



PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI
PROVINSIE OOS-KAAP

Provincial Gazette Igazethi Yephondo Provinsiale Koerant

Vol. 25

BISHO/KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
3 SEPTEMBER 2018
3 SEPTEMBER 2018

No. 4111

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HELPLINE**

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Closing times for **ORDINARY WEEKLY** 2018

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

*The closing time is **15:00** sharp on the following days:*

- **20 December 2017**, Wednesday for the issue of Monday **01 January 2018**
- **29 December 2017**, Friday for the issue of Monday **08 January 2018**
- **08 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **15 January 2018**
- **15 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **22 January 2018**
- **22 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **29 January 2018**
- **29 January**, Monday for the issue of Monday **05 February 2018**
- **05 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **12 February 2018**
- **12 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **19 February 2018**
- **19 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **26 February 2018**
- **26 February**, Monday for the issue of Monday **05 March 2018**
- **05 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **12 March 2018**
- **12 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **19 March 2018**
- **16 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **26 March 2018**
- **23 March**, Monday for the issue of Monday **02 April 2018**
- **28 March**, Wednesday for the issue of Monday **09 April 2018**
- **09 April**, Monday for the issue of Monday **16 April 2018**
- **16 April**, Monday for the issue of Monday **23 April 2018**
- **20 April**, Friday for the issue of Monday **30 April 2018**
- **26 April**, Thursday for the issue of Monday **07 May 2018**
- **07 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **14 May 2018**
- **14 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **21 May 2018**
- **21 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **28 May 2018**
- **28 May**, Monday for the issue of Monday **04 June 2018**
- **04 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **11 June 2018**
- **11 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **18 June 2018**
- **18 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **25 June 2018**
- **25 June**, Monday for the issue of Monday **02 July 2018**
- **02 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **09 July 2018**
- **09 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **16 July 2018**
- **16 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **23 July 2018**
- **23 July**, Monday, for the issue of Monday **30 July 2018**
- **30 July**, Monday for the issue of Monday **06 August 2018**
- **03 August**, Friday for the issue of Monday **13 August 2018**
- **13 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **20 August 2018**
- **20 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **27 August 2018**
- **27 August**, Monday for the issue of Monday **03 September 2018**
- **03 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **10 September 2018**
- **10 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **17 September 2018**
- **17 September**, Monday for the issue of Monday **24 September 2018**
- **21 September**, Friday for the issue of Monday **01 October 2018**
- **01 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **08 October 2018**
- **08 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **15 October 2018**
- **15 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **22 October 2018**
- **22 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **29 October 2018**
- **29 October**, Monday for the issue of Monday **05 November 2018**
- **05 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **12 November 2018**
- **12 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **19 November 2018**
- **19 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **26 November 2018**
- **26 November**, Monday for the issue of Monday **03 December 2018**
- **03 December**, Monday, for the issue of Monday **10 December 2018**
- **10 December**, Monday, for the issue of Monday **17 December 2018**
- **14 December**, Friday for the issue of Monday **24 December 2018**

LIST OF TARIFF RATES FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

COMMENCEMENT: 1 APRIL 2018

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice sizes for National, Provincial & Tender gazettes 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 per page. Notices submitted will be charged at R1008.80 per full page, pro-rated based on the above categories.

Pricing for National, Provincial - Variable Priced Notices		
Notice Type	Page Space	New Price (R)
Ordinary National, Provincial	1/4 - Quarter Page	252.20
Ordinary National, Provincial	2/4 - Half Page	504.40
Ordinary National, Provincial	3/4 - Three Quarter Page	756.60
Ordinary National, Provincial	4/4 - Full Page	1008.80

EXTRA-ORDINARY

All Extra-ordinary National and Provincial gazette notices are non-standard notices and attract a variable price based on the number of pages submitted.

The pricing structure for National and Provincial notices which are submitted as **Extra ordinary submissions** will be charged at **R3026.32** per page.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

The **Government Printing Works (GPW)** has established rules for submitting notices in line with its electronic notice processing system, which requires the use of electronic *Adobe Forms*. Please ensure that you adhere to these guidelines when completing and submitting your notice submission.

CLOSING TIMES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICES

1. The *Government Gazette* and *Government Tender Bulletin* are weekly publications that are published on Fridays and the closing time for the acceptance of notices is strictly applied according to the scheduled time for each gazette.
2. Please refer to the Submission Notice Deadline schedule in the table below. This schedule is also published online on the Government Printing works website www.gpwonline.co.za

All re-submissions will be subject to the standard cut-off times.

All notices received after the closing time will be rejected.

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
National Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Regulation Gazette	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Petrol Price Gazette	Monthly	Tuesday before 1st Wednesday of the month	One day before publication	1 working day prior to publication
Road Carrier Permits	Weekly	Friday	Thursday 15h00 for next Friday	3 working days prior to publication
Unclaimed Monies (Justice, Labour or Lawyers)	January / September 2 per year	Last Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Parliament (Acts, White Paper, Green Paper)	As required	Any day of the week	None	3 working days prior to publication
Manuals	Bi- Monthly	2nd and last Thursday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
State of Budget (National Treasury)	Monthly	30th or last Friday of the month	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
<i>Extraordinary Gazettes</i>	As required	Any day of the week	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>	<i>Before 10h00 on publication date</i>
Legal Gazettes A, B and C	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Tender Bulletin	Weekly	Friday	Friday 15h00 for next Friday	Tuesday, 15h00 - 3 working days prior to publication
Gauteng	Weekly	Wednesday	Two weeks before publication	3 days after submission deadline
Eastern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Northern Cape	Weekly	Monday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
North West	Weekly	Tuesday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
KwaZulu-Natal	Weekly	Thursday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Limpopo	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication
Mpumalanga	Weekly	Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

Government Gazette Type	Publication Frequency	Publication Date	Submission Deadline	Cancellations Deadline
Gauteng Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	Wednesday before the First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Northern Cape Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
National Liquor License Gazette	Monthly	First Friday of the month	Two weeks before publication	3 working days after submission deadline
Mpumalanga Liquor License Gazette	Bi-Monthly	Second & Fourth Friday	One week before publication	3 working days prior to publication

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTES

3. *Extraordinary Gazettes* can have only one publication date. If multiple publications of an *Extraordinary Gazette* are required, a separate Z95/Z95Prov *Adobe* Forms for each publication date must be submitted.

NOTICE SUBMISSION PROCESS

4. Download the latest *Adobe* form, for the relevant notice to be placed, from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za.
5. The *Adobe* form needs to be completed electronically using *Adobe Acrobat / Acrobat Reader*. Only electronically completed *Adobe* forms will be accepted. No printed, handwritten and/or scanned *Adobe* forms will be accepted.
6. The completed electronic *Adobe* form has to be submitted via email to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. The form needs to be submitted in its original electronic *Adobe* format to enable the system to extract the completed information from the form for placement in the publication.
7. Every notice submitted **must** be accompanied by an official **GPW** quotation. This must be obtained from the eGazette Contact Centre.
8. Each notice submission should be sent as a single email. The email **must** contain **all documentation relating to a particular notice submission**.
 - 8.1. Each of the following documents must be attached to the email as a separate attachment:
 - 8.1.1. An electronically completed *Adobe* form, specific to the type of notice that is to be placed.
 - 8.1.1.1. For National *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* notices, the notices must be accompanied by an electronic Z95 or Z95Prov *Adobe* form
 - 8.1.1.2. The notice content (body copy) **MUST** be a separate attachment.
 - 8.1.2. A copy of the official **Government Printing Works** quotation you received for your notice. (*Please see Quotation section below for further details*)
 - 8.1.3. A valid and legible Proof of Payment / Purchase Order: **Government Printing Works** account customer must include a copy of their Purchase Order. **Non-Government Printing Works** account customer needs to submit the proof of payment for the notice
 - 8.1.4. Where separate notice content is applicable (Z95, Z95 Prov and TForm 3, it should **also** be attached as a separate attachment. (*Please see the Copy Section below, for the specifications*).
 - 8.1.5. Any additional notice information if applicable.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

9. The electronic *Adobe* form will be taken as the primary source for the notice information to be published. Instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will not be considered. The information submitted on the electronic *Adobe* form will be published as-is.
10. To avoid duplicated publication of the same notice and double billing, Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
11. Notices brought to **GPW** by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in *Adobe* electronic form format. All "walk-in" customers with notices that are not on electronic *Adobe* forms will be routed to the Contact Centre where they will be assisted to complete the forms in the required format.
12. Should a customer submit a bulk submission of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of any organisation e.g. newspaper publisher, the messenger will be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.

QUOTATIONS

13. Quotations are valid until the next tariff change.
 - 13.1. **Take note:** **GPW's** annual tariff increase takes place on **1 April** therefore any quotations issued, accepted and submitted for publication up to **31 March** will keep the old tariff. For notices to be published from 1 April, a quotation must be obtained from **GPW** with the new tariffs. Where a tariff increase is implemented during the year, **GPW** endeavours to provide customers with 30 days' notice of such changes.
14. Each quotation has a unique number.
15. Form Content notices must be emailed to the *eGazette* Contact Centre for a quotation.
 - 15.1. The *Adobe* form supplied is uploaded by the Contact Centre Agent and the system automatically calculates the cost of your notice based on the layout/format of the content supplied.
 - 15.2. It is critical that these *Adobe* Forms are completed correctly and adhere to the guidelines as stipulated by **GPW**.
16. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO GPW ACCOUNT HOLDERS:**
 - 16.1. **GPW** Account Customers must provide a valid **GPW** account number to obtain a quotation.
 - 16.2. Accounts for **GPW** account customers **must** be active with sufficient credit to transact with **GPW** to submit notices.
 - 16.2.1. If you are unsure about or need to resolve the status of your account, please contact the **GPW** Finance Department prior to submitting your notices. (If the account status is not resolved prior to submission of your notice, the notice will be failed during the process).
17. **APPLICABLE ONLY TO CASH CUSTOMERS:**
 - 17.1. Cash customers doing **bulk payments** must use a **single email address** in order to use the **same proof of payment** for submitting multiple notices.
18. The responsibility lies with you, the customer, to ensure that the payment made for your notice(s) to be published is sufficient to cover the cost of the notice(s).
19. Each quotation will be associated with one proof of payment / purchase order / cash receipt.
 - 19.1. This means that **the quotation number can only be used once to make a payment.**

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**COPY (SEPARATE NOTICE CONTENT DOCUMENT)**

20. Where the copy is part of a separate attachment document for Z95, Z95Prov and TForm03
- 20.1. Copy of notices must be supplied in a separate document and may not constitute part of any covering letter, purchase order, proof of payment or other attached documents.
- The content document should contain only one notice. (You may include the different translations of the same notice in the same document).
- 20.2. The notice should be set on an A4 page, with margins and fonts set as follows:
- Page size = A4 Portrait with page margins: Top = 40mm, LH/RH = 16mm, Bottom = 40mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;
- Page size = A4 Landscape with page margins: Top = 16mm, LH/RH = 40mm, Bottom = 16mm;
Use font size: Arial or Helvetica 10pt with 11pt line spacing;

CANCELLATIONS

21. Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by **GPW** according to the deadlines stated in the table above in point 2. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette. Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.
22. Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must be accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

23. With effect from 01 October 2015, **GPW** will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed according to the deadline and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

REJECTIONS

24. All notices not meeting the submission rules will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za). Reasons for rejections include the following:
- 24.1. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format, will be rejected.
- 24.2. Any notice submissions not on the correct *Adobe* electronic form, will be rejected.
- 24.3. Any notice submissions not accompanied by the proof of payment / purchase order will be rejected and the notice will not be processed.
- 24.4. Any submissions or re-submissions that miss the submission cut-off times will be rejected to the customer. The Notice needs to be re-submitted with a new publication date.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES**APPROVAL OF NOTICES**

25. Any notices other than legal notices are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who may refuse acceptance or further publication of any notice.
26. No amendments will be accepted in respect to separate notice content that was sent with a Z95 or Z95Prov notice submissions. The copy of notice in layout format (previously known as proof-out) is only provided where requested, for Advertiser to see the notice in final Gazette layout. Should they find that the information submitted was incorrect, they should request for a notice cancellation and resubmit the corrected notice, subject to standard submission deadlines. The cancellation is also subject to the stages in the publishing process, i.e. If cancellation is received when production (printing process) has commenced, then the notice cannot be cancelled.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER INDEMNIFIED AGAINST LIABILITY

27. The Government Printer will assume no liability in respect of—
 - 27.1. any delay in the publication of a notice or publication of such notice on any date other than that stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.2. erroneous classification of a notice, or the placement of such notice in any section or under any heading other than the section or heading stipulated by the advertiser;
 - 27.3. any editing, revision, omission, typographical errors or errors resulting from faint or indistinct copy.

LIABILITY OF ADVERTISER

28. Advertisers will be held liable for any compensation and costs arising from any action which may be instituted against the Government Printer in consequence of the publication of any notice.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES

Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While **GPW** deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a 2-working day turnaround time for processing notices received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

29. Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
30. Requests for Quotations (RFQs) should be received by the Contact Centre at least **2 working days** before the submission deadline for that specific publication.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS - BUSINESS RULES

PAYMENT OF COST

31. The Request for Quotation for placement of the notice should be sent to the Gazette Contact Centre as indicated above, prior to submission of notice for advertising.
32. Payment should then be made, or Purchase Order prepared based on the received quotation, prior to the submission of the notice for advertising as these documents i.e. proof of payment or Purchase order will be required as part of the notice submission, as indicated earlier.
33. Every proof of payment must have a valid **GPW** quotation number as a reference on the proof of payment document.
34. Where there is any doubt about the cost of publication of a notice, and in the case of copy, an enquiry, accompanied by the relevant copy, should be addressed to the Gazette Contact Centre, **Government Printing Works**, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001 email: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za before publication.
35. Overpayment resulting from miscalculation on the part of the advertiser of the cost of publication of a notice will not be refunded, unless the advertiser furnishes adequate reasons why such miscalculation occurred. In the event of underpayments, the difference will be recovered from the advertiser, and future notice(s) will not be published until such time as the full cost of such publication has been duly paid in cash or electronic funds transfer into the **Government Printing Works** banking account.
36. In the event of a notice being cancelled, a refund will be made only if no cost regarding the placing of the notice has been incurred by the **Government Printing Works**.
37. The **Government Printing Works** reserves the right to levy an additional charge in cases where notices, the cost of which has been calculated in accordance with the List of Fixed Tariff Rates, are subsequently found to be excessively lengthy or to contain overmuch or complicated tabulation.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

38. Copies of any of the *Government Gazette* or *Provincial Gazette* can be downloaded from the **Government Printing Works** website www.gpwonline.co.za free of charge, should a proof of publication be required.
39. Printed copies may be ordered from the Publications department at the ruling price. The **Government Printing Works** will assume no liability for any failure to post or for any delay in despatching of such *Government Gazette(s)*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS CONTACT INFORMATION

Physical Address:

Government Printing Works
149 Bosman Street
Pretoria

Postal Address:

Private Bag X85
Pretoria
0001

GPW Banking Details:

Bank: ABSA Bosman Street
Account No.: 405 7114 016
Branch Code: 632-005

For Gazette and Notice submissions: Gazette Submissions:

For queries and quotations, contact: Gazette Contact Centre:

E-mail: submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za

E-mail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748 6200

Contact person for subscribers: Mrs M. Toka:

E-mail: subscriptions@gpw.gov.za

Tel: 012-748-6066 / 6060 / 6058

Fax: 012-323-9574

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

NOTICE 14 OF 2018

NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY
PORT ALFRED**Local Authority Notice No. 149/2018 Dated 07 August 2018****RESOLUTION ON LEVYING PROPERTY RATES IN TERMS OF
SECTION 14 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL
PROPERTY RATES ACT, 2004. (ACT NO. 6 OF 2004).****NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY****RESOLUTION LEVYING PROPERTY RATES FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 1 JULY 2018 TO 30 JUNE 2019**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 14(1) and (2) of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004; that the Council resolved by way of council resolution number **SNCM008/07/2018**, to levy the rates on property reflected in the schedule below with effect from **1 July 2018**.

Category of property	Cent amount in the Rand rate determined for the relevant property category
Residential property	0.0093
Business and commercial property	0.0106
Industrial property	0.0106
Agricultural property – (Bona Fide Farmers to residential)	0.0023
Mining property	0.0106
Public service infrastructure property	0.0023
Public benefit organisation property	0.0000

Full details of the Council resolution and rebates, reductions and specific to each category of owners of properties or owners of a specific category of properties as determined through criteria in the municipality's rates policy are available for inspection on the municipality's offices, website (www.ndlambe.gov.za) and all public libraries.

NAME: Adv. R DUMEZWENI
DESIGNATION: MUNICIPAL MANAGER
NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY: 47 CAMPBELL STREET, PORT ALFRED, 6170
TELEPHONE: 046 6045500

NOTICE NUMBER: 149/2018**07 AUGUST 2018****ADV. R DUMEZWENI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 177 OF 2018

Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (EASTERN CAPE)

Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013
(Act 16 of 2013)

ERF 615 MOUNT ROAD, PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE.

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the Local Authority, notice is hereby given that conditions A. and B.3 (b) (c) (d) in Deed of Transfer Number T48468/2016 applicable to Erf 615 Mount Road, Port Elizabeth, are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 178 OF 2018
PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

PROVINCIAL NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PUBLISH AND GAZETTE THE DRAFT EASTERN
CAPE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN
(ECBCSAP) FOR COMMENTS; IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT; ACT 107 OF (1998)**

I, Lubabalo Oscar Mabuyane, Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the Province of the Eastern Cape, hereby publish a notice of Intention to Gazette the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2017 Draft for comments. The Plan gives notice for Protection of Threatened or Protected Ecosystems in The Province of the Eastern Cape, in terms of Section 52(1)(b) and 2 (a) (c) (d) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004).

The Plan will in addition identify Critical Biodiversity Areas, with land-use management guidelines, in which certain activities will require environmental authorization in terms of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of April 2017.

The plan provides mapping that details reasonable information and locations of categories of ecosystems that are under threat or that need protection. Maps can be viewed at; <https://egis.environment.gov.za/ECBCP-2017>

Members of the public are invited to submit their comments to the MEC, within 60 (Sixty) days after the publication of the notice in the Gazette, with written comments and inputs to the following addresses:

By post to:

General Manager
Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X0054
BISHO, 5605

By hand at;

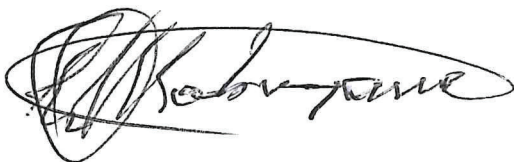
2nd Floor, Room 288
Beacon Hill
Corner of Hargreaves &
Hockley Close
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 5600

By Fax to: 043 605 7300; Or e-mail to;

albert.mfenyana@dedea.gov.za and to; g.hawley@cesnet.co.za

Enquiries: Ms P.Mzazi-Geja, tel. 043 605 7032

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



Lubabalo Oscar Mabuyane

MEC for Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and
Toursim

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PART A INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1 BACKGROUND TO THE EASTERN CAPE & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLANNING

1.1 The Eastern Cape

From a biodiversity perspective, the Eastern Cape enjoys significant diversity with ecosystems types from at least 6 biomes including: Nama-Karoo to lush sub-tropical forest along the Wild Coast. Each biome supports/hosts a suite of taxonomic groups that in turn play important functional roles within the ecosystem.

1.2 Revision of ECBCSAP 2007 and current approaches to Biodiversity Planning in South Africa

A complete revision of the first Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP2007) was undertaken in this assessment. Among the many good reasons for this, the most important include an updated landcover map, changes to Provincial borders and a large body of environmental and biodiversity data that has been generated over the past 10 years. In addition, significant strides have been made with respect to refining the spatial representation of biodiversity pattern and biodiversity processes, as well as establishing some standardised minimum requirements to the analysis processes to ensure a level of consistency throughout the country. The ECBCP2017 will replace the ECBCP2007 in its entirety.

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP2017) was developed in line with the principles and methods gazetted in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 291 of 2009, "Guideline regarding the determination of Bioregions and the Preparation of and publication of Bioregional Plans".

The ECBCP2007 identified a number of important issues that required consideration for the long-term planning of biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Cape Province. These are to some degree still relevant and include (with revision):

- High unemployment and poverty in portions of the Province will force decision-makers to make trade-offs between socio-economic demand and conservation requirements.
- Private reserves (proclaimed and un-proclaimed) contribute significantly to conservation, and therefore need to be formally engaged and included in conservation decision-making.

- Community-based natural resource management and spatial planning has not been taken-up as rapidly as anticipated and has resulted in significant loss of natural resources, especially in the communal areas such as the former Transkei. The long-term benefits of this type of land use management have not been realised and has not become a high priority.
- The high human population densities in the communal area and the uneven distribution of land are resulting in negative impacts, especially in the Grassland Biome.
- The poor skills, a capacity and resource allocation to biodiversity and conservation objectives is hampering the implementation of priority strategies and actions.
- Highly threatened biomes are under-represented in the protected area network of the province.
- The Biodiversity Economy (eco-tourism, commercialisation of indigenous species, etc) is largely under-developed in the communal areas of the Province. The wealth of biodiversity in the Province provides an excellent resource base to fully capitalise on this opportunity for sustainable economic development, especially in impoverished communities.

The focus of biodiversity planning in South Africa is on managing land use and spatial planning for sustainable development opportunities at the landscape level with emphasis on retaining or enhancing ecosystem function, especially as a climate change adaptation measure. Although biodiversity is afforded some protection in Protected Area (PA) networks, the majority of biodiversity is located on privately-owned or communal property. Biodiversity planning assessment is therefore focussed on priority areas outside of the PA network, within a landscape of multiple land uses.

The current approach to biodiversity planning, which takes into account both biodiversity pattern and processes, identifies areas that:

1. Achieve national and provincial biodiversity targets.
2. Seek to avoid land use conflict where possible.
3. Retain landscape level connectivity as important adaptation to climate change.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF A BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PLAN

2.1 Purpose of a Biodiversity Conservation Plan

It is important to take note of the Purpose and Objective of a BCP to correctly interpret, apply and implement a Biodiversity Conservation Plan (BCP). A BCP is not itself a multi-sectoral tool, but is **the biodiversity sectors input that should be integrated into other planning processes.**

The primary intention of NEMBA Chapter 3 is to facilitate conservation and management of biodiversity in **“biodiversity priority areas” or priority areas for conservation**, outside of the Protected Area network, at a landscape level. The BCP may be used as a precursor for further refined mapping in Bioregional Plan designs undertaken at more localised scales (e.g. District or Local Municipalities).

Therefore, the **purpose of the BCP is to provide a map of these biodiversity priority areas** and develop associated land use management guidelines to inform:

1. Cross-sectoral spatial planning at all levels of government, relevant to sectors whose policies, actions and decisions impact on biodiversity

2. Environmental assessment and authorisations
3. Natural resource management and protected area expansion programmes

Note: A BCP is limited in its purpose and use and is designed for a specific set of uses and users. Other management tools designed to achieve biodiversity conservation objectives include:

- Eastern Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy
- Strategic Environmental Assessments
- Environmental Management Frameworks

2.2 Aim and Objective

The aim of a BCP is, very simply, to eliminate further loss or degradation of biodiversity priority areas and ecological support areas.

The objectives of a BCP are to:

1. Identify the minimum spatial requirements needed to maintain a living landscape that continues to support all aspects of biodiversity and retains/maintains essential ecological infrastructure. This is achieved through area-based targets representing biodiversity pattern AND ecological processes.
2. Serve as the primary source of biodiversity information for land use planning and decision-making.
3. Inform conservation and restoration action in key biodiversity areas.

3 LEGAL CONTEXT AND FRAMEWORK

South African biodiversity and environmental management is supported by well-established legal, policy and planning tools at all levels of government, which creates an enabling environment for the development and implementation of Biodiversity Planning.

3.1 International Conventions

South Africa is a ratified signatory of, and therefore party to, the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) and as such has contracting and reporting obligations. South Africa has developed (2005) and updated (2015) its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in compliance with CBD contracting obligations. The NBSAP is discussed further in the section 3.2.6 below.

3.2 National legislation and policy

The following National legislation and policy forms the framework supporting the development of BCPs, and is described more fully in the main report.

- The Constitution (No. 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998 as amended)(NEMA)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004 as amended) (NEMBA)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008) (ICMA)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – 2015 (NBSAP)
- National Environmental Management: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2016 or as amended)
- Additional legislation relevant to the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2017)

3.3 Who should use the ECBSACP 2017?

The ECBCP2017 should be used by all sectors involved with land use planning and decision-making in the Eastern Cape. This extends to entities that need to use the ECBCP2017 to meet legislative requirements, as well as planners, programmes and developers who would find it useful to inform planning processes.

The main users of the ECBCSAP should include (See Table 2 in the main report):

- District and Local Municipalities
- Other National and Provincial development sectors
- National and Provincial Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWPs)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs)
- Competent Authorities (CAs)
- Developers or land owners considering development applications or changes in land use

3.4 How should the ECBCSAP 2017 be used?

Proactive planning (using the ECBCSAP 2017 to plan forward):

- Provincial and Municipal planning departments through integration of CBAs, ESAs and the land use guidelines into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and other relevant sector plans.
- Any department or organ of state conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or developing an Environmental Management Framework (EMF).
- Any department or organisation developing zoning schemes or other planning under SLUMA/LUPO
- Inform scope of work and biodiversity specialist input requirements into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.
- Identifying land of high biodiversity value that should be considered in the Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy.
- Identifying land that is of high biodiversity value or that is critical for ecosystem function and which is in need of restoration for improved function of ecosystem infrastructure and service delivery.

Reactive decision-making (using the plan to assess development proposals):

- Decision-making on applications for Environmental Authorisations
- Relevant agricultural land use applications
- Water-use licence applications (WULAs)
- Authorisation for prospecting and mining

Table 2 below in the main report summarises who should use the ECBCP2017 and how.

4 PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED BIOREGIONAL PLANS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Two localised biodiversity plans have already been developed in the Eastern Cape, namely the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Bio regional Plan (2014 as revised) and the Coega Development Corporation Open Space System (2014).

The development of both plans involved a fine scale biodiversity assessment, detailed expert input and stakeholder engagement and are legally enforced and implemented by the responsible agencies. Since it is not desirable for the ECBCSAP2017 CBAs and ESAs to be in conflict with the CBAs in either of these two existing plans, they have been incorporated without modification into the ECBCSAP2017. It must be noted, however, that as a consequence, the ECBCSAP2017 is unable to meet specific biodiversity targets.

In addition to the two above-mentioned biodiversity plans, an additional 29 biodiversity-related plans developed for different parts of the Eastern Cape were reviewed. These are listed in the Table 3 in the main report. The ECBCP2017 sought to align with the outcomes proposed in the various plans by weighting the selection of CBAs and ESAs in favour of important areas identified in these plans.

For further details regarding how each biodiversity spatial plan was utilised in the CBA mapping process, refer to the ECBCP Technical Report.

PART B BIODIVERSITY PROFILE AND DESCRIPTIONS

5 BIODIVERSITY OF THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

5.1 What is Biodiversity and why is it important?

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of life forms with a defined area (biodiversity pattern), as well as the ecological and evolutionary processes that enable biodiversity to persist (ecological process areas). Biodiversity underpins all life on Earth.

5.2 Biophysical features

The following biophysical features of the Eastern Cape are described more fully in the main report:

- Mean Annual Rainfall
- Mean Annual Temperatures
- Geology and Soils
- Topography

5.3 Global importance of biodiversity in the Eastern Cape

The global relevance of the biodiversity in the Eastern Cape can be described in terms of biodiversity hotspots. An initiative, driven by Conservation International, set out to map biodiversity hotspots globally. In order to fully appreciate the value of being classified as a hotspot, one needs to consider the qualifying criteria:

1. The area/"spot" must have at least **1500 endemic** (occurring no-where else) plant species; and
2. It must have **30% or less** of its original natural vegetation remaining (i.e. under severe threat).

Cumulatively, the 35 identified global hotspots cover approximately 2.5% of the earth land, but represent more than 50% of the world's endemics plant species and nearly 43% of bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian endemic species. **The Eastern Cape supports three global hotspots** (Figure 7 viewed in the main report). These include:

1. The **Maputoland-Pondoland- Albany Hotspot** covers more than half of the Province from the east coast and inland along the Great Escarpment. This hotspot is ecologically complex, including considerable variation in climate, altitude and biome types.
2. The very small portion of the **Succulent Karoo Hotspot** is mapped in the south-western portion of the Province. The unique plant biodiversity of the Succulent Karoo is shaped by extreme habitats (rugged mountains, semi-arid conditions and coastal dunes systems). Succulent and bulbous species have evolved as habitat specialists, confined to limited range and specific soil types.
3. The **Cape Floristic Region** is mostly seated within the Western Cape, with its most eastern leg extending into the Eastern Cape as far as Port Elizabeth. The Cape Floristic Region is one of six floral kingdoms in the world, characterised by having the highest concentration of species in the world and boasting between 9000-9500 plant species, 70% of which are endemic.

5.4 National Importance of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity

A further definition of an ecosystem is a collection of communities of both living and non-living things that are interrelated. Coastal forest is an example of a terrestrial ecosystem which is a vegetation type hosting a set of faunal taxonomic groups within a climatic envelop on specific geological formation. This may be extended to aquatic systems such as wetlands or estuaries. Ecosystems may be defined at different scales. Groups of ecosystems that share common characteristics, such as species structure/composition/climate, are called biomes.

5.4.1 Biomes

The South African Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006&2012) divides South Africa into nine biomes (Table 4). Out of all the provinces in South Africa, the Eastern Cape is home to no less than eight of these biomes. It is important to stress that these biomes support habitat specialists that are largely limited by the range of the biome.

Table 4 Biomes of South Africa

Biome type	Present in the Eastern Cape
Fynbos Biome	Yes
Succulent Karoo Biome	Yes
Desert Biome	No
Albany Thicket Biome	Yes
Forest Biome	Yes
Grassland Biome	Yes
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	Yes
Nama-Karoo Biome	Yes
Savanna Biome	Yes

5.5 Regional importance of biodiversity in the Eastern Cape

5.5.1 Vegetation types and threat status

According to the South African Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford, 2012) and the Forest Classification (Von Maltitz, 2003), the Eastern Cape boasts 97 vegetation types (Table 5 and Figure 8).

Table 5 Number of vegetation types, number of threatened vegetation types and endemic vegetation types of the Eastern Cape based on the SA VEGMAP 2012

Biome	No. of vegetation types	No. of threatened vegetation types	No. of endemic vegetation types
Albany Thicket	13	5	7
Azonal vegetation	16	4	1
Forest	9	1	1
Fynbos	19	6	4
Grassland	23	10	5
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	2	1	0
Nama-Karoo	6	0	2
Savanna	3	3	0
Succulent Karoo	3	0	1

The threat status of the Eastern Cape vegetation types has been re-assessed to incorporate the current landcover of the Province. The threat status in Table 6, excludes degraded areas from assessment as they are deemed as “not intact” and provides a conservative representation of the level of threat (Figure 9 viewed in the main report). When compared to this same assessment conducted in 2007, a total of 13 vegetation types have been elevated to a higher threat status (Table 6). Four vegetation types, all located in the Fynbos biome, have a down-graded status classification. However, it is important to note that their status is still threatened.

An additional vegetation mapping product, developed by the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Programme (STEP) is also relevant. The STEP, undertaken at a much finer scale than the SA vegetation map, and assessed the threat status of respective vegetation components (Figure 10 viewed in the main report) within the Thicket Biome.

Table 6 Threatened vegetation types of the Eastern Cape according to the SA vegetation map

Threatened Vegetation types	2007	2017
Basotho Montane Shrubland	CR	CR
Cape Inland Salt Pans	VU	CR
Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland	LT	CR
Garden Route Shale Fynbos	CR	CR
Mabela Sandy Grassland	VU	CR
Midlands Mistbelt Grassland	EN	CR
Ngongoni Veld	EN	CR

Threatened Vegetation types	2007	2017
Albany Alluvial Vegetation	EN	EN
East Griqualand Grassland	EN	EN
Eastern Coastal Shale Band Vegetation	CR	EN
Humansdorp Shale Renosterveld	CR	EN
Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland	LT	EN
Mthatha Moist Grassland	EN	EN
Transkei Coastal Belt	VU	EN
Albany Coastal Belt	LT	VU
Algoa Sandstone Fynbos	EN	VU
Bhisho Thornveld	LT	VU
Buffels Thicket	VU	VU
Camdebo Escarpment Thicket	VU	VU
Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands	LT	VU
Eastern Valley Bushveld	LT	VU
Forest IV1: Eastern Mistbelt Forests	LT	VU
Langkloof Shale Renosterveld	EN	VU
Lesotho Mires	LT	VU
Senqu Montane Shrubland	VU	VU
Sundays Noorsveld	VU	VU
Sundays Thicket	VU	VU
Tsitsikamma Sandstone Fynbos	VU	VU
Tsomo Grassland	VU	VU
Zastron Moist Grassland	VU	VU

5.5.2 Listed Threatened Ecosystems

NEMBA provides for the listing of threatened or protected ecosystems in South Africa. In 2011 DEA gazetted a list of Threatened Ecosystems for South Africa (No. 1002 of 2011). The following threatened ecosystems which require protection and conservation are relevant to the Eastern Cape (Figure 11 viewed in the main report):

- Langkloof Shale Renosterveld (CR)

- Albany Alluvial Vegetation (EN)
- Humansdorp Shale Renosterveld (EN)
- Kobonqaba Forest Complex (EN)
- Mangrove Forest (EN)
- Mount Thesiger Forest Complex (EN)
- Algoa Sanstone Fynbos (VU)
- Eastern Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (VU)
- Eastern Scarp Forest (VU)
- Garden Route Shale Fynbos (VU)
- Midlands Mistbelt Grassland (VU)
- Mthatha Moist Grassland (VU)
- Ngongoni Veld (VU)
- Pondoland Scarp Forest (VU)
- Swamp Forest (VU)
- Transkei Coastal Forest (VU)

5.5.3 Levels of Protection

The levels of ecosystem in the Eastern Cape have been assessed in terms of the area of each ecosystem (vegetation type) that is formally conserved against the conservation target that needs to be achieved. The percentages, measured as a percentage of the conservation target achieved are classed into:

- Well protected (100% and more)
- Moderately protected (50-99%)
- Poorly protected (5-49%)
- Not protected (0-<5%)

It is evident (Figure 12, viewed in the main report) that some of the Eastern Cape's most critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable ecosystems are afforded no form of protection at all.

5.5.4 Freshwater Ecosystems

River systems

River systems contribute significantly toward the health and wealth of the Eastern Cape. Access to water plays a pivot role, not only in terms of sustaining life, but also creating opportunities for livelihoods. The majority of the east and south flowing rivers in the Eastern Cape flow from source to sea. The west and north flowing rivers drain into the Orange River system.

The Eastern Cape has a number of relatively large river systems fed by varying catchment areas, namely, from north to south:

- Orange
- Mtamvuna
- Mzimvubu
- Mthatha

- Mbashe
- Great Kei
- Buffalo
- Fish
- Sundays
- Gamtoos
- Krom

Some of these rivers systems, such as the Mzimvubu, Buffalo and Gamtoos Rivers, are fed by upper catchments which experience a disproportionately high rainfall and are considered as “water factories”. These areas have been identified at a National level and are termed Strategic Water Source Areas and are the focus of management initiatives to ensure that catchments in these areas are intact to ensure enhance downstream water quality and quantity.

A myriad of smaller catchments along the entire coastline drain into minor systems that discharge to the sea.

Wetlands

Wetlands provide not only the necessary habitat for a unique set of hydrophilic species, but also provide a number of ecosystem services. Wetlands act as water purifiers by removing nutrients and screening sediment. They also function to regulate water flow and act as buffers during flood event, while holding water during droughts. Wetlands are also important for the numerous species that depend on these habitats for breeding, completing life-cycles and foraging. There a number of noteworthy wetland systems/complexes in the Eastern Cape:

The following wetland systems are described more fully in the main report.

- Cedarville Umzimvubu Wetland Complex
- Ugie Oxbow Wetlands
- Kabeljous Rivier Dune bypass wetland
- Karst Wetlands
- Transkei Coastal Wetlands

5.5.5 Coastal Ecosystems

The Eastern Cape has the longest stretch of coastline of all the provinces in South Africa approximately 800km in length. In addition to the coastline’s exemplary beauty and pristine conditions, the coastal habitat constitutes a major ecological corridor and important area for climate change adaptation. The Eastern Cape coastline components include beach habitat (such as sandy beaches and rocky shores), active (shifting) dunes systems, foredunes and vegetated dune ecosystems.

The Eastern Cape coastline is dissected by approximately 210 estuaries (including some micro-estuaries), a number of which support unique and endemic fish species, and also play an important role as nurseries for marine species.

5.5.6 *Special Habitats and Ecosystems*

In addition to the vegetation-type terrestrial ecosystems described above, additional features in the Eastern Cape deserve elevated conservation status due to their biodiversity importance. These include:

- The Cedarville Wetland Complex, which is currently seeking RAMSAR status
- The Cape Vulture colonies and roost sites
- Heavy metal geological features
- Shifting and Holocene dune systems
- The network of forests throughout the Eastern Cape
- Kabeljous Dune wetland system
- The rivers systems that support Fish Sanctuaries throughout the Eastern Cape
- Karst/Limestone landscapes (wetlands and groundwater)

5.5.7 *Species of special concern*

Significant areas in the Eastern Cape are under-surveyed and new species are continuously being discovered (for full species lists, refer to the Technical Report). A summary of some of the key taxonomic groups is discussed in the main report under the following headings:

- Plants: There are approximately 7400 species
- Mammals: Approximately 175 number of species
- Birds: Approximately 630 species
- Freshwater fish: Approximately 50 species
- Reptiles: Approximately 115 species
- Invertebrates: butterflies: Approximately 900 species of butterfly
- Terrestrial molluscs: Unknown number of species

6 LANDCOVER AND BIODIVERSITY PRESSURES IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

6.1 Landcover, land use and resources use patterns in the Eastern Cape Province

6.1.1 *Land cover*

Approximately 69% of the land in the Eastern Cape is in a natural, un-degraded state (Figure 13, viewed in the main report). The term "Natural" is an aggregated classification used in this assessment which includes the following categories from the latest National Geo-spatial Information (NGI) landcover map (2013/14):

Bare ground and all vegetation categories (grassland, indigenous forest, shrubland, Thicket/dense bush, Woodland/Open bush). It should be noted that degraded land makes up a further 12% of the land cover of the Province.

The landcover proportions per District Municipality in the Province reveal a more dire condition (Table 7) where the Alfred Nzo District Municipality (DM) only has 34% of its land remaining in a natural state, while OR Tambo DM only has 38% remaining.

Table 7 Percentage of area remaining in natural state (including degraded landcover) in the Eastern Cape and Municipalities

District Municipalities	Natural Area in Sq Km	Total Area of DM in Sq Km	Percentage of Natural Area Remaining within the Municipality
Alfred Nzo	7173	13031	55
Amathole	18198	24900	73
Buffalo City Metro	2209	3243	68
Sarah Baartman	62105	66497	93
Chris Hani	36296	42543	85
Joe Gqabi	26387	30251	87
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	1726	2245	77
O.R.Tambo	7116	14671	49
Total Area	161209	197381	82

Loss of habitat remains the single most important cause of biodiversity loss in the terrestrial environment. Habitats in the Eastern Cape are lost through a number of mechanisms, including but not limited to: alien plant invasion, erosion, cultivation, over-grazing and settlement development. The following impacts are discussed in the main report:

- Rural settlement patterns
- Agriculture and afforestation

6.2 Threats to Biodiversity

The impacts on biodiversity are experienced as:

1. Changes in biodiversity composition/structure and direct loss of biodiversity; and
2. Changes/disruptions to ecosystem function, e.g. water pollution/sedimentation and landscape fragmentation, which can be described as a state in which equilibrium has been lost.

At an ecosystem level, functionality is affected by connectivity through the landscape. When connectivity is disrupted, it results in ecosystem fragmentation which may ultimately cause ecosystem collapse.

Different ecosystems differ in their ability to buffer and recover from disruption and degradation therefore their ability to retain connectivity. For example, Mesic Thicket ecosystems that are notoriously poor at self-regeneration will remain fragmented and degraded over decades and may never fully recover functionality without restorative intervention.

Freshwater aquatic ecosystems experience compounded pressures through terrestrial and in-channel activities:

1. Terrestrial land use activities (e.g. soil erosion, settlement and sedimentation),
2. Passive recipients of pesticides, heavy-metals, faecal coliforms and landfill pollutants, many of which bio-accumulate in the system; and
3. Active discharge of industrial and domestic waste water, litter-filled stormwater, etc.

6.2.1 Pressure at taxonomic levels

At the taxonomic level, impacts can be narrowed down to very specific pressures experienced at a species level. An assessment was conducted as part of this assessment (D. Berliner, see Technical Report) to determine specific land uses that are impacting relevant taxonomic groups. These impacts are discussed in more detail in the main report under the following headings

- Plants
- Mammals
- Birds
- Reptiles
- Fish
- Amphibians
- Invertebrates: butterflies

7

CLIMATE CHANGE PRESSURE

The existing pressures exerted on the biodiversity and ecological processes are likely to intensify with progression of climate change manifestations in the Eastern Cape. Changes in temperature and rainfall will have a disruptive effect on all ecosystems, threatening collapse.

In terms of biodiversity, it is expected that biome shifts in response to changes in climatic conditions will occur. Biome modelling allows an assessment of biomes that may be under threat and those that may remain reasonably stable. The nature of these shifts has been modelled at a finer scale (Figure 14, Duo *et al.*, 2017, viewed in the main report) for southern Africa. In this assessment, the constraints that geology

places on the ability for biomes to expand into new areas, was highlighted. It also assessed the biome loss, if one assumes no biome expansion and the results indicate that Albany Thicket and Indian Coastal Belt, in the Eastern Cape are possibly most susceptible to being lost.

Intervention in both climate change stable and vulnerable biomes is critical for the maintenance of the ecosystems within them, and hence also the ability of the ecosystem to provide services that alleviates climate change impacts.

Nine biomes are located within the boundaries of the Eastern Cape. The Grasslands, Thicket and Indian Coastal Belt biomes have been shown to be the most vulnerable/threatened ecosystem. Changes in plant structure and composition and changes in hydrological regimes will affect taxonomic groups that depend on these habitats. For example, birds and amphibians that are habitat dependent, associated shifts in distribution and extinctions are expected. It is therefore important to develop an understanding of the potential resilience of an ecosystem/biome to withstand and adapt (absorb and re-organise) to climate change in a manner which retains ecological integrity and function.

Maintaining healthy, functioning ecosystems is an important adaptation strategy that enhances the ability of natural systems to build resilience against climate change impacts. To increase natural resilience it is imperative to develop an integrated approach to biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and development.

PART C SPATIAL ASSESSMENT AND MAP PRODUCTS

8 DESCRIPTION OF THE MAP CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

The following section provides an overview of the process adopted for developing the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCSAP2017). More detailed technical information regarding data inputs and analyses is available in the ECBCSAP2017 Technical Report.

8.1 Spatial assessment and mapping categories

8.1.1 *Systematic Biodiversity Planning process*

Important and unique biodiversity is not uniformly distributed throughout the landscape. A spatial biodiversity planning exercise **prioritises** and maps information about biodiversity pattern and ecological processes, current and future land use, and the protected area network.

The following set of questions (Table 8) provides the basis for the steps that are undertaken in the systematic biodiversity planning process.

Table 8 Questions that drive the Systematic Biodiversity Planning Process

Question	Systematic Biodiversity Planning Process: Steps taken
Where in the landscape does biodiversity occur?	<p>Biodiversity information was collected from a number of sources.</p> <p>A team of Eastern Cape biodiversity experts was engaged to screen and review data, add data, and provide expert distribution mapping. The biodiversity information was based on the best available science.</p>
How much conservation/protection is required in order to ensure the persistence of that biodiversity?	<p>A Protected Area network map was developed for the Eastern Cape by collating the South African Protected Area Database (SAPAD) with Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency and the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy databases. Protected Areas in other provinces that were located within 10km of the Eastern Cape boundary were also taken into consideration.</p>
Where are the best places to achieve the conservation/protection?	<p>Firstly, the condition of the Eastern Cape was mapped in order to determine what areas were in a natural state and what condition they are in. In this step, as much mapping about the landcover that was available was integrated into a single consolidated landcover map.</p> <p>Secondly, a set of criteria were developed to prioritise important biodiversity and ecological process areas. Examples of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBA: Special habitats, priority forest clusters, priority wetlands, fish sanctuaries, areas of high irreplaceability; and • ESA: Climate change resilient and stable areas, strategic water source areas, best design sites for landscape connectivity <p>(See Table 9 for full description)</p> <p>Thirdly, an assessment of current and future land use pressure was undertaken to determine where conflict may occur, and where possible, to avoid this conflict while still achieving biodiversity targets.</p>
How should the areas be managed?	<p>A set of land use guidelines are developed based on the management objective of each CBA category.</p>
How should this information be communicated and used?	<p>Uptake and implementation of the ECBCP2017 is crucial for the necessary conservation of the remaining biodiversity in the Eastern Cape. The CBA maps and the handbook (this report) have been developed to guide users.</p>

8.1.2 Mapping categories used in the CBA maps

It is important to note that separate Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA layers were generated in this planning process. The terrestrial and aquatic CBA maps categories include:

- Protected Areas;
- Critical Biodiversity Areas;
- Ecological Support Areas;
- Other Natural Areas and Areas with; and
- No Natural Habitat remaining.

These categories, and the spatial and biodiversity information used to develop them, are described further in Table 9 below.

Protected and Conservation Areas

For the purposes of this spatial assessment Protected Areas were limited to “State owned” reserves that are formally protected. This includes National (managed by SANParks), Provincial (managed by Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency) and municipal reserves. A few reserves have not been formally proclaimed under any legislation, but are zoned as such and are recognised as *de facto* Protected Areas.

Conservation Areas were limited to formal (or in process of formalisation) privately owned reserves protected through NEMPAA and DAFF forest reserves along the Wild Coast.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)

CBA areas are selected to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems and ecological processes. These include:

- Critically Endangered and Endangered Ecosystems;
- Critical linkage points (bottle-necks or pinch-points) in the corridor network; and
- All areas required to meet biodiversity targets and to ensure future persistence of species, ecosystems and special habitats.

CBAs are areas of high biodiversity value and should therefore be maintained in a natural state, with no further loss of habitat.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs)

ESAs are areas NOT essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but are **essential** in terms of the terrestrial assessment for ensuring landscape connectivity between CBAs, strengthening climate change resilience, and proper function of ecosystem infrastructure for delivery of ecosystem services. From a terrestrial perspective, ESAs may include riparian areas, coastal corridors, ridges, etc. In terms of the aquatic assessment, ESAs extend into catchments that are essential for the maintenance of CBA rivers and wetlands.

ESAs need to be maintained in a functional, if not natural, state.

Other Natural Areas (ONAs)

ONAs are areas in a natural or near natural state that have not been identified as priority areas in the current plan. ONAs still support biodiversity and deliver ecosystem services.

No Natural habitat Remaining (NNR)

NNR areas that are heavily, permanently, modified and are no longer considered natural. Although some biodiversity and ecological function may be retained, irreversible impacts on biodiversity mean that they cannot contribute towards targets.

Table 9 CBA map categories and criteria used to inform these spatially

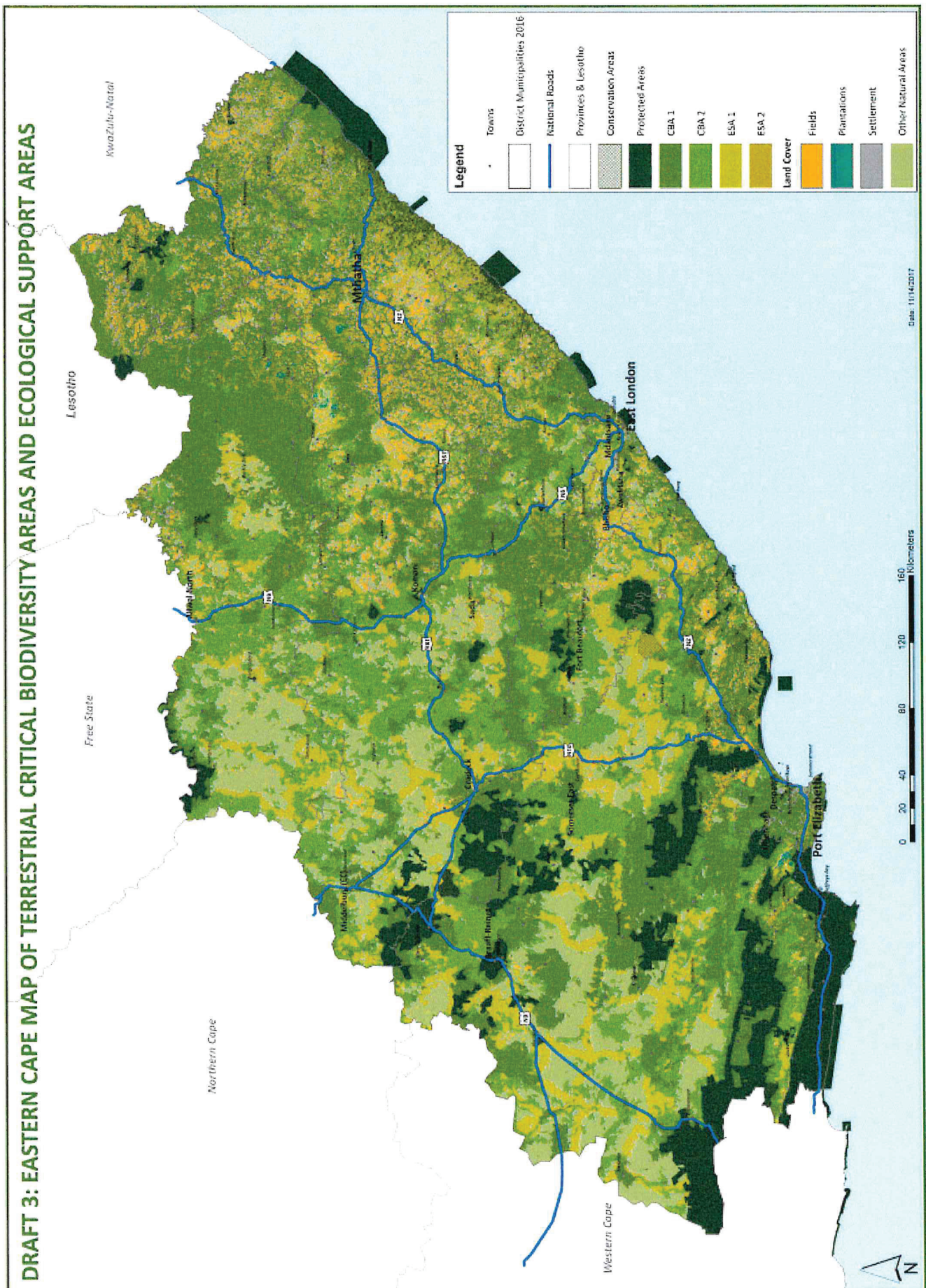
Map Category	Criteria headings	Description of all criteria
PROTECTED AREAS	Protected Areas	Biosphere Reserves.
		World Heritage Sites.
		State Owned - SANParks, ECPTA, Municipal.
		Protected Environments.
		Marine Protected Areas.
CONSERVATION AREAS	Conservation Areas	Private Nature Reserves.
		Private Nature Reserves (proclamation in progress).
		DAFF forest reserves.
TERRESTRIAL CBAs and ESAs		
CBA 1	Critical Patches	Critically Endangered and Endangered ecosystems (SA VEG MAPs), Remaining extent of Listed Threatened Ecosystems, National Forest Inventory including critically endangered/high priority forest patches and priority forest clusters
	Irreplaceable Sites	Irreplaceable Sites (selection frequency>80%) – planning units were selected to meet targets for: (1) vegetation types, (2) species points and (3) expert areas.
	Special habitats	Bat roost sites and 500m radius.
		Cape Vulture breeding colonies (1000m buffer) and roost sites (500m buffer).
		Bearded Vulture nests (500m buffer).
Critical pinch-points in corridor network (areas not yet identified).		
CBA 2	Forest	All other forests (DB).
	MARXAN analysis	Best Design Sites (selection frequency<80%) - Planning Units selected to meet targets for: (1) vegetation types, (2) species points, (3) expert areas.
	Special habitats	Selected cliffs buffered by 100m.
		Cape Vulture immediate home range (5km buffer around nest and roost sites).
		Bearded Vulture home range (10km buffer).
ESA 1	Forest	CBA1 forest patch 500m buffer.

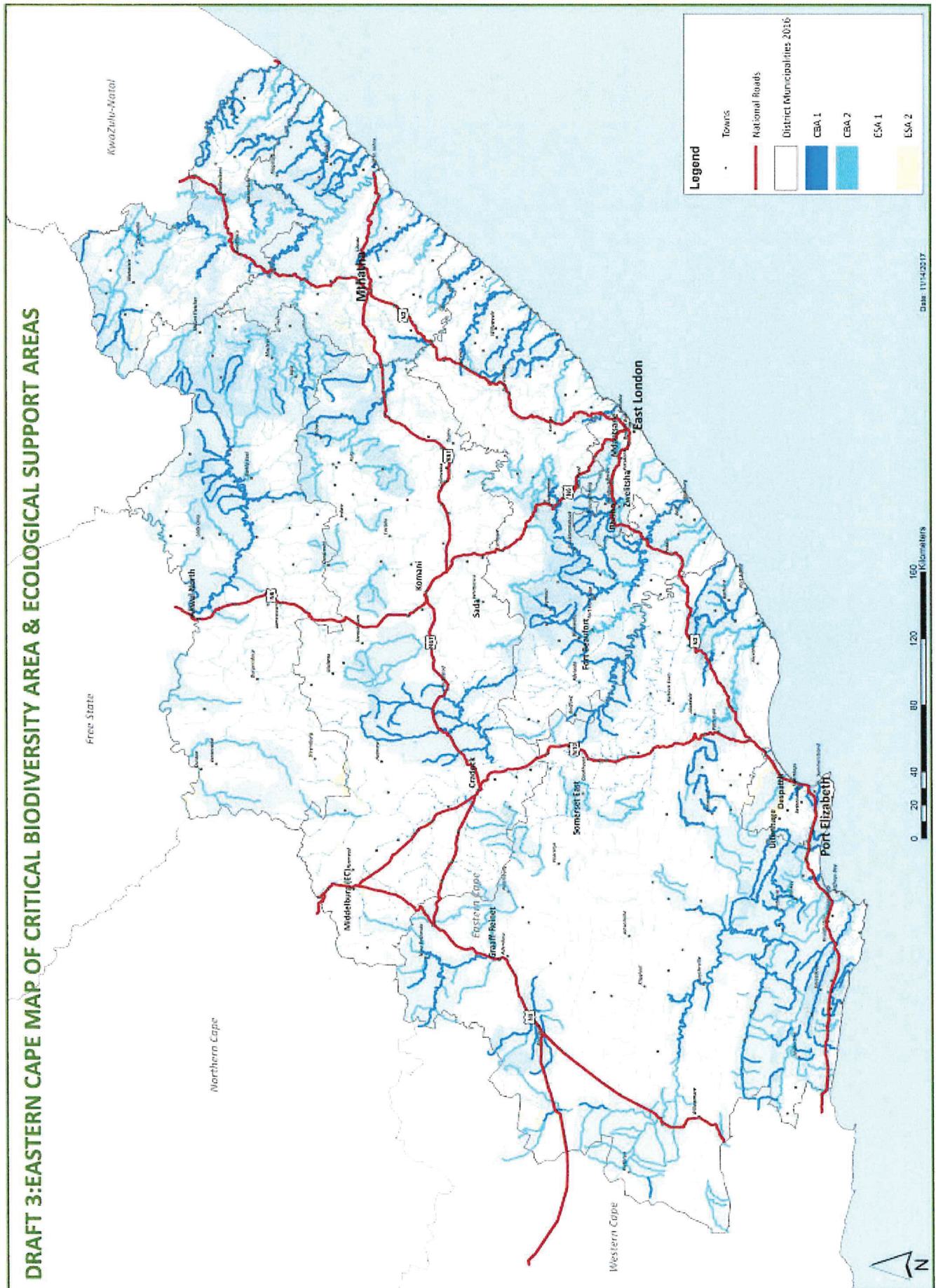
Map Category	Criteria headings	Description of all criteria
	Special habitats	Cliff buffers 500m.
	Ecological Corridor	Other sites required to complete the ecological corridor network.
	Eastern Cape corridors	Best Design Corridor Sites - Planning units selected to meet 60% targets for vegetation types.
		Nodes used for corridor network analysis.
	Ecological infrastructure	Climate change refugia.
		Coastal functional zone.
		Climate change resilience.
ESA 2	Where there is no natural habitat remaining in an area that would have been designated as a CBA 1, CBA 2 or ESA1, it is designated as an ESA 2	
ONA	All remaining natural areas not included in the above CBA or ESA categories	
NNR	These are areas that are considered to have been irreversibly modified or impacted and which do not contribute to maintain biodiversity or ecological processes. These include: settlement areas, croplands, mining areas, forest plantation, derived from the Eastern Cape 2017 Integrated Land Cover Map	
AQUATIC CBAs and ESAs		
CBA 1	Critical Rivers (mainstem)	Mainstem rivers of high irreplaceability plus a 32 metre buffer. This includes fish sanctuaries and free flowing / flagship rivers.
	Critical Wetlands	Umzimvubu Wetland Complex, Karst/Limestone wetlands, additional oxbow wetlands, dune and dune bypass wetlands
	Critical Estuaries	Estuaries with a National Biodiversity Assessment (2011) ranking field "core = 1".
	Important Rivers (DWA mainstem)	Mainstem river lines plus 32 metre buffer that fall within fish corridors and other selected catchments (wetland clusters) to achieve connectivity, best design sites.
CBA 2	Wetlands	All remaining wetlands
	Estuaries	CBA 1 estuary buffer 100m
		CBA 2 estuaries (all other estuaries)
ESA 1	Rivers and River buffer	CBA1 rivers 1000m buffer
		All other rivers plus 32m buffer
	Catchments	All catchments that drain into CBA 1 and CBA 2 rivers.

Map Category	Criteria headings	Description of all criteria
	Wetland buffers	100m buffer around all wetlands.
		Wetland clusters that overlap given 500m buffer.
	Modelled Wetlands	Modelled stream channel and valley bottoms plus a 32m buffer .
	Estuary buffers	CBA 2 estuary buffer 100m.
		ESA estuary buffer 100m.
	Strategic Water Source Areas	Strategic surface water source areas based on the CSIR national MAR calculation. Identified at the level of sub-SQ4.
	Ground water source areas	Karst-Limestone landscape.

9 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT AREAS MAPS

The terrestrial and aquatic CBA maps were developed in line with the Guidelines for Bioregional Plans (DEA, 2009) and the Technical Guidelines (SANBI, 2017). The Terrestrial CBA map and the Aquatic CBA maps developed in the current assessment replace, in their entirety, the ECBCP2007 maps. The Draft versions of the Terrestrial and Aquatic CBA maps are provided below. Detailed District level maps are provided in the main report, and electronic viewing platforms are available to interrogate these maps in more detail.





PART D GUIDELINES FOR LAND USE PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING

10 LAND USE GUIDELINE TABLES: TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC

The land use guidelines for the CBA map categories have been informed by:

1. Land management objectives
2. Anticipated impacts associated with land uses

10.1 Desired State and Management Objectives

Once a CBA map is produced, the next question may be: so what does this mean and how it is implemented? The first step is to define and describe in detail what the desired state of each map category should be. The second step is to develop a set of management objectives required to achieve the desired state (Table 11).

Table 11 Linking CBA categories to management objectives.

CBA Map Category	Desired State	Land management objective
Protected Areas	Natural	<p>Maintain in natural or near-natural state:</p> <p>Protected Areas must be kept in a natural state, with a management plan focussed on maintaining or improving the state of biodiversity.</p>
Conservation Areas	Natural	<p>Maintain in natural or near-natural state:</p> <p>Conservation Areas are defined by protected area management plan. Since a management plan may not be in place or enforced, these conservation areas have been included into the CBA network and the land use recommendations contained herein there apply.</p>
Critical Biodiversity Area 1	Natural	<p>Maintain in natural or near-natural state that secures the retention of biodiversity pattern and ecological processes:</p>

For areas classified as CBA1, the following objectives must apply:

- Ecosystem and species must remain intact and undisturbed.
- Since these areas demonstrate high irreplaceability, if disturbed, biodiversity targets will not be met.
- Important: these biodiversity features are at, or beyond, their limits of acceptable change.

Critical Biodiversity Area 2	Natural	<p>If land use activities are unavoidable in these areas, and depending on expert opinion of the condition of the site, a Biodiversity Offset must be designed and implemented.</p> <p>Maintain in natural or near-natural state that secures the retention of biodiversity pattern and ecological processes:</p> <p>For areas classified as CBA2, the following objectives must apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem and species must remain intact and undisturbed. • There is some flexibility in the landscape to achieve biodiversity targets in these areas. It must be noted that the loss of a CBA2 area will require re-assessment and may elevate these to a CBA 1 category. • These biodiversity features are at risk of reaching their limits of acceptable change. <p>If land use activities are unavoidable in these areas, and depending on the condition of the site, set-aside areas must be designed in the layout and implemented. If site specific data confirms that biodiversity is significant, unique or that a CR or EN species is present, Biodiversity Offsets must be implemented.</p>
Ecological Support Area 1	Functional	<p>Maintain ecological function within the localised and broader landscape</p> <p>For areas classified as ESA1, the following objectives apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These areas are not required to meet biodiversity targets, but they still perform essential roles in terms of connectivity, ecosystem service delivery and climate change resilience • These systems may varying in condition and maintaining function is the main objective, therefore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ecosystems still in natural, near natural state should be maintained ○ Ecosystems that are moderately disturbed/degraded should be restored
Ecological Support Area 2	Functional	<p>Maintain as much ecological functionality as possible</p> <p>For areas classified as ESA2, the following objectives apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These areas have already been subjected to some form of modification (e.g. cultivation) • These areas are not required to meet biodiversity targets, but they may still perform <i>some</i> function with respect to connectivity, ecosystem service delivery and

Other Natural Areas and No Natural Habitat Remaining	Production	<p>climate change resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective is to maintain remaining function, therefore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas should be maintained in current state ○ Where possible/practical, restore to natural state <p>Manage land to optimise sustainable utilisation of natural areas.</p>
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10.2 Description of land use types and activities

A range of various land use types and activities have been linked to SPLUM land use for the purposes of facilitating the integration of the CBA map and land use guidelines into other spatial planning products such as Spatial Development Frameworks. These land uses are listed below and described in more detail in the full text main report:

- Environmental Conservation
- Tourism
- Municipal commonage
- Rural residential
- High density urban residential development
- Other urban influences
- Agriculture
- Open space
- Low, high and general industry
- Transport Services
- Roads and railways
- Other utilities
- Quarry and mining

10.3 Recommended land use guidelines

A range of land uses/purpose types have been assessed in terms of the anticipated impacts against the management objectives for each CBA category. The assessment for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (Table 12 and 13, as per main report) is structured around the following types of responses with respective to the level of acceptance for each land use type/purpose:

1. Yes (Y): This is an appropriate land use activity, it is unlikely to compromise biodiversity, the activity is in line with, and may contribute to, the management objective, the land use activity is permissible
2. Restricted (R): the activity may compromise the integrity of biodiversity, it may not be in line with management objectives, it will require detailed specialist assessment, it will require restrictive conditions (e.g. reduced footprint, clustering, located only on previously cleared land, etc), may require biodiversity offsets or set-asides

3. Not appropriate (N): this activity will result in destruction/degradation of important biodiversity and/or ecological support areas, it is not in line with management objectives, it will require detailed specialist assessment, unless compelling reasons why should this activity should not be authorised for development, severe restrictive conditions will apply, the activity will require a biodiversity offset (default: use the National Offset Policy with site specific input from experts until the Eastern Cape Offset Policy and guideline is developed)
4. Management required (M): selected activities may not result in further degradation or disruption of biodiversity or ecological infrastructure or processes. Provided that these activities are formally managed throughout the life of the activity, the development and implementation of a management plan, these activities are deemed permissible acceptable.

Table 12 Matrix of recommended land use management guidelines for Terrestrial based activities in the Eastern Cape

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	SPLUMA Land use purpose	PA/CA	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA	NNR
Environmental conservation	Conservation management, low-intensity eco-tourism and sustainable consumptive activities.	Conservation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tourism and accommodation	Low impact tourism/recreation and accommodation.	Special/low density residential (tourism) including lodges, hotels, etc.	R	R	R	Y	Y	Y	-
	High impact tourism: Resorts	Low-medium density residential: human habitation, hotels.	N	N	N	N	R	R	Y
Municipal commonage	Local agri-economic development.	Agriculture	N	N	N	M	M	Y	N
Rural residential	Low density rural housing and eco-estates.	Low density residential; human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let, eco-estates.	N	N	R	R	R	R	Y
	Traditional/communal areas and Rural Settlement (e.g. golf estates)	Low-high density residential; Human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	N	R	R	R	Y
Residential	High density urban residential development (urban and business development).	Medium-high density residential; human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	SPLUMA Land use purpose	PA/CA	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA	NNR
Other urban influences	An amalgamation of land use zones, including institutional, Urban influence, mixed use and business.	Commercial: light industrial.	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
		Educational: Instruction/teaching.	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
		Institutional: charitable institutions (hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, etc).	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
		Business: retail	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
		High density residential: human habitation: housing, hotels, flats, clubs, hostels, rooms to let.	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
		Recreation: Entertainment, leisure, sports and amusement	N	N	N	N	N	R	Y
Agriculture	Extensive livestock and game farming. Game breeding. Intensive animal farming (feedlot, dairy, piggery, poultry and aquaculture). Cultivation (dryland and irrigated). Agri-processing.	Agriculture.	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
			N	N	N	N	R	Y	-
			N	N	N	N	R	Y	-
			N	N	N	R	Y	Y	-
			N	N	N	N	R	Y	Y

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	SPLUMA Land use purpose	PA/CA	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA	NNR
Open space	Public or private open-space, including recreational areas, parks, etc.	Public: open space, parks, gardens, recreation sites, sports fields and religious gatherings.	R	R	R	R	Y	Y	Y
		Community: non-profit community places of import/use.	R	R	R	R	Y	Y	Y
Low, high and general industry	Low, high and general impact industry.	Industrial: heavy industrial: manufacture.	N	N	N	N	N	R	R
Transport services	Transport service land uses (airports, railway stations, truck/bus/taxi stops, petrol stations).	Transport: taxi ranks, bus bays, railway, roads and streets.	N	N	R	R	R	R	Y
Roads and railways	Existing and planned linear infrastructure such as hardened road and railways, including activities and buildings associated with construction and maintenance.		N	R	R	R	R	R	Y
Other utilities	Linear engineering structures (pipelines, canals, powerlines).	Government: use of land by national, provincial or municipal government to give effect to its governance role: water, sewerage pipelines, Eskom power lines.	N	R	R	R	R	R	Y
	Small-scale infrastructure (WWTW and substations).		N	N	R	R	Y	Y	Y
	Large-scale infrastructure (bulk water transfer schemes and water		N	N	N	N	N	R	Y

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	SPLUMA Land use purpose	PA/CA	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA	NNR
	projects and power stations).		N	N	N	N	R	R	Y
	Renewable energy: PV.								
	Renewable energy: wind.								
	Alternative renewable energy: biogas, gasification, biodiesel plants								
Quarrying and mining	Prospecting and underground mining.	Mining.	N	N	R	R	R	R	-
	Quarrying and open-cast mining (surface mining, dumping and dredging).								
	Hydraulic fracturing (fracking).								

Table 13 Matrix of recommended land use management guidelines for Aquatic based activities in the Eastern Cape

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	PA/CA	Instream Rivers and Wetlands		Catchments and buffers		
			CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA

LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES	PA/CA	Instream Rivers and Wetlands		Catchments and buffers		
			CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA
Environmental conservation	Conservation management, low-intensity eco-tourism and sustainable consumptive activities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tourism and accommodation	Low impact tourism/recreation and accommodation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	High impact: golf estates, lodges, resorts, hotels	N	N	N	R	R	R
Rural residential	Low density rural settlement and eco-estates	N	N	R	R	Y	Y
	Traditional areas and Rural communal Settlement	N	N	R	R	Y	Y
Residential	Medium-high density settlement (urban and business development).	N	N	N	N	R	R
	Extensive livestock and game farming.	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Agriculture	Game breeding.	N	N	N	N	R	M/R

			Instream Rivers and Wetlands		Catchments and buffers			
LAND USE TYPE	ASSOCIATED LAND USE ACTIVITIES		PA/CA	CBA1	CBA2	ESA1	ESA2	ONA
	Intensive animal farming (feedlot, dairy, piggery, poultry, aquaculture).		N	N	N	N	R	M/R
	Cultivation of virgin soil (dryland and irrigated)		N	N	N	N	M/R	M/R
	Agri-processing		N	N	N	N	R	M/R
Other utilities	Other linear engineering structures (roads, railways, pipelines, canals, power lines)	Government: use of land by national, provincial or municipal government to give effect to its governance role: water, sewerage pipelines, Eskom power lines	N	R	R	M/R	M/R	M/R
	Small-scale infrastructure (WWTW and substations)		N	N	N	N	R	R
	Large-scale infrastructure (water projects and power stations)		N	N	N	N	R	R
	Renewable energy: PV		N	N	N	N	R	R
Quarrying and mining	Prospecting and Underground mining	Mining	N	N	N	N	R	R
	Quarrying and open-cast mining (surface mining, dumping and dredging)		N	N	N	N	R	R
	Hydraulic fracturing (fracking)		N	N	N	N	R	R

11 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARTICULAR SITES INDICATED ON THE MAP:

This section describes land use management in specific areas shown on the CBA map with comment on specific land uses. The following are discussed in detail in the main report.

1. Vulture colonies and roost in the Eastern Cape: wind energy facilities
2. Estuary Management
3. Strategic Water Source Areas
4. Coastal Development: three coastal management tools have been developed in the Eastern Cape namely, the:
 - a. Coastal Environmental Management Framework (EMF), which assessed the portion of coast from the Cannon Rocks to Kei Mouth (2012)
 - b. Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which assessed the portion of coast from Kei Mouth to the Mzimkulu Estuary (2014)
 - c. Amatole District Municipality Coastal Management Programme (2016)

PART E OTHER MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

12 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RESOURCES

12.1 Decision-making for sustainability in the Eastern Cape

Despite being the second largest province in South Africa, boasting impressive biodiversity statistics, the Eastern Cape is also considered the one of the poorest in the country and is in need of real solutions to the socio-economic crisis. Authorising agencies may therefore be required to make decisions that compromise natural resources in favour of socio-economic benefits such as poverty alleviation and job creation. An important goal is to achieve social, economic and environmental **sustainability**, which is core to the success of any initiative, plan, project or programme.

Decision-makers and planners need to be clear about what is meant by sustain able and must be able to justify their decisions based on sustainability criteria. The word “sustain” has two meanings that bear relevance. “Sustain” is to: strengthen, support, and assist. It also means to: endure or withstand. In all aspects of social, economic and environmental assessment and decision-making, these questions should be asked:

1. Will this strengthen, support and assist social needs?
2. Will this strengthen, support and assist economic development?
3. Will this strengthen, support and assist conservation goals and initiatives?

As importantly:

4. Is there social **desire** and social **investment**?
5. Is there economic **desirability** and are there sufficient supporting **economic resources**?
6. Has provision been made for the renewable use, and management, of natural resources and is the land use compatible with principles of **maintaining biodiversity and ecological integrity** for delivery of ecosystem services?

12.2 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan

The Eastern Cape Biodiversity and Action Plan (ECBCSAP) has been developed in conjunction with, and is therefore informed by, the ECBCPSAP 2017. The ECBCSAP makes use of the thematic and spatial biodiversity issues raised through BCP development process, and through stakeholder and expert engagement, and creates a framework for strategic intervention to address these.

The ECBCSAP is a separate report which has aligned with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Strategic Objectives. This tool develops priority actions that need to be undertaken for improved biodiversity management in the Eastern Cape and assigns roles and responsibilities all levels relevant stakeholders, such as National DEA, Provincial DEDEAT, District and Local municipalities, neighbouring provincial conservation authorities, research agencies and institutions, etc. A key aspect of the ECBCSAP is the linkage made between priority issues and interventions and existing programmes (e.g. Protected Area Expansion Strategy, Extended Public Work Programme, Foundational Biodiversity Information Programme) that should be leveraged, supported, assisted to promote biodiversity management in the Eastern Cape.

12.3 Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

The main report provides guidance on how to incorporate recommendations of ECBCP2017 into municipal IDPs and SDFs.

PART F MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

The loss or modification of natural environments due to ongoing changes in land use, as well as changes in distribution or knowledge of biodiversity, may impact on the identified network of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA). This highlights the importance of monitoring, evaluation and revision of the ECBCPSAP.

All government and municipal plans (including IDPs and SDFs) are monitored, evaluated and updated in order to:

- Establish implementation success of the plan,

- Measure effectiveness of the plan in terms of biodiversity conservation objectives,
- identify and resolve challenges by developing response strategies
- Incorporate new information

The ECBCPSAP 2017 will be gazetted in terms of the Biodiversity Act. Provisions in the Act and the guidelines for bioregional plans stipulate that plans are monitored and reviewed on at least a five-yearly cycle. It is therefore recommended that formal monitoring, reviewing and updating of the ECBCPSAP 2017 takes place to ensure that the CBA Map and associated maps remain current and useful to land use planning and decision-making.

The Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) are primary responsible agents for the implementation, monitoring, reviewing of the ECBCPSAP 2017. The following activities will be undertaken by DEDEAT:

- Monitor implementation of the ECBCPSAP 2017 by municipalities through municipal SDF Steering Committees and IDP Forums.
- Review of, and if necessary revision of, the underlying systematic biodiversity plan at least every five years.
- Update the ECBCPSAP at least every five years.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 179 OF 2018**NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY (EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE)****REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS IN TERMS OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE
MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013 (ACT 16 OF 2013)****ERF 56 MILL PARK, PORT ELIZABETH EASTERN CAPE**

Under section 27 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013), and upon instruction by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that, Conditions C(a), C(b), C(c), C(d) and C(e) in Deed of Transfer No. T023367/2008, applicable to Erf 56 Mill Park, are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 180 OF 2018**NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY (EASTERN CAPE)****Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management
Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)****ERVEN 3288 AND 3289, CENTRAL, PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE**

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that condition B1 as contained in Deed of Transfer No. T61952/1989 applicable to Erven 3288 and 3289 is hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 181 OF 2018**NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY. (EASTERN CAPE)**

Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013. (Act 16 of 2013)

Erf 2644 Newton Park, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013. (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that conditions B1 and B2 in Deed of Transfer T73263/2014 applicable to Erf 2644 Newton Park are hereby removed.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 182 OF 2018

NELSON MANDELA BAY MUNICIPALITY. (EASTERN CAPE)

Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013. (Act 16 of 2013)

Erf 1709 Westering, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013. (Act 16 of 2013) and upon instructions by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that conditions C.6(b), (c), (d) in Deed of Transfer T8019/91 applicable to Erf 1709 Westering are hereby removed.

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