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1) **STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

Enseleni Nature Reserve is located in KwaZulu-Natal on the north coast, north east of Empangeni and north west of Richard’s Bay. The reserve lies within the Uthungulu District Municipality and the uMhlathuze (KZ 282) Local Municipality. The proclaimed area of the Enseleni Nature Reserve is 292 ha and it situated in an extremely transformed and fragmented environment.

Enseleni Nature Reserve is a key component of the protected area system in the coastal region of KwaZulu-Natal. The reserve plays an important role in conserving the following vegetation types:

- Maputaland Coastal Belt (Vegetation Type CB1)
- Northern Coastal Forest (Vegetation Type FOz7)

Nested within these vegetation types are examples of wetlands, and riverine forest including areas dominated by the protected trees (National Forests Act 84 of 1998), *Barringtonia racemosa* and *Ficus trichopoda*.

The following vegetation types are included in the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Conservation plan:

- Maputaland Coastal Grassland
- KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Forests
- Swamp Forests: *Barringtonia Swamp Forest*
- Swamp Forests: *Ficus trichopoda Swamp Forest*
- Subtropical Alluvial Vegetation
- Subtropical Freshwater Wetlands

Furthermore, the Nseleni River plays an important ecological role in water storage and regulation to Lake Nsezi which not only provides important refuge for global migrating water bird species, but also supplies potable water to the City of uMhlathuze (Richard’s Bay and Empangeni). Despite its relatively small size Enseleni Nature Reserve has a rich biodiversity and provides a biodiversity refuge in an extremely transformed area.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No.57 of 2003) requires that Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife compile and implement Protected Area Management Plans in all of the protected areas under its jurisdiction. In preparing these plans it is important that participatory processes, involving local communities and other stakeholders are implemented in an effort to ensure that all key issues are considered and incorporated into the management plan.

This public participation report provides the background to the process followed in developing the management plan for Enseleni Nature Reserve. It reflects the inputs and involvement of stakeholders in developing the plan and provides a summary of the key issues that have emerged from this process. This document will form a supporting document to the management plan, providing some of the details and context of how the plan was formulated.

**1.1 The context of stakeholder consultation**

In terms of Section 39(3) of the Protected Areas Act, consultation is required with municipalities, other organs of state, local communities and other affected parties, which have an interest in the area, when compiling a management plan for a protected area. Furthermore, the input and support of key stakeholders is considered vitally important in the management of protected areas and in the implementation of many of the actions set out in their management plans. For this
reason a comprehensive public participation process has been undertaken in preparing the management plan for Enseleni Nature Reserve.

1.2 Approach and objectives of the consultation process

The approach to consultation in preparing the management plan for Enseleni Nature Reserve has been to target communities in the area around the reserve together with municipalities, relevant government authorities and other key stakeholders. The process has been targeted at key representatives of stakeholder groups in an effort to enable meaningful input in the development of the management plan. The objectives of the public consultation process have been to:

- Ensure that the communities around the reserve are aware of its importance and the conservation imperatives that formed the basis for its proclamation.
- Discuss and agree on the values of Enseleni Nature Reserve in order to come to a common understanding of why it is important and should be protected.
- Canvas aspirations, issues, concerns and conflicts associated with the reserve that must be resolved through the management plan.
- Provide additional information that is required by individual stakeholders and to request input and pertinent information that may aid the process and the management of the reserve from stakeholders.

The list of participants who have been consulted and who have attended meetings as part of the public consultation process is attached in Appendix A and D.
1.3 Consultation process

Various preliminary meetings were held to facilitate the preparation of the Ensele ni Nature Reserve management plan. Meetings with the Nature Reserve Planning Committees took place on 5 April 2011, 9 May 2011 and during this time site visits to various sections of the nature reserve was done. On 26 May a meeting was conducted at the Durban regional office with the Regional Ecotourism coordinator: Coast in order to facilitate input into the tourism sections of the plan. See Appendix B.

To facilitate public input in developing the Ensele ni Nature Reserve management plan a stakeholder workshop was held at the Community Centre at Ensele ni Nature Reserve on 22nd June 2011. Stakeholders were invited to attend the meeting through advertisements in 3 regional newspapers:

Isoleswe: 2 June 2011  
Mercury: 2 June 2011  
Zululand Observer: 2 June 2011  

A background information document was made available on the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife website and was also mailed to stakeholders on request. An invitation was also hand delivered to the Bhejane Tribal Authority by the Community Conservation Officer for the region. See Appendix C.

A stakeholder list was drafted by the Nature Reserve Planning Committee and additions were made to this list based on historic stakeholder lists. Invitations to stakeholders were distributed through e-mails, faxes and phone calls.

On 21st June a separate meeting at Ensele ni Nature Reserve accommodated representatives of the uThungulu District Municipality and the Zululand Fire Protection Association who were unable to attend the meeting on 22nd June 2011.

Key stakeholder groups that was included in the meeting:

- Specialist interest groups such as Bird clubs
- District and local municipalities
- Local Community representation
- Conservation NGO’s such as WESSA
- Park neighbors including Mondi
- Government Departments

Considering input from the various internal and stakeholder workshop the draft plan was then prepared and distributed to the members of the Nature Reserve Planning Committee for review. The plan was then made available for a period of 3 weeks for stakeholder review as well as internal review. The document was distributed to the various Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife specialists for final input.

The public review was advertised as follows:

Isoleswe: 4th August 2011
Mercury: 4th August 2011

Zululand Observer: 5th August 2011

The draft management plan was also made available in hard copy at the Enseleni Nature Reserve Gate and at the uMhlathuzi Local Municipality offices.

Photo’s of the Enseleni Nature Reserve Stakeholder workshop on 22nd June 2011 at the Community Center:
This process and the overall process for the development of the protected area management plan are summarised in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1  Summary of the protected area management plan development process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 June 2011</td>
<td>Stakeholder workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 April 2011,</td>
<td>Internal Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife meeting with the Enseleni Nature Reserve protected area planning committee to finalise the draft management plan prior to public review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 May 2011,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26 May 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2011</td>
<td>Draft protected area management plan for public comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &amp; 5 August 2011</td>
<td>Public comment invited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2011</td>
<td>Consideration of public comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 September 2011</td>
<td>Submit final document to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife committees for approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submission of final integrated management plan and supporting documentation to MEC for approval</td>
</tr>
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</table>
2) **KEY FINDINGS OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

During the stakeholder workshop the draft values, vision and objectives was discussed and agreed on. Discussions then followed key issues that were raised and strategies were discussed to address those issues. The process for the development of the management plan was discussed and information given as to how public could participate in the process. The following were some of the key issues were discussed at the stakeholder workshop: See Appendix E.

- The importance of the river as a biodiversity driver was raised and it was emphasized that Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife should ensure that this is properly captured in the nature reserve’s values.

- The Buffer issue was raised by various stakeholders as an important issue as Enseleni Nature Reserve is surrounded by extremely transformed land that could potentially influence the integrity of the reserve.

- Buffer zone requirement determination must be prioritized seeing that municipality planning processes are currently up for review.

- Protected area isolation was discussed and strategies to address some measure of connectivity with other natural areas.

- The facilitation of partnerships with various stakeholder groups to facilitate community outreach, job creation and communication between the reserve management and stakeholders was also addressed.

- The importance of having sufficient staff and equipment available during fire season was emphasized and it was also recognized that external resources should actively be incorporated into management such as for example Working on fire teams and equipment.

- Agreement was reached that the establishment of a liaison forum should facilitate better communication between the reserve management and stakeholders.

- WESSA indicated that due to the small size and specific values of the park it is too sensitive to create overnight accommodation. During market research it should be recognized that those types of facilities might already exist on the outside of the reserve.

- It is acknowledged that the erosion problems mostly relates to infrastructure. It is suggested by WESSA that we should have a preventative rather than a re-active approach and ensure that measures are implemented during maintenance of this infrastructure to prevent erosion which records the decision of how we going to address that problem. What is needed is a clear management decision of how the problem will be addressed and the decision needs to be recorded.

- The invasive species problem needs to be addressed.

- The completion and marketing of the Community Centre as a venue for Environmental Education and conferences.
3) COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

No comments were received from external stakeholders but the following internal comments were received and addressed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Comment received</th>
<th>Action carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adrian Armstrong</td>
<td>Please would you add the Empangeni green cicada Stagira empangeniensis to the table in section 2.6.13 Invertebrates. This cicada is a narrow-range endemic as it has only been recorded from Empangeni. The only protected area in which it is known to occur is the Enseleni Nature Reserve. It occurs in grassland, and is another reason for why there is the need to maintain grassland in the reserve in the face of bush encroachment. I recommend removing the following bird species from the list of birds of conservation importance (section 2.6.11) as they are common over large parts of KwaZulu-Natal:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                       | § Eagle Long-crested Lophaetus occipitalis  
|                       | § Falcon Lanner Falco biarmicus  
|                       | § Goshawk African Accipiter tachiro  
|                       | § Goshawk Little Banded Accipiter badius  
|                       | § Gymnogene Polyboroides typus  
|                       | § Hawk Black sparrow Accipiter melanoleucus  
|                       | § Kite Black Milvus migrans  
|                       | § Kite Yellow-billed Milvus parasitus  
|                       | § Owl Spotted Eagle Bubo africanus  
|                       | § Swallow Lesser Striped Hirundo abyssinica  
|                       | Likewise, I recommend the removal of the following species from the species of conservation importance under section 2.6.12 Herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians): |
|                       | § Bush squeaker frog Arthroleptis wahlbergii  
|                       | The document was updated according to the suggestions made in the comments.                                                                                                                                 |
The Red Data status of some of the species in Appendix E should be updated to the latest revision (for birds and frogs, the revisions were done in 2009 and 2011, respectively, on a global basis as far as I know). The lanner falcon is listed as Least Concern, for example (http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search) or (http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/144576/0).

Please would you check with Steve McKean whether all the important ecosystem services for which the reserve plays an important role in their provision, as determined by the study by Myles Mander and himself, are adequately captured in the draft plan. This may be the case, but I just want to make sure, as the reserve was surprisingly important in this regard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rob Karssing</th>
<th>You may wish to add the following species to the fish checklist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natal Topminnow Aplocheilichthys myaposae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snake Catfish Clarius theodorae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is also a problematic alien invasive species Vermiculated Sailfin Catfish Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus that we are monitoring in the system. It has been introduced/escaped from the aquarium industry. At the moment it occurs in low numbers but has the potential to cause great damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The listed species were added to the fish species list and the invasive fish species was already dealt.
REFERENCES

APPENDIX A
LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN OR BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ENSOLENI NATURE RESERVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ORGANISATION / POSITION</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
<th>TELEPHONE</th>
<th>CELLPHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tony Robers</td>
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<td>0355804713</td>
<td>0828217779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkosinggiphile Khuluse</td>
<td>Uthungulu District Municipality</td>
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<td>0822660178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennie Smit</td>
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<td>0357992603</td>
<td>0788939995</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:princess@kznwildlife.com">princess@kznwildlife.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>R Penn Sawers</td>
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<td>0845101590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Martindale</td>
<td>EKZNW</td>
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<td>082804412</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Mckelvey</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:conservation@wessakzn.org.za">conservation@wessakzn.org.za</a></td>
<td>0312013126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0848052128</td>
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<td>0825271845</td>
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<td>A Tait</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:Taita@uthungulu.co.za">Taita@uthungulu.co.za</a></td>
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<td>iNkosi R.M.P. Khoza</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mhlathuze Water Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean Lindsay</td>
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<td>University of KZN</td>
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APPENDIX B
SCANS OF THE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING AND PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

KOLE NZE
Thursday 2 June 2011

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
ENSELENHI NATURE RESERVE
PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Common Eland Nature Reserve is the indigenous management authority for the Eland Nature Reserve and has been appointed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism as the management authority for the Eland Nature Reserve. The Reserve has been declared a protected area under the Protected Area Management Act, No. 33 of 2003. A Protected Area Management Plan covering management of the Reserve for a protected area which includes a reserve plan will be submitted for the Reserve. The Reserve will be managed by the Reserve Management Plan in a five-year planning period.

To facilitate public input in appreciating the Reserve’s management plan, a Stakeholder Workshop will be held on Thursday, 2 June 2011, starting at 9:00 at the Eland Nature Reserve Community Office. More information on the Workshop will be available on the Reserve’s website www.enr.org.za. E-mail should be sent to exted5@gmail.com to attend the Workshop. The Workshop will be reviewed for comment until 11 July 2011. The Reserve Management Plan will be presented to the Reserve Management Board through the contact details below on 15 June 2011.

Please contact Peter Zondi at ext. (031) 861 1851
or e-mail: statelodge@echo.co.za

The 1997 Protected Area Management Plan will be made available for public, owner and controlled laboratory examination of the multiphase consultation process and the implementation of the Reserve.
**PUBLIC/LEGAL NOTICES**

**TENDERS**

**EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE CALL FOR PUBLIC REVIEW EMELLION NATURE RESERVE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKNW) is the appointed Management Authority for Ezemvelo National Reserves and is responsible for the compilation of a Protected Area Management Plan for the wilderness reserves in accordance with the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act No 5 of 2009.

The Management Plan provides an overarching framework for a protected area and the vision, mission, objectives, strategic outcomes, and management activities have been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The plan is the first of its kind to be developed for Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The Management Plan is in the process of finalisation and consultation. The public is invited to comment on the document. The management plan is available for public viewing and can be accessed on the Ezemvelo website at www.ezemvelo.co.za and requests for a printed copy can be submitted to gosoon@zemvelo.co.za. Printed copies for viewing will be available at the communal reserve ward offices and the Community Development offices of the District. The deadline for comments is 26 August 2011.

Closing date for comments is 26 August 2011.

**KWABJOBE WATER RETICULATION – PHASE 2 CIBD CATEGORY 7C & HIGHER**

Tenders are invited for the construction and installation of water reticulation for the Kwabjobe Water Supply Project.

One set of tender documents, together with one set of tender drawings may be obtained from either the Umkhanyakude District Municipality offices in Mzuzeni or from the Consulting Engineers, Bosch Stelene (Pty) Ltd, 107 Kloof Road, Musina, from 12h00 on Monday, 8 August 2011, upon cash payment, of a non-refundable amount of R250.00 per set. Cheques will not be accepted.

Tenders are to be submitted in accordance with the conditions attached to the document and must be sealed and endorsed with the relevant contract number and must be personally deposited in the official tender box in the foyer of the Umkhanyakude District Aluwakusky office in Mzuzeni no later than 12h00 on Friday, 26 August 2011 at which time tenders will be opened in public. Tenders delivered by courier services will not be accepted. Tenders will be valid for a period of 60 days.

Umkhanyakude District Municipality subscribes to the Preferential Procurement Framework Act 5 2000 and therefore gives preference to tenders from emerging contractors or tenderers in joint venture with previously designated contractors and local contractors. The tenderer will be evaluated accordingly.

A compulsory site visit and clarification will be conducted on site by the Engineer on Tuesday, 16 August 2011 at 10h00. Tenders documents will be available at the site inspection. Prospective tenderers are requested to contact the Stelene Water Treatment Works.

Only Tenders with a CIBD category and classification grading of 7C and higher will be considered for award.

All tender enquiries are to be directed to Mr Dumasani Majoja at Bosch Stelene on 015 355 0771 (Ext 355) or 078 650 0164.

The site of the tender is at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality offices in Mzuzeni.

Mr K Moodley
Manager
Purpose of this document

- Inform stakeholders of the proposed protected area management plan.
- Invite stakeholders to participate in the process.

The Enseleni Nature Reserve

Enseleni Nature Reserve is located in KwaZulu-Natal on the north coast, north east of Empangeni and north west of Richard’s Bay. It was first proclaimed in 1948 and totals 292 ha. The reserve lies within the Uthungulu District Municipality and the uMhlathuze (KZ 282) Local Municipality.

Despite its relatively small size Enseleni Nature Reserve has a rich biodiversity and a number of key species including threatened, protected and endemic species.

A significant portion of the Nseleni River flows along the eastern and northern boundary of Enseleni Nature Reserve and influence water provision to Lake Nsezi which provide water to the City of uMhlathuze (Richard’s Bay & Empangeni) municipal area.

In terms of species of fauna and flora the reserve is famous for sightings of African Finfoot and is the premier site in South Africa for this species. Enseleni supports a full compliment of large indigenous forest mammals, namely bushbuck and the three duiker species. Species of conservation importance also includes various species of butterflies, beetles and dragonflies such as the Banded duskydarter (dragonfly) and the Spotted Buff (butterfly).

The riverine forest habitat is characterized by large canopies of Powder-puff trees (Barringtonia racemosa) and Ficus species.

Protected area management plan

Protected area management plans are intended to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No.57 of 2003) in managing protected areas. Furthermore, they are designed to be high-level, five-year documents that provide tools to assist Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in the strategic planning and management of its protected areas.

Key management issues

A detailed review of ecological, cultural and social issues and management of the nature reserve has revealed the following:

- Efforts are required to improve neighbour relations and to ensure better cooperation with local communities.
- Ecological challenges within the nature reserve that require management intervention include infestations of invasive plant species, bush encroachment, fire management including control of arson fire and management of controlled fires in a small sized PA surrounded by plantations and management requirements for rare and endangered species.
- Operational management challenges within the nature reserve that require management intervention include law enforcement, maintenance of roads, tracks and paths, and sufficient staff and resources to effectively manage the nature reserve.
Protected Area isolation is a key issue that have to be addressed as the reserve already exists as an island in a largely transformed environment.

**Stakeholder consultation process**

Consultation and transparency are principles that Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife subscribes to in preparing protected area management plans. Stakeholders are invited to share their inputs so that these can be part of the development of the plan. A stakeholder workshop has been advertised and will be held on the 22nd June 2011 at the Community Centre inside Enseleni Nature Reserve to discuss the vision, objectives and management issues of the nature reserve. Once the draft management plan has been prepared, it will be made available for public review and comment prior to its finalisation and submission to the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Board and MEC. If you or your organisation would like to participate in this process or would like any further information, please contact:

Magda Goosen  
goosenm@kznwildlife.com  
(033) 845 1469

Fax to e-mail: 0862106723

Postal Address:  
P.O. Box 13052  
Cascades  
3202
APPENDIX D

COPIES OF STANDARD INVITATIONS SENT TO KNOWN STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

CALL FOR PUBLIC REVIEW
ENSELENI NATURE RESERVE

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) is the appointed Management Authority for Enseleini Nature Reserve and is responsible for the compilation of a Protected Area Management Plan for the nature reserve in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No.57 of 2003. The management plan provides an overarching management framework for a protected area and the vision, management objectives, strategic outcomes and management activities have been developed through a public participation process. The draft document is the result of careful consideration of public stakeholder input and has been prepared for submission to the provincial MEC. The draft management plan can be accessed on the EKZNW website at www.kznwildlife.com and requests for e-mailed copies can be submitted to: goosennm@kznwildlife.com

Printed copies for viewing will be available at the Enseleini main gate and the City of uMhlathuze Municipality.

Closing date for comments: 26 August 2011

Written comments must be submitted to: goosennm@kznwildlife.com or

Magda Goosen
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
PO Box 13053
Cascades
3202
APPENDIX E
MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

Meeting held on 22 June 2011 at Enseleni Nature Reserve

Attendees:
See scanned attendance register.

Minutes

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

ENSELENI STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP
HE CONFERENCE CENTRE, THE ENSELENI NATURE RESERVE ON WEDNESDAY 22 June 2011
at 10h00
Minutes

1. WELCOME

The Facilitator, Mr Greg Martindale, welcomed all those present.

2. ATTENDANCE;

As per attached Attendance Register.

3. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

The purpose of the meeting was to get as much input from the Stakeholders present at the Workshop in order to develop the draft Management Plan for Enseleni Nature Reserve. The vision, values and objectives would be agreed on and key issues and strategies to address these in the Management Plan would also be discussed.

4. GENERAL INFORMATION AND ISSUES

• The Management Plan is a legal requirement and should be a practical tool used to hold Management accountable and inform them on the running of the reserve. The Plan should be a reference document used to motivate funding. It would include time frames to achieve various activities and would protect the values of Enseleni Nature Reserve.

• Stakeholders were advised that the Workshop was not the end of the public process and that should any issues be left out that there would still be plenty of time to submit them as the deadline for input was 14 July 2011.

• When the draft Plan was ready for perusal this fact would be advertised in the newspapers.

• The draft would then go before various EKZNW committees prior to submission to the Minister for final approval and signature.

• It was important to capture the importance of the value of the river in terms of being a biodiversity driver in the Plan. So too must the biodiversity values of the hydrological system be captured properly. A suggestion was made that in order to address the concern about the river being a key driver of biodiversity that we include “maintaining the ecosystem services of the river”. The only possible addition would be around connectivity and the reserve being part of a broader network not just from an ecological functioning point of view but also in terms of things like mitigating climate change. Probably very difficult to achieve through one
• protected area Management Plan. Strategic location of Enseleni Nature Reserve as part of a link system to all these other important biodiversity hotspots in this region is important and part of the vision should be to strengthen these connections.

• In answer to the question as to whether the Management Plan covered the Reserve and how the buffer system operated around the Reserve in terms of a potential development threat, the Stakeholders were advised that there were a variety of land uses surrounding the Reserve e.g. industrial, growing residential areas and constant proposals for new developments. We would have to make sure that these are compatible. Further discussions on buffer issues were deferred until after the presentation on regional management.

• A question was raised on the purpose of the Nature Reserve and the Regional Ecologist responded as follows:
  • One of the key elements, particularly grassland type is extremely poorly conserved outside Enseleni Nature Reserve. You have to go along way to find another example of it that has not been transformed.
  • Enseleni Nature Reserve forms the southern most extent of the distribution of a number of species e.g. Pel’s Fishing Owl and it seems to be as far south as they naturally occur.
  • There is a distinct group of land snails that only come down as far south as Enseleni Nature Reserve.
  • If we don’t conserve Enseleni Nature Reserve, we will not have a representative portion of the southern end of that distribution of these taxa. You cannot go down to Umlalazi Nature Reserve which is our next protected area because by then these species no longer occur.
  • Therefore the reserve is contributing towards achieving conservation targets.

• There is a perception that problems relating to natural issues such as damage causing animals are seen as Enseleni Nature Reserve’s problem where it is actually part of a much bigger ecosystem, if you include this explicitly and therefore will not make Enseleni Nature Reserve an island.

• Ecosystem services do not only come out of Enseleni Nature Reserve but out of the river system as a whole from the catchment to downstream. It is therefore important that the Management Plan also addresses buffer zone issues that will include the catchment of the Enseleni River.

• A statement was made that there were too many plans contained within the plan. It was agreed that a lot of the detail will come out in the annual plan of operations.

5. VISION

• A question was raised on the existence of any important cultural heritage in the Nature Reserve that needs to be conserved. It was indicated that there was only one grave site of 1901, and that it appeared not to have much significant value and was therefore not captured in the vision.

• An issue was raised by one of the neighbours that it is important for the long-term vision of this reserve that it does not become a little island. Strategies to address this will be discussed after the presentation on Stakeholder engagement.

• The vision must not be too big or go into too much detail and must be kept as crisp as possible with the details coming later.

• The vision for Enseleni Nature Reserve must be achievable. It can contribute to a broader Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife vision. We have not specifically stated the role of this protected area as a broader corridor network which might address climate change but we have made provision for involvement in that activity.

• WESSA requested that the issue of connectivity to a broader network of protected environments should be highlighted through the vision.
6. OBJECTIVES

Magda Goosen presented draft objectives for the Enseleni Nature Reserve’s key performance areas and this was accepted by those present.

7. PRESENTATION OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND DISCUSSIONS

Legal compliance and law enforcement:

• A question was raised that if the activities specified under legal compliance and law enforcement were linked to monitoring of e.g. snares, in order to see if we have increased patrols by 10% would our success rate indicate a 5% reduction in gill netting. It was explained that management effectiveness is a section in the Plan that facilitates adaptive management accordingly in order to improve the way one manages the protected area.

• Clarity was sought on whether legal compliance and law enforcement specifically deal with the area directly inside the Nature Reserve. This was confirmed and it was indicated that District Conservation Officers deal with the same issues but outside of protected areas. There is a network of external security stakeholders that operate on the boundary of the Nature Reserve and who patrol the Reserve boundary for snares and breaches. It was acknowledged that there is a broad network of external resources that can be drawn in to assist in the management of the Reserve. e.g. the Working on fire team for fires and invasive plant control. Stakeholders suggested a closer relationship between the Reserve and other Stakeholders. The proposed strategy is to ensure that we integrate with other security activities happening in the region as part of our efforts to address illegal activities that may be occurring inside the Reserve. We also need to make sure we integrate with other security stakeholders or departments.

Community participation:

• A proposal was made that Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife facilitate partnerships with various organisations to reach out to the communities, such as through the invasive plant species control or wetland rehabilitation programmes.

• It was indicated that where possible and in line with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife policy, job creation opportunities would be made available to the local communities.

• It was acknowledged that there were various opportunities for environmental education and awareness and a specific need exists to provide this to the neighbouring communities. It is a limiting factor that Enseleni Nature Reserve does not have its own Environmental Education Officer but that the venue of the community centre could be used for such activities. Many school groups are in need of a venue for environmental education but would bring their own facilitator and this should be encouraged through the Community Conservation Officer. There are also various other groups such as Honorary Officers that assist with facilitating with environmental education in the Reserve.

• An issue was raised that there is too much reaction to problems and people are not proactively going out in the community. A strategy was discussed and agreed on to establish a community liaison forum to provide a platform for Reserve management on a regular basis to communicate with Stakeholders.

• A need was identified to create more awareness of conservation in the communities, this is the role of the Community Conservation Officers but understanding was required as they have large areas to cover.

• A suggestion was made that there is a need for a dedicated Community Conservation Officer but due to financial and resource constraints this is not a viable option as this stage.

• This item was a response of the Regional Ecologist to the issue of environmental education. He indicated that there is a point where the responsibilities of the reserve stop and the responsibilities of the greater organisation take over. We have within the organization, structures that address environmental education. There is a concern in putting the above in the Management Plan when it falls in another unit’s area of responsibility. This is a challenge for Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife on a provincial scale to educate all the people of the province to the value of biodiversity. The Community Liaison Forum will be used to make communities aware of the values of the Reserve. The forum will also allow the community to feedback to the organisation.
• There was acknowledgement from Mondi that the establishment of a forum will be a good start in order to improve neighbour relations.
• It was agreed that there was a need to have a closer relationship with Community Conservation Officers in order to keep them updated and ensure that a consistent message is going out to the communities.

Buffer zone protection and regional management:
• When we talk about buffer zones we as an organisation know that people have property rights and that we cannot infringe on those rights.
• Buffer zone protection is about working co-operatively with neighbours or municipalities to manage the areas that are threatening the Reserve.
• Buffer zone requirement determination must be prioritised seeing that municipality planning processes are currently up for review.
• Various agreements in terms of stewardship and park expansion opportunities have been entered into and must be followed up on and pursued. Expansion programmes should also focus on partnerships with adjoining land owners/municipalities/communities.

Eco-cultural tourism:
• WESSA indicated that due to the small size and specific values of the Reserve it is too sensitive to create overnight accommodation. During market research it should be recognised that those types of facilities might already exist on the outside of the Reserve.
• If resources such as staff for environmental education do not exist we should market the community centre especially through the Community Conservation Officers and others as a venue for environmental education with external educators bringing groups to the reserve.
• There was a suggestion of having a community guide that could come in over weekends to do talks and take people on walks while fulfilling an interpretive function. This would depend on very specific market needs.

Conservation management:

Fire management:
• A neighbour volunteered his fire equipment so that when a fire is lit his equipment is on site. He stated that burning without equipment is dangerous. He made a statement that this Reserve has been exposed for many years because of the lack of equipment. He emphasized again that a lot of external resources exist such as the Working on fire team etc.
• The Facilitator suggested that we put in an action to ensure that there are adequate equipment in terms of the rules and regulations of the FPA and that the reserve should work with neighbours to ensure that there is adequate equipment on site when burning. The lack of equipment is a legal liability for Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife because there are rules and regulations that stipulate what equipment you should have. The Facilitator mentioned that if you lend your equipment and personnel there are consequences in terms of the not being covered by the OH&S Act if they are not properly trained.

Invasive species management:
• WESSA question whether the list of invasive species covered in the plan also considered species that are on the draft list. They suggested that by doing this there might be an opportunity to keep emerging weeds out of the reserve before they could be established.
• Mondi suggested that in order to facilitate invasive species control Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife needs to investigate the use of external strategic partners.

Erosion control:
• There were two suggestions from the Ecologists present relating to erosion control. The first one being to implement rehabilitation of accelerated soil erosion in stead of developing a plan for rehabilitation of soil erosion. The second was that a basic short document be prepared expressing and recording for future reference purposes what will be done at the specific site to address the erosion. This might take the form of a note in the annual management meeting. What is needed is a clear management decision of how the problem will be
addressed and the decision needs to be recorded. The Facilitator indicated that the monitoring section in the management plan allows for the recording of the abovementioned decisions.

- It is acknowledged that the erosion problems relate mostly to infrastructure. It was suggested by WESSA that we should have a preventative rather than a re-active approach and ensure that measures are implemented during maintenance of this infrastructure to prevent.
- The Facilitator suggested that the action should be to monitor and implement accelerated erosion control measures in potential hotspots.

Resource Utilization:
- Currently the only resource utilization that is taking place is the removal of thatching grass and firewood.

Wildlife management:
- It was requested that under wildlife management determination of herbivore strategies we should indicate that we are referring to mammals only and not to invertebrates.
- The Ecologist suggested that we replace “endangered” by “threatened” so that it covers the spectrum of conservation categories.
- Any issues regarding damage causing animals will be dealt with through the Nature Reserve Liaison Forum.
- The Ecologist indicated that there might be management interventions around conservation species and that there would be separate approaches to that and damage causing animals that are not a species of conservation importance.

Critical ecological functions maintained and monitoring programmes:
- WESSA requested that the Nature Reserve Planning Committee ensures that there is a feedback loop to Management from the monitoring process. It was explained that there is a section in the Management Plan that talk to feedback into the management system. The Ecologist also referred to the policy on monitoring and surveillance that ensures that monitoring programmes are set to specific objectives. The norms and standards for monitoring and surveillance have been used to develop the monitoring section of the Management Plan.
- A question was raised from the neighbours if there is a list of animals that occur in the Reserve. Species lists will be provided in the Appendices. He indicated that the saddest day in the community was when the giraffe were taken out of the Reserve. He indicated that he hoped that more visible species other than snails and tree frogs would be introduced into the Reserve that would be a draw card for tourism. The Ecologist responded that every time we make a decision like the removal of the giraffe we have to consider the vision of the Reserve. What we are trying to achieve with the protected area guides our management decisions. There was a suggestion that this is also an opportunity to promote the actual species that are not usually the most popular and visual species but that might be of significant conservation importance. e.g. specialized trails etc.

Operational management:
- An issue was raised about the development of a Business Plan for the Nature Reserve. The Acting Co-ordinator: Protected Area Management Planning responded that as with the Management Plan it will be done in consultation with the management team. Currently the only Reserve that has gone through the process is the UDP WHS. The Business Plan is part of the legal compliance and has been actioned through the Management Plan but it is not clarified yet as to how that should be done.
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildilfe was asked if they do not have a wider vision for bringing in external private partners for funding certain functions. A neighbour indicated that he felt that the Reserve can develop two or three lodges where private partners can provide funding. He indicated that we need to do things that people need and not only consider conservation. There are organisational processes if there should be a development opportunity that we go through to ensure that the development is a sustainable and acceptable one.
Infrastructure maintenance:
- The guiding principle should be to ensure that any new developments should consider and address potential erosion impacts.

CLOSURE

The Workshop closed at 14h30.
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