: | Amathole District Municipality SDF Nodes and Corridors Linkages..... | 36 |
| PLAN NO. 7: | Amathole District Municipality SDF Tourism Routes | 37 |
| PLAN NO. 8: | ADM Land Reform and Settlement Plan – District Spatial Development Framework | 42 |
| PLAN NO. 9: | Great Kei Municipality Spatial Development Framework..... | 43 |
| PLAN NO. 10: | Cape Morgan Ownership Details..... | 51 |

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| PLAN NO. 11: | Land Use Plan of Cape Morgan | 53 |
| PLAN NO. 12: | Existing Water Reticulation | 58 |
| PLAN NO. 13: | : Existing Sewer Reticulation | 59 |
| PLAN NO. 14: | Amathole Heritage Routes | 65 |

CHARTS

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| CHART NO. 1 | Percentage of Trips to Main Tourism Regions in EC | 62 |
|-------------|---|----|

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

A1. PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Messrs Tshani Consulting CC has been appointed by the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (herein after referred to as the “ECPTA”), to:

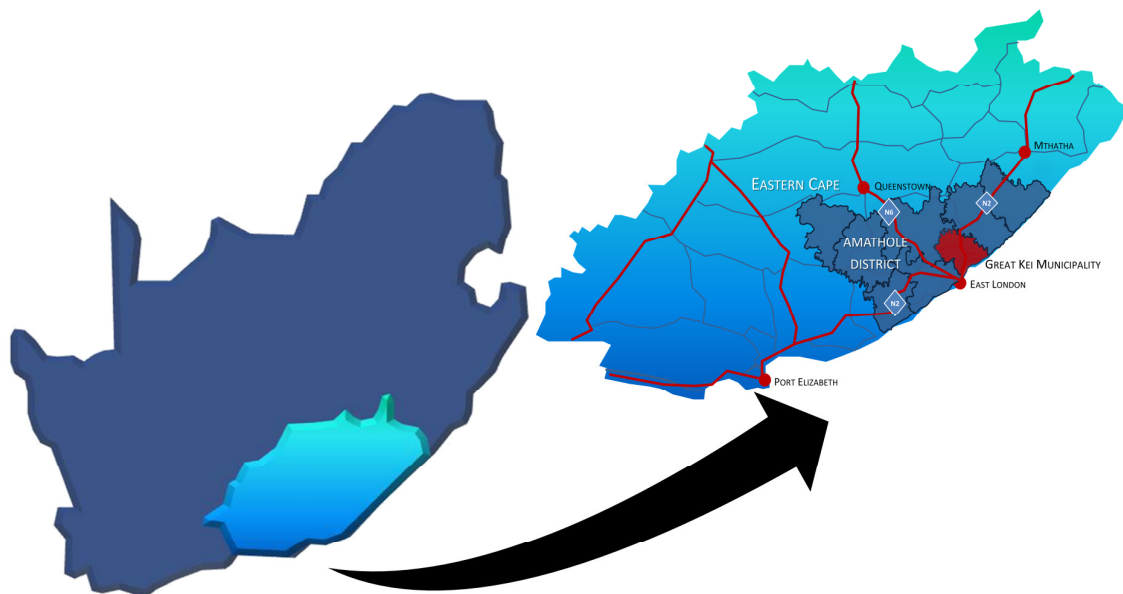
- ü Conduct and present, with recommendations, a Feasibility Study for Cape Morgan Nature Reserve, so as to achieve the protection of natural resources through sustainable use and development
- ü Develop Business Plans, with budget breakdowns and deliverables, on suitable economic development enterprises (projects) whilst creating job opportunities, to alleviate poverty in the respective local communities.
- ü Develop Sustainability Plans for the implementation of the identified enterprises (projects).

This report therefore serves as the Situation Analysis of the study area, being Phase 1 the Feasibility Study.

A2. BACKGROUND

CAPE MORGAN NATURE RESERVE is situated along the Eastern Cape coastline between the coastal villages of Kei Mouth and Morgan’s Bay. These two coastal villages have developed due to tourism activity relating to adventure, sports, beach and surf and nature tourism.

Cape Morgan Nature Reserve falls within the East London Coast Nature Reserve and “include *inter alia* (from north-east to south-west) Cape Morgan, Double Mouth, Cape Henderson, Chintsa West, Kwelera, Blue Bend, Cove Rock, Winterstrand, Kidd’s Beach, Kayser’s Beach, Chalumna and Hamburg. These coastal reserves represent approximately 60% of the 300km coastline between these two rivers” (East London Coastal Nature Reserve Strategic Management Plan).



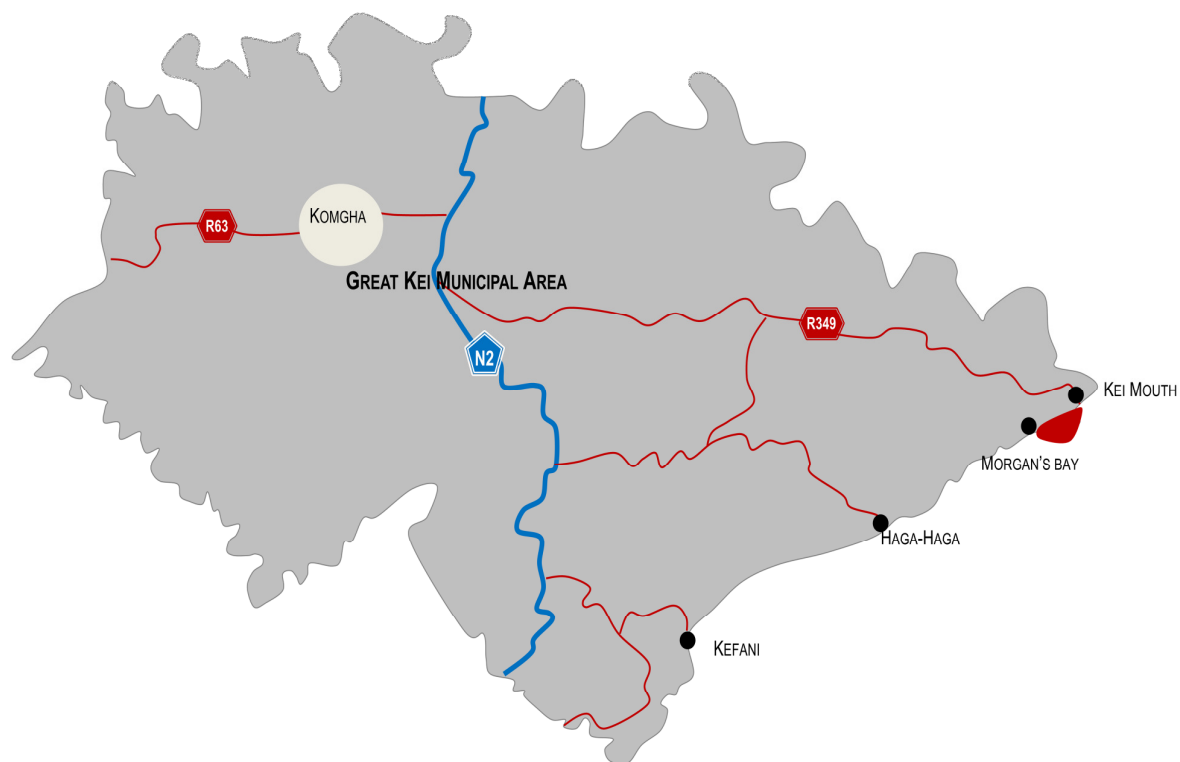
PLAN NO. 1: Locality of Great Kei Municipality within the Amathole District

Recent studies as part of the City Development Strategy (CDS) and the Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (ECPSP) have revealed that even though BCMM experienced a population growth of 2%, the population growth rate has declined to an average of 0.6% per annum.

The number of households with no income have increased from 21 000 in 1996 to 55 000 in 2001. Between 1996 and 2001 employment dropped by 20 000 people; and the unemployed increased by 55000 (data source: Statistics South Africa: Census 2001). BCMM is also characterized by a rural component of about 300 villages and peri-urban suburbs, which are characterized by high levels of unemployment.

In line with the National Government Policy to spearhead rural development, BCMM has identified a need to conduct a Feasibility Study, on what could be the economic potential of two rural nodes situated on the outskirts of the urban complex i.e. Macleantown and Mount Coke. These two nodes have been identified due to their unique characteristics, which include rich history, culture and heritage; as well as vast land, which could be suitable for agricultural purposes. It is therefore considered possible that the two nodes could also have potential to develop the agro-tourism sector, given its current characteristics.

It is for this reason that BCMM sought to appoint a service provider to assist with conducting a Feasibility Study on two identified nodes situated in the Macleantown and Mount Coke area (as indicated on Plan No. 2 below); develop Business Plans with clear budget breakdowns of possible projects; and develop Sustainability Plans for identified projects.



PLAN NO. 2: Locality of Cape Morgan within the Great Kei Municipal area

SECTION B: POLICY ANALYSIS

The following section provides a synopsis of the relevant Policies applicable, from a National, Provincial and Local perspective:

BI. NATIONAL POLICY

BI.1 TOURISM WHITE PAPER ON DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN SA 1996

The *Tourism White Paper on Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (1996)* is used as basis for future national policing. Drafted by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and Interim Tourism Task Team, it comprises the Business Sector, Tourism Stakeholders, National and Provincial Governments and Community Organisations.

According to the *White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (1996)*, the following key principles will guide the development of responsible tourism in South Africa:

- ▶ *Tourism will be private sector driven*
- ▶ *Government will provide the enabling framework for the industry to flourish*
- ▶ *Effective community involvement will form the basis of tourism growth*
- ▶ *Tourism development will be underpinned by sustainable environmental practices*
- ▶ *Tourism development is dependent on and the establishment of cooperation and close partnerships among key stakeholders*
- ▶ *Tourism will be used as a development tool for the empowerment of previously neglected communities and should particularly focus on the empowerment of women in such communities*
- ▶ *Tourism development will take place in the context of close cooperation with other states within Southern Africa*
- ▶ *Tourism development will support the economic, social and environmental goals and policies of the government.*

For South Africa to achieve its vision, the following key conditions must be met:

- ▶ *Sustainable environmental management practices*
- ▶ *Involvement of local communities and previously neglected groups*
- ▶ *A safe and stable tourism environment*
- ▶ *Globally competitive practices, by offering quality services and value for money*
- ▶ *Innovative and responsive to customer needs*
- ▶ *Focus on product enhancement and emphasise diversity*
- ▶ *Effective tourism training, education and awareness*
- ▶ *Creative and aggressive marketing and promotion*
- ▶ *Strong economic linkages with other sectors of the economy*
- ▶ *Appropriate institutional structures*
- ▶ *Appropriate supportive infrastructure.*

The set vision is supported by the following objectives:

► **ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES:**

- *To generate economic growth by aggressive development, marketing and promotion of tourism.*
- *To establish tourism as a national priority*
- *To create sustainable employment opportunities*
- *To optimise opportunities for SMMEs*
- *To utilise tourism to aid development in rural areas.*
- *To promote domestic tourism amongst all South Africans*
- *To encourage tourism growth and cooperation in South Africa*
- *To facilitate balanced tourism development in South Africa*
- *To create a conducive tourism investment climate*
- *To encourage linkages between tourism and other industries to curb leakages and stimulate the multiplier effect.*
- *To lengthen the tourism season in order to minimize negative effects of seasonality.*

► **SOCIAL OBJECTIVES:**

- *To develop tourism with dignity – encouraging mutual respect for all cultures and eliminates all forms of discrimination*
- *To provide appropriate tourism education, training, awareness and capacity building programmes especially aimed at previously neglected groups*

To use tourism as a catalyst for human development

- *To encourage the active participation of all in tourism development, particularly at local level*
- *To promote pride in the cultural resources of the country*
- *To empower local communities through community tourism initiatives*
- *To ensure access to travel opportunities and tourism attraction to all*
- *Encourage community participation in the planning, development, implementation and management of tourism projects*
- *To monitor and minimize potential adverse social impacts of tourism.*

► **ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES:**

- *To make the tourism industry a leader in responsible environmental practices*
- *To require integrated environmental management principles for all tourism projects*
- *To encourage the conservation and sustainable usage of tourism resources*
- *To contribute to the development of a coordinated country-wide environmental strategy.*

BI.2 WHITE PAPER FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT (2000)

The Policy sets out a vision for the coast, and principles, goals and objectives for coastal management. The following principles underpin the Policy:

TABLE NO. 1: PRINCIPLES, GOADS AND OBJECTIVES FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

| Principle | Explanation |
|----------------|---|
| National Asset | The coast must be retained as a national asset, with public rights to access and benefit from the many opportunities provided by coastal resources. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Economic Development | Coastal economic development opportunities must be optimised to meet society's needs and to promote the wellbeing of coastal communities. |
| Social Equity | Coastal management efforts must ensure that all people, including future generations, enjoy the rights of human dignity, equality and freedom. |
| Ecological Integrity | The diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems must be maintained and, where appropriate, rehabilitated. |
| Holism | The coast must be treated as a distinctive and indivisible system, recognising the interrelationships between coastal users and ecosystems and between the land, sea and air. |
| Risk Aversion and Precaution | Coastal management efforts must adopt a risk-averse and precautionary approach under conditions of uncertainty |
| Accountability and Responsibility | Coastal management is a shared responsibility. All people must be held responsible for the consequences of their actions, including financial responsibility for negative impacts. |
| Duty of Care | All people and organisations must act with due care to avoid negative impacts on the coastal environment and coastal resources. |
| Integration and Participation | A dedicated, co-ordinated and integrated coastal management approach must be developed and conducted in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner. |
| Co-operative Governance | Partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society must be built in order to ensure co-responsibility for coastal management and to empower stakeholders to participate effectively. |

BI.3 THE CONSTITUTION

South Africa's Constitution provides within its Bill of Rights that everyone has the right:

- to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and
- to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislature and other measures that:
 - Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - Promote conservation; and
 - Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

BI.4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 107 OF 1998 (NEMA)

NEMA serves as a framework legislation for South Africa and provides overarching principles that inform South Africa's Environmental Management and Governance. NEMA is mainly regarded as a legislative measure to fulfill the obligations imposed upon the State, by the constitutional environmental right to protect the environment through reasonable legislative and other measures.. Furthermore, NEMA is intended to give effect to the cooperative governance imperative contained in the Constitution.

NEMA Principles: The provisions of NEMA include various environmental principles, which apply throughout the Republic, to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment.

Any proposed activity in the Cape Morgan area will have to be guided by these principles when exercising any function, or taking any decision in terms of NEMA, or any empowering provision concerning the protection of the environment. The following NEMA principles are the most relevant::

- ▶ *Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable;*
- ▶ *Environmental management must be integrated;*
- ▶ *Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human wellbeing must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination;*
- ▶ *Participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted;*
- ▶ *Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties;*
- ▶ *Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education and awareness, and the sharing of knowledge and experience;*
- ▶ *Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law; and*
- ▶ *There must be intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment;*

Integrated Environmental Management Regulations augment provisions of Section 24 of NEMA. Ultimately, these regulations put in place requirements for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is discussed further below.

Duty of Care: Another important provision of NEMA is a “duty of care”, which requires every person to take reasonable measures to prevent, minimize and rectify significant pollution and environmental degradation. Persons, on whom this duty is bestowed, are those who cause; have caused; or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment.

Revised EIA Regulations 2010: The revised EIA Regulations were promulgated in June 2010. There have been significant changes made to the regulations, especially regarding the addition of Listing 3 – Geographical Areas (previously there were only two listings: one for Basic Assessments and one for full EIA’s). This ‘Listing (3)’ requires an environmental assessment for an activity listed, however it is based solely on the location of the activity within a certain province.

Other changes are to Regulation 5, which will allow for Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP) to consult with the competent authority before an assessment is initiated, to ascertain the probable likelihood of the application being successful.

Timeframes for decisions have been significantly reduced and extensions to the timeframe will require the competent authority requesting permission from the MEC.

The Regulations also allow for integrated applications, where an applicant can apply for Environmental Authorization; Water Use Licenses, Waste Permits and Air Quality Permits, in one application.

Environmental Impact Assessment triggers: Certain activities proposed in the Cape Morgan area, will potentially trigger the need to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2006).

BI.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (2009)

The Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICMA) seeks to facilitate the implementation of the 'White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development' and to simplify the legislative framework regulating the use of coastal resources.

Objectives of the Act: Section 2 describes the objectives of the Act as follows:

- ▶ *Sets out a new and integrated approach to managing the nation's coastal resources in order to promote social equity and to make best economic use of coastal resources, whilst protecting the natural environment. Specifically, the Act seeks to:*
- ▶ *Provide a legal and administrative framework that will promote cooperative, coordinated and integrated coastal management;*
- ▶ *Preserve, protect and enhance the status of the coastal environment as the heritage of all;*
- ▶ *Ensure that coastal resources are managed in the interest of the whole community;*
- ▶ *Ensure that there is equitable access to the opportunities and benefits derived from the coast; and*
- ▶ *Give effect to South Africa's international law obligations.*

Main features of the Act: The ICMA comprises twelve chapters, the main features of which are outlined below:

Chapter 2 defines the extent and legal status of the coastal zone and different areas therein. It identifies **coastal public property**, which includes the sea, the beach and state-owned land. The Act provides for improved protection of and access to, these public assets.

The Act also allows for a **coastal protection zone** (100 m in urban areas and 1,000 m in rural areas). This area can be made wider in more sensitive areas and narrower in less sensitive areas. The Act requires activities, such as developments in these areas, to take into account the dynamic nature of the coast; and to protect people and property from harm from natural causes, such as coastline erosion and flooding; or new threats like sea level rising as a consequence of global warming.

Clause 25 authorizes the MEC's to establish **coastal set-back lines**, making it necessary to obtain permission for erecting or altering a structure, situated seaward of the line.

Chapter 3 provides procedures for demarcating and **adjusting the boundaries of coastal public property**; the coastal protection zone; special management areas and coastal access land (clauses 26-29). It also sets out the considerations which must apply in respect of such demarcations and adjustments. Interested and affected parties have an opportunity to contribute to the process of demarcating or adjusting coastal boundaries. Provision is made for marking boundaries on zoning maps and endorsements by the Registrar of Deeds (clauses 31 and 32). Reference is made to 'coastal boundaries' throughout this chapter to make a distinction between these boundaries and municipal zoning or other official territorial boundaries, governed by other legislation and processes. Coastal boundaries do not affect existing property rights, provincial, municipal or other legally recognized boundaries.

Bi.6 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT (57 OF 2003)

The Protected Areas Act mainly provides for the following;

- ▶ *Declaration of nature reserves and determination of the type of reserve declared;*
- ▶ *Cooperative governance in the declaration and management of nature reserves;*
- ▶ *A system of protected areas in order to manage and conserve biodiversity; and*
- ▶ *Utilization and participation of local communities in the management of protected areas.*

The listed below bodies/persons, are empowered under Protected Areas Act, to declare an area as a 'Protected Area/Nature Reserve', namely:

- ▶ *Minister;*
- ▶ *Member of the Executive Committee: and/or;*
- ▶ *Municipality.*

Bi.7 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT (59 OF 2008)

The Waste Management Act provides responsibilities of municipalities and other entities, with respect to Waste Management.

Key Objectives:

- ▶ *To reform existing legislation regulating waste management;*
- ▶ *To strengthen Government's commitment to waste avoidance and minimization;*
- ▶ *To promote sustainable economic and social development; and*
- ▶ *To generally give effect to Section 24 of the Constitution.*

Bi.8 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT (10 OF 2004)

The objectives of the Biodiversity Act include the following;

- ▶ *Management and conservation of biological diversity;*
- ▶ *Use of biological resource in a sustainable manner;*
- ▶ *Equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting; and*
- ▶ *Cooperative governance in biodiversity management and conservation.*

The Biodiversity Act requires that in order to fulfill the rights contained in Section 24 of the Constitution, the state, through its organs that implement legislation applicable to biodiversity, must manage, conserve and sustain South Africa's biodiversity and its components and genetic resources; and must implement this Act to achieve the progressive realization of those rights.

Bi.9 NATIONAL WATER ACT (36 OF 1998)

The National Water Act (NWA), Section 12 to 20, refers to the Protection of Water Resources; and provides details of measures intended to ensure the comprehensive protection of all water resources, including the water reserve and water quality. This also includes potential impacts of land based activities on marine water bodies.

Section 19 (Part 4) deals with Pollution Prevention and in particular, the situation where pollution of a water resource occurs or might occur, as a result of activities on land.

The person who owns, controls occupies or uses the land in question, is responsible for taking reasonable measures to prevent pollution of water resources (surface or ground water). If the measures are not taken, the Catchment Management Agency concerned, may itself, do whatever is necessary to prevent the pollution, or remedy its effects and recover all reasonable costs from the persons responsible for the pollution.

The 'reasonable measures' may include measures to:

- ▶ *cease, modify or control any act or process causing the pollution;*
- ▶ *comply with any prescribed waste standard or management practice;*
- ▶ *contain or prevent the movement of pollutants;*
- ▶ *eliminate any source of the pollution;*
- ▶ *remedy the effects of the pollution; and*
- ▶ *remedy the effect of any disturbance to the bed and banks of a watercourse*

BI.10 NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) governs natural heritage resources and the management thereof. It creates Heritage Authorities; namely the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA), with the responsibility to protect and manage certain categories of Heritage Resources.

BI.11 NATIONAL FORESTS ACT (84 OF 1998)

The National Forest Act (NFA) provides for Conservation and Sustainable Forestry Management. In order to achieve this, the Act *inter alia* provides for special measures to protect trees and forests – see Chapter 3 which states that '.....no person may cut, disturb, damage, or destroy any living tree in, or remove any such tree from a natural forest....' Unless a license to do so has been issued, or an exemption published in the *Government Gazette*.

Any person or entity must obtain a permit to remove any indigenous or protected trees, or clear any woodland, thicket or forest. The requirements for licensing are dealt with under section 23 of the Act.

BI.12 INSTITUTION GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION IN SOUTH AFRICA-1999

The Institution Guidelines for Public Sector Development and Promotion in South Africa is an Inter-Provincial Forum of Ministers, to formulate tourism mechanisms that provide clarity on roles and responsibilities, for the different tiers of government.

B2. PROVINCIAL POLICY

B2.1 EASTERN CAPE PARKS BOARD – INTEGRATE RESERVE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) – FEBRUARY 2010

The East London Coast Nature Reserve (ELCNR) comprises a number of small nature reserves and state forests, primarily along the eastern coastline, between the Great Fish River in South-West and stretching in a North-Easterly direction to the Great Kei.

The SMP is a 5year operational framework that strategically guides and coordinates the allocation of resources within the Reserve.

ELCN, within the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve area, is identified on the SDF as a 'Type 1 Protected Area, meaning 'no development' and it's incorporated in the 'Dune Mega Conservancy', with Cape Morgan being a proposed conservancy area.

Key areas are as follows:-

- ▶ *Reserve planning/expansion*
- ▶ *Biodiversity/heritage resource management*
- ▶ *Stakeholder involvement*
- ▶ *Infrastructure and equipment management*
- ▶ *Visitor services*
- ▶ *Reserve administration*
- ▶ *Knowledge management.*

B2.2 EASTERN CAPE TOURISM MASTER PLAN 2009-2014

The Eastern Cape Tourism Master Plan is the 'Provincial Tourism Industry 5 Year Plan and Guideline' used to shape and manage the tourism activity.

The Tourism Master Plan of the Eastern Cape defines 'tourism destination development', as a range of activities geared towards sustainable development and maintenance tourist attractions facilities, to meet the needs of tourists. It is focused on three core principles namely; being economically, environmentally and socially compliant.

The following critical key issue, that inhibit tourism growth and development, were identified:

- ▶ *Political will;*
- ▶ *Tourism education/awareness;*
- ▶ *Tourism training/skills development;*
- ▶ *Tourism enterprise development;*
- ▶ *Tourism standards;*
- ▶ *Tourism policy;*
- ▶ *Community based tourism development;*
- ▶ *Tourism infrastructure development;*
- ▶ *Safety and security;*
- ▶ *Media communication strategy;*
- ▶ *Stakeholder communication;*

- ▶ *Tourism information network;*
- ▶ *Market research;*
- ▶ *Tourism marketing strategy; and*
- ▶ *Tourism development plan.*

The vision for the Eastern Cape tourism sector is as follows:

“A dynamic, innovative, responsible tourism sector offering unique, positive and memorable experience that exceeds stakeholder expectations that is a major contributor to the sustainable growth and development of the Eastern Cape”

Key priority areas identified are as follows:

| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
|---|---|
| TOURISM PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT | |
| <i>The focus is mainly enhancing, expanding and diversifying Eastern Cape tourism products to improve and promote efficiency, increase investment and enhance quality of life. To achieve this, the following specific objectives and actions will be pursued:</i> | |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 1</i> | Enhance capacity to strengthen and integrate tourism product development throughout the province by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Developing an integrated product development framework</i> ▶ <i>Establishing strategic partnerships for product development</i> |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 2</i> | Improve and increase the value and volume of the product offering in the province to showcase its unique, manifold tourism assets, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Product enhancement of high priority areas, so as to improve existing tourism assets</i> ▶ <i>Product development in those areas not defined as high tourist attraction areas</i> ▶ <i>Product expansion through the development of new iconic products</i> ▶ <i>Diversification of product offerings, such as:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Agricultural tourism</i> ■ <i>Sport tourism</i> ■ <i>Business tourism</i> ■ <i>Cruise tourism</i> ▶ <i>Enhancement of conservation and recreational values</i> |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| TOURISM MARKETING | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for tourism marketing are as follows:</i> | |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 1</i> | Promote institutional alignment and strategic partnerships, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü <i>Providing a marketing service by including all tourism products in the area, and creating alignment with other marketing strategies within the province.</i> |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 2</i> | Attract a greater share of domestic, international and inter-provincial tourists to the province, with the following interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü <i>Developing a provincial marketing strategy</i> ü <i>Marketing the province at relevant trade shows and exhibitions</i> ü <i>Developing and implementing a communication plan with clear, compelling and consistent messages that integrate the provincial marketing strategies to targeted visitor markets</i> |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 3</i> | Maximise tourism advantage from hosting major events, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü <i>Ensuring that visitors extend their stay in the province during the major events</i> |
| <i>OBJECTIVE 4</i> | Ensure that attractions are available to tourists through a variety of mediums to keep up with changing consumer trends by: |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing a media and advertising plan ü Redesigning the tourism website so that it is user-friendly, accessible and effectively markets all tourism products and experiences in the province. ü Establishing a tourism call centre to market the province |
| OBJECTIVE 5 | Showcase the Eastern Cape destination to the world, making the desired connections with target audiences, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Brand awareness ü Brand alignment |
| OBJECTIVE 6 | Attract tourists to the province through targeted marketing, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing, clustering and packaging experiences and products to promote product offering ü Developing customised experiences in line with consumer demand and preferences |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for human resource development are as follows:</i> | |
| OBJECTIVE 1 | Promote capacity development of all persons working within the tourism sector to promote efficiency, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Building capacity to manage planning, policy development and management of the sector ü Ensuring that relevant skills are developed for all persons in the tourism sector ü Promoting tourism education in the province ü Building core and generic competencies for the tourism sector ü Growing a tourism culture in the Eastern Cape ü Strengthen the role of industry in tourism training |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | Provision of reliable information base on tourism skills to inform and influence planning and decision making, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Conducting a tourism skills audit to ensure that HRD planning is based on knowledge and information management |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | Ensure good governance of the tourism sector in HRD, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Promoting integration and coordination of HRD in the Eastern Cape tourism sector ü Adopting a comprehensive tourism skills development coordinating structure |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM-RELEVANT INFRASTRUCTURE | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for development of tourism-relevant infrastructure are as follows:</i> | |
| OBJECTIVE 1 | Facilitate the creation of an enabling transport environment for easy access to tourism products, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü The enhancement of road and rail infrastructure relevant to tourism development. ü Facilitating the provision of greater air access for the province ü Facilitating the development of harbours in the province to promote cruise and sailing boat tourism to the province |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | Enhance and sustain the infrastructure linkages to tourism products and facilities, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing routes and corridors to link tourism products to offer tourists a “package of experiences” ü Facilitating infrastructure provision to new/planned and existing tourism products (accommodation and attractions) ü Developing and improving tourism information centres at key tourism nodes and gateways to the province |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | Promote integration of tourism and infrastructure provision through integrated planning, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing institutional linkages between tourism and infrastructure providing |

| | |
|---|---|
| | departments / entities |
| OBJECTIVE 4 | <p>Upgrading of signage in the province to be of high quality, directional and a good marketing mechanism for products, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing a signage development plan to ensure standardisation of tourism signage ü Upgrading and develop new signage ü Developing large map signage at key road entry points to the province and key nodes |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| TRANSFORMATION OF TOURISM SECTOR | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for tourism section are as follows:</i> | |
| OBJECTIVE 1 | <p>Enhance institutional capacity to implement and monitor transformation, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Establishing linkages between all stakeholders to promote transformation in the industry ü Creating and maintaining a provincial database of tourism product owners, service providers and suppliers ü Benchmarking and monitoring transformation in the provincial tourism sector |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | <p>Create an enabling environment for greater ownership and management of tourism enterprises by previously disadvantaged persons, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Increasing the number of private sector stakeholders that comply with the Tourism BEE Charter and Scorecard ü Promoting transformation in tourism through new product development ü Promoting and encouraging government procurement for tourism services from BEE compliant companies and enterprises. ü Supporting BEE businesses through improving access to the markets |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | <p>The development of black, youth, disabled and women tourism entrepreneurs in the province, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Assist targeted new entrepreneurs to enter tourism market ü Provide support to newly established entrepreneurs to maintain their tourism businesses |
| OBJECTIVE 4 | <p>Encourage the development of tourism SMMEs in the province, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing a SMME support programme |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| TOURISM RESEARCH AND INFORMATION | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for tourism research and information are as follows:</i> | |
| OBJECTIVE 1 | <p>Ensure that up to date tourism research is conducted in the province to assess the profile of visitors and their preferences and demands, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Enhancing institutional capacity to conduct and manage tourism research ü Providing decision makers and planners with reliable, accurate information to guide tourism interventions in the province ü Making research available to relevant tourism stakeholders |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | <p>Provide tourists with information on all tourism products, activities within the province, and easy access to that information, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Operating tourism information centres at key tourism nodes and gateways to the province ü Developing an integrated tourism information database ü Developing an on line booking system |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| TOURISM SAFETY AND SECURITY | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for tourism safety and security are as follows:</i> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| OBJECTIVE 1 | Enhance institutional capacity to coordinate and manage tourism safety in the province, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Establishing a provincial tourism safety and awareness working group ü Developing a tourism safety monitoring programme |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | Ensure that tourists are safe and free from tourism related risks in key areas, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing a tourism safety monitoring programme ü Increasing visibility of effective policing and law enforcement in the popular tourist attractions ü Promoting proper land-use planning and develop regulations ü Improving environmental management and planning ü Promoting environmental awareness in the tourism sector |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | Communication and awareness to all residents and industry participants of safety and security, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Creating tourism and safety awareness ü Increasing tourist awareness about safety in various communication channels |
| OBJECTIVE 4 | Ensure that tourists who are victims of crime or other incidents in the province are afforded professional support, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Facilitating fast track processing of criminal cases against tourists ü Establishing an effective victim after-care support programme |
| KEY PRIORITY AREA | |
| MANAGEMENT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR | |
| <i>The key specific objectives and actions for the management of the tourism sector are as follows:</i> | |
| OBJECTIVE 1 | Legislation/Policy formulation and strategy development, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Developing and implementing policies, legislation and strategies / plans to respond to sector needs ü Promoting institutional efficiency, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Consolidation of the ECTB and ECTB into a single entity</i> ■ <i>The development of the monitoring and evaluation tool for the tourism program</i> |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | To ensure communication and cooperation amongst all key stakeholders to grow tourism in the province, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Establishing a Provincial Tourism Coordinating Committee (PTCC) ü Developing institutional linkages, communication, strategic partnerships and alignment of tourism stakeholders in the province ü Participating in national tourism structures, established by DEAT and SA Tourism |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | To establish and maintain standards aligned with best practice for all tourism products in the province, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü The registration and grading of all tourism products in the province, with the possibility of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Enforcing the registration of products as a means to develop a meaningful source of data for the industry to gain insight into the size and capacity of the tourism sector, improve, improving quality standards and as a source of revenue for the new entity.</i> ü The establishment of the office of the Registrar to deal with the registration of tourism products and tourist guides in the province. |
| <small>Sourced: Eastern Cape Tourism Master Plan 2009-2014</small> | |

The Eastern Cape Rural Development Strategy (RDS) aims at bringing about sustainable growth and development in order to improve the quality of life for all, particularly the rural poor.

It identifies the transformation of the rural as well as institutional development as critical to the ultimate target to be pursued through a programme covering the creation of the enabling environment; land reform; agrarian transformation & food security; non-farm rural economic development; infrastructure development; and social & human development.

The RDS highlights key principles that should not only guide the understanding of rural development but should also underpin the implementation of its programmes, namely: -

- ▶ *rural development is everybody's concern;*
- ▶ *conscientisation, mobilisation and organisation of rural people;*
- ▶ *-sustainable utilisation of available natural resources;*
- ▶ *integration and coordination of government programmes; and*
- ▶ *long term planning*

This Implementation Framework and Plan should be read with the Strategy. It is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive, but it seeks to guide the process of implementation of the RDS.

B2.4 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2004-2014 (PGDP)

The PGDP is the strategic plan for the medium-to-long range (10 year) of the province for the period 2004-14. It identifies the major structural deficiencies in the economy and the conditions of society; and develops strategic objectives and priorities to address these challenges. It articulates a consensus-based vision and quantified targets for Provincial Growth and Development through a clear strategy framework. This strategy framework is expected to guide strategy development and objectives for provincial and local government in the province.

The need for a strategic approach to growth and development came from the recognition that a comprehensive strategic response is needed to alleviate poverty and the associated structural constraints for growth and development. The PGDP therefore developed the following six strategic objectives, starting with poverty eradication and each strategic objective has a series of priority programmes:

▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: POVERTY ERADICATION**

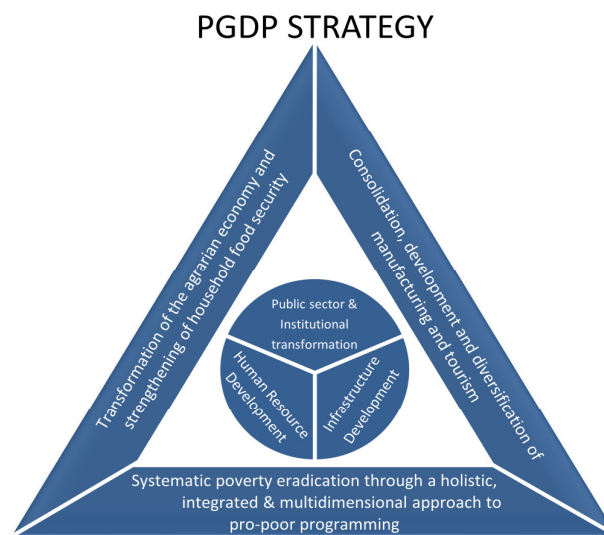
- *Promoting access to high-quality employment and economic opportunities;*
- *Boosting the physical asset base of the poor;*
- *Supporting access to basic services;*
- *Strengthening community management and organisation of own initiatives and external programmes;*
- *Deepening democratic participation; and*
- *Assuring access to legal entitlements and security.*

▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION AND FOOD SECURITY**

- *Promoting food security through expanded smallholder production;*
- *Expanding the asset base of the poor through effective land tenure reform; and*

- *Increasing the use of land for commercial agriculture in the former homelands, especially through ownership and institutional mechanisms that benefit the poorest households.*
- ▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: MANUFACTURING DIVERSIFICATION AND TOURISM**
 - *Developing agro-industries to enhance local beneficiation and spread economic opportunity in rural communities;*
 - *Transforming the auto sector to enhance local content and increase competitiveness;*
 - *Diversifying manufacturing by enhancing export capacity and downstream beneficiation; and*
 - *Promoting provincial tourism to create employment and raise incomes in rural areas.*
- ▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**
 - *Eliminate social backlogs in access roads, schools, clinics, electricity, water and sanitation;*
 - *Leverage economic growth through improving transport infrastructure, as well as establishing and promoting development zones, nodes and corridors;*
 - *Establish centralised infrastructure planning, implementation and monitoring capability to enhance the socioeconomic impact of such spending, and increase efficiency gains and job creation; and*
 - *Identify and package strategic infrastructure projects and programmes that can help boost economic growth and attract private investment.*
- ▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**
 - *Further education and training (FET) transformation;*
 - *Adult basic education and training (ABET);*
 - *Early childhood development (ECD);*
 - *Scarce skills for the public sector;*
 - *Learnerships; and*
 - *Producing a provincial human resource development strategy.*
- ▶ **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: PUBLIC SECTOR AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION**
 - *Improving service delivery in health, education, social development and public works and strengthening the centre of government to drive PGDP implementation.*

The relationship between the strategic objectives, as illustrated in Diagram No. 1 below, the three foundational objectives of public sector transformation, human resources development and infrastructure development, support the three key objectives of poverty eradication, agrarian transformation and manufacturing diversification.



Sourced: Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2004-2014

DIAGRAM NO. 1 PGDP Strategy

In March 2009 an assessment of PGDP implementation was completed. It concluded that ‘the PGDP has not yet had the desired impact on the lives and wellbeing of people in the Eastern Cape’. It cited the following four main elements as contributing to lack of progress:

| FOUR MAIN ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO LACK OF PROGRESS | |
|---|--|
| POLICY ENVIRONMENT | The absence of an overarching, integrated medium-to-long range national development strategy has severely impeded the implementation of the PGDP. The PGDP has been expected to align with myriad national policies, and this has affected the efficacy of intergovernmental coordination and undermined centralization. |
| RESOURCES | Lack of adequate funding and inadequate technical resources have acted to retard development progress. The absence of a national development policy has also affected the extent to which fiscal transfers and budgets have followed policy priorities. |
| IMPLEMENTATION | The weakness of the PGDP lies not in its underlying strategy, but in its implementation. Adequate capacity in the public sector is a key concern. |
| LEADERSHIP | The PGDP is not seen as the central enabling framework to which all initiatives must align. At the level of political leadership, the PGDP has no champion. |

Sourced: Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2004-2014

As an outcome of the assessment, the following revised diagram of the PGDP pillars was prepared:

| A Poverty Free Eastern Cape PGDP REVISED PILLARS | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Social Protection and Basic Service Delivery | Agrarian Transformation & Rural Development | Human Resource Development and Education | Infrastructure | Manufacturing Diversification |
| KPAs | KPAs | KPAs | KPAs | KPAs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Income Security ü Municipal Services ü Housing ü Comprehensive healthcare ü Expand EPWP towards sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reform (redistribution, redress, tenure, land use) • Area based planning • Food security • Agricultural infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRD plan • ECD • Improve access, throughput and quality of GET education band • Improve quality and status of FET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated infrastructure plan • Establish project preparation fund • Infrastructure finance strategy • Strengthen state capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Development • Development finance • Tourism Development • Local Economic Development |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Community safety ü Gender based violence ü Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro processing • Institution building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABET and literacy • Public service (provincial and local) skills and training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives development • Innovation and R+D • Institutional building and reconfiguration |
| Public Sector and Institutional Transformation | | | | |
| KPAs | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangements for PGDP • Improved research and M&E • Stakeholder participation and coordination | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Planning • Strategic repositioning of Local Government Organisational/Institutional gearing | | |

Sourced: Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2004-2014

B2.5 EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2010

A review of the Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP) was completed at the end of 2010 and comprises a clear set of policies based on a development philosophy and long-term vision for the spatial framework for the province.

According to the PSDP and PGDP, the future spatial perspective of the Province, over the next 15 to 20 years, is of a *“poverty free Eastern Cape”*, with the ultimate objective of achieving sustainability through achieving a balance between the needs of society (communities), the ecology (nature) and the demands of the economy (capital). The PSDP is described as having “managed human settlements, clustered in settlement regions and corridors, alongside productive regions, managed ecological resource areas and connected to strategic transportation routes.”

The PSDP provides an indicative planning tool for all spheres of Government, whereby the PGDP, Municipal IDPs and the National Spatial Development Perspectives, inform the identification of development potential/priorities in Government infrastructure investment and development spending, within respective areas of focus.

The purpose of the PSDP is to achieve the following:

- ▶ *Provide a co-ordinating provincial spatial framework, so as to direct public sector investment towards a common vision and set of objectives;*
- ▶ *Provide a broad policy framework that gives direction to all other development agencies in the Province, with regard to priorities of the Government;*
- ▶ *Enable public investment programmes to be more efficient;*
- ▶ *Create an environment within which communities and the private sector can operate more effectively, to achieve sustainable economic growth in the Province;*
- ▶ *Protect the natural environmental systems;*
- ▶ *Efficient use of resources at Provincial Level;*
- ▶ *Prevent duplication of effort by different departments and spheres of government; and*
- ▶ *Enable District and Local Authorities to work within a broad policy framework when preparing and updating Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Framework Plans (SDFs).*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: The following spatial framework objectives are linked to specific spatial development objectives and strategies and are aligned to the associated policy contexts contained in the Provincial Growth and Development Plan Pillars:

- ▶ **ENVIRONMENTAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

Protection of core bio-diversity areas; natural resources and the ecological system, through integration and alignment of SDFs, with the environmental policy and spatial frameworks.

► **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

Manage development of compact and sustainable human settlements with appropriate infrastructure, amenities and socio-economic opportunities.

► **RURAL DEVELOPMENT SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

Integrated and broad based agrarian transformation, leading to sustainable livelihoods; increased rural economic development and improved land reform.

► **ECONOMIC SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

The overall objectives of economic development, are summarized in the Provincial Industrial Development Strategy (PIDS) 2010 as:

- *Employment generation;*
- *Increased growth and output;*
- *More even income distribution;*
- *More equal spatial distribution of economic activity;*
- *Transforming ownership and control of production, and;*
- *Enhanced technological capacity.*

► **INFRASTRUCTURE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

- *Efficient, integrated spatial development of infrastructure and transport systems in shared focus areas through:*
- *Elimination of infrastructure backlogs in access roads, water and sanitation, energy, communication systems;*
- *Leveraging economic growth through improving transport infrastructure as well as establishing and promoting development zones, nodes and corridors;*
- *Establishing centralized infrastructure planning, implementation and monitoring capacity to enhance the socio-economic impact of such spending and increasing efficiency gains and job-creation; and*
- *Identification and packaging strategic infrastructure projects and programs that can help boost economic growth and attract private investment.*

► **HUMAN RESOURCES SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

A unique, relevant, competent and professional Provincial scale spatial development and land use planning human resource supporting informed development decision making based on the fusion of indigenous and technical principles, policies and procedures.

► **GOVERNANCE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:**

Enforceable integrated SDFs and Land Use Management systems, supporting stakeholder decision makers to implement a common Provincial development philosophy.

It is envisaged that over the 15 to 20 years, the Eastern Cape will cease to be a peripheral province in South Africa, by developing strong infrastructure linkages with the other coastal and inland provinces, so

as to support renewed economic development and growth based on the strategic objectives of the Provincial Growth Development Plan.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK: The Provincial Spatial Development Plan argues that there needs to be a management framework which all authorities use to achieve an equitable approach. The plan states that “The principal settlement strategy supports the view that development should be managed on the basis of **nodes** and areas of development, namely:

- ▶ *There should be a focus on developing nodes and areas where economic opportunities and resources exist, or where such opportunities can be stimulated ;*
- ▶ *Investment should target areas where the economic opportunities and returns are greatest;*
- ▶ *Inter-Departmental investment linkages should be identified in order to maximize benefits and achieve a co-ordinate effort; and*
- ▶ *Social expenditure on basic infrastructure for basic needs should be specified as spin offs from economic development investment, wherever possible.*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES: In order to become more relevant and useful in guiding development, SDFs are required to be linked to community livelihoods and their development values. The PSDP recommends Spatial Development Principles be applied in all cases, namely:

- ▶ *Conserve natural resource areas;*
- ▶ *Embrace settlement regions;*
- ▶ *All human settlements have importance;*
- ▶ *Achieve integration through identified focus areas; and*
- ▶ *Focus development along strategic transport routes.*

Having set the management framework, the plan proposes policies and principles direct investment of public funds, in the following three levels:

“LEVEL 1 WOULD FULFILL BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES TO BOTH URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AT A MINIMUM LEVEL IN TERMS OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES. THIS WOULD BE GUIDED BY BACKLOGS IN THESE AREAS, THE PROXIMITY OF EXISTING BULK SERVICES AND PRIORITIES IN TERMS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL IDPs.

LEVEL 2 WILL ENSURE THE MANAGED INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITY, BUILD ON THE STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES, WHICH EXIST, AND TO MAXIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FROM THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.

LEVEL 3 WOULD INVOLVE THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE FUNDING TO STRATEGICALLY TARGETED DEVELOPMENT ZONES, WHICH HAVE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL. THESE WILL REPRESENT AREAS, NODES OR AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY, WHERE A SPECIAL FOCUS OF EFFORT AND INVESTMENT WILL ATTRACT INTEREST FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO INVEST; EITHER IN JOINT VENTURES WITH GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENTLY, IN ORDER TO DEVELOP ECONOMIC GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES AND POTENTIAL WHICH ALREADY EXISTS.”

B2.6 TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK 1999

DEAT, in association with DBSA, set up the Tourism Infrastructure Investment Framework (TIIF), in order to develop better infrastructure. At a district/ local level, it shows Priority Areas. Tourism Infrastructure Investment (PATTI's) were identified, namely Wild Coast/Fish link and Amathole. Both study areas fall within the Amathole District.

The strategic Investment Framework Objectives are as follows:

- ▶ *To increase the focussed and targeted nature of tourism investment activities undertaken by public sector bodies through a coordinated and aligned approach;*
- ▶ *To ensure that tourism investment activities are informed by supply and demand trends in tourism;*
- ▶ *•To standardise the scoping, assessing and packaging of tourism investment opportunities in order to ensure they are appropriate and well-researched;*
- ▶ *To work together in a professional, clear and effective manner in order to maximise investor interest and conversion of this interest into actual investment;*
- ▶ *To clarify roles and responsibilities of the various public sector tourism investment actors; and*
- ▶ *•To identify priority products at both a national and provincial level in order to drive investment into these areas and opportunities.*

B2.7 EASTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLAN (ECBCP), 2007

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP) was published in 2007 and is a collaborative initiative of various governmental (DWAF, DEDEA, EC Parks) environmental organizations, to fulfill the obligation of government to promote the conservation of the biodiversity of the Eastern Cape. The report comprises the following main components:

- ▶ *Identification of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs);*
- ▶ *Identification of Biodiversity Land-use Management Classes (BLMCs);*
- ▶ *Recommended land uses for BLMCs; and*
- ▶ *Use of the decision support system.*

The ECBCP is a broad-scale biodiversity plan, that integrates other existing broad-scale biodiversity plans in the Province; and fills in the gaps using mainly national data.

The ECBCP has no legal status. However, it has been designed to serve as the basic biodiversity layer in Strategic Environmental Assessments, State of Environment Reports, SDFs, EMFs and Bioregional Plans.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs): The ECBCP developed two maps, one showing terrestrial (land-based) CBAs, and the other showing aquatic (freshwater) CBAs (not discussed here).

The map of Terrestrial CBAs was compiled by undertaking a systematic biodiversity planning analysis and adding all biodiversity priority areas identified by other systematic biodiversity planning projects (such as STEP) in the Province.

Table No. 3 below, indicates the various biodiversity features were used to define terrestrial CBAs.

TABLE NO. 2: CRITERIA USED TO MAP CBA'S AND OTHER CATERGORIES IN THE ECBCP

| CATEGORY | CODE | FEATURES USED TO DEFINE CATEGORIES |
|--|---|---|
| Protected Areas: | | |
| Protected Area 1 | PA1 | Statutory protected areas. They include all national parks and provincial nature reserves |
| Protected Area 2 | PA2 | Non-statutory protected areas: municipal and private conservation areas |
| Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas: | | |
| Terrestrial CBA 1 | T1 | Critically endangered vegetation types (ecosystem) identified through ECBCP the systematic conservation assessment |
| | | Critically endangered vegetation types from STEP |
| | | Critically endangered forest patches in terms of the National Forest Assessment |
| | | Areas essential for meeting biodiversity targets for biodiversity features (SA vegetation types, expert mapped priority areas) |
| | | KZN systematic conservation planning priorities |
| | | Forest clusters identified as critical in the forestry planning process (Berliner et al 2006) |
| Terrestrial CBA 2 | T2 | Endangered vegetation types identified through the ECBCP systematic conservation assessment |
| | | Endangered vegetations types from STEP |
| | | Endangered forest patches in terms of the National Forest Assessment |
| | | All expert-mapped areas less than 25 000ha in size (includes expert data from this project, STEP birds, SKEP, Wild Coast, Pondoland and marine studies) |
| | | All other forest clusters (includes 500m buffers) |
| | 1km coastal buffer strip | |
| | C1 | Ecological corridors identified in other studies (e.g. from STEP, Wild Coast, Pondoland, WMA 12 SEA, etc.) and corridors mapped by experts |
| C2 | Ecological corridors identified by the ECBCP using an integrated corridor design for the whole Province | |

ECBCP Land Use Guidelines for CBAs: The ECBCP land-use recommendations are to be followed, particularly with respect to the preservation of CBAs located within the Great Kei LM area.

The ECBCP land-use guidelines are also based on the following ten principles that are also relevant and useful, in promoting biodiversity conservation in Great Kei LM:

- ▶ *Avoid land use that results in vegetation loss in critical biodiversity areas;*
- ▶ *Maintain large intact natural patches – try to minimize habitat fragmentation in critical biodiversity areas;*

- ▶ *Maintain landscape connections (ecological corridors) that connect critical biodiversity areas;*
- ▶ *Maintain ecological processes at all scales, and avoid or compensate for any effects of land uses on ecological processes;*
- ▶ *Plan for long-term change and unexpected events, in particular those predicted for global climate change;*
- ▶ *Plan for cumulative impacts and knock-on effects;*
- ▶ *Minimize the introduction and spread of non-native species;*
- ▶ *Minimize land use types that reduce ecological resilience (ability to adapt to change), particularly at the level of water catchments;*
- ▶ *Implement land use and land management practices that are compatible with the natural potential of the area; and*
- ▶ *Balance opportunity for human and economic development with the requirements for biodiversity persistence.*

Biodiversity Land-use Management Classes (BLMCs): For successful implementation of the ECBCP, the CBAs need to be incorporated at all levels of Great Kei LM spatial development planning (e.g. SDFs IDPs EMFs, etc). To facilitate the use of the ECBCP information, a land management objectives-based approach has been adopted by the ECBCP. This approach rests on the concept of Biodiversity Land Management Classes (BLMCs). Each BLMC sets out the desired ecological state that an area should be kept in to ensure biodiversity persistence.

Terrestrial BLMCs: The ECBCP has developed four terrestrial Biodiversity Land Management Classes (BLMCs), which result from grouping the various terrestrial CBAs. This grouping is set out in Table 4 below:

TABLE NO. 3: GROUPING OF CBA INTO BLMC'S

| CATEGORY MAP | CODE | BLMC | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Terrestrial CBAs and BLMCs: | | | |
| Protected Areas | PA1 | BLMC 1 | Natural landscapes |
| | PA2 | | |
| Terrestrial CBA 1 (not degraded) | T1 | | |
| Terrestrial CBA 1 (degraded) | T1 | BLMC 2 | Near-natural landscapes |
| Terrestrial CBA 2 | T2 | | |
| | C1 | | |
| | C2 | | |
| Other Natural Areas | ONA T3 | BLMC 3 | Functional landscapes |
| | ONA | | |
| Transformed Areas | TF | BLMC 4 | Transformed landscapes |

Terrestrial BLMCs set out the desired ecological state of a parcel of land. Only land use types that are compatible with maintaining this desired state are allowed.

Which land uses should be allowed in each BLMC? Some land use types, have a much greater negative impact on biodiversity than others. For instance, timber plantations and urban settlement are much more damaging to biodiversity than livestock and low-impact tourism activities.

To further guide land use decision-making, the ECBCP recommends permissible land use types for each terrestrial BLMC (see Table No. 6 below), based on the impact of these land uses on biodiversity. It should be noted that this list does not include every possible form of land use. Even within a land use type, there are variations in the intensity and impact on biodiversity, and these too cannot be included here. These guidelines are not able to provide this level of detail, but instead provide a broad framework to assess proposals for land use change.

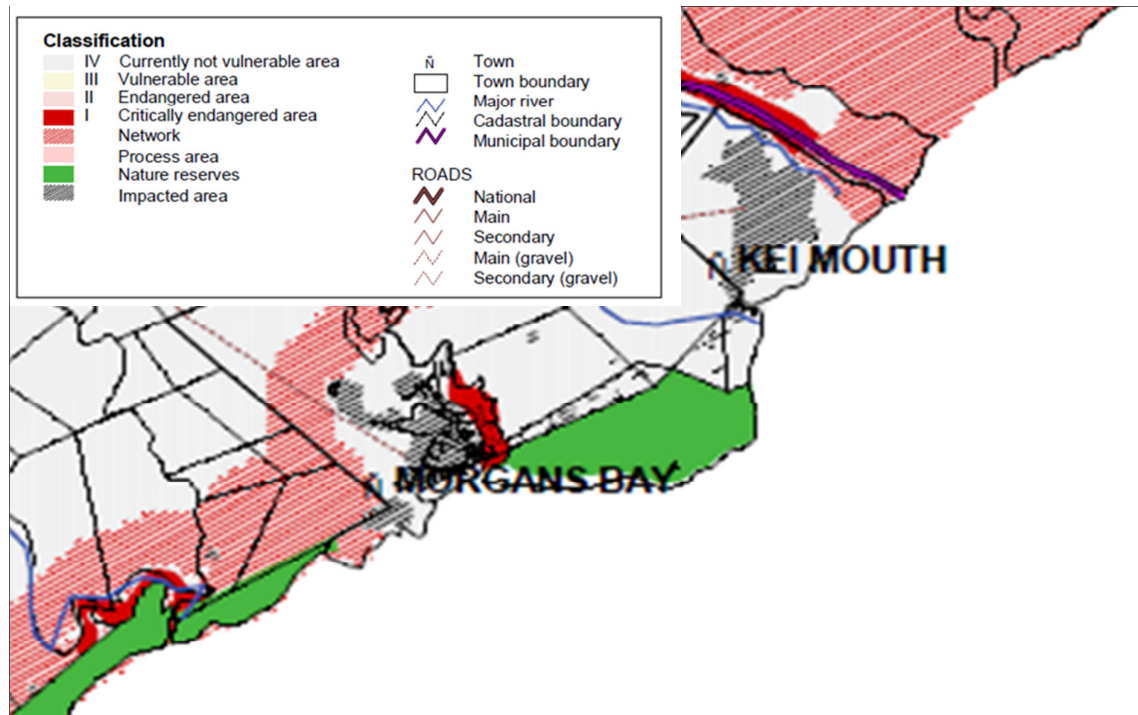
Table No. 6 below, also draws attention to land use changes that require environmental authorization (e.g. an EIA). These are listed as “conditional”. *Particular note should be taken of the limited recommended land uses in BCLM1 and BLMC2 and use classes.*

TABLE NO. 5: RECOMMENDED PERMISSIBLE LAND USES FOR TERRESTRIAL BLMC'S

| LAND USE | BIODIVERSITY LAND MANAGEMENT CLASS | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | BLMC 1 | BLMC 2 | BLMC 3 | BLMC 4 |
| Conservation | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Game farming | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Communal livestock | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Commercial livestock ranching | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Dry land cropping | No | No | Conditional | Yes |
| Irrigated cropping | No | No | Conditional | Yes |
| Dairy farming | No | No | Conditional | Yes |
| Timber | No | No | Conditional | Yes |
| Settlement | No | No | Conditional | Yes |

Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Plan (STEP) Revised: Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Plan (STEP) also provides guidelines to assist municipal managers and planners, in environmental planning and in achieving conservation targets. The natural environment has been classified in terms of conservation importance, with Class I having the highest and with Class IV the lowest conservation priority (see Plan No. 4 below).

- I. Critically Endangered Ecosystems
- II. Endangered Ecosystems
- III. Vulnerable Ecosystems
- IV. Currently Not Vulnerable Ecosystems



PLAN NO. 4: STEP CONSERVATION PLAN FOR CAPE MORGAN AREA INDICATING THE CONSERVATION NETWORK AREAS

B2.8 COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (MARCH 2010)

The Coastal EMF guides development along the coastal zone, between Cannon Rocks and Kei Mouth. The Cape Morgan area falls entirely within this coastal range of the EMF.

Planning domain of the EMF: The planning domain of the EMF includes the following:

- ▶ *The coastal zone 1.5 km in land of the high water mark.*
- ▶ *3km to 5 km up estuaries of high conservation value or of high usage*

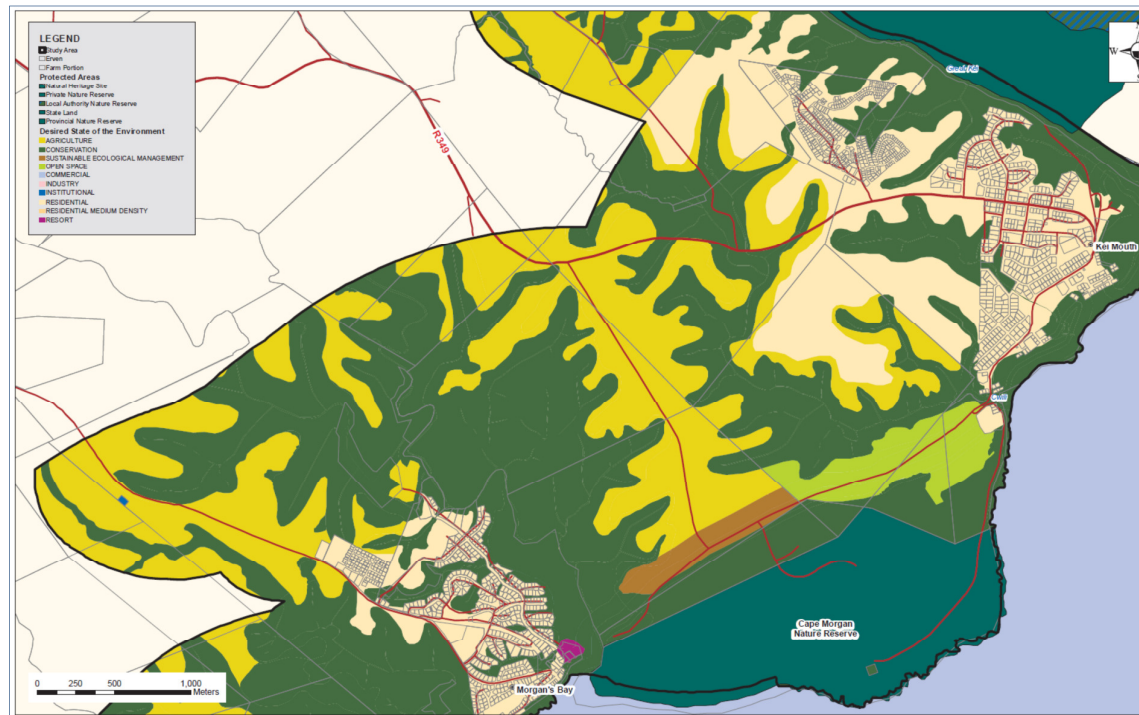
Objectives of the EMF: The primary objective of the EMF is to facilitate the conservation of important natural resources (e.g. biodiversity, prime agricultural land etc.) and rapid development within the study area. The EMF was structured to address this objective via the development of the following products, which serve to inform and guide land-use planning and decision-making:

- ▶ *A Status Quo Assessment, which included a composite site sensitivity map for the entire study area;*
- ▶ *A Desired State of the Environment (DSoE) plan, including associated land-use management guidelines;*
- ▶ *A proposed set of Geographical Areas and associated proposed Inclusions and Exclusions for various listed activities as specified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (27 of 1998);*

Desired State of the Environment Phase: The objective of the Desired State of the Environment Phase, was to produce a spatial plan that could serve as a Spatial Planning Framework for the coastal zone, over the next ten year period (i.e. from 2010 to 2020), which would inform the revision of future Provincial,

Municipal and Local Spatial Development Frameworks; and thereby facilitate more efficient, integrated and sustainable development within the study area.

The Desired State of the Environment Plan (DSoE) for Cape Morgan area (See Plan No. 5 below) is an integrated plan that addresses land-use requirements from the socio-economic, natural resource management, and sustainable coastal policy perspectives, specifically relevant to Cape Morgan area.



PLAN NO. 5: PLAN FROM THE COASTAL EMF THAT WILL HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS FOR SPATIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, ALONG THE CAPE MORGAN AREA

The DSoE plan was assessed against the Status Quo Report and existing land-use strategies and plans, for the study area (e.g. SDFs), per Municipality. The assessment drew attention to variances between such plans and the DSoE Plan; and highlighted required amendments to the Municipal SDFs and other plans, in order to facilitate sustainable coastal development within the study area.

The assessment also identified suitable areas for additional urban growth beyond the urban edges of the current SDFs; and highlighted key natural resource features requiring safe-guarding and improved integration to the SDFs. The key findings of the assessment are as follows:

Land Use Planning Guidelines for EMF Land Categories: The EMF provides land use planning guidelines for the various land categories. The main EMF land categories found on the Cape Morgan area, are described below:

TABLE NO. 6: LAND CATEGORIES FOUND ON CAPE MORGAN AREA

| DESIRED ENVIRONMENTAL STATE | LAND USE OBJECTIVES |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Conservation Zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No further loss of natural habitat should occur ▶ These areas of land can act as possible offset receiving areas |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Mimic or maintain natural ecological processes</i> ▶ <i>Priority for regular environmental monitoring by DEDEA, Great Kei LM, etc.</i> ▶ <i>Prioritise Conservation Zone for land care projects, such as WfW, etc.)</i> ▶ <i>An Ecological Management Plan should be compiled for key Conservation Zones</i> ▶ <i>Areas not formally protected should be zoned as POS 3 or proclaimed as a protected area in terms of NEM: Protected Areas Act. Title deed restrictions.</i> ▶ <i>Degraded areas should be restored or rehabilitated</i> ▶ <i>Development Guidelines - See EMF page 160</i> |
| Sustainable ecological management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>No further loss of natural habitat should occur</i> ▶ <i>Maintain connectivity between Conservation Zones</i> ▶ <i>Maintain all natural ecological process areas (e.g. thicket, grassland, etc)</i> ▶ <i>No cultivation or development of pastures, agri-industry, urban residential, mining or more extensive land use than current state to be permitted</i> ▶ <i>No additional land use rights should be granted</i> ▶ <i>Priority for regular environmental monitoring by DEDEA, Great Kei LM, etc.</i> ▶ <i>Prioritise these areas for land care projects, such as WfW, etc.)</i> ▶ <i>An Ecological Management Plan should be compiled if possible</i> ▶ <i>Development Guidelines - See EMF page 163</i> |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Protect agriculture land use in the rural landscape</i> ▶ <i>Restrict fragmentation of agricultural landscapes and promote their consolidation</i> ▶ <i>Maintain viable agricultural unit and encourage sustainable farming practices</i> ▶ <i>Provide for small scale farming and facilitate agrarian reform</i> ▶ <i>Recommendations and land-use management guidelines</i> |
| Residential | |
| Residential low density | |
| Residential mixed use | |
| Commercial | |
| Resort | |

Indicated in Table No. 8, are the Description and Management Objective for each of the proposed Geographical Areas

TABLE NO. 7: DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE FOR EACH OF THE PROPOSED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

| NO. | GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS | MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Entire study area | Discourage certain inappropriate activities in the coastal zone (e.g. commercial afforestation) |
| 2 | Sites of visual importance, including key estuaries and other aesthetic feature (e.g. beaches, Dias Cross site, Morgan Bay cliffs, Haga Haga cliffs, Cove Rock, etc) | Safe-guard important visual/aesthetic feature of eco-tourism importance |
| 3 | Sensitive Ecological Sites | Safe-guard key ecological processes, ecosystem services, ecosystems, and species of special concern |
| 4 | Sustainable Ecological Management Zone | Maintain current extensive agricultural practices. Promote more sustainable forms of agriculture |
| 5 | Non-Sensitive Sites | Facilitate the extension or upgrading of existing facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of water, sewage or stormwater |
| 6 | Certain current or proposed sites of developed open space (e.g. East London Esplanade) | Facilitate installation of certain infrastructure at key public amenity sites where threats to the coastal and estuarine environment are low (e.g. public |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | ablutions, parking areas etc) |
| 7 | Non-Sensitive Sites in urban areas that are appropriate for residential, mixed, retail, commercial and recreational use; or route determination of roads and design associated physical infrastructure | Facilitate: residential, mixed, retail, commercial or recreational use; or route determination of roads and design associated physical infrastructure |
| 8 | Sites zoned or identified in Municipal SDF for Industrial purposes in the coastal zone, which are suitable for light industrial activities | Facilitate light industrial activities |
| 9 | Sites zoned or identified in Municipal SDF for Industrial purposes in the coastal zone, which are suitable for heavy industrial activities | Facilitate noxious and non-noxious industrial activities |

B3. DISTRICT POLICY

B3.1 AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY TOURISM MASTER PLAN 2007

The master plan is compiled by the district municipality that covers a total of 8 local municipalities namely Buffalo City , Amalathi , Nxuba, Nkonkobe, Ngqushwa, Great Kei, Mnquma and Mbashe.

Objectives can be listed as follows:-

- ▶ *Review tourism policies, legislation and work undertaken at a national, provincial, district and local municipal level;*
- ▶ *Analyse tourism demand in the district municipality;*
- ▶ *Conduct high level audit of tourism supply infrastructure and product clustering;*
- ▶ *Review institutional arrangements;*
- ▶ *Identify and analyse existing gaps between supply and demand;*
- ▶ *Understand current contributor of tourism in ADM to GVA and potential contributor provided gap are able to be filled;*
- ▶ *Involve stakeholder interest groups and communities in process through stakeholder interviews;*
- ▶ *Formulate tourism development strategy consisting of –*
 - *Vision*
 - *Spatial strategy*
 - *Infrastructure development*
 - *BEE SMME Strategy;*
 - *Product development strategy;*
 - *Marketing strategy;*
 - *Implementation plan; and*
 - *Institutional arrangement.*

It also lists the factors to create an environment conducive for tourism development:

- ▶ *Safety and security;*
- ▶ *Education and training;*
- ▶ *Tourism finance / access to funding;*
- ▶ *Investment incentive;*

- ▶ *Foreign investment;*
- ▶ *Environmental investment;*
- ▶ *Cultural resources management;*
- ▶ *Product management;*
- ▶ *Transportation;*
- ▶ *Infrastructure;*
- ▶ *Marketing and promotion;*
- ▶ *Product quality;*
- ▶ *Regional cooperation; and*
- ▶ *Youth development.*

The ADM Tourism Strategy indicates that there are five major tourism supply categories:-

- ▶ *Transport and support infrastructure;*
- ▶ *Accommodation;*
- ▶ *Activities;*
- ▶ *Cultural History/Heritage sites;and*
- ▶ *Restaurants*

Tourism can develop in different intensities and facets largely depended on the host community and tourist needs. Tourism categories can be as follows:-

- ▶ *leisure tourism;*
- ▶ *adventure tourism;*
- ▶ *agro tourism;*
- ▶ *rural tourism;*
- ▶ *heritage tourism;*
- ▶ *sports tourism;*
- ▶ *special events tourism;*
- ▶ *educational tourism;*
- ▶ *shopping tourism;*
- ▶ *business tourism; and*
- ▶ *eco-tourism.*

Tourism needs to be treated as high priority sector where both government and private sector work in cohesion in fuelling the industry with sustainable practices in depth research, marketing, product investment, education and training and environmental protection strategies.

- ▶ **Government** – *National and Provincial level - responsibility lies with policy making, planning, facilitation but also includes carrying out development programmes through institutions such as DEAT now Department of Environmental Affairs and Department of Tourism and provincial tourism organisations.*
- ▶ **District Municipality**
 - *Introduction of tourism legislation and alignment of bylaws to national and provincial policies;*
 - *International tourism marketing and exposure of local areas;*
 - *Develop domestic marketing strategies in with provincial marketing framework;*

- *Provision of tourism infrastructure;*
 - *Promoting tourism awareness;*
 - *Tourism training;*
 - *Establish tourism incentives/ investment and finance programmes and offer advice to emerging enterprises;*
 - *Tourism information management;*
 - *Establish local tourism offices;*
 - *Tourist guide training;*
 - *Tourism development facilitation; and*
 - *Establish local tourism safety programmes with local business, SAPS and communities.*
- ▶ **Local Municipality** also serves as Local tourism organisation that is involved with tourism planning, marketing and information provision. Great Kei Local Municipality does not currently have a dedicated Tourism Department or Tourism Sector Plan.

B3.2 AMATHOLE DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK REVIEW, 2009-2012

The Amathole District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (ADMSDF) provides the mechanism to integrate the key concerns of the Amathole District Municipality, with strategic direction from National Policy and Legislation.

The objectives and strategies of the Amathole District Spatial Development Framework are as follows:

| | OBJECTIVE | STRATEGY |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| BASIC NEEDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure availability of a minimum acceptable level of infrastructure and services throughout the district. ■ Improve capacity in service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify and prioritise areas of greatest need. ■ Systematically link services and service supply networks to optimize efficiency. ■ Focus on involvement of all relevant stakeholders. |
| SPATIAL FRAGMENTATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To create an efficient and integrated settlement pattern in ADM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consolidate and densify settlements where appropriate. ■ Promote the integration of sprawling settlements. ■ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes. |
| LINKAGES AND ACCESS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Well-structured road and rail network systems allowing for ease of movement. ■ Efficient and effective links between identified nodes and relevant products and services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify nodes and products (i.e. agric produce) that require linkage. ■ Identify and prioritise areas where the need for improved access is greatest. ■ Prioritise maintenance and upgrade of strategic link routes. |
| LAND USE MANAGEMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An appropriate Land Use Management System in operation across the DM. ■ Security of access to land for development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support and implement a programme to develop appropriate new Zoning Schemes for Urban and Rural areas, in line with the direction of new legislation. ■ Support land reform and settlement upgrade initiatives by |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | identifying zones of opportunity according to land needs. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adhere to sound environmental practices in line with legislation. ▪ Protect environmentally sensitive areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the principles of Integrated Environment Management. |
| Sourced: Amathole District Spatial Development Framework Review 2009-2012 | | |

The District Spatial Development Framework is comprised of a number of structuring elements that are derived from a variety of inputs, including:

- ▶ *The Corridor Programme of Aspire;*
- ▶ *The proposals of the Land Reform and Settlement Plan (2005);*
- ▶ *A consideration of inputs provided by various Sector Plans compiled by the Amathole District Municipality, primarily the reviewed Water Services Development Plan (2007);*
- ▶ *Inputs provided by the Amathole District Integrated Environmental Management Plan and Integrated Coastal Management Plan as well as the spatial data in the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan.*

The structuring elements are as follows:

ASPIRE's Corridor Approach: In terms of the keynote Corridor Programme led by ASPIRE (the Amathole District Municipality's Economic Development Agency) the following are identified as the development corridors within which it is proposed that development and related investment initiatives would be focused:

- ▶ *The N2 Corridor*
- ▶ *The N6 Corridor*
- ▶ *The R63 Corridor*
- ▶ *The R72 Corridor*

These corridors form the spatial entities around which ASPIRE intends clustering its various investment initiatives, either in localities that have demonstrated development potential or in identified development nodes along the various corridors (see Plan No. 3 below).

Key Development Nodes: At a district level the following key development nodes are identified:

▶ **PRIMARY URBAN NODE**

*The Primary Urban Node of the Amathole District is identified as the East London Mdantsane urban complex, which is located within the Buffalo City Municipality. It is envisaged that this area would continue to function as the primary urban settlement in the district, where higher order facilities and the greatest range of urban-economic opportunities would be located. As such, it represents the area of greatest formal economic opportunity and investment; and should be prioritized accordingly. In addition, East London, within Buffalo City is identified as the **Gateway City** in terms of ASPIRE/ADM tourism development initiatives.*

▶ **ADMINISTRATIVE NODE**

The urban complex of King Williams Town / Bhisho which falls within the R63 Development Corridor is also located within the Buffalo City Municipality and is the seat of the Eastern Cape Provincial

Government. As such, it has significance over and above its relatively low standing within the urban hierarchy of the Amathole District.

► **SECONDARY URBAN NODES**

Three Secondary Urban Nodes are proposed. These are listed as:-

- *Butterworth (Mnquma Municipality) which falls within the N2 Corridor;*
- *Stutterheim (Amahlathi Municipality) which falls within the N6 Corridor;*
- *Alice (Nkonkobe Municipality) which falls within the R63 Corridor.*

These towns are identified as being of relative importance due to their present and historical functions as centres where major investment has occurred in infrastructure (e.g. Butterworth), or where significant successes and related impetus has been achieved in local economic development (e.g. Stutterheim), or, finally, where cultural and heritage factors are coincident with a growing importance as an administrative centre (e.g. Alice). As such, these towns are considered to have growth potential that is relatively significant within the Amathole district. Consequently, it is proposed that investment be focused in these areas, which would serve to enhance these opportunities.

► **URBAN SERVICE CENTRES**

Five Urban Service Centres are identified, which are seen as towns that provide a higher order level of service to their surrounding hinterland areas. It is also recognised that these towns exhibit trends of population influx and consequently, require investment in order to accommodate these pressures. The towns identified are:-

- *Adelaide (Nxuba Municipality)*
- *Fort Beaufort (Nkonkobe Municipality)*
- *Peddie (Ngqushwa Municipality)*
- *Cathcart (Amahlathi Municipality)*
- *Dutywa (Mbhashe Municipality)*

► **SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

These areas are identified and based on Sectoral Inputs, and are conceived as areas where the Amathole District Municipality and/or Local Municipalities would prioritise funding for spatial and development planning, and relevant project implementation actions. They include:

- *Land Reform and Settlement Zones*

The Zone approach was deemed most useful for the purposes of the ADM LRSP and, given the correlation between several land reform and /or spatial planning initiatives and the spatial extent of these zones; they are retained for purposes of the District SDF.

- *Generalised Areas of Need*

These are identified as broad areas where special circumstances of need prevail and, within the context of the Amathole district, the reviewed SDF identifies the areas of Mnquma and Mbhashe as being areas where issues related to water services provision (water and sanitation).

► **TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONES**

The following zone, as indicated on Plan No. 4 below, are identified and based on proposals contained in the Amathole District Regional Economic Development Strategy and the ADM IDP. They include the following identified areas:-

- ADM Tourism routes, comprising of The Amathole Mountain Escape, The Friendly N6 Route, The Sunshine Coast Route, **The Wild Coast Route**. Within this category, East London – as the Gateway City – is noted as a destination in its own right.
- ADM Heritage routes comprising of The Coastal Heritage Route, The Maqoma Route, The **Phalo Route** and the Sandile Route.

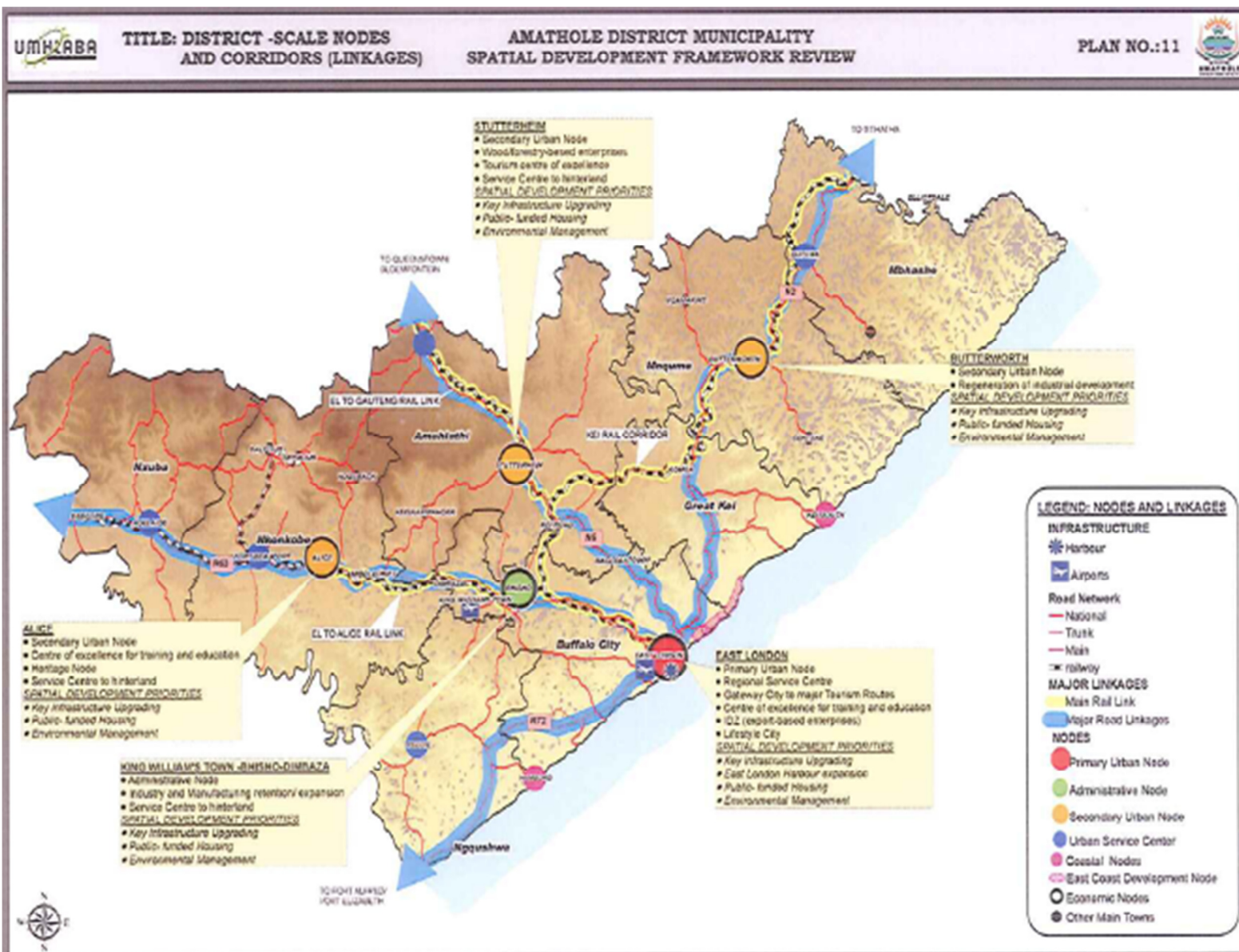
► **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL**

The broad spatial informants to agricultural development in the Amathole District include:

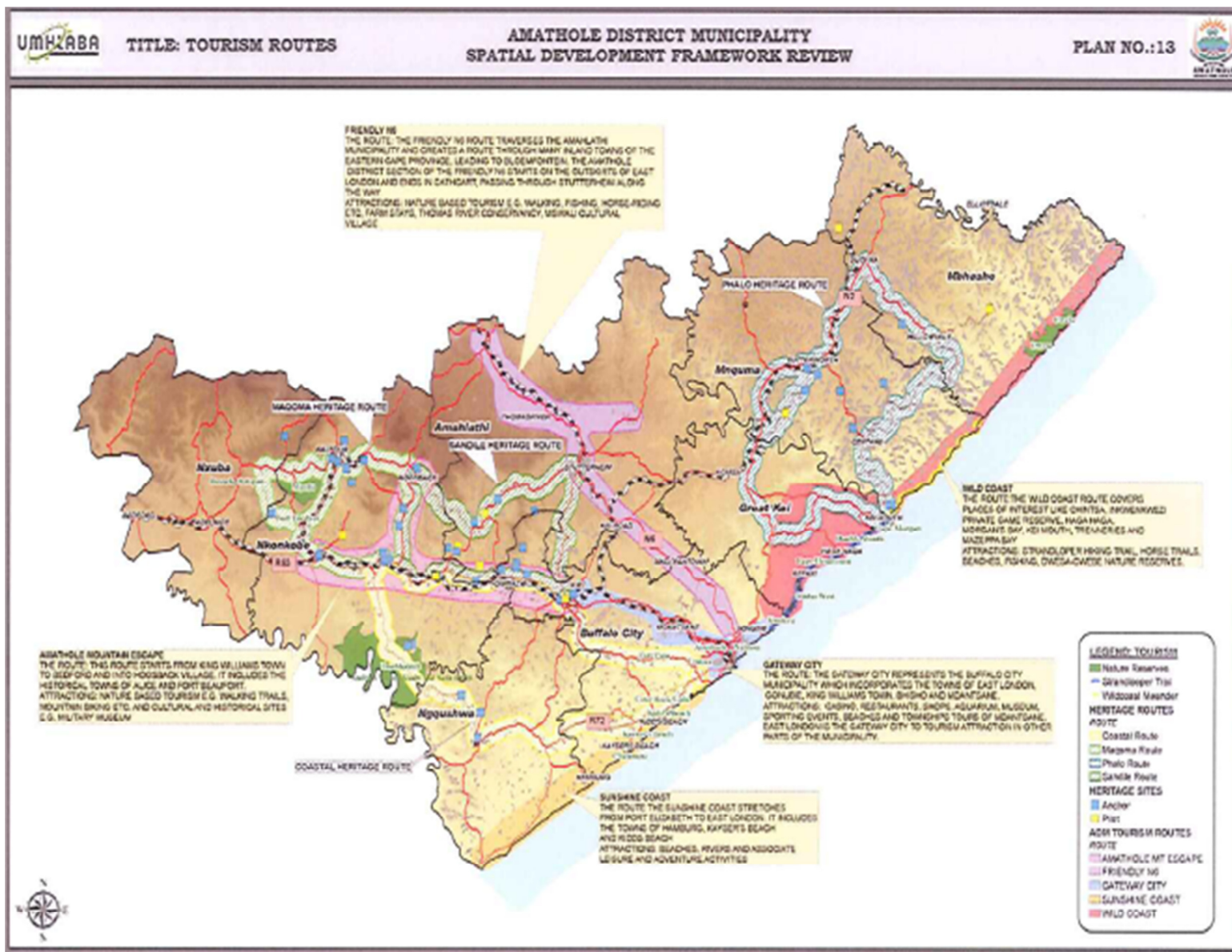
- Key Irrigation Schemes
- Key areas associated with agro-industries
- Areas defined as being suitable for dry land cropping
- The Upper Kat River Citrus Revitalisation

► **ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMANTS / CONSERVATION**

Environmental informants are spatially defined areas where various levels of environmental management are advocated in terms of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP, 2007). The ECBCP uses the concept of Biodiversity Land Management Classes (BLMCs) to spatially differentiate areas of different sensitivity and/or conservation-worthiness. Each BLMC sets out the desired ecological state that an area should be kept in to ensure biodiversity persistence.



PLAN NO. 6: Amathole District Municipality SDF Nodes and Corridors Linkages



PLAN NO. 7: Amathole District Municipality SDF Tourism Routes

B3.3 AMATHOLE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN DRAFT 2011/2012

The Amathole District Municipality's mission is to contribute to the following:

- ▶ *Ensuring access to socio-economic opportunities;*
- ▶ *Partnership building and co-operation with different stakeholders;*
- ▶ *Building the capacity of our local municipalities.*
- ▶ *Contributing to the betterment of our communities; and*
- ▶ *Through utilizing a participatory development process.*

The following Table depicts how ADM's 5 key performance areas are aligned with the national and provincial programs:

| ADM'S KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Key Performance Areas | Manifesto 2009 | 10 National Priorities | 8 Provincial Priorities | 12 Outcomes |
| Good Governance and Public Participation | 5.Fight against crime and corruption | Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption | Intensify the fight against crime and corruption | 7. Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contribution towards food security for all |
| | | Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities | Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities | 9.Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government system |
| | | Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international co-operation | | 12.An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship |
| | | Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions | | 11.Create a better South Africa, better Africa and a better world |
| Municipal Financial Viability and Management | 5.Fight against crime and corruption | Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption | Intensify the fight against crime and corruption | 9.Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government system |
| Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development | 5.Fight against crime and corruption | Strengthen skills and human resource base | Strengthen education, skills and human resource base | 1. Quality basic education |
| | | Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international co-operation | | 5.Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path |
| | | Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions | | 3 All people in SA are and feel safe |
| | | | | 9.Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Local Government system |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | 12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship |
| Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment | 3. Health | Improve health profile of the nation | Improve health profile of the nation | 6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network |
| | | Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform & food security | Rural development, land and agrarian transformation, and food security | 2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans |
| | | Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure | Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure | 8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life |
| | | Sustainable resource management and use | Building a developmental state | 10. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources |
| Local Economic Development | 1. Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods | Speeding up economic growth and transforming economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods | Speeding up economic growth and transforming economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods | 4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth |
| | | 4. Rural development, food security and land reform | Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform & food security | Rural development, land and agrarian transformation, and food security |
| | Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure | | | 7. Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contribution towards food security for all |
| | Building cohesive and sustainable communities | | | 8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life |
| | | | Building a developmental state | 10. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources |

Sourced: Amathole Integrated Development Plan Draft 2011/2012

B3.4 Amathole Regional Economic Development Strategy (AREDS)

This document sets out the Amathole Regional Economic Development Strategy (AREDS). The strategy aims to increase the households with an income above the minimum living level by developing a globally competitive economy. The key elements of the strategy are:

- ▶ *High impact investment*
- ▶ *Improved governance*
- ▶ *Knowledge skills and human capital development and Communication, interaction and partnerships between stakeholders.*

Each element has a number of result areas contributing to it, bringing the total number of result areas to twenty-four.

The AREDS is a strategy for all role players in the district, from national government down to local communities. Supporting analysis has identified the importance of all the result areas. However, the complexity of such a strategy, the number of role players, and the diversity of interventions are the main risks to the achievement of the strategy.

To mitigate and manage this risk two key tools are provided. The first is addressed by the result areas for the strategy element focused on collaboration and interaction, and includes a Growth Coalition, an interaction framework, organization of district role players and a monitoring and evaluation programme. The second tool for management of these risks is the grouping of interventions and stakeholders according to corridor programmes. The AREDS Framework, as detailed in the following section, shows how the programmes relate to the result areas in a matrix format, and how “drilling down” into the matrix allows one to see the projects that relate to the corridor and its nodes and the result area in question.

The Framework is designed to be interactive and web-based, which opens up the opportunity to keep it live through constant updating, fleshing out. Monitoring and evaluation can also be linked to the framework, as can the interventions of multiple stakeholders.

AREDS argues that ‘high impact investment’ is central to growth, and lists five result areas:

- ▶ *Locality development includes infrastructure, spatial development (including access and linkages), protection and development of the environmental assets, urban renewal, tourism facilities and even lifestyle facilities.*
- ▶ *Sub-sectoral development includes economic diversification, value chain development and business retention focused on the competitive advantage of the locality. For the AREDS urban development and development of the district outside East London have been linked under corridor developments to strengthen the integration of the economy and support value chain development across the district.*
- ▶ *Public good investment refers primarily to investment in land, the environment, economic assets, production facilities, machinery, equipment and other productive assets that are used by multiple stakeholders.*
- ▶ *District venture capital fund argues for access to investment funds that target the district, syndicate risk and that address the constraints of investors in the district.*
- ▶ *Stimulate new sectors building on the advantages of the district by stimulating a diversity of sectors to see which find champions and investors.*

B3.5 AMATHOLE DISTRICT TOURISM STRATEGY

The tourism industry is a significant contributor to the South African economy. It is a main source of income in both the formal and informal economic sectors and can stimulate economic growth through GDP, job creation and poverty alleviation.

The Amathole district is linked to six major tourism regions in the province namely, **Wild Coast**, Friendly N6, Amathole, Sunshine Coast and country, Karoo heartland and Tsitsikama. A portion of these four regions lie in Amathole district. Tourism opportunities in the district lie in eco-tourism, culture, history and heritage. The district tourism sector is believed to contribute about 26% to the province. The ADM

tourism situational analysis revealed that the geographical positioning of the district has a very appealing strength for domestic tourism both within and outside the Eastern Cape.

The ADM IDP Review proposes a more proactive approach towards tourism development in the region which can lead to job creation, economic growth and industry transformation which can be achieved through:

- ▶ *Increased visitor numbers, spending and length of stay,*
- ▶ *Improved private sector investment in the tourism products, and small enterprise development,*
- ▶ *Responsible development of tourism that is commercially viable, environmentally conscious and culturally sensitive, and*
- ▶ *The creation of a safe and secure environment for tourists.*

A strategic framework has been developed in order for the district municipality to start delivering and reaching its strategic objectives. These strategies include:

- ▶ *a tourism spatial and support infrastructure strategy;*
- ▶ *tourism product development and investment strategy overview;*
- ▶ *SMME development and transformation strategy;*
- ▶ *a tourism marketing model;*
- ▶ *Institutional framework.*
- ▶ *A heritage resource management strategy is in place 'to safeguard the available heritage resources in the district for present and future generations and to give direction to the district municipality and its local municipalities with regard to heritage resources management.' Identified heritage programmes include:*
- ▶ *Capacitating of local municipalities to enable them to deal with grade 111 heritage resources. A budget of R100 000 per annum is set aside for such activities.*
- ▶ *Grading, development of heritage sites and improvement of heritage infrastructure in identified sites.*
- ▶ *Promotion and marketing of heritage and control formulation of cultural villages, museum, gardens of remembrance and walls of fame.*

B3.6 Amathole District Municipality Land Reform and Settlement Plan, 2005

The purpose of the ADM Land Reform and Settlement Plan, 2005, is to increase the households with an income above the minimum living level, by developing a globally competitive economy.

- ▶ *Key elements:*
 - *High impact investment*
 - *Improved governance*
 - *Knowledge skills and human capital development and*
 - *Communication, interaction and partnerships between stakeholders.*

B4. LOCAL POLICY

B4.1 GREAT KEI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN DRAFT 2010/2011

The Great Kei Municipality's vision is to achieve a peaceful and sustainable environment, where all communities will enjoy an improved quality of life and its mission is to provide affordable services, democratic governance and employment through infrastructural development, thriving Agriculture, Commerce, SMMEs and Tourism activities.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section identifies a detailed tabulation of the objectives and strategies of the Great Kei Municipality.

▶ **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

- *This would involve measures to ensure improved Intergovernmental Relations, enhance participation through Public Participation Unit for each forum, lobbying the local government IGR Unit to assist in that regard and as such interact with the Office of the Premier to ensure that there is alignment and integration of calendars.*
- *Achieving Good Governance development of compliance register, emphasis placed on Audit strategies through the implantation of audit action plan and conducting an internal audit to review on a regular basis as part of monitoring and evaluation.*
- *Effective use of Public Participation Unit and a need to appoint Communication practitioner.*

▶ **LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMNT**

- *In addressing the Local Economic Development in the municipality, there needs to be an enhanced recovery through food security and, EPWP programmes, labour intensive construction, lobbying for funding, alternative technologies and as well as strategic partnerships.*
- *Integrated Rural Development to be initiated through effective spatial planning and land use management, the identification of key development zones, the promotion of rural industry and enterprise development.*
- *Facilitation of access to markets.*

▶ **MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- *Functional Administration/Administration Oversight*
- *Policies and By-Laws*
- *Support to council political leadership and CDWs*
- *Property Valuation and Billing*
- *HR Policies*
- *Indigent Policy*
- *Work Place Skills Plan*
- *Equity Plan and Transformation*

▶ **FINANCIAL VIABILITY**

- *Functional Administration/Administration Oversight*
- *Financial Viability*
- *Budgeting*
- *Financial Reporting and Credit Control*
- *Property Valuation and Billing*

- *Financial Policies*
- *Indigent Policy*

► **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

- *Water Supply Provision*
- *Sanitation Service Provision*
- *Electricity*
- *Roads and Stormwater*
- *Telecommunication*
- *Housing and Land Reform*
- *Building Control and Inspections*
- *Municipal Public Works*
- *Facilitation of EPWP Implementation*

B4.2 GREAT KEI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The area administered by the Great Kei Municipality encompasses a variety of land uses and settlement types, which range from large and smaller commercial farming enterprises, traditional African settlements, rural service centre of Komgha, and a number of small coastal towns and resorts along its east coast.

Development along the east coast of Great Kei has resulted in growing pressure for land developments in this area. Together with this pressure, the intention of Spatial Development Framework is to provide guidance on how best to manage the need for settlement growth and development in the small urban centre of Komgha, where best to direct resources in upgrading the rural settlements of Mooiplaas and Kwelerha and how to approach in a positive manner the issue of land reform.

The elements of the Spatial Development Framework as set out below are based on the conceptual approach and guidance from the Great Kei Municipality's IDP and key policy and planning instruments provided by other spheres of Government.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The following spatial development objectives are in response to the key Spatial Development Issues.

| KEY SPATIAL DEVELOPEMNT ISSUES | SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE |
|--|--|
| Spatial Fragmentation vs Basic Needs | To fulfill basic needs obligations and address spatial integration within available means |
| Land Development Trends & Urbanisation | To manage land development in line with a structured approach to ensure sustainability. |
| Environmental Management | To adhere to environmental law and protect environmentally sensitive areas. |
| Land Use Management | To manage land development in line with the General Principles of the Development Facilitation Act and the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985). |

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The following spatial development strategies are to correspond with the Spatial Development Objectives outlined above.

| KEY SPATIAL DEVELOPEMNT OBJECTIVES | SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES |
|--|--|
| To fulfill basic needs obligations and address spatial integration within available means | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure efficiency and sustainability of basic services, by promoting the integration of sprawling settlements in both urban and rural areas, and the consolidation of large settlements at nodal points. ▪ Consolidate and integrate spatial development by developing land in proximity to public transport routes and existing services. ▪ Develop infill areas within fragmented settlement areas, where appropriate. |
| To manage land development in line with a structured approach to ensure sustainability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage land development in line with land use management guidelines related to identify spatial structuring elements and special development areas within Great Kei. ▪ Support a land reform and settlement development programme by identifying zones of opportunity for land development. |
| To adhere to environmental law and protect environmentally sensitive areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the principles of Integrated Environment Management (IEM). |
| To manage land development in line with the General Principles of the Development Facilitation Act and the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the provisions of Section 8 Zoning Scheme Regulations in terms of the Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985). ▪ Apply for funding for a programme to develop an appropriate new Zoning Scheme for Urban and Rural Areas, in line with the direction of new legislation, when promulgated. |

SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

This section focuses on the four basic Spatial Structuring Elements that guide spatial development decision making in the Great Kei Area. These elements are used to manage and guide development into certain patterns or arrangements, which are intended to promote more efficient future development.

► DEVELOPMENT NODES

At Municipal level, development nodes are categorised as those towns or places where a significant number of functions commonly deemed to be urban found. These functions would include public administration facilities/institutions, business activities, social and recreational facilities and other existing or potential economic enterprises (including tourism related enterprises).

At a Local Level, development nodes are generally described as areas of existing or potential mixed-use development. Such nodes are often located on main transport routes to provide maximum access and usually act as catalysts for new growth and development in areas adjacent to nodes and as such, they are areas where the following should be prioritised:

- *Appropriate levels of development investment in infrastructure.*
- *Appropriate land use management to promote preferred development outcomes.*

► **DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS**

Development corridors are described in planning terms as roads or railway routes that are usually associated with the movement of people between places.

Different categories of Development Corridors can be described as follows:

- *Mobility Route: is a road with limited access that principally carries traffic between major nodes.*
- *Activity Corridor: is a band of high density development up to 800m wide along a public transportation route. Typically, activity corridors link areas of greater intensity of land use (nodes) and are usually found in larger urban areas.*
- *Activity Street: is usually defined as a local street that is located within the sphere of influence of an activity corridor and reinforces it. To be classified as an activity street, vehicle and pedestrian access to a mix of land use priority.*

In addition to the above types of development corridor commonly defined, the particular circumstances within Great Kei warrant the identification of **Special Routes**, which are, in this instance, related to tourism development. The Phalo Heritage Route and the Thunga Thunga Route are described as Special Routes which relate to tourism destinations. In the case of the Phalo Heritage Route, a number of Heritage Sites have been identified.

► **URBAN EDGES**

The concept of an urban edge is most commonly used to identify the outer limits of areas where the Municipality would prefer to see an urban level of development. In short, the urban edge defines the proposed boundary line where the transition from the urban area to peri-urban and rural development is seen to be desirable, involving differing land use characteristics and density/intensity of land use and development.

► **TRANSITIONAL ZONES**

Transitional Zones describes areas adjacent to Urban or Development Nodes, wherein it is envisaged that land developments of a lower intensity could be permitted.

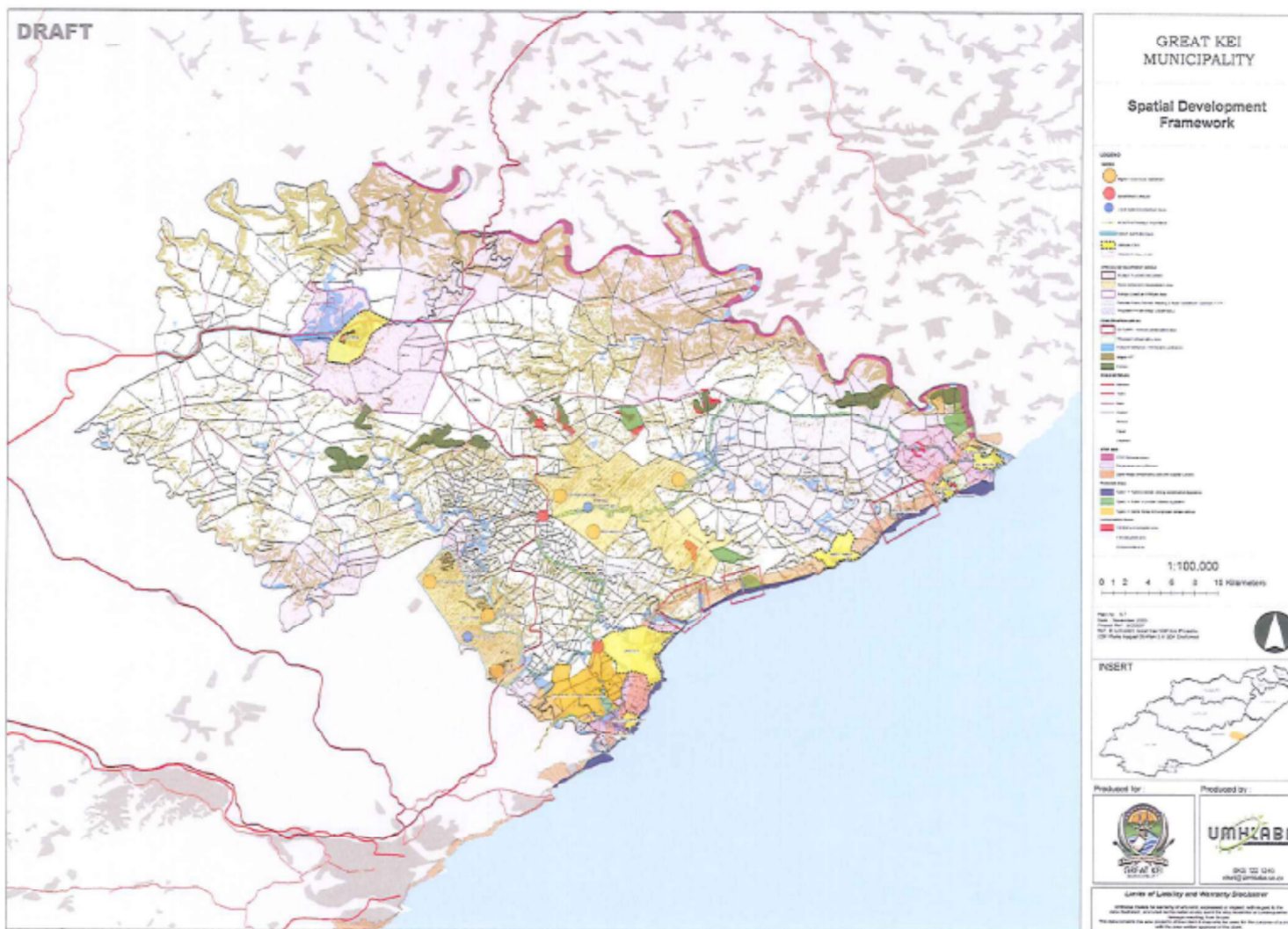
Two Transitional Zones were proposed. The first extends from the Urban Edge incorporating the Chintsa area to the Urban Edges defining “The Glens”. The second Transitional Zone extends north of and between the towns of Kei Mouth and Morgan Bay.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

In order to give a focus for the organisational activities of the Municipality as it strives to achieve its development goals, several specific areas have been identified as Special Development Areas (SDAs).

The SDA of importance for this project is the Quko Mega Conservancy. This SDA is identified on a potential development which is mooted by private individuals. The land concerned extends upwards from the Double Mouth Reserve and is bounded to the north and west by the Morgan Bay/Kei Mount access road (MR696/M695) and to the south-west by the Haga Haga access road (MR694).

It is envisaged that this land or a part of it could be used for an extended Mega Conservancy allied with appropriate clusters of resort development as may be permitted in terms of legislative and policy guidelines.



PLAN NO. 9: Great Kei Municipality Spatial Development Framework

B4.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA), 2005

The Great Kei Municipality conducted a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in 2005. Both these policies carried the same environmental recommendations, since the SEA informed the SDF. With respect to the Cape Morgan area, the following Great Kei SDF and SEA general environmental guidelines for spatial planning, as indicated in Table No. 10 below, are as follows:

TABLE NO. 8: GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

| NO-GO AREAS | GO-BUT AREAS | |
|--|---|--|
| NO DEVELOPMENT AREAS | LIMITED DEVELOPMENT AREAS OUTSIDE URBAN EDGE | |
| Areas of high environmental sensitivity and conservation value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Indigenous forests</i> ▶ <i>Proclaimed nature reserves</i> ▶ <i>STEP Protected, Process and Critically Endangered areas</i> ▶ <i>Rivers, estuaries and undisturbed riparian zones of rivers</i> ▶ <i>Diverse grasslands and thicket vegetation types</i> | Limited by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>EIA process</i> ▶ <i>Low density</i> ▶ <i>Density/footprint/impact restrictions</i> ▶ <i>Not in areas of environmental sensitivity</i> ▶ <i>Unique & Sustainable Developments</i> ▶ <i>Must show tangible economic benefits to broader community</i> ▶ <i>Clustering of built form</i> ▶ <i>Aesthetic controls</i> ▶ <i>Mitigate impacts</i> ▶ <i>Show net gains for the environment</i> ▶ <i>Provision of services</i> | |
| Zoning: Open Space Zone III (nature reserve) or Special Zone: Conservation | Zoning: Various | Zoning: Mixed - Agriculture Zone I/Resort Zone I or II/Residential/Open Space Zone III /Special Zone: Conservation |

Environmental Risks and Limitations: With respect to the Cape Morgan area, the following main risks are identified:

- ▶ *The land is characterised by being comprised of various sensitive and high conservation areas, where development opportunities will be limited, including:

 - *Coastal dune and dune forest;*
 - *Coastal scrub;*
 - *Rocky shores; and*
 - *Beaches.**
- ▶ *The Cape Morgan area is located in the Coastal Protection Area in terms of the Integrated Coastal management Act, and is an area also designated as environmentally sensitive in terms of other policies (coastal EMF, SEA, etc), where only eco-friendly development or activities should be permitted.*
- ▶ *The land is located within a proclaimed Nature Reserve where limited activities will be permitted.*
- ▶ *Any proposed activities will probably require an EIA (at least a Basic Assessment).*
- ▶ *Due to the sensitivity of the site, there will need to be comprehensive engagement with various authorities and stakeholders for any approval process.*
- ▶ *It is suggested that any development should be limited to exiting transformed areas, such as:

 - *Ranger huts to the west (overlooking Morgan Bay);*
 - *Old mine and other eco-tourism facilities;**

- *Access roads;*
 - *Sewage treatment oxidation ponds; and*
 - *Lighthouse and access road*
- ▶ *Any proposed activity will need to be environmentally appropriate and in keeping with the sensitivity and high environmental characteristics of the area. For example, any structures will need to be aesthetically and visually appropriate.*
- ▶ *The need and desirability of any proposed activities, and susceptibility of the area to any proposed activities, will need to be carefully considered as part of any proposal process (e.g. EIA process).*

SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

C1. CAPE MORGAN IN CONTEXT

C1.1 Geographic Description

As indicated on the Plan No. 2 below, Cape Morgan is situated within the Great Kei Municipal area, in the Amathole District, Eastern Cape.

CAPE MORGAN NATURE RESERVE is situated between Kei Mouth and Morgan Bay. These two coastal villages have developed due to tourism activity, relating to adventure, sports, beach and surf and nature tourism. Cape Morgan Nature Reserve falls within the East London Coast Nature Reserve and “include *inter alia* (from north-east to south-west) Cape Morgan, Double Mouth, Cape Henderson, Chintsa West, Kwelera, Blue Bend, Cove Rock, Winterstrand, Kidd’s Beach, Kayser’s Beach, Chalumna and Hamburg. These coastal reserves represent approximately 60% of the 300km coastline between these two rivers”. (East London Coastal Nature Reserve Strategic Management Plan)

The Amathole District is one of six district municipalities that the Eastern Cape Province is divided into and is probably the most diverse of all the districts in terms of geographical profile and urban spread. It covers an area of 23,675km², and its boundaries stretch from the Great Kei River in the south to the Dwesa/Cwebe Nature Reserve in the east; and stretches north past Hogsback, to include the towns of Bedford, Seymour, Cathcart, Ngqamakwe, Dutywa and Elliotdale.

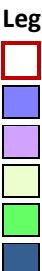
The Amathole District is further subdivided into eight Local Municipalities, namely Amahlati, Buffalo City Great Kei (which includes Cape Morgan), Mbhashe, Mquma, Ngqushwa, Nkonkobe and Nxuba.

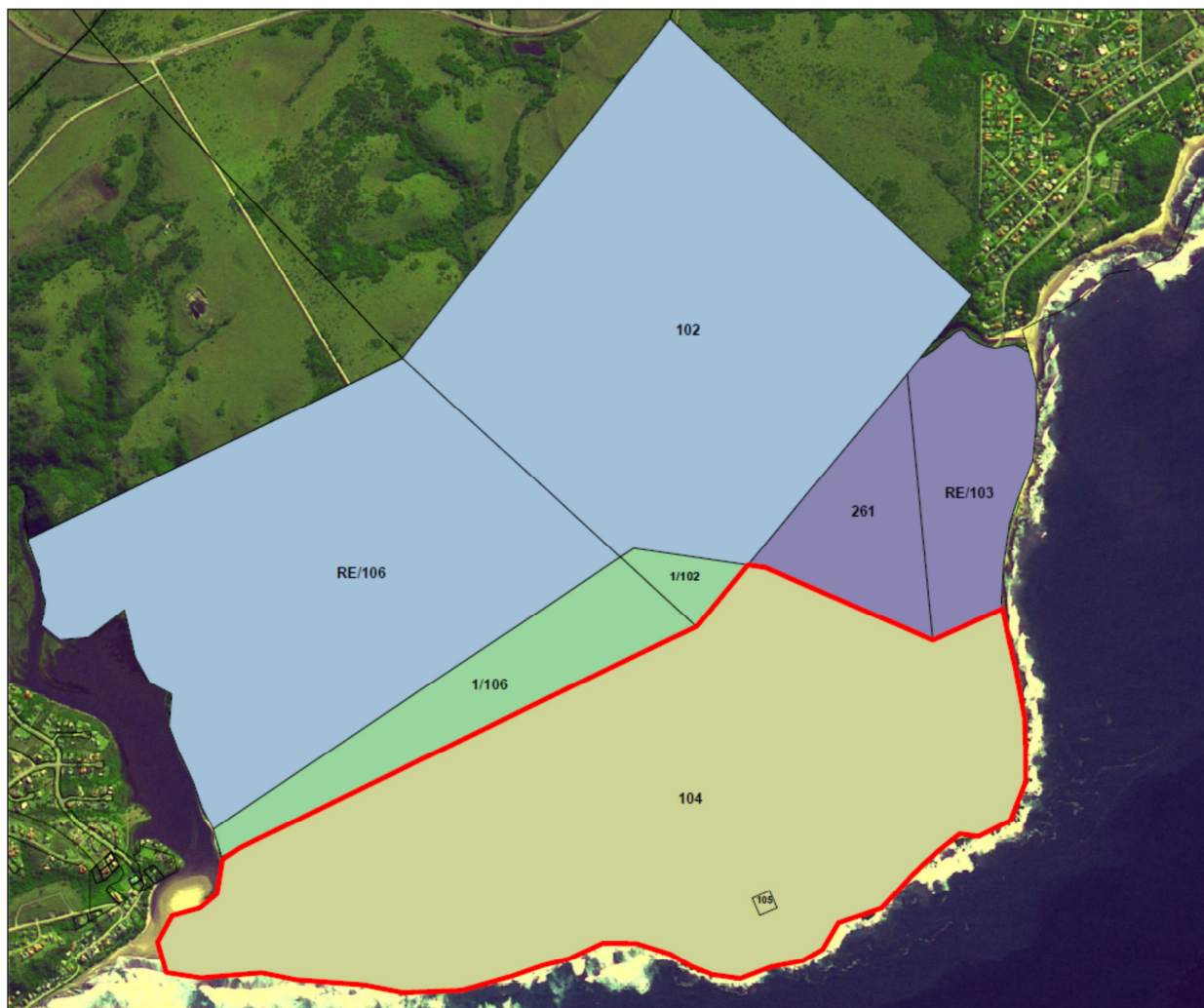
C1.2 Land Tenure

Land tenure is vitally important to consider in economic development. Communal land tenure raises issues of ‘security of tenure’ for any outside investor, as well as community-use rights on communal land; and expectations that the full community should benefit from any investment.





Confirmation has been requested from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, with regard to any pending land claim against any of the properties within the study area of Cape Morgan. A response thereto is still awaited.

CAPE MORGAN: Plan No. 10 below, illustrates in more detail, the ownership of the properties within Cape Morgan.





Legend

-  Study Area
-  Local Municipality of Great Kei
-  Village Management Board of Kei Mouth
-  State Land
-  Republic of South Africa

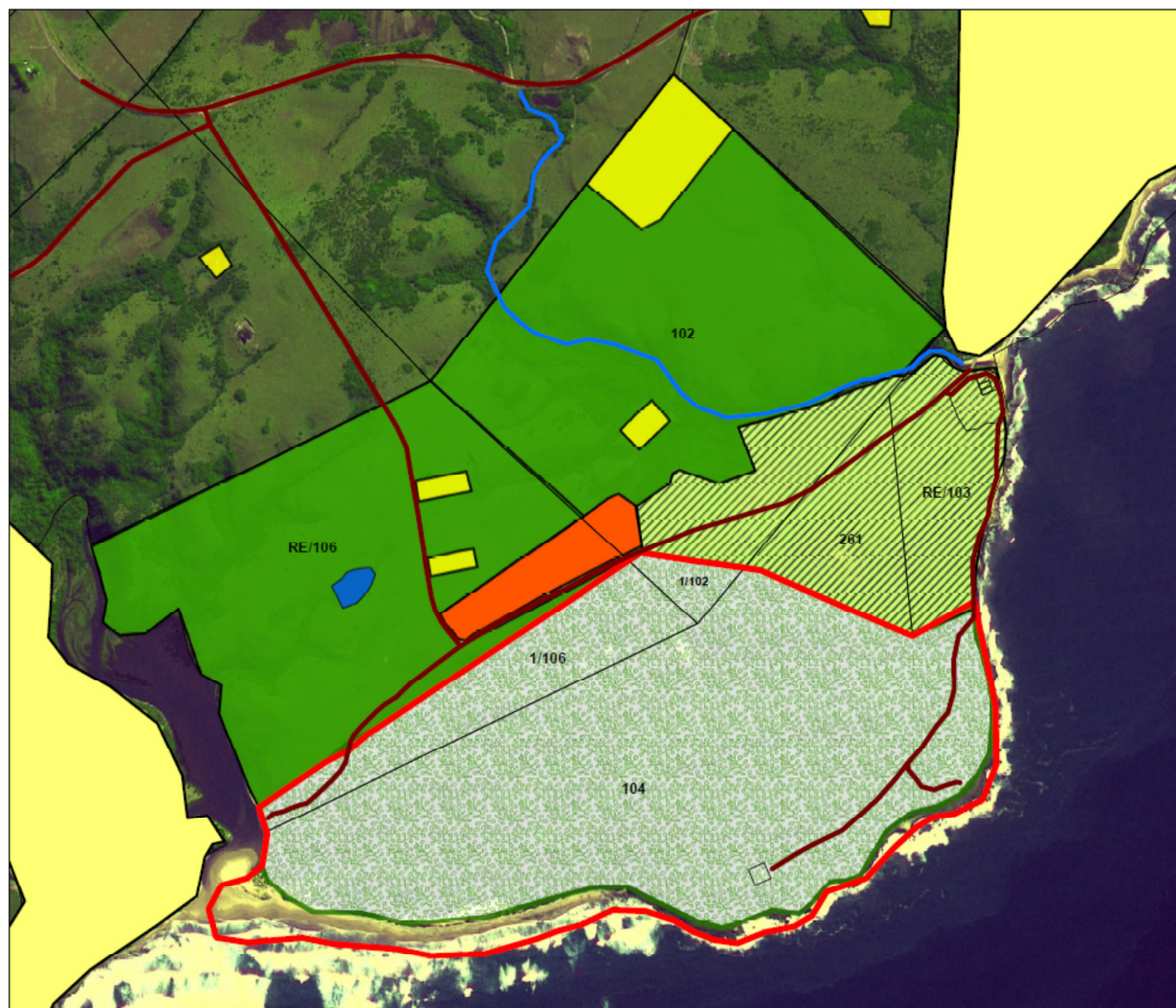
PLAN NO. 10: Cape Morgan Ownership Details

TABLE NO. 9: CAPE MORGAN OWNERSHIP DETAILS

| <i>FARM</i> | <i>EXTENT</i> | <i>REGISTERED PROPERTY OWNER</i> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Farm 102 | 175.5111 Ha | Local Municipality of Great Kei |
| Farm 102/1 | 5.7193m | Republic of South Africa |
| Farm 103 | 28.3600Ha | Local Municipality of Great Kei |
| Farm 106 | 142.4116 Ha | Local Municipality of Great Kei |
| Farm 106/1 | 38.5179 Ha | Republic of South Africa |
| Farm 261 | 24.1748 Ha | Village Management Board of Kei Mouth |

CI.3 Land Use Analysis

CAPE MORGAN: As indicated on Land Use Plan No. 10 below, a large portion of the study, adjacent to the Indian Ocean, is a Nature Reserve. Adjacent to the south-western and north-eastern boundaries of the study area, are established residential areas and centrally locally within the study area, is a landing strip. The eastern portion of the study area is utilized as a golf course, while the remaining extent of the study area is vacant land, with a few scattered farm houses.



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Residential
 - Vacant
 - Landing strip
 - Farm houses
 - Dam
 - Golf Course
 - Nature Reserve

PLAN NO. 11: Land Use Plan of Cape Morgan

CI.4 Environmental Analysis

CI.4.1 Environmental Assessment

Environmental considerations are an increasing aspect of any development initiative and should form an integral part of the activities proposed in terms of the Cape Morgan feasibility study. Environmental considerations are not only relevant to conserving environmental assets and minimizing environmental impacts, but it is also important to identify environmental opportunities associated with an area.

The following environmental feasibility assessment, therefore, has the following main goals with respect to the Cape Morgan area:

- ▶ *To describe the biophysical environment;*
- ▶ *To identify legislation limitations;*
- ▶ *To identify policy limitations; and*
- ▶ *To identify the environmental risks and limitations*

CI.4.2 Biophysical Environment

The Cape Morgan area can be broadly divided into two types of areas:

- ▶ *Transformed areas, including:*
 - *Ranger huts to the west (overlooking Morgan Bay)*
 - *Old mine and other eco-tourism facilities*
 - *Access roads*
 - *Sewage treatment oxidation ponds*
 - *Lighthouse and access road*
- ▶ *Untransformed areas including:*
 - *Coastal dune and dune forest*
 - *Coastal scrub*
 - *Rocky shores*
 - *Beaches*

CI.4.3 Biophysical Environment

The Cape Morgan area can be broadly divided into two types of areas:

- ▶ *Transformed areas, including:*
 - *Ranger huts to the west (overlooking Morgan Bay)*
 - *Old mine and other eco-tourism facilities*
 - *Access roads*
 - *Sewage treatment oxidation ponds*
 - *Lighthouse and access road*
- ▶ *Untransformed areas including:*
 - *Coastal dune and dune forest*
 - *Coastal scrub*
 - *Rocky shores*
 - *Beaches*



FIGURE NO. 1 Existing Ranger Cottages overlooking Morgan Bay





FIGURE NO. 2 Existing old mining site and Eco-centre in the centre of the Cape Morgan area



FIGURE NO. 3 Existing Municipal Sewerage Oxidation Ponds

Cl.4.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The Cape Morgan area has a number of sensitive areas that need to be conserved or avoided for development purposes. These generally include:

- ▶ *Rivers and water courses*
- ▶ *Forest and thicket areas*
- ▶ *Rocky shores*
- ▶ *Dune systems*

Cl.4.5 Environmental legislation

The following environmental legislation is relevant to the Cape Morgan area:

- ▶ *National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)*
- ▶ *EIA Regulations 2010 – activities listed that require an EIA*
- ▶ *National Environmental Management: Waste Act (52 of 2008)*
- ▶ *National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008)*
- ▶ *National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (2003)*
- ▶ *National Water Act (36 of 1998)*
- ▶ *National Heritage Resource Act (25 of 1999)*
- ▶ *National Forests Act (84 of 1998)*

The following Government agencies are relevant to any proposed activities in the Cape Morgan area:

- ▶ *Provincial Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEDEAT)*
- ▶ *National Department Environmental Affairs (DEA): Oceans and coasts: coastal lease; and*
- ▶ *National Department of Water Affairs.*

Cl.4.6 Environmental policy

The following environmental policies are relevant to the Cape Morgan area

- ▶ *ECBCP;*
- ▶ *STEP;*
- ▶ *Great Kei SDF and SEA; and*
- ▶ *Coastal EMF.*

Cl.5 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Cl.5.1 Water

The information regarding the existing water reticulation, as indicated on Plan No. 11 below, of the area surrounding the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve, was provided by Amathole District Municipality (ADM). ADM is the Water Services Authority (WSA) and Water Services Provider (WSP) for the entire district.

In correspondence with ADM official Mr. Pieter Bester, it was confirmed that the Nature Reserve is being supplied with water from a storage tank, situated approximately 180 meters in a westerly direction from the reserve. The type and capacity of the tank however, could not be confirmed. This

storage tank is supplemented with water from an earth dam, which is situated approximately 730 meters in a north westerly direction from the reserve. Water is pumped from this dam, via a 75 mm diameter rising main, to the storage tank, from where smaller connections gravitate to the administration buildings, staff accommodation and conference/training centre that are situated to the west and east of the tank. The size of these connections however, could not be confirmed.



PLAN NO. 12: Existing Water Reticulation

C1.5.2 Sewerage

The information regarding the existing sewer reticulation, as indicated on Plan No. 12 below, of the area surrounding the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve, was provided by Amathole District Municipality (ADM). ADM is responsible for providing sanitation services for all areas under the jurisdiction of the Greater Kei Local Municipality.

In correspondence with ADM official, Mr. Pieter Bester, it was confirmed that effluent generated from the administration building and staff accommodation, drains to a conservancy tank that is emptied by ADM, either on a weekly basis or on demand. This sewage is then disposed of at the existing Cape Morgan Waste Water Treatment Works (CMWWTW), situated approximately 360 meters in an easterly direction from the reserve. However, the CMWWTW is not a complete treatment works, but a primary treatment works, as it only consists of settling and vaporisation ponds. The recently built Eco-Centre must still be provided with a conservancy tank. The conference/training portion of the reserve does not have a conservancy tank, but a soak away.



PLAN NO. 13: : Existing Sewer Reticulation

C1.5.3 Solid Waste Management

The Great Kei Local Municipality (GKLM) is responsible for the provision of solid waste services in its area. Solid waste is either disposed of at demarcated landfill sites in East London or Komgha.

In communicating with resident staff at the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve (CMNR), it was established that the GKLM does not collect any domestic waste from the CMNR, in its entirety.

This especially becomes problematic in the “Dubbelmond” Caravan Park, which generates approximately 34 to 36 black bags per day during peak season. The CMNR has to dispose of the waste using alternate measures, which have huge cost implications on their available funding.

GKLM refuses to collect waste from the CMNR, as they do not pay taxes. However, negotiations are currently underway between the GKLM and CMNR, to resolve the matter.

Minimal waste is generated at the “Hikers Rest” accommodation. Hence, the owner has taken the onus of making the necessary disposal arrangements.

It should be noted that for any future upgrades to the CMNR, it is imperative that the domestic waste collection be resolved with the GKLM.

C1.5.4 Electrical

Eskom is the licensee for the provision of electrical supply services in the entire area of the Greater Kei Local Municipality (GKLM). There is an existing 11kV Medium Voltage (MV) Ring Main Unit (RMU) that supplies the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve (CMNR) and “Hikers Rest”, as well as the Kei Mouth Country Club and Whispering Waves Holiday Resort, situated between the Golf Resort and the Kei Mouth residential area.

For all future upgrades to the CMNR, more detailed investigations will have to be conducted of the existing supply; and in addition thereto, liaison with Eskom, to establish what electricity is available and what the demands are, for the proposed upgrades.

C1.5.5 Access Roads and Stormwater

Access to the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve (CMNR) is via an existing gravel road, which is an extension of the R349 Regional Road that has been formalised i.e. premix surfaced with kerbing and channeling, up to the Whispering Waves Holiday Resort.

The entire road network, within and surrounding the defined study area in the CMNR, consists mainly of gravel roads, which are in a poor condition because of lack of maintenance and have resulted in deep potholes and ruts in the road way.

The gradient of the portion of gravel road between the CMNR’s administrative offices and “Hikers Rest” accommodation steepens; and deep potholes and ruts become more pronounced. The portion of gravel road between the Whispering Waves Holiday Resort and the CMNR’s administrative offices is less steep, but poor road maintenance is evident overall.

Another contributing factor to the increased deterioration of the gravel roads is the absence of proper stormwater drainage systems, such as cut-off drains, mitre drains and pipe culverts, which ensure adequate stormwater drainage off these gravel roads.

For any future upgrades to the CMNR, it will be necessary to upgrade the existing gravel roads to municipal standards and in addition thereto, introduce stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs), which will incorporate the compilation of a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP).

One of the objectives of the SMP is to focus on preventing damage to the development and natural environment; and to improve the stormwater run-off discharge generated from anticipated CMNR upgrades.

C1.6 Tourism Analysis

C1.7.1 National Overview

ORIGIN OF VISITORS: Generally international markets are from the traditional European markets. 502 391 visitors’ visit the Eastern Cape, of which 29% visited the East London centre in 2005, which is 6% up on 2004. There are two different markets that exist, namely the ‘Wanderlusts’ - 25 to 40 years of ages, generally without children, high earners that enjoy cultural, nature and adventure activity.

'Next Stop South Africa' is generally between 40 to 60 years of age, well-educated individuals seeking luxury and comfort – enjoying natural beauty, relaxation and authentic cultural experiences. Total number of domestic trips undertaken in 2005, was calculated to be 36.2 million, of which the Eastern Cape received 8.5%.

Indicated in Table No. 12 below is a matrix used to indicate the attractiveness of different markets in the industry.

TABLE NO. 10: MATRIX: ATTRACTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT MARKETS IN THE INDUSTRY

| LESS ATTRACTIVE BUT EASIER | ATTRACTIVE AND EASIER |
|---|---|
| <i>Tactical Market</i> | <i>Core Market</i> |
| Lesotho, Swaziland 10% of organisations effort | Domestic, Nigeria, USA, UK, France and Germany 80% of organisations effort |
| LESS ATTRACTIVE AND DIFFICULT | ATTRACTIVE BUT DIFFICULT |
| <i>Watch list Market</i> | <i>Invest Market</i> |
| Ghana, Brazil and Senegal only if organisation has spare capacity | Angola, Japan 10% of organisations effort |

PURPOSE OF VISIT: This is generally dominated by the VFR sector and is also a market that could result in a turnaround to leisure market. More than 70% indicated that more attractions, activities and events, should be introduced

National tourism experiences can be categorised to include the following:-

- ▶ *City breaks;*
- ▶ *Coastal gateways;*
- ▶ *Mountain escapes;*
- ▶ *Cultural discoveries;*
- ▶ *Countryside meanders;*
- ▶ *Bush retreats; and*
- ▶ *Event wonders.*

C1.7.2 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: Tourism contributes greatly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in the past years has increased steadily. The Eastern Cape receives 615 000 of 6.6 million tourism arrivals. 61% originates from Europe; followed by 22% Africa and Middle East; 12% Americans; and 5 % Asia and Australia. 73% of international visitors' main purpose of visit is for holiday purposes, VFR 12%; followed by Business.

The facilities commonly used are formalised facilities, namely hotels (39%) and self-catering accommodation (13%), guesthouses (11%). For domestic visitors, the following accommodation categories were commonly used:- VFR 25%, self-catering 23%, caravanning 17% and hotel 11%. Social nightlife and shopping, made up the most frequently desired activity; heritage and natural attraction being 4th and wildlife being 5th. It is important to note that international business tourism expenditure can be up to R2 942 per day or average R1 532 for leisure trips; and domestic average expenditure per day; could be up to R585.

The following Chart No. 1, sourced from the Buffalo City Tourism Master Plan, illustrates the Percentage of Trips to the main tourism regions in the Eastern Cape.

CHART NO. 1 Percentage of Trips to Main Tourism Regions in EC

| TOURISM REGION | TRIPS % | LEISURE % | VFR % | BUSINESS % | HEALTH % | RELIGIOUS % |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Wild Coast/ Transkei/ Ciskei | 43.0 | 20.4 | 69.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 7.8 |
| <i>Friendly N6</i> | 22.0 | 23.6 | 63.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 10.1 |
| Amatola | 6.9 | 17.1 | 64.6 | 0.5 | 0 | 17.9 |
| Sunshine Coast & Country | 22.4 | 37.5 | 51.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 8.3 |
| Karoo Heartland | 4.8 | 22.4 | 58.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 17.2 |
| Tsitsikamma | 0.7 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 25.3 | 62.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 9.5 |

Source: Buffalo City Tourism master Plan

C1.7.3 Local Overview

The [Amathole Heritage Route](#), as indicated on Diagram No. 2 and Plan No. 13 below, an initiative by the Amathole District Municipality, was established 6 years ago as a marketing platform, to create tourism activity and awareness of the regions' heritage. The Amathole Heritage Route comprises four routes, namely the Makana Route; the Sandile Route; the Maquma Route and the Phalo Route, which are used by local tour operators to offer guided tours and day trips. Of particular note, in terms of the Amathole Heritage Route, is the [Phalo Route](#), along which the study area is located.

The [Phalo Route](#) spans the last two hundred years of South African history, with a particular focus on the influences brought to bear on the history by the racial, cultural and philosophical groupings of the Eastern Cape. The route goes back to the Frontier Wars (or Wars of Land Dispossession, as they are now known) of the 19th century, triggered by Xhosa resistance to the invasion of their ancestral lands by British colonial forces.

The Phalo Heritage Route is named after the Xhosa King, Phalo, who is remembered for creating recognised polygamy in the Xhosa nation, the Great House, the Right Hand House and the Qadi House at Ezeleni. The route takes visitors on a journey into the nature of belonging. Of seeing oneself in the context of one's culture and community. Of arriving at one's own sense of identity via the actions and belief systems of one's community. The Phalo Route will, for most visitors, provide entirely new insights into the ways in which modern South Africans have been moulded by their forebears from the time of the 18th century Wars of Land Dispossession between the British and the Xhosa.

The Phalo Route covers Dutywa, Willowvale, Centane, Kei Mouth, Komgha and Butterworth; and the following tourist attractions/services are identified as part of the Route:

- ▶ *Great Kei*
 - *Komgha Old Prison; and*
 - *Development of Heritage related SMME's.*
- ▶ *Mnquma*
 - *Centane Hill*
 - *Kei Bridge*

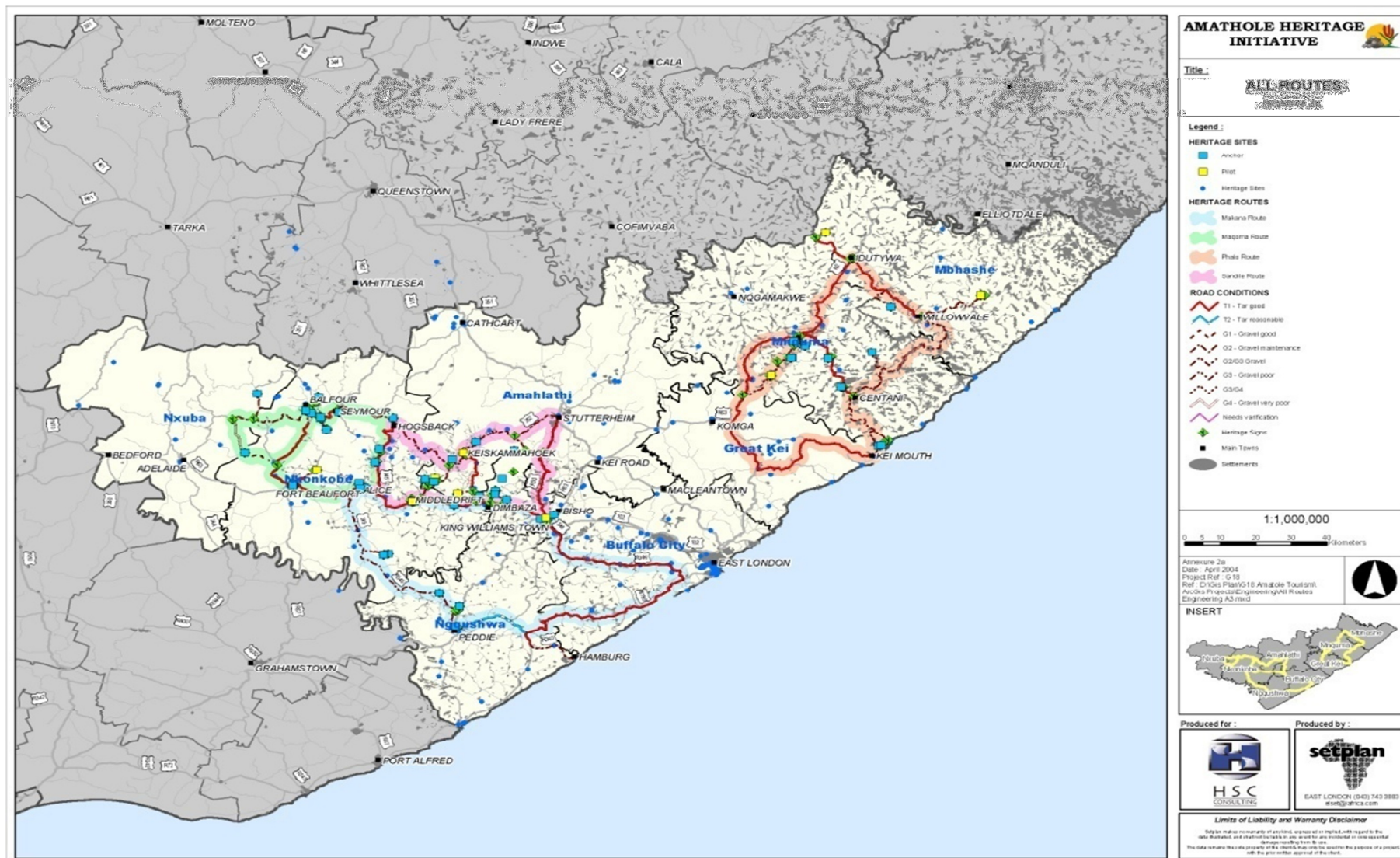
- Phalo Grave;
- Bawa Falls;
- SithembeleZokwe House; and
- Blythsword – rock paintings

► Mbashe

- King Hintsa Heritage



DIAGRAM NO. 2 AMATHOLE HERITAGE ROUTE AND THE PHALO ROUTE



PLAN NO. 14: Amathole Heritage Routes

C1.7.4 Local Perspective

Tourism in the region of the Wild Coast is drawn by unexploited natural features, such as beaches, lagoons and scenic beauty. This has resulted in the development of small towns and coastal villages.

Based on tourism statistics, the Wild Coast receives 43% of the total visitor arrivals to the Eastern Cape. For the purpose of travel, it was found that 69% are as a result of visiting friends and relatives, followed by 20.4% leisure, 7.85% religious, 1.6% health and 1.2% business. Key focus areas of tourism planning, includes focus around the natural attractions/natural feature enhancement and protection; improvement of tourism infrastructure, including signage.

Currently there are numerous tourism products and services that operate in the area.

C1.7.4.1 Accommodation

Most of the accommodation services are strategically located along the coast, ranging in different levels of service. Formalised activity occurs in small towns, such as Kei Mouth, Morgan Bay, Komgha, Idutywa and Butterworth. Accommodation reservation agencies that assist in bookings along the coastal resorts, still exist.

Great Kei, according to the Amathole District Municipality Tourism Strategy (2007), has a total of 33 (9% or third most) accommodation facilities available, out of 350 facilities in the region. It also indicates that the Buffalo City Municipal region and Great Kei municipal area provide a good mix of a range of accommodation facilities.

C1.7.4.2 Activity

There is a variety of tourism activities in the area, ranging from trails, fishing to tours. A number of tour operators also make use of the pristine natural surroundings and activities, which need to be confirmed through primary research methods.

There are a number of different trails that are currently in operation, namely:-

- ▶ *Wild Coast Meander – 5 day trail and stretches between Kob Inn and Morgan Bay;*
- ▶ *Wild Coast Amble - 5 day trail between Trenneries and Glen Gariff; and*
- ▶ *Strandloper Trail – stretches between Kei Mouth originating from the Cape Morgan Nature Reserve complex to Gonubie*

The trails have been contributing to tourist flows to the region with the Strandloper trail having international recognition and used as a tourism icon for the area.

A number of tourism routes have also been established and are in the process of providing tourist experiences. The following have been identified:-

- ▶ *Great Kei Khapela Route – that would consist of the towns of Komgha and Kei Mouth and could possibly result in day trips and visiting attractions/facilities.*
- ▶ *Jikeleza Wild Coast Route – connecting all the coastal villages activities and attractions.*
- ▶ *Amathole Heritage Route – the Phalo Route includes Kei Mouth, Idutywa, Willowvale, Centane, Idutywa and Butterworth and should exhibit the heritage and culture of the area. It was found that*

Great Kei Municipal area has the least cultural/heritage attractions with only 3 (1%) major activity highlighted within the district.

- ▶ *Hagmorkei route – connecting the immediate villages of HagaHaga, Morgan Bay and Kei Mouth.*
- ▶ *ThungaThunga Route – is a community driven model starting in Fort Beaufort in the west and stretching to Qunu in the east. It offers different experiences and site ranging from Educational institutions, arts and crafts, cultural villages, museum and historical sites.*

The sustainability of the routes, are however dependant on constant marketing drives; cooperation of the different product and services offered; and funding.

Under the outdoor, adventure and sports category, the ADM Tourism Strategy highlights that Great Kei Municipal area leads with 66% (32) product offerings concentrated in the area. The most dominant being hiking 17%, trails 13% and birding 12%.

Another important activity for tourist destination is events:-

- ▶ *Jikeleza Winter Festival is an initiative to draw tourists to the area and the event appeals to the younger market. It is the only major event identified for the coastal area*
- ▶ *Komgha Agricultural Festival is an annual event that also draws leisure tourists, fitness enthusiasts with it opening event the Cabbage Patch run and agricultural displays.*

It is also mentioned that much more potential could be harnessed if the existing activity is improved and marketed.

SECTION D: CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

D1. MEETINGS HELD

As part of the Participating Process, the following meetings were held, as indicated in Table No. 13 below:

TABLE NO. 11: MEETINGS HELD

| Meetings Held | Date |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Project Steering Committee Meeting | 8 December 2011 |

A copy of the Agenda, Presentation and Minutes of the meeting are attached in Appendix 1.