

**PROCEEDINGS OF A
GREATER ADDO NATIONAL PARK
STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP**

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**Report No. 25
April 1999**

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OF A
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UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

22 – 23 FEBRUARY 1999

Editors

AF Boshoff & GIH Kerley

**Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit
Report No. 25
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main purpose of the Greater Addo National Park Stakeholder Workshop was to provide the basis for the development of a formal proposal for submission to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the agency of the World Bank. The workshop was part of an on-going process of public participation, including the role of the Addo Planning Forum. A total of 170 delegates registered for the workshop, representing a broad spectrum of stakeholders' interests.

The objectives of the workshop were to define and obtain consensus on the main issues which must be addressed in the compilation of a formal proposal for funding to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and to agree on a process to compile and submit a full proposal.

Evidence of consensus was obtained by means of a unanimous Declaration passed at the termination of the workshop.

The workshop was structured around a process designed to achieve the stated objectives.

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|---------|--|
| Phase 1 | Introduction and registration. |
| Phase 2 | Dissemination of information by means of formal presentations. |
| Phase 3 | Group discussions on topics that had emerged from Phase 2. |
| Phase 4 | The next steps necessary to pursue the Greater Addo National Park initiative. |
| Phase 5 | Adoption of a formal Declaration. |
| Phase 6 | Allocation of responsibilities for specific aspects of the work generated by the workshop. |

Presentations

The Greater Addo National Park: concept and significance. Dr Kerley described the value of the biodiversity of the region and the necessity to preserve it. The causes of environmental degradation were explained and the benefits of the proposed project were outlined in terms of biodiversity conservation, economic opportunities and social improvements.

World Bank's biodiversity programme and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Dr Cox outlined the historical context and basic philosophy of the World Bank. Environmental issues are linked to the creation of opportunities for development, employment and crime reduction.

Dr Falloux and Dr Bojo described the involvement of the Global Environment Facility in various projects in Southern Africa. Funding is implemented through UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. GEF has four areas of focus: biodiversity, climate change, international waters and ozone layer.

The strategic considerations and strict operational principles applied by GEF when granting funds were explained, including the components required for a full project brief.

Perspectives from the South African GEF Operational Focal Point. Dr Hanekom explained the significance of South Africa's ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity and the threat posed by economic processes. There is a need to recognise both the potential benefits and the complexity of tourism mechanisms. The Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism (Dr Hanekom's office) is the Operational Focal Point for GEF in South Africa. All GEF funding proposals must go through that office and the required procedure was outlined.

Regional conservation planning initiatives. Ms Mbengashe pointed out the dependence of people on biodiversity and need for an understanding of the management of biodiversity. The background to the institutional structure of the Eastern Cape Chief Directorate: Environment was outlined. The Greater Addo National Park raises challenges of collaboration between different institutional structures, notably Eastern Cape Nature Conservation and SA National Parks.

Tourism developments in the Western Region of the Eastern Cape. Mr Jackson explained the reasons why the Eastern Cape was often ignored as a tourist destination and welcomed the recent changes that were now correcting this. The proposed Greater Addo National Park will be crucial in extending tourism in the province and utilising its biodiversity, coastline, landscapes and history.

Current conservation developments and investment opportunities in the South African National Parks. Dr Hall-Martin and Mr Fearnhead gave the historical background to the Addo Elephant National Park expansion. Contractual arrangements in peripheral areas present a number of difficulties, which were explained. An example of a contractual arrangement, including commercial opportunities, was given.

The SA National Parks social ecology programme. Mrs Senatle outlined the vision, mission and key performance areas of the Social Ecology Directorate in SA National Parks. It focuses primarily on developing policies and programmes that involve neighbouring communities in national parks to ensure that the aspirations of local communities are adequately addressed in SANP operations. Examples were given of communication linkages and structures that had been set up, including environmental education programmes, and community driven economic empowerment and cultural heritage management and interpretation enterprises.

The establishment and development of a national park. Mr Geldenhuys gave an overview of the long process involved in establishing a national park that must ultimately serve three purposes: conservation of biodiversity, social ecology and tourism. Mr Yssel explained the planning processes required, including the development plan, management plan and business plan. Mr Mketeni outlined the management process at Addo Elephant National Park, including the management of ecological processes and biodiversity, social ecology and community development, marketing, information, tourism and administration.

Questions and comments on a number of issues were raised as a result of the presentations. Responses were either given immediately or the subject was deferred to the group discussions to be held the following day. All questions were recorded verbatim for future reference.

Two major misconceptions about the World Bank were clarified: first, that the project was perceived to be a *fait accompli* before all parties had been consulted, and second, that the World Bank is thought to be buying land. Both notions were invalid.

Group discussions

Group 1 - Community issues. 25 issues were identified, falling into five broad categories:

1. Displacement and alienation of farm workers, informal settlement dwellers and other disadvantaged communities.
2. The need for improved infrastructure, roads and accommodation.
3. The need to generate employment from the project and to ensure that the opportunities it offered were accessible and well communicated to all.
4. The need for a social impact assessment.
5. The need to acknowledge indigenous cultures, knowledge and history in the project.

Later discussions in the plenary session revealed that attention was already being paid to most of these issues. Their identification and resolution was a precondition of GEF funding and all issues would be recorded and given attention throughout the development of the project.

Group 2 - Land issues. 14 issues were identified, falling into four broad categories:

1. The need for a comprehensive environmental impact study of the project as a whole, rather than piecemeal studies for incremental implementation steps.
2. The uncertainty about the process of land acquisition, compensation, boundary determination and timing.
3. Doubt about the relative advantages of conservation versus agriculture in terms of job creation, food production and productive use of resources.
4. Problems associated with the escape of certain animal species and the possible spread of disease from the park into agricultural land.

Plenary discussions addressed these topics and communication and consultation will need to be continuous as the development proceeds.

Group 3 - Environmental and conservation issues. Four key requirements were identified:

1. Objectives and proposals must be drawn up for the size, zoning, mapping, management and control of the area.
2. Planning must involve integration of stakeholders, government at all levels, NGOs, international and local institutions (including the Coega development), and different disciplines such as architecture, culture, archaeology.
3. The planning process must be characterised by transparency and fairness, flexibility, inclusivity, a functional planning committee and working groups to focus on specifics.
4. Education is required in environmental education and awareness, skills development and easy access to information.

Group 4 - Economic Development issues. Seven key requirements were identified:

1. A link between the Eastern and Western Cape as tourist destinations should be considered.
2. A feasibility study needs to be conducted to compare existing tourism with a future scenario which includes the proposed Coega development.
3. Partnership structures should be considered between the future park and other stakeholders.
4. Infrastructural implications must be determined, including roads, communication, rail links, water reticulation and storm water management.
5. The development philosophy, e.g. core development, peripheral development, needs to be clarified.
6. There needs to be a development framework and structure.
7. The role of the community in commercial development needs to be encouraged.

The following points were raised in the plenary discussions: Firstly, the greater park will need concerted marketing as a tourism destination and, secondly, studies conducted in the Eastern Cape indicate that the region has considerable tourism potential.

Group 5 - Institutional Structures. Six key questions were identified:

1. Will the SA National Parks Port Elizabeth office drive the Greater Addo National Park process? In particular, how will limited resources be most effectively managed?
2. How will information be made available to **all** stakeholders?
3. Clarity is needed regarding future co-operation between the Greater Addo National Park and the provincial conservation agency.
4. The possibility of multilateral partnerships should be investigated.
5. A mechanism is required to set up community based structures.
6. In what ways can the Greater Addo National Park add value to the regional and national conservation efforts?

The way forward

The workshop reached broad agreement on the need to proceed with the process, subject to the inclusion and full consideration of the issues and concerns that had been raised.

The first step will be to submit a proposal to the Global Environment Facility for funding, subject to the rigorous and disciplined procedure required, viz:

- The proposal must be based on a biodiversity survey.
- The target expansion programme must be assessed in terms of an EIA.
- A social impact assessment must be able to demonstrate positive social advantages.

- An institutional study must be able to confirm complete clarity with respect to institutional role players.
- Financial projections must demonstrate that the project will be sustainable.
- Continuous feedback on the results of the process must be provided to stakeholders.

The second step will be the re-constitution of the Addo Planning Forum, ensuring that it is fully representative and that stakeholder interests are known and fully considered. Progress must be communicated to stakeholders through the Forum.

The third step will be the recognition that the SA National Parks is the appropriate project driver. The SANP will initiate the re-structuring of the Addo Planning Forum and the Social Ecology Directorate will initiate workshops to establish better community communication and representation. Responsibility for driving the process will entail close involvement with Eastern Cape Nature Conservation and other key stakeholders represented on the Addo Planning Forum.

The need for urgent progress was emphasised throughout the workshop, for reasons of conservation, economic upliftment, agricultural planning and community development.

Although the proposals for GEF funding were the immediate imperative, other additional funding sources would continue to be pursued.

The Greater Addo National Park Stakeholders' Declaration was unanimously adopted.

Allocation of tasks.

Responsibilities for the following tasks were allocated:

Task	Responsibility
Compile the Project Development Facility proposal	SANP
Establish a project office in Port Elizabeth	SANP
Compile and structure the workshop report	VCMS
Edit and distribute the workshop report	TERU – UPE
Media release	TERU - UPE with SANP

REPORT

GREATER ADDO NATIONAL PARK - STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH 22 & 23 FEBRUARY 1999

INTRODUCTION

The Greater Addo National Park Stakeholder Workshop was convened by Dr Andre Boshoff of the Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit (TERU) at the University of Port Elizabeth. It followed the release of TERU Report # 17: *"A proposal of a Greater Addo National Park - A regional and national conservation and development opportunity."* by GIH Kerley and AF Boshoff in September 1997. The executive summary of this report is given in Appendix A. The website for this report is: <http://zoo.upe.ac.za/addo/addoprop.htm>.

The main purpose of the workshop was to provide the basis for the development of a formal proposal for submission to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the agency of the World Bank. It was intended to address a wide range of environmental, social and economic issues and to ensure that stakeholders' views on these issues are addressed in the planning and implementation of the project.

The workshop was part of an on-going process of public participation, including the role of the Addo Planning Forum.

Delegates were invited to the workshop by means of press advertisements, mailed invitations to members of the Addo Planning Forum, media releases and personal contact. A total of 169 delegates registered for the workshop, representing a broad spectrum of stakeholders' interests. A high proportion of delegates contributed to the discussions and participation was open and comprehensive. A list of delegates is given in Appendix B.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were stated by the convenor as being:

- to define and obtain consensus on the main issues which must be addressed in the compilation of a formal proposal for funding to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in Washington DC, USA, and
- to agree on a process to compile and submit a full proposal, including the GEF component.

These objectives were achieved in the following manner:

- Evidence of consensus was obtained by means of a unanimous Declaration passed at the termination of the workshop.
- That declaration included reference to the process needed to compile a proposal to GEF. The working details of this process were clarified at a post-workshop meeting on Wednesday 24 February 1999.

PROCESS

The workshop was structured around a process designed to achieve the stated objectives.

Phase 1 Introduction and registration

All delegates registered on arrival so that the extent of stakeholder representation could be established. (See Appendix B).

Delegates were welcomed by the Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor J Kirsten, who outlined the significance of the Greater Addo National Park initiative and the importance of the outcome of the workshop.

The facilitator then explained the process to be followed, emphasising that the workshop was part of a much wider, on-going process and not the presentation of a *fait accompli*. Nor would the workshop find answers to all questions. Its function was to identify and record important stakeholder issues so that full cognisance of them would be taken in the planning of the project in future.

Phase 2 Dissemination of information

Formal presentations were made during the first day of the workshop to provide the background information necessary for subsequent discussions.

Phase 3 Group discussions

On the second day groups discussed topics that had emerged from questions raised during Phase 2.

Phase 4 The way forward

The steps necessary to pursue the Greater Addo National Park initiative were established

Phase 5 Declaration

Areas of consensus that had been arrived at during the workshop were tabled as a formal resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

Phase 6 Allocation of tasks

The convenor, facilitator and representatives of the World Bank and SA National Parks met briefly to allocate specific aspects of the work generated by the workshop.

PRESENTATIONS

Eight formal presentations were made during the first day of the workshop. The purpose of the presentations was to construct a platform of basic information on which subsequent discussions could be developed.

The sequence and the content of each presentation built up a picture of the whole project, starting with the basic concept of a Greater Addo National Park, the role and function of the World Bank and Global Environment Facility, the position of national and provincial government institutions and the vision and specific functions of SA National Parks.

Each group of presentations was followed by a short question period to allow responses on points of clarity. More serious issues were deferred to the group discussions the following day. Questions were submitted in writing.

Key points from each presentation are given below:

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Greater Addo National Park: concept and significance</i> Dr G Kerley -Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit - U.P.E.</p>
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- The Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit has developed an understanding of the characteristics and dynamics of vegetation degradation in the Eastern Cape.
- Factors such as domestic herbivores - notably goats - contribute to the reduction of plant diversity and productivity and can cause irreversible degradation, which ultimately impacts on human prosperity.
- Indigenous herbivores are more compatible with the vegetation of the region.
- The Addo Elephant National Park has stimulated economic and socio-political activity in the region.
- The concept of a Greater Addo National Park is based on specific criteria - biodiversity, tourism and economic development.
- The proposed area is rich in diversity. It embraces distinct biomes each with impressive scenery, biodiversity and history: forest, Nama karoo, fynbos, thicket, savanna, and grassland. In addition it includes offshore islands that harbour spectacular bird populations.
- The region offers considerable tourism potential with consequent job creation and economic stimulation in a highly impoverished region.
- The proposal will sustain natural resources, carbon processes, nitrogen cycles and soil conservation.

The project area is shown on the map overleaf and the essence of Dr Kerley's presentation is contained in Appendix A.

Questions and comments. Responses are shown in square brackets. See also detailed questions below.

- Are tourism projections valid? [Projections are based on M Hugo “A quantification of the role of foreign tourism in the SA economy.” 1992].
- Will Coega project clash? [Coega representative: projects can complement each other. Needs further discussion in groups].
- Private tourism around Addo is limited at present. [Defer to group discussion].
- Potential local entrepreneurs must be integrated. [The SA National Parks Social Ecology Programme will address this issue. Cape Peninsula experience was that many enterprises and employment opportunities were created].
- Farmers need a time frame in order to plan. [Deferred to discussion groups].
- If people are removed and replaced by animals, will there be adequate training, employment and opportunities? [Provision must and will be made. The purpose of this workshop is to identify this requirement].
- There has been no consultation with farmers. [This workshop is part of that consultation. Addo Planning Forum has farming representation].
- What will SA National Parks do to ensure social opportunities? [SA National Parks social ecology presentation should address this].
- When farms are acquired there is inadequate provision for farm workers. [Deferred to group discussions].

***World Bank’s biodiversity programme and the Global Environment Facility
(GEF) - process and background.
Dr P Cox, Dr F Falloux and Dr J Bojo - World Bank***

Dr Cox

- World Bank is owned by member countries. Founded in 1944 to re-construct Europe. Since 1960's it has focussed on developmental issues, alleviation of poverty and improving living standards.
- World Bank has operated in South Africa since 1990 on projects directed at:
 - economic growth and macro-stability.
 - removal of inequality and poverty through education, land reform, welfare and environment.
 - capacity building and distribution of knowledge.
 - regional development.

- Environmental issues are linked to the creation of opportunities for development, employment and crime reduction.

Dr Falloux

- Global Environment Facility is involved in various projects in Southern Africa:
 - Western Cape Peninsula Reserve
 - Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme
 - Greater Addo National Park
 - St Lucia
 - Kalahari Transfrontier Park
 - Alexander Bay rehabilitation of diamond mining area
 - Namaqualand
 - Conservation farming
 - Conservation planning in the Thicket Biome
 - Eskom - reduction of emissions.
- All projects have a financial component and they ensure that there is no loss of natural capital.

Dr Bojo

- GEF funding is implemented through three agencies: UNDP, UNEP and World Bank.
- GEF has four areas of focus:
 - Biodiversity, including arid ecosystems, coastal, marine and wetland ecosystems, forest ecosystems and mountain ecosystems
 - Climate change.
 - International waters.
 - Ozone layer
- GEF follows strategic considerations and strict operational principles when granting funds.
 - The project must be country-driven.
 - The project must be sustainable.
 - Funding will cover incremental costs - i.e. the difference between status if nothing is done and the required status.
 - There must be full consultation with all stakeholders.
- GEF requires a full project brief comprising:
 - Rationale for funding (the qualitative argument)
 - Technical review

- Issues, actions and risks
- Institutional framework
- Financial projections of incremental costs.
- The full project cycle entails six steps and may require up to six years to complete:
 - Project concept identification and preparation.
 - Inclusion of project proposal in GEF work programme.
 - Preparation of final draft project document.
 - CEO endorsement and project approval.
 - Project implementation.
 - Project completion and evaluation.
- GEF Council recommendations will depend on:
 - sustainability - long term continuity of benefits
 - leverage - maximising parallel benefits
 - learning - monitoring, communication, education
 - integration - transparent inclusion of all factors, positive or negative.

Perspectives from the South African GEF Operational Focal Point
Dr F Hanekom - Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Pretoria

Biodiversity

- South Africa has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- This has required establishing a South African biodiversity policy by means of a fully consultative process with all stakeholders. The model is based on the CONNEP process (Conference on a National Environmental Policy).
- South Africa is the third most biologically diverse country in the world and of major global importance.
- Biodiversity is under threat from the impact of economic processes arising from substantial transformation and population growth.
- The benefits of conserving biodiversity are numerous - subsistence purposes, ecological support, enriching cultural diversity, tourism, etc.

Tourism

- Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the world and South Africa must work towards increasing its share.
- Tourism is sophisticated. We need to understand the tourism mechanisms and couple this to commitment and hard work.

Global Environment Facility

- South Africa is a latecomer to global biodiversity forums and global tourism.
- Formal involvement with GEF started at a workshop of all interested and affected parties only in 1996.
- Out of the 1996 workshop came the following strategy:
 - Dr Hanekom was appointed SA Operational Focal Point (OFP) for GEF (endorsed by the Minister and Director General).
 - All funding proposals to GEF agencies must go through the OFP.
 - Stakeholder reference groups are used by the OFP to determine the level of consensus support on any project.
 - Reference groups would refer to the GEF main areas of concern - biodiversity, climate change, and international waters.
 - Once consensus is reached on acceptance of a project it is endorsed by the OFP and preparation of proposals to the GEF agencies may begin.
 - The OFP must be sensitive to leading issues domestically and internationally.
 - A newsletter is used to make information available.
- A high level of quality is being maintained in all South African GEF projects and excellent co-operation exists between the Department and the World Bank officials.
- Biodiversity, tourism, GEF and World Bank offer opportunities for this workshop.

Regional conservation planning initiatives
Ms M Mbengashe - Eastern Cape Nature Conservation,
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Environment & Tourism, Bisho

- People depend on biodiversity for economic, environmental and aesthetic value. The goal of biological conservation must be human development and growth.
- There should be an understanding of the management of biodiversity.
- Greater Addo National Park is an example of a conservation project that raises challenges of collaboration between different institutional structures.
- Eastern Cape Nature Conservation faces the challenges of poverty and biodiversity.
- Before 1994 the institutional structure that is now Eastern Cape Nature Conservation was highly fragmented between the old Cape Provincial Administration, Transkei and Ciskei. We now need a holistic view of conservation planning for the whole province.
- Eastern Cape Nature Conservation falls under the Department of Economic Affairs, Environment & Tourism and is responsible for environmental protection.
- A number of areas such as the Wild Coast are targeted for development initiatives. There is a need to integrate conservation and development in these initiatives.
- An Eastern Cape Provincial Parks Board has been proposed and we are in the process of re-structuring the Chief Directorate: Environment.
- Collaboration between Eastern Cape Nature Conservation and SA National Parks is necessary. This may entail creating various co-operative institutional structures to manage the transfer of a park such as Woody Cape Nature Reserve over to the SA National Parks in order to ensure that the Province benefits.

Tourism developments in the Western Region of the Eastern Cape
Mr B Jackson - Eastern Cape Tourism Board

- The Eastern Cape is often ignored as a tourist destination, which is surprising because of its diversity, long coastline, mountains, history etc.
- Apart from Addo, Tsitsikamma and Mountain Zebra National Park, the Eastern Cape has not had much wildlife tourism to offer.
- The recovery of wildlife dates to the Second World War with diminished hunting and the start of eradication of alien species, especially prickly pear. Today game is starting to replace cattle in the western region of the province.
- The Eastern Cape Tourism Board welcomes these developments. International consultants have been appointed to market the province to travel agents and media both locally and abroad. Excellent brochures have also been produced.
- The proposed Greater Addo National Park will be crucial in extending tourism in the

province by providing a "Big 5" malaria-free reserve.

- The variety of biomes will also be a strong selling point.
- The ability to view game from car, horseback, train or boat is unique.
- Although the Eastern Cape has a plethora of attractions none is a "must see" such as Kruger Park or Table Mountain. Greater Addo will provide that.
- The park will benefit the economically poor communities and surrounding towns as far away as Grahamstown and Somerset East.
- The park will help persuade travellers to explore the Port Elizabeth hinterland rather than to leave immediately on the Garden Route.
- The Eastern Cape Tourism Board and local and regional authorities have established four tourism routes:

Karoo Heartland Route
Sunshine Coast Route
Wild Coast Route
N6 from East London to Bloemfontein.

Breakaway routes will extend from these.

- An upturn in tourism to the Eastern Cape is already discernible. The establishment of the Greater Addo National Park will help this trend considerably.

<p><i>Current conservation developments and investment opportunities in the South African National Parks (SA National Parks)</i> Dr A Hall-Martin and Mr P Fearnhead - South African National Parks</p>

- The Addo Elephant National Park has a history of expansion.
- The original park was proclaimed in 1931 to conserve the rapidly diminishing and persecuted elephant population.
- The Zuurberg area was acquired in 1985.
- There has been further expansion in subsequent years, as a result of donations from IFAW and the Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo trust, and this will continue.
- The objectives and rationale for future park expansion entail:

Phase 1 of Addo consolidation - 14 farms, 19 000 ha
Phase 2 of Addo consolidation - 22 farms, 19 520ha
Phase 3 - Expansion to be planned.

- The above programme will require the following capital:

Phase 1 - land acquisition: R19 million

Phase 2 - land acquisition: R20 million
Fencing: R12 million

- Donations for land acquisition are received at about R1m p.a. - far too slowly to meet the urgent needs of the Addo expansion.
- Contractual arrangements in peripheral areas present difficulties:
 - different owners have different time horizons for land utilisation
 - owners have different objectives
 - agriculture, tourism and conservation have different scales of units, e.g. an effective conservation area may require 16 000 ha, an eco-tourism unit may be effective at 4 000ha and an effective farming unit may be 1 000ha.
- An example of a contractual arrangement may be:
 - An individual has 30 000 ha on the periphery of a national park.
 - Enters a contract for 50 years.
 - SANP will stock and fence in exchange for equivalent value of land.
 - Individual will have tourism rights on remaining land only - tourists will pay an entrance fee.
 - SANP will manage land but costs will be apportioned between SANP and individual.
- Commercial opportunities within Addo Elephant Park could include:
 - Public - private sector partnerships.
 - Build, operate and transfer arrangements.
 - Turnover - based levies on privately managed concerns.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The SA National Parks Social Ecology Programme</i> Catherine Senatle, SA National Parks</p>

The social ecology directorate focuses primarily on developing policies and programmes that involve neighbouring communities in national parks to ensure that the aspirations of local communities are adequately addressed in SANP operations.

Concept, vision and mission

- Social Ecology guides the SANP to ensure that mutually beneficial dialogue and partnerships are established with neighbouring communities, so that their voice can be heard and acted upon, that the park's existence is a direct benefit to them and that they embrace the conservation efforts of the SANP.
- The Vision of Social Ecology is that the SANP will promote and practice an integrated approach to nature conservation that recognises both ecological and socio-economic issues as critical to the management of national parks in South Africa.
- The Mission of Social Ecology is to enable stakeholders to derive optimum and equitable benefit from opportunities created through the national parks system, thereby promoting a national conservation ethic.

Key performance areas

- The establishment of communication structures and linkages with all stakeholders.
- The facilitation of community oriented environmental education programmes.
- The promotion of community driven economic empowerment enterprises.
- The development of cultural heritage management and interpretation projects, which recognise and integrate African cultural values.

Communication linkages and structures

- Community – Park flora
- The establishment of linkages and partnerships for collaboration through networking with government, parastatals, non-governmental organisations and private enterprises.
- Ensures the participation and integration of communities views, interests, values in national parks management practices, programmes and projects.

Community oriented environmental education

- National Environmental Youth Symposium provides a forum for youth to develop skills in environmental projects, leadership, teacher training and programmes addressing substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, clean up campaigns and nurseries for indigenous plants.

- The Environmental Youth Symposium allows youth of different cultural backgrounds to share their environmental projects, learn about each other and national parks.
- At an Environmental Youth Summit in Mopani 1998 the youth formulated an Environmental Youth Charter reflecting the commitment of youth to address health issues like Aids and provide a framework for local projects in 1999.

Community driven economic empowerment enterprises

The SANP has adopted an economic empowerment policy as a means of translating opportunities derived through the park system into tangible benefits for the sustainable development of communities living around parks. The Procurement Policy has been changed to accommodate emerging entrepreneurs from local communities and Social Ecology is facilitating business partnerships between SANP and communities.

Projects in progress with local communities include the following:

- Development of arts and crafts produced by communities sold in the parks' shops and community sales outlets.
- Crop production project to supply some parks with fresh produce.
- Community based open vehicles for tour operations and game drives.
- Textile markets.
- Community managed guest houses.
- Screen printing for T-Shirts and linen in Richtersveld

Cultural Heritage Management and Interpretation

A newly developed cultural interpretation framework has been developed and adopted, providing opportunities for local communities around parks to participate in the presentation and interpretation of their own history, and culture. The goal is to enable communities to participate in their local and regional economies through tourism opportunities.

Thulamela and Masorini archaeological sites in Kruger National Park are pilot projects, which focus on the integration of heritage within the economic framework of the Phalaborwa Development Initiative.

Questions and comments. Responses are shown in square brackets.

- Will people on the edge of parks have access to resources such as water and wood? [SA National Parks is concerned with people and will arrange to meet peoples' needs, depending on what the community requires].
- The Eastern Cape is free of disease. Is there a need for such a large park with higher probability of disease? [There is a need to have viable predator-prey relationships and to allow natural selection pressure to exist. Exotic diseases can be controlled and kept out of Eastern Cape parks].

- The SA National Parks could help local communities by trading local articles in shops, rather than imported, mass produced “curios”. We suggest collaboration between SA National Parks and Valley Tourism.
- Will education be available to different communities? [All communities are free to participate in environmental education programmes. Local schools can be used to address environmental issues.]
- Has an EIA been done for the proposed development as a whole, especially with regard to Coega? [The need for on-going impact studies and a total EIA is recognised and is a pre-requisite for GEF funding.]

The establishment and development of a National Park
Messrs N Geldenhuys, S Yssel and Mr F Mketeni
SA National Parks

N Geldenhuys - Establishment overview

- The establishment of park takes a very long time - about 15 years - thereafter there is permanent maintenance and guidance.
- Parks serve three purposes: conservation of biodiversity, social ecology and tourism.
- As a park grows and eco-tourism becomes more important, management is required for finance, maintenance, human resources.

S Yssel - Planning

- Between conception and birth of a park, a series of planning processes are required:
 - Development plan which gives the motivation for the park or its extension.
 - Management plan giving the rationale, history and significance of the park.
 - Business plan which indicates how the park will be administered and financed.
- Requirements for planning:
 - Participation by stakeholders.
 - Sustainability in terms of the environment and development.
 - Contributions by park committees.

F Mketeni - Management of Addo Elephant National Park

- Management of ecological processes and biodiversity over 78 000ha entails:
 - alien plant control
 - fencing

- water resource management
- pollution control.
- Social ecology and community development:
 - local community projects
 - training of field guides
 - traditional culture
 - supervision of honorary rangers
 - environmental education.
- Marketing
 - promotional displays
 - media liaison.
- Information
 - data assimilation (60% of visitors are foreigners).
- Tourism
 - accommodation
 - restaurant
 - shop
 - entrance
 - game drives
 - day visitors
 - trails (Zuurberg).
- Administration - 86 permanent personnel

Questions and Comments

This question period was open for any issues arising from any of the presentations during the day. Responses are given in square brackets. See also detailed questions below.

- It would be useful to spell out all options available for expanding the park - not just outright land purchase. [Deferred to group discussion].
- The cost of Addo (excess of expenditure over income) should be reversed to a profit-earning operation. [All parks operate as an overall system, with some subsidising others].
- Has there been adequate planning by SA National Parks and government? [Deferred to group discussions].
- There is an urgent need to appraise the real impact of Coega on the Greater Addo National Park. [Deferred to group discussions].
- It is suggested that Addo management look at neighbouring communities on the northern border. They are being omitted from community groups and planning forums. [General agreement].

- Landowners are concerned about the uncertainty and lack of communications. [Deferred to group discussions].
- Has there been adequate study of the potential income that could be brought by the Greater Addo National Park? [One study has been undertaken but further work will be needed].

Closure of day 1

Dr Bojo pointed out that two misconceptions about the World Bank must be rectified:

- 1 *“This project is a done deal and we have not been consulted”*
 This is early in the project concept stage. The organisers and the World Bank are still exploring the basis for the project. Much work has still to be done, such as EIAs and feasibility studies.

 Further stakeholder consultation will take place and GEF can contribute to that process.
- 2 *“ World Bank is in town to buy land”*
 The World Bank cannot buy land. It can only fund development work on projects which must be sustainable after its funding is no longer there.

From the twin concepts - i.e. the possibility to develop a Greater Addo National Park and the possibility of GEF funding - the workshop was exposed to national and provincial government involvement and SA National Parks ideas on developing the environmental, social and economic potential of the park.

With this background information, the workshop moved into detailed group discussions of specific issues.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

The following questions and comments were raised by delegates during the workshop. In the interests of complete authenticity they are transcribed from the question forms verbatim without alteration or editing. Many of the questions were submitted in writing during the course of the workshop and only articulated in the group discussions.

These questions and comments were used to identify the main areas of stakeholder interest and concern. They were classified into the categories below and these served to determine topics for discussion groups on the second day of the workshop.

Issues relating to institutional structures or authority

Name	Organisation	Question / Idea
D C Jonas	Paterson TLC	How will the expansion of the Addo National Park towards the Woody Cape Nature reserve influence on the Coastal Management policy of which government is in process drafting a policy?
D C Jonas	Paterson TLC	How will the expansion of the Addo Elephant Park impact on TRC and TLC integrated development Planning and land development objectives and also the Albany sub-regional Strategic Planning of which Paterson and Alexandria and also the rural areas are part of the planning?
Nik Hugow	Eastern Cape Socio-economic Consultative Council (ECSECC)	How does the proposal fit into the current local Government Planning Legislation - DFA & LGTA? Particularly in terms of infrastructure implementation geared to ward tourism spin-offs etc.
Mike Tofile	SANCO Eastern Cape	Does the concept has an institutional capacity to handle challenges and processes? Clarify sustainable after alien vegetation has been removed? Is the concept legislative responsive? Which Acts?
Maria Mbengashe	DEA&T	Legal framework for local community structures for participation and empowerment. Incorporate Local Development Initiative with Conservation Social Ecology initiatives. Addo Project to add value to biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Cape Province. Need to discuss strengthening Nature Conservation Authority in the Province as part of the project

Issues relating to biodiversity, planning and environmental education

Name	Organisation	Question / Idea
Carl Stoltz	Plant Protection Research Institute	With the acquisition of farmland for the Greater Addo National Park many existing and potential weed problems will be accrued that could have serious ecological and economic consequences. This issue has to be addressed in the World Bank proposal. National expertise is locally available at Addo (Weed Control Research 042-2330342/082-6557585) to assist in these matters.
Ms Lerato Nkone	Community Environment Network7	My concern is the educational part (environmental education). I think that environmental education must not only take place at schools only. The community also needs to be educated and be involved in the consultation process.
Dr Mike Knight	SA National Parks	Conflict in conservation ethics between game farming / ranching and the SA National Parks conservation ethos.
T P Nofemele	Steering Committee for Working for Water project	From the Big 5 how can we have the Lions and Leopards for example as far as I concern they are very wild and cruel and dangerous. How we will be protective?
T P Nofemele	Steering Committee for Working for Water project	If the Conservation Planning Committee is being established how it is structured? Or what is the composition of its structuring? My idea is to upgrade the knowledge (about conservation) to our committees and to the new generation.
Brian Marquis	Jeffares & Green Consulting Engineers	As part of a firm which can provide technical support, the following aspects need to be addressed in the planning process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Topographical survey of Greater AENP. 2. Design of infra-structural services. 3. Upgrading of roads in existing park and enlarged park. 4. Use of existing rail line for tourist access (from PE) and design of new station(s). 5. Upgrading existing road access between PE and Addo.
Tony Dechant	Wildlife Environment Society of SA	Participative discussion must address question: How will project be carried forward - to achieve Kerley/Boshoff concept. – with a degree of urgency so that planning etc of Coega does not prejudice the Addo concept (inc. the marine component)
Prof C Fabricius	Rhodes University Environmental Science	Where is the environmental planning context for proposed Park? Also the national environmental planning context.

Prof C Fabricius	Rhodes University Environmental Science	The different options for park management need to be spelt out e.g. biosphere reserves, co-management, Schedules Parks, buffer zones etc, so that the participants can be fully informed of the full suite of options on the table.
M E Lavin	Alexandria Agricultural Association & Alex TRC	Has a study been made of what the proposed ground for the Greater Addo, contributes at present, to the National economy

Issues relating to tourism and economic development

Name	Organisation	Question / Idea
Noreen Gruskin	Chairman: Sundays River Valley Tourism	Need for partnership with Addo population and entrepreneurs in Valley. Need to be vigilant that its <u>Addo</u> park and currently Addo is only a destination from PE. Systems need to be put in place (and thus funding) for marketing of the <u>whole</u> of Addo and the involvement of people across the spectrum. Reality doesn't currently support tourism figures i.r.o economic spin-off.
C M Oosthuysen	Property owner	The ripple effect of tourism as put to us: 1. By whom was it established? 2. By which research projects? 3. Where could these figured be obtained?
Noreen Gruskin	Sundays River Valley Tourism	As regards: Sand and commercialism, Parks Board needs to work together with tourism infrastructure to determine opportunities. Socio-ecology units should actively work towards changing buying policy so that shops stock local products. Roads must be improved for tourists.
Nzimeni George Speelman	Sizwe Trust (small farmers)	I am proposing that the formerly disadvantaged people particularly the township ones, are brought into the eco-tourism situation in terms of educating them about Nature Conservation and the importance of tourists in this country as part of sustainability for protection and security reasons.

Peter Myles	Tourism 2000 Network	All the policy issues can be addressed if Greater Addo National Park simply adopts the principles of Agenda 21 for the travel and tourism industry. I have a map that will conclusively support the importance of Greater Addo National Park as a major tourist attraction for the eastern Cape Province. I can present this on an O/H transparency. I have produced the tourism reports for the Wild Coast SDI, the Fish River SDI and Coega IDZ. Also I have just completed the Tourism Marketing Plan for the Eastern Cape Province.
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Issues relating to land ownership and farming

Name	Organisation	Question / Idea
Mrs B Rudman	Wife of land owner on Northern border of Addo	<p>Addo management are involved with communities to south and east of Park - get to know land owners on northern border of existing (Zuurberg) Park. Not members of farming association.</p> <p>Black Wattle eradication on northern areas of (Zuurberg) Park also on private land out of control</p> <p>Control of 'Clifportia' which is invading Zuurberg mountain area.</p>
Dr Deon Raubenheimer	Farmer - Kinkelbos 082 2024805	<p>What time-frames are we considering here? Should we continue de-bushing, and invest monies to commercially farm if there is this notion/possibility of a greater Addo hanging in the air? Please talk to the land owners / farmers in the area.</p>
Dr Deon Raubenheimer	Farmer - Kinkelbos 082 2024805	<p>Please, we have to do something about the uncertainty of the whole process. We are commercial farmers who have to de-bush if we have to carry on farming. Should we do it or should we conserve the bush for the future Park? For how long? We have to sustain ourselves and our family. The longer the process, the poorer we will get via our own investment</p>
Jane Biggs	Farmer: Alexandria, bordering Dune field	<p>Part of the proposed land, incorporates the intensive dairy area, east of Congoskraal. There would be far reaching economic and social effects if this area is to be incorporated. Has the importance of the eastern Cape Dairy Industry from a economic and social perspective been considered? The collapse of this industry would be disastrous. The proposed land incorporates the largest and most productive herds (dairy) east of Port Elizabeth.</p>
Buzwe W Manga	Uitenhage Small Farmers Trust	<p>How many farmers are affected, land involved and farm workers. How big will Addo National in Ha., number of job creations, How many people will be directly involved?</p>

R J Pieterse	OPLU - Oostelike Provinsie Landbou Unie	Volgens omgewingsake - Dat 'n Omgewings impak studie gedoen word en of reeds gedoen is deur S A Nasionale Parke in die uitbreiding van Groter Addo Park. Uitvoerbaarheid Studie - is hierdie studie voltooi. Ten einde voort te gaan met 'n aansoek na die Wereld Bank.
Ronald Pearson	Ratepayers Association	How is Billiton pollution factor being accommodated by the Greater Addo National Park. Is it true? We hear that they are going to dump mercury sludge (11 000 tone p.a.) and cake at Grassridge 135 000 tons p.a.

Issues relating to communities and farm workers

Name	Organisation	Question / Idea
T Manene	Paterson Comm Advice Office	Is World Bank contributing towards the programme of poverty elimination by pour money to erect social grants problems?
Siphiwe Mfama	PRDP Addo Township	As we are the closest community from Addo National Park. What input may we have in this. E.g. Decision making, Planning of the project and Financial Budgeting - and job creation Addo people.
Moki Cekisani	UBUNTU and Environmental Foundation	The people around the project should be taught environmental awareness and also the concept of UBUNTU - Humanity. They must be fully informed in the initial stages.
Buzwe Wellington Manga	Uitenhage Small Farmers Trust	Wincanton Estate adjacent to Groendal Wilderness Area so we would like the Addo to remove the wild animals which are **** on our farm animals like leopards and other like snakes.
T Manene	Paterson Community Advice Office	Respond to force removals in farms. Is there any stoppage of goat farming in respect of culture and spirits and our rituals.

Theresa Connor	UPE, Anthropology	<p>Scope of social ecology must be expanded beyond cultural tourism and must come up with a plan to organise community support and address land use and resettlement issues.</p> <p>Social ecology is too removed from scientific research services and conservation. It is inadequate - how will this be addressed in Addo? How will this differ from KNP?</p>
Nomhle Caroline Vusani	Sizwe Trust	I want to know that the World Bank can help us, because we have a problem. We want to buy a farm, Paul Graham's poultry farm. It cost us R6,5m. The land affairs told us R6,5m is a lot of money. It create jobs too. We are 150 families unemployed.
Nzimeni George Speelman	Sizwe Trust (small farmers UTH)	We would like to be recognised by the institution as an Organisation. So as to contact our office whenever there is such a gathering or workshop. Thank you. Address: 17 Dabaza Street, Kwa-No Buhle, Uitenhage 6230.
Trevor Beeton	Department of Land Affairs	Pertaining to this Departments letter of principle support. How have farm workers been consulted; and Government Departments, recent farm worker evictions due to expansion of Park?
C Fabricius		A reminder: to develop a plan/process to specifically involve farm labourers as an important stakeholder group.
Norman Mzobe	East Cape Agricultural Project (ECARP)	We are worried that further expansion will be at the expense of the jobs and housing currently available on local farms. How are the farm worker going to be affected or accommodated to the whole development process or will there be alternative employment and further training and alternative accommodation.

<p>Summary of a document submitted.</p>	<p>East Cape Agricultural Project (ECARP)</p>	<p>ECARP is concerned that a further expansion of the Park will be at the expense of the jobs and housing currently available on local farms. Specifically, we would like to stress that some means of involving farm workers and dwellers as partners in any new venture should be sought. Additionally, we would like know what information has been gathered to date, or is proposed to be gathered, about the possible numbers and location of persons likely to be involved, what alternative job and housing opportunities are going to be offered, and what compensation will be made available to all who are adversely affected.</p> <p>We believe it is of the utmost importance that efforts are made from the beginning of this process to include farm workers and dwellers in a discussions, and although we note and welcome the time given on the workshop programme to 'stakeholder perspectives' we are concerned that this is not sufficient. Farm workers and dwellers do not usually have access to the media by which this workshop has been publicised; to involve them therefore requires some thought in developing an appropriate publicity strategy which will be inclusive, rather than exclusive, and also some thought as to the practical means by which they can be involved in a meaningful way.</p>
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GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Five main categories of stakeholder interest emerged during the workshop and these were identified as topics for discussion by groups.

- Community related issues
- Land related issues
- Environmental and conservation planning
- Economic development and tourism issues
- Institutional structures.

Delegates were invited to join the group of their choice and to move from one group to another. Each group appointed its own co-ordinator and recorder.

Group members were required to air their views on issues related to the group topic. The principal task of each group was to identify the key issues surrounding the topic, to eliminate duplication and ensure clarity. Where possible, suggestions to resolve issues could be made but it was not the task of the group to solve problems. Discussions were vigorous and frank and all groups finally drew clear, constructive conclusions. These were recorded and presented to the plenary workshop by the group co-ordinators.

Issues were clarified and developed further at the plenary and gradually consensus was reached on what stakeholder issues needed to be considered in the future development of the Greater Addo National Park. A small team drafted these points of consensus into a formal declaration which was tabled at the end of the workshop.

Group 1 - Community issues

The discussion group defined "communities" as those people largely but not exclusively from previously disadvantaged groups, living in the vicinity of Addo and likely to be affected by the project, as well as the organisations representing those people.

Communities cited:

Addo	Paterson
Kirkwood	Alexandria
Bersheba	Port Elizabeth
Enon	Wolwefontein
	Uitenhage

Organisations cited:

Farmers' development trust	CBOs
Farm workers	Political organisations
Labour unions	Traditional healers
Parastatals	National Parks
NGOs	Provincial and Local government
	Business - formal and informal.

The plenary session noted that the list of communities was incomplete, particularly to the north. A comprehensive list of communities will be drawn up by the community representatives of the Greater Addo Planning Forum.

Key issues to be considered:

1. Displacement of farm workers and the lack of alternative employment and accommodation.
2. Possible non-compliance with Land Tenure Act.
3. Increased squatting in townships and pressure on infrastructures.
4. Loss of access to resources, e.g. wood.

Plenary comments:

Zuurberg is a water catchment area and subject to the Department of Water Affairs exotic removal programme which generates both work and wood.

SA National Parks policy on use of natural resources has been reviewed.

5. Informal settlements should be included in the process.
6. SA National Parks criteria for worker recruitment is not clear to all. Some groups believe they are being left out.
7. The impact on local authorities' Environmental Development Programmes must be considered.
8. There is a need for improved infrastructure to accommodate visitors and tourists.
9. There is a need to improve the roads in the area.
10. Opportunities for benefits to the previously disadvantaged must be identified.
11. Need to diversify community activity beyond crafts alone.

Plenary comments:

There are opportunities for communities to have a stake in public - private sector joint ventures.

The idea of a Revenue Bank supported by and for community commercial development was proposed.

12. There is a need for systems to be implemented to allow people easier access to the opportunities created by the project.
13. The SA National Parks Social Ecology Programme should be broader in its scope of community involvement.
14. Attention should be paid to disadvantaged people including women and people with disabilities.
15. NGOs and parastatals should provide specific services in support of the process.
16. Skills training is needed to take advantage of the future opportunities.
17. There is a need to make finance accessible for self-employment.

18. An effective communications network between communities and the project developers is not yet in place.
19. Information needs to be translated, summarised and disseminated more effectively.
20. Existing communications channels need to be strengthened.
21. There is a need for a Social Impact Assessment.
22. There is a need for principles and a code of conduct to be established to guide participation in the process and to bind all stakeholders.
23. Traditional cultural processes should be accommodated.
24. Indigenous history and knowledge should be acknowledged.
25. The park should be marketed to the community as potential visitors and tourists, not merely as financial beneficiaries.

Plenary comments:

Studies are on-going to identify tourism needs of all types of community.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms must be instituted to ensure that we adhere to the principles.

In reality, the SA National Parks cannot socially uplift the entire province. Community benefits from the park will flow primarily to neighbouring communities. But the general economic stimulus will radiate from these.

Responsibility for community development extends to local government, tourism operators and other institutional structures.

The term "community" requires more precise definition. Experience and literature is available from Canada and Australia but the South African context differs markedly from those countries.

Not all problems should be laid at the door of the SA National Parks. All stakeholders have a responsibility to resolve issues even if the SA National Parks must drive the process.

Group 2 - Land issues

Key issues to be considered:

1. An Environmental Impact Study is needed over the whole area to establish the carrying capacity of the proposed park in order to prevent historic mistakes.
2. Land that has been acquired should be utilised first before new purchases are made.

Plenary comments:

Protected areas are utilised in so far as their biodiversity is being conserved, even if no man-made utilisation is visible.

Most ex-farmland needs to be rested before it can be stocked with game.

There is a need for environmental education to disseminate information on the complexities of conservation.

3. Land should be acquired in an organised fashion so that owners can plan.

Plenary comment:

Land acquisition is a function of market conditions and available funds. Long range land purchasing programmes are not possible.

4. Can boundaries not be identified? Rumours create confusion - farmers need clarity to plan.

Plenary comment:

GIS surveys of the area exist and are being used to guide expansion choices, but definitive boundaries cannot be drawn.

5. On what basis will land be acquired - willing buyer/willing seller, price guarantees, expropriation?

Plenary comment:

SA National Parks has the power to expropriate but would only revert to this as a last resort. SA National Parks prefers a willing buyer/willing seller transaction that is driven by market forces and available funds.

6. SA National Parks must commit to a time scale to allow farmers to plan.
7. How will the project impact on job creation? The figures indicating jobs created per tourist are suspect and need substantiation and comparison with actual experience. How are farm labourers on land purchased by SA National Parks affected and accommodated? (See similar concern by Communities above). Is the SA National Parks adhering to the Land Tenure Act?
8. What are the relative economic advantages/disadvantages of using farmland for tourism rather than food production (e.g. dairy farms)?
9. Are local populations happy with the purchasing of large tracts of land for tourism?
10. What is SA National Parks policy regarding:

Boundaries that cut farms in two, leaving an uneconomic farming unit?

Vermin control, tick control and the maintenance of fences?

Ancestral graves?

Disease control - e.g. snotsiekte, bovine TB?

Payments to farmers for present and future development on farms.

11. What will be the impact of the Coega harbour and SDI development on both farming and the Greater Addo National Park?

Can Coega and Greater Addo National Park live side by side? Extensive impact studies need to be examined.

How many tourists will Coega deter?

Strict environmental management must be implemented at all SDI industries.

There is a need for more information on Billiton smelting plant. Indications are that it will generate 22 hazardous products.

There is a need for integration between SA National Parks and Coega.

12. The possibility should be considered of entering into joint ventures with local communities and land owners with regard to land acquisition, land management and tourism.
13. Access roads to the existing park are poor. Who will maintain these given the weak economic state of the province?

Plenary comments:

Contrary to popular conception, farmers are conservation minded and can cite many conservation successes.

There are rumours of land claims. These will have to be resolved before land can be transferred.

14. Summary of farmers' perspective: Farmers are not opposed to the Greater Addo National Park development. However, their involvement in the process and improved communication and awareness are necessary.

Group 3 - Environmental and conservation issues

Key issues to be considered:

1. Objectives and proposals must be drawn up for:
 - the size of the area,
 - zonation of the region,
 - identification of core and peripheral areas,
 - control of alien vegetation,
 - clarification of the vision of the project both locally and regionally,
 - GIS mapping and other data,
 - short-term threats of land degradation.

2. Planning must involve full integration in the following manner:
 - Involve independent groups of stakeholders.

 - Work across institutions such as national, provincial and local government, Coega development, etc.

 - Involve NGOs and different role players such as:
 - IUCN
 - DWAF and Working for Water
 - Catchment Management Authority
 - E C Land Commission
 - E C Game Management Association
 - SANCO

 - Involve different disciplines such as architecture, culture, archaeology.

3. The planning process must be characterised by:
 - Transparency and fairness.

 - Inclusivity - arrangements must be made to bring all stakeholders on board.

 - A fully functional planning committee.

 - Working groups to focus on specifics.

 - Flexibility to accommodate changing circumstances.

4. Education is required in the following areas:
 - Environmental education and awareness building.

 - Skills development.

 - Easy access to information.

Group 4 - Economic Development issues

Key issues to be considered

1. The importance of the Greater Addo National Park proposal is considerable. A link between the Eastern and Western Cape as tourist destinations should be considered.
2. A feasibility study needs to be conducted to compare existing tourism with a future scenario which includes the Coega development.
3. Partnership structures should be considered between the future park and other stakeholders. Such partnerships might be with:

existing farmers in the area,
outside investors,
the World Bank.

A draft policy and strategy is needed to guide participants.

4. Infrastructural implications must be determined. These include:
existing access and internal roads
future communication links
rail links
water reticulation and storm water management.
5. There needs to be more clarity on the type of development envisaged and the development philosophy e.g. core development, peripheral development, development outside the perimeter and motivation for expansion.
6. There needs to be a development framework and structure.
7. The role of the community in commercial development needs to be encouraged.

Plenary comment:

The greater park and surrounding region will need concerted marketing as a tourism destination. Even if the infrastructure, facilities and attractions are perfect, economic development will not occur unless people know about it.

Mr Peter Myles advised of two studies conducted in the Eastern Cape that indicated the following.

Eastern Cape is the third most popular province among local tourists (13% of market). Eastern Cape is the fifth most popular province with international tourists (16% of market). Eastern Cape is in a very strong strategic position between the Western Cape, the prime area for international visitors, and Kwa Zulu-Natal, the prime region for domestic visitors. We need to provide a reason to draw these two markets into the Eastern Cape. The Greater Addo National Park will do that.

Group 5 - Institutional Structures

Key issues to be considered

1. Who will drive the Greater Addo National Park process? The South African National Parks intends to establish a regional office in Port Elizabeth. Will that be the driving institution? In particular, how will the limited resources be most effectively managed?
2. How will information be made available to **all** stakeholders? Once the process is underway, how will stakeholders be kept abreast of developments and issues that affect them? Internet sites and other technologies are not accessible to many communities. We will need to employ methods of communication that ensure that all communities are informed and educated.
3. Clarity is needed regarding future co-operation between the Greater Addo National Park and the provincial conservation agency so that both organisations are satisfied. These organisations have different legal powers. A small group comprising Dr Anthony Hall-Martin, Ms Maria Mbengashe and Mr David Daitz will meet to resolve this.
4. The possibility of multilateral partnerships should be investigated. This would require:
 - that they share common goals and proposals;
 - that there is a good understanding of the advantages available for each party;
 - that the different options available for an institutional structure are explored;
 - that suitable independent consultants are approached if necessary.
5. A mechanism is required to set up community (stakeholder) based structures and institutions at different levels of institutional involvement, such as academic institutions, farmers unions and others. Where do such institutions fit into the Greater Addo National Park process?
6. In what ways can the Greater Addo National Park add value to the Eastern Cape and national conservation efforts?

THE WAY FORWARD

Following the discussion group presentations and general comments, the workshop reached broad agreement on the need to proceed with the process, subject to the inclusion and full consideration of the issues and concerns that had been raised.

It was firmly stressed that progress on the way forward was a dynamic process. Stakeholders were committing themselves to a continuation of that developmental process, not necessarily to the Greater Addo National Park. It was also stressed that this workshop was merely one step in that process.

First Step - GEF proposal

The most pressing requirement in the process forward is to submit a proposal to the Global Environment Facility for funding. This required the rigorous and disciplined procedure that was outlined by Dr Jan Bojo.

- The proposal must be based on a biodiversity survey. It must be able to demonstrate that it will fulfill the conservation requirements.
- The target expansion programme must be assessed in terms of an EIA.
- A Social Impact Assessment must be conducted and must be able to demonstrate overall social benefits to local communities and must take full cognizance of any re-settlement, compensation, re-training and other aspects related to the project.
- An institutional study must be able to confirm complete clarity with respect to institutional role players such as SA National Park and Eastern Cape Nature Conservation. The nature of relationships, responsibilities, accountability for the use of the ground, project management etc. must be clearly identified and agreed.
- Financial projections need to be made in order to demonstrate that the project will remain sustainable in the long term, i.e. after the GEF grant has been used to establish it.
- Consultation must be on-going so that feedback on the results of the process is continuously provided to stakeholders.

Second Step - Re-constitution of the Addo Planning Forum

The necessity for a forum that was fully representative of stakeholder interests was recognised as imperative. Its function would be:

- To ensure that stakeholder interests are known and fully considered by the project planner (SA National Parks),
- To communicate progress and planning proposals to stakeholders.

The Addo Planning Forum has existed since 1992 and currently comprises the following representative groups:

- SA National Parks
- Organised agriculture
- Tourism
- Eastern Cape Province Nature Conservation
- Donors
- Eastern Cape Province Department of Agriculture
- Wildlife & Environment Society of SA
- Marine representation
- NGOs
- Academics
- Farm workers.

It was suggested that further attempts should be made to make the Forum more representative, especially of the diversity of communities. However, it was also important not to allow the Forum to become too large to be effective.

Third Step - Identification of the organisation with prime responsibility for driving the process.

It was concluded that SA National Parks is the appropriate driver. One of its most urgent tasks will be to initiate the re-structuring of the Addo Planning Forum. The SA National Parks Social Ecology will initiate workshops to establish better communication and representation. Responsibility for driving the process must go hand in hand with the close involvement of complementary organisations, such as Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, and other stakeholders represented on the Addo Planning Forum.

Timing

The need for urgent progress had been emphasised throughout the workshop, for reasons of conservation, economic upliftment, agricultural planning and community development. No precise timetable could be established in the workshop because of insufficient detailed information. However, the responsible organisations - SA National Parks and Addo Planning Forum - would expedite progress.

Issues affecting timing were:

- Available resources,
- Legal requirements.
- Management and control systems for funds.
- Preparation of comprehensive application proposals to the GEF,
- GEF procedures and protocol regarding the granting and allocation of funds.

Funding

Although the proposals for GEF funding were the immediate imperative, other additional funding sources would continue to be pursued. This was primarily the function of SA National Parks together with appropriate stakeholders represented on the Addo Planning Forum. Consensus on the way forward was confirmed by the unanimous adoption of the following Stakeholders' Declaration

THE GREATER ADDO NATIONAL PARK STAKEHOLDERS DECLARATION

In recognition of the environmental significance and development potential of the proposed Greater Addo National Park; that is the magnitude of the biological, landscape and biome level diversity; a workshop was held involving a wide range of interested stakeholders on the 22-23 February 1999 to discuss the concept of the Greater Addo National Park. This workshop:

- SUPPORTS the Greater Addo National Park concept.
- RECOGNISES the global importance of its biodiversity.
- RECOGNISES the potential for sustainable social benefits at the regional, national and global levels.
- is AWARE of the urgency and need for progress on the Greater Addo National Park.
- RECOMMENDS the continuation of the application to the Global Environment Facility and other potential sources of funding, including national government.
- RECOGNISES the need to address all issues raised at the workshop, particularly the need for a feasibility study, the incorporation of stakeholder concerns, and clarity on institutional structures and roles.
- CALLS for these issues to be integrated into a proper investigation, planning and communication process to be implemented by the restructured Addo Planning Forum.
- CALLS for the South African National Parks to drive the process in co-operation with provincial and other stakeholders.

Port Elizabeth 23 February 1999

INGXELO YABANTU ABACHAPHAZELEKAYO BEGREATER ADDO NATIONAL PARK

Ngenxa yokuqaphela ukubaluleka kwezendalo namathuba ophuhliso eGreater Addo National Park ecetywayo; oko kukuthi ubuninzi bezinto eziphilayo ezahlukehlayo, ubuninzi bemo yemihlaba eyahlukehlayo, neendidi ndidi zeebhayome; ingxoxo-mpikiswano equka uninzi lwabantu abachaphazelekayo abanomdla yabanjwa nge 22-23 February 1999 ukuze kuxoxwe umbono weGreater Addo National Park. Le ngxoxo-mpikiswano:

- IXHASA umbono weGreater Addo National Park
- IQAPHELA ukubaluleka kwezintoyinto eziphilayo emhlabeni uphela.
- IQAPHELA amathuba enzuzo yasekuhlaleni eqhubekayo kumanqanaba engingqi, aselizweni nasemhlabeni uphela.
- iyaQONDA ukungxamiseka nemfuneko yenqubekela phambili kwiGreater Addo National Park.
- ICEBISA ukuqhubeka kokucela amalizo emali kwiGlobal Environment Facility nakweminye imithombo yoncedo ngemali kunye norhulumente wesizwe.
- IQAPHELA imfuneko yokuqwalasela zonke izinto eziye zaphakanyiswa kwingxoxo-mpikiswano, ngakumbi imfuneko yophando lokuba lo mbono ungabanakho na, ukudityaniswa kwezinto ezingoondoqo zabantu abachaphazelekayo, kunye nengcaciso ngabaphathi balo maba nenxaxheba yabo.
- ICELA ukuba le miba idityaniswe kuphando olululo, ukuceba nenqubeko yonxibelelwano ukuba lwenziwe yiAddo Planning Forum ehlangahlengisiweyo.
- ICELA iSouth African National Parks ukuba iqhube wonke lo mbono ngokuphathisana nabantu abachaphazelekayo bephondo kunye nabanye abanomdla.

Port Elizabeth 23 February 1999

DIE GROTER ADDO NASIONALE PARK BELANGHEBBENDES DEKLARASIE

In erkenning van die betekenisvolheid van die omgewing, en die ontwikkelings potensiaal van die voorgestelde Groter Addo Nasionale Park (insluitende die omvang van die biologiese, landskap en veldtipe diversiteit), was 'n werkwinkel gehou op 22-23 Februarie 1999 om die konsep van die Groter Addo Nasionale Park te bespreek. 'n Wye reeks geïnteresseerde belanghebbendes was teenwoordig. Die werkwinkel:

- ONDERSTEUN die Groter Addo Nasionale Park konsep.
- ERKEN die globale belangrikheid van die Park se biodiversiteit.
- ERKEN die potensiaal vir onderhoubare sosiale voordele op plaaslike, nasionale en globale vlakke.
- Is BEWUS van die dringendheid vir vordering met die Groter Addo Nasionale Park inisiatief.
- BEVEEL die voortgang van die aanwending tot die Global Omgewings Fasiliteit en ander potensiele.
- finansierings-bronne, insluitende nasionale regering, AAN
- ERKEN die noodsaaklikheid daarvan om alle onderwerpe wat gelug was by die werkwinkel aan te spreek, veral die erns van 'n vatbaarheidstudie, die inkorporering van bekommernisse van belanghebbendes, en duidelikheid oor institusionele strukture en rolle.
- VRA DAT hierdie onderwerpe geïntegreer moet word in 'n behoorlike ondersoek en dat 'n beplanning en kommunikasie proses geïmplementeer moet word deur die gerestruktureerde Addo Beplannings Forum.
- VRA DAT die Suid Afrikaanse Nasionale Parke die proses moet bestuur in samewerking met die provinsiale owerheid en ander belanghebbendes.

Port-Elizabeth 23 Februarie 1999

ALLOCATION OF TASKS

On 24 February 1999 the organisers met to allocate responsibilities for undertaking tasks arising from the workshop. This included:

- Compilation of the Project Development Facility proposal.
- Establishment of a project office.
- Compilation and structure of the workshop report.
- Distribution of the workshop report.
- Media release.
- Deadlines for the completion of the above.

Present:

For TERU

Dr Graham Kerley
Dr Andre Boshoff

For World Bank

Dr Francois Falloux
Dr Jan Bojo

For SA National Parks

Dr Anthony Hall-Martin
Dr Michael Knight
Mr Peter Fearnhead

Workshop facilitator

Mr Vincent Carruthers

Preparation of Project Development Facility Block B grant application.

Dr Mike Knight will prepare the document. The application must include the following sub-headings:

- **Amount applied for**

The proposal should include SA National Parks financial commitments over the past 10 years. This will help to strengthen the case for PDF funding, but reimbursement of past expenditure cannot be expected.

Future intended expenditure (which will take place irrespective of GEF funding) will be listed to indicate commitment.

IDC funding will be maintained. The existence of co-funders enhances the proposal to GEF.

TERU (UPE) are leveraging research funds to Addo projects and these contribution will be identified.

SA National Parks will provide bridging finance until GEF funds are available.

The amount applied for in a Block B grant must be less than \$350 000.

- **Counter-part funding** - (i.e. an agency involved with the project such as SA National Parks) and **co-funding** (i.e. another donor such as DANCED) must be specified.
- **The focal area**, in this case, encompasses all types of GEF prescribed areas: mountain, forest and coastal.
- **Project objectives** should include a description of historical background to project, biodiversity and social objectives and such issues as the development of a provincial conservation agency.
- **Scope** sketches a vision of the fully fledged project.
- **Description of preparatory components** requires:

- Basic biodiversity survey
- Target expansion with EIA
- Social impact assessment
- Institutional study and agreement on relationships and responsibilities
- Financial projection
- Consultation

Consultants can be selected on a formal tendering basis or, rarely, on a sole source appointment. All documentation of appointments of consultants must be retained for auditing purposes.

The compatibility between the project and surrounding development (e.g. Coega) must be presented.

- **Eligibility** should give the assurance that the project meets the conventions and stipulations of PDF funding. GEF must have the assurance that the project has national and provincial support.
- **Justification** requires that the project is consistent with GEF principles; that it refers to biodiversity conventions and Agenda 21. For example, that it will restore gene pools, improve the resilience of seven biomes, etc .
- **Budget**. Major activities must be broken down to funding sources. In-hand expenses and contributions should be included.
- **Expected outputs** flow logically from activities.
- **Expected date of project completion**. SA National Parks should indicate realistic assessment.

- **General** might include maps etc.
- **Preparation and implementation** SA National Parks is the appropriate agency.
- **Disbursements.** The preferred system is to claim against disbursements because of Reserve Bank difficulties in lodging lump sums in a special account. For Block B or C grants, the latter would be preferable.
- **Focal point endorsement.** The DEAT has given this and no further action is required.

Establishment of a project office

- The SA National Parks will establish an office in Port Elizabeth. Personnel will comprise

Dr Mike Knight
 Dr Guy Castley
 Mr Thokozane Simelane
 Co-ordinator / Park Planner

The office will have access to Dr Anthony Hall-Martin, Mr Peter Fearnhead, Prof Richard Cowling and other specialist skills in conservation, funding etc.

- UPE will be approached to accommodate the office and provide facilities.

Compilation and structure of the workshop report

- **Introduction:** To be brief. Mr Carruthers will compile the Executive Summary of the Proceedings document. The Executive Summary of the TERU Proposal to be included. TERU will incorporate the GANP map into the report after it has been submitted.
- **Objectives:** As stated in the workshop documentation.
- **Presentations:** Only very brief “bullet point” summaries are necessary. Dr Boshoff will arrange for speakers to e-mail copies of their presentations to VC Management Services. Questions that were submitted in writing will be included in the report verbatim.
- **Workshop discussions:** These will be reported in the manner in which they were delivered by the groups.
- **Declaration:** TERU will arrange translations into Afrikaans and Xhosa and these will be e-mailed to VC Management Services.

Distribution of Report

- The full report will be edited and distributed by TERU to all delegates who provided full and legible postal addresses.

- An executive summary will be compiled and could be used for wider distribution if necessary.
- Distribution should be as wide as possible. World Bank will meet costs.

Media release

- The release on the workshop will be from UPE. TERU will compile it and SA National Parks will assist with distribution to the media.
- A statement will be prepared for presentation to the SA National Parks Board.

Timing

	Responsible	Due date
• Draft report submitted	V Carruthers	10 March 1999
• PDF completed	M Knight	15 March 1999
• Distribution of report	TERU (UPE)	End March 1999
• New Greater Addo Planning Forum constituted	SA National Parks	End March 1999
• SA National Parks regional office established	SA National Parks	End May 1999

Refinement of the Greater Addo National Park boundaries

The urgent need for, and a possible process to, determine the boundaries of a GANP was discussed at length. Dr Boshoff emphasised that a scientific and systematic (and therefore defensible) process was necessary to refine the boundaries in the present GANP proposal, ahead of the feasibility studies which would form part of the main project (to follow the Block B Grant phase). The SANP delegates emphasised that while such a process could be embarked upon, the final acquisition of property would be a function of market forces and available funds.

APPENDIX A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A PROPOSAL FOR A GREATER ADDO NATIONAL PARK A REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

Graham Kerley & André Boshoff

Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit, University of Port Elizabeth

This report proposes the amalgamation of two large existing conservation areas and their expansion to create a Greater Addo National Park, thereby providing an opportunity for a viable regional and national development and conservation initiative. This independent proposal is based on 11 recognised criteria and on national and international environmental legislation and treaties. It is fully motivated on the basis of sound conservation, ecotourism and economic principles, perspectives and information.

There is growing acceptance that ecotourism/conservation, as a recognised form of land-use, can play a major role in promoting development and community upliftment, through the sustainable use of natural resources. The issues of land ownership and land-use, and the need to accelerate socio-economic development, especially amongst the rural and poorer sections of the population, feature prominently in the government's strategies and plans.

The proposed Park is some 398 000 ha in size, consisting of a 341 000 ha terrestrial zone and a 57 000 ha marine zone (see map). The former includes the Darlington Dam and almost 90 km of the Sundays River, and the latter includes the Bird and St Croix island groups. The Park, which forms a continuous conservation area of over 200 km in length, will be the third largest in South Africa.

Three existing conservation areas form the core of the proposed Park, namely the Addo Elephant National Park (60 000 ha) and the Woody Cape (24 142 ha) and Tootabie (343 ha) Nature Reserves.

The proposed Park will be geomorphologically and biotically the most diverse conservation area in South Africa, and probably one of the most diverse in the world. In addition it will create enormous potential for socio-economic development in the economically depressed Eastern Cape, a province identified by the government as a priority for development.

In terms of its conservation value, the proposed Park will contribute significantly to South Africa's conservation requirements. It would be unique through the inclusion of examples of six of the seven biomes that occur in South Africa, as well as a diverse marine component. Major landscapes included are the Zuurberg Mountain range, part of the former African land surface, the Alexandria coastal dunefield, fossil dune ridges and karstic landforms. The Alexandria coastal dunefield is the largest, most impressive and least degraded coastal dunefield in South Africa, and one of the most spectacular in the world. The Park will also offer some protection to fragile and threatened river systems, with the Sundays River estuary being of particular conservation significance.

The Bird and St Croix island groups are of immense conservation value; for example, they support the largest population of the threatened jackass penguin, and the largest gannet colony, in the world, as well as a range of other species of special conservation significance, e.g. Cape fur seals. The marine zone also supports populations of threatened and ecologically and economically important species, e.g. reef and game fish, bottle-nosed and humpback dolphins, southern right and Bryde's whales, and great white sharks, which are all important ecotourism resources.

The proposed Park and its surrounds have an important and interesting palaeontological record, consisting of a range of plant and animal fossils. These include dinosaur bones and unique fossil fish deposits.

A particular attraction in the proposed Park will be the megaherbivores (elephant, rhino) and other charismatic animals, ranging from the large predators such as lion and cheetah, to the flightless dung beetle. The Park will ultimately be able to carry genetically viable populations of the large species. At over 400 species it will provide habitat for almost half of the bird species recorded in South Africa, and it will play a significant role in conserving the region's reptiles and amphibians. The proposed Park will also contribute significantly to the conservation of a range of threatened freshwater and estuarine fish species, and also to the conservation of a number of threatened invertebrates, e.g. two rare butterfly species, an endemic grasshopper and a flightless dung beetle.

The proposed Park will conserve an impressive array of plant species, ranging from the desert-adapted succulents in the Karoo, to the stately trees of the coastal forest. It is characterised by a wide range and high diversity of plant species, and by the close proximity of several very different and unrelated vegetation types. It will also provide increased protection for 25% of South Africa's cycad species.

The fact that the proposed Park includes areas of six biomes ensures that at least some of these bioclimatic regions will persist there in the face of global climate change.

The proposed Park provides opportunities for linkages with private conservation areas, within the context of the creation of a biosphere reserve.

The proposed Park is located in an area with an extensive and interesting archaeological and historical record; this includes an important Late Stone Age site, remains of Khoi/San settlements, sites of conflict between early African and European pastoralists, and between the Boers and the British. The two island groups also have a particularly interesting and valuable history.

All of the above features and attractions will combine to ensure the success of the proposed Park as national and international ecotourism destination.

Evidence is provided that ecotourism/conservation is an ecologically sustainable form of land-use and that it is successful in terms of wealth generation, economic activity and job creation. It is thus obvious that the Park would be a highly desirable form of land-use and development in the region.

In terms of its economic role, the proposed Park has enormous potential and it would be ideally placed to exploit the fast growing ecotourism market. It will provide a wide and exciting range of attractions, from lions to penguins, from forests to deserts and from mountains to beaches. The climate of the region is ideally suited to ecotourism, the area has a good tourist safety record, and is malaria free. The Park would be well serviced in terms of tourism infrastructure.

The proposed Park will undoubtedly provide a number of socio-economic benefits for the local community, and especially the previously disadvantaged segment. For example, permanent and casual jobs will be created within the Park, and also within the service and peripheral industries. The potential for the long-term viability of these jobs is considered to be good.

The successful Mayibuye Ndlovu Project involving the neighbouring communities has laid a solid foundation for further community relationships in terms of the proposal for an expanded Park.

It is recommended that there be a single management authority and structure for the proposed Park, but that the details of this be left to the relevant conservation agencies and other stakeholders. The proposed Park should be accorded National Park status, and should be nominated as a World Heritage site.

A number of issues relating to the establishment, management and potential for success of the proposed Park are discussed, namely the cost of the purchase of land, relationships between the National Parks Board and the provincial conservation authority, effects on local communities, road and rail servitudes, electricity transmission lines, the proposed Coega harbour and IDZ development, the quality of services and facilities, the presence of alien vegetation, and predators and stock farmers.

Given the increasing pressure on the environment from government-backed development initiatives, the expectations of the people regarding employment opportunities, and the fragility of the environment regarding its ability to provide basic resources on a sustainable basis, the window of opportunity presented by this proposal is unlikely to remain open for long. It is therefore crucial that the desirability, feasibility and benefits of the proposed Park be discussed and acted upon without delay.

It is recommended that a Working Group, comprised of key stakeholders, be created to take this proposal further.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF REGISTERED DELEGATES

NAME	ORGANISATION AND POSTAL ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
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Olivier T.	Farmer	041-7761054	-	-
Oosthuizen C.M.	Posbus 68, Alexandria 6185	046-6530634	046-6530634	-
Papu Boyce	SAEP, 20 Saville House, Western Rd, Central 6001	041-5856545	041-5850086	Bp@dockside.co.za
Paterson D	(IDET) P.O. Box 84009, Greenside, 2034	-	-	-
Paterson D.W.L.	IDET Box 22356. PE 6000	082-8729782	041-5863460	-
Paterson Glenda	Zuurberg Mountain Inn, PO Box 12, Addo 6105	042-2330583	042-2330070	-
Pearson Nelson	20 Alcock Rd, Walmer 6070	581-2223	-	-
Pearson Roald	Ratepayers Association, 1 Broadwood Manor, Keith Crescent, Broadwood 6070	082-5563237	-	-
Pieterse C.J.	Eastern Province Agricultural Union, P.O. Box 3380, North End, Port Elizabeth 6056	-	-	-

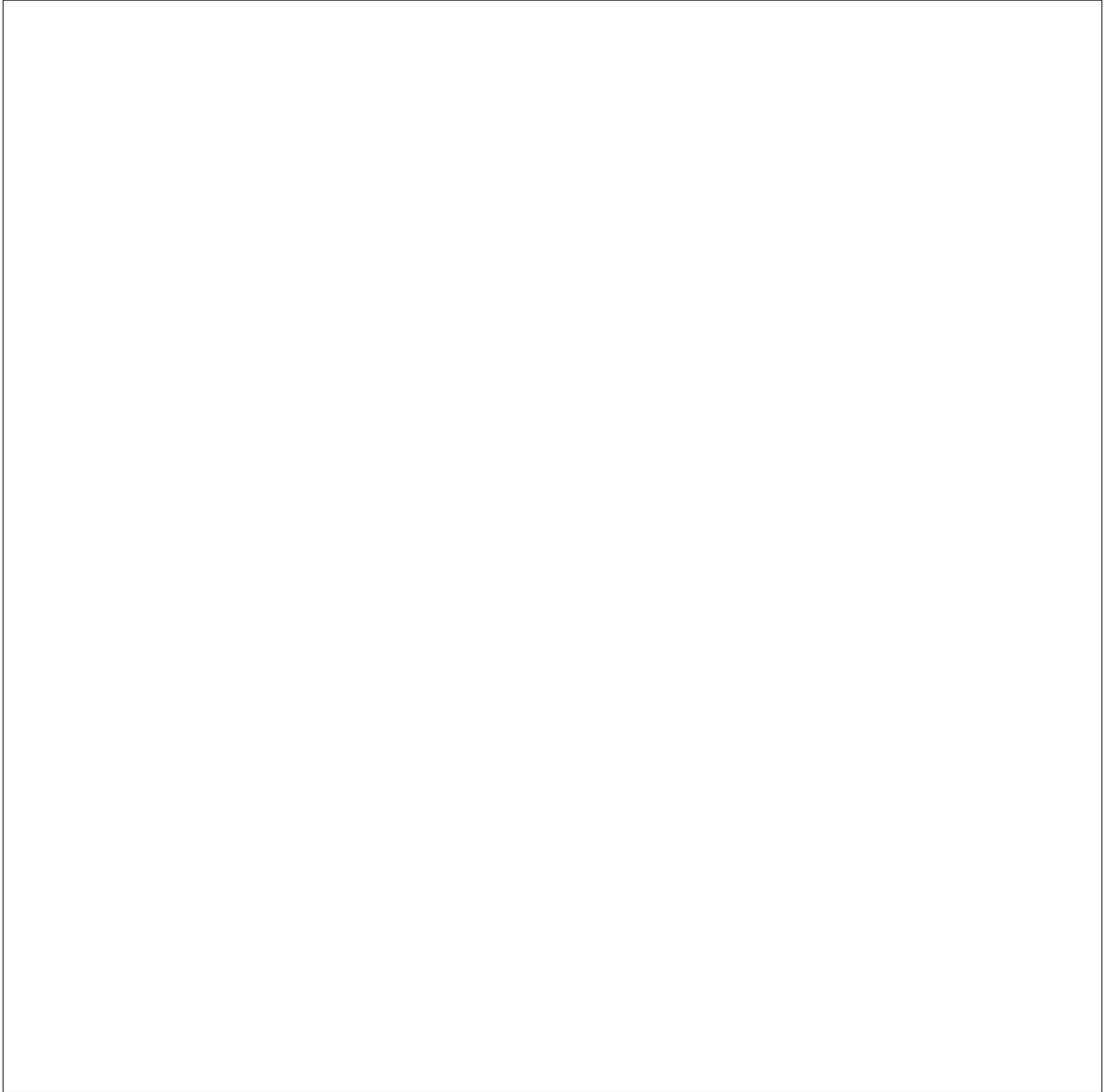
NAME	ORGANISATION AND POSTAL ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
Polisi Z.A. Popo Moonlight	RDP Forum, Addo, P.O. Box 10 ADDO 6105 Uitenhage Small Farmers Trust, Iphupha Lobawo Farmers Trust	- 041-9924599	-	-
Potberg Janis	ENON	-	-	-
Preddy Melanie	Kagiso Trust. P.O. Box 2263, Port Elizabeth, 6000	041-515988	041-515988	Mpreddy@global.co.za
Pudney Linsley	Gibb Africa, PO Box 1798, PE 6000	041-5821680	041-5821693	Lpudney@gill.co.za
Raubenheimer Prof Deon	PO Box 15463, Emerald Hill 6011	082-2024805	041-641312	-
Richards Bob	Nukakamma Canoe Trail, P.O. Box 36, Colchester, 6175	041-4680238	041-4680238	-
Riley Andre	Tsitsikamma National Park. P.O. Storms River 6305	042-5411607	042-5411629	Corrie@parks-sa.co.za
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Rudman R.C.	48 Church Street, Walmer 6070	581 5717	-	-
Senatle Catherine	South African National Parks. PO Box 787, Pretoria, 0001	012-3439770	012-3432723	-
Siphiso, M.F.	RDP. P.O. Box 5814, ADDO, 6105	042-2320252	-	-
Speelman N.G.	Sizwe Trust. P.O. Box 1078, Uitenhage	041-9774851	-	-
Sigwela Ayanda	TERU Zoology Department, UPE	041-5042316	-	Zlbams@zoo.upe.ac.za
Silinga Pepi	Coega Project, Private Bag X13130, Humewood 6013	041-58250 13/4	041-5855445	-
Simelane T.S.	S A National Parks. P.O. Box 110040, Hadison Park, Kimberley, 8306	053-8325488	(053)833-1453	-
Skosana Henry	Mzomhle Farmers Trust 5522 S&S Kwazakehle PE	4647326	-	-
Skweyiya V.T.	Mzamomhle Trust. House 4575 Jakavula Street, Kwazakehle PE	4647200	-	-
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Swain Sue	Addo Elephant N.P. P.O. Box 52 Addo, 6105	042-2330556	042-2330196	-
Sycholt Martin	45 Athlone Street, Mount Pleasant, 6070	0822022327	041-384453	Schlt-m@ piliccin.vista.ac .za
Thomson Bryan	P.O. Box 25, Zuney, 6187	041-680321	041-680321	
Thomson Gary	P.O. Box 25, Zuney, 6187	041-680321	041-680321	-
Tiyo Mphumelelo	Kirkwood TLC, PO Box 47, Kirkwood 6120	042-2300310	042-231799	-
Tofile Mike	Sanco Eastern Cape	041-4434036	041-4415480	-
van den Vyver Irma	Wildlife and Environment Society 1B Lawrence Street, Centrahil, 6001	585-9606	586-3228	Wildirma@ lafrica.com
van der Kooy F.	Eskom, PO Box 27647, Greenacres 6057	0836003362	-	-
van der Merwe C.	PO Box 7, Kleinpoort 6236	049-8380058	-	-
van Eck Shaun	Tourism PE. Emfuleni Resorts P.O. Box 357, PE, 6000	572211	572215	Shaunsunshin e@ Yebo.co.za
van Eeden Adriaan	Africon. P.O. Box 437, PE, 6000	558741	563479	Adriaanve@ Africon.co.za
van Heerden H	Honorary Rangers. 40 Luneville Rd, Lorraine 6070	041-324976	-	-
van Rensburg T.I.J.	Paterson Farmer's Association PO Box 63 Paterson 6130	042-2351272	042-2351272	-
van Zyl Marie	Boervrou. Posbus 43, Jansenville, 6265	049-8380010	-	-

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van Huyssteen Denise	PERCCI, P.O. Box 2221, North End 6056	544430	571851	Denise@Pechamber.org.za
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Watters V.	Aldevco c/o P.O. Box 34423, Newton Park 6055	041-382616	041-382715	Sunspot@Gloval.co.za
Wells Brian	PE Technikon, P.O. Box 6011, Port Elizabeth, 6000	041-5043214	041-531558	Brianwells@ml.petech.ac.za
Witte Cheryl	Tourism Port Elizabeth. P.O. Box 357, Port Elizabeth, 6000	041-5858884	041-5852564	Pepo@iafrica.com
Witbooi Khulile	P.O. Box 52, Addo Elephant National Park	042-2330556	042-2330196	-
Woodd Anna	Addo Elephant National Park, P.O. Box 52, Addo, 6105	042-2330556	042-2330196	Zlbamw@zoo.upe.ac.za
Yamin M.	Vista University- Sociology , (3 Students)			
Yssel Sarel	South African National Parks, P.O. Box 7400, Roggebaai 5012	021-4222816	021-4222731	Sarely@parks-sa.co.za
Zici M.	Mzamomhle Farmers Trust. S/S 5502 Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth	041-4647110	-	

APPENDIX C

COPY OF THE PRESS ADVERTISEMENT PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING MAJOR EASTERN CAPE NEWSPAPERS: EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, DAILY DISPATCH, EAST CAPE WEEKEND and DIE BURGER (In AFRIKAANS)



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